

RSF 4: Housing

Coordinating Agency: Unified Government Community Development

Unified Government Economic Development

Primary Agencies:

Unified Government Emergency Management

Unified Government Appraiser's Office

Unified Government of Neighborhood Resource Center

Building Inspections License Administration Livable Neighborhoods

Property Management Compliance
Unified Government Planning & Urban Design
Unified Government Public Health Department
Unified Government Strategic Communications
Wyandotte Leavenworth Area Agency on Aging

Support Agencies: American Red Cross

Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas

City of Bonner Springs City of Edwardsville The Salvation Army

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 4 – Housing discusses aspects of short-term, intermediate, and long-term redevelopment of housing after a disaster. The goal of housing recovery is to enable Wyandotte County and municipalities to quickly move impacted residents out of emergency shelters and into safe and accessible long-term transitional housing while assisting in the repair and replacement of the damaged housing stock in a timely and efficient manner.

After a disaster, housing is one of the most obvious needs that must be met by safe temporary accommodations and affordable permanent replacements. Many residents will have the means to temporarily house, repair, or rebuild on their own, but will need clear guidance from local government on the process and methods they can use. Others in the community will require much more assistance on issues such as locating temporary housing, understanding disaster assistance programs, wading through insurance claims, finding reputable contractors, understanding their renter's rights, and making decisions on whether to rebuild their homes.

This rebuilding effort can be an opportunity to promote inclusion of hazard mitigation techniques into communities as well. Decisions made about housing replacement can directly impact the neighborhood fabric and economic vitality of the community therefore should be made in consultation with the Land Use, Economic Development, Livable Neighborhood's, and Human Services.



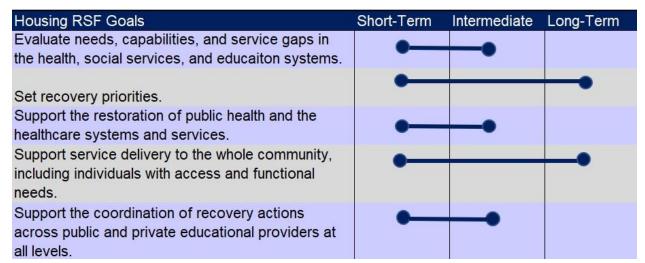


Figure 1: Housing Goals by Recovery Phase

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

As our city grows, it must stay within reach of the people. To accomplish this, we must address the following:

- Retention of residents
- Affordable housing
- Address the needs of all economic levels and cultures

Wyandotte County and Kansas City's, Kansas (KCK) neighborhoods also need dedicated strategies that provide a true range of quality choices for our residents to live, work, and play. This will require collaborative, intentional planning and follow-through for infrastructure and schools, transit, walkability, safety and health initiatives, amenities, and essential resources that all provide a solid foundation for communities to prosper.

As we recover from disasters, we have an opportunity to focus on long-term sustainability in the affected areas of our city to meet evolving needs. Success also includes maintaining a culture of shared history and viability for both new and established residents of every background and generation. (KCRising)

Post disaster housing recovery is one of the most critical elements to restore our community to its pre-disaster quality of life and if possible, improve it. Quality housing is a fundamental building block of a healthy, equitable community. Housing should be built of a quality that residents are safe within their own homes; it should be provided at a cost that is relatively affordable so residents are not financially burdened; and finally, it should be accessible to all types of people, families, or financial circumstances to create



a truly equitable and diverse community. Housing needs to be suitable for a range of life stages and economic circumstance. (Central Area Master Plan (10/29/20))

- ESSENTIAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES

FEMA National Disaster Housing Strategy

- Support individuals, households, and communities in returning to self-sufficiency as quickly as possible
- 2. Affirm and fulfill fundamental disaster housing responsibilities and roles
- 3. Increase our collective understanding and ability to meet the needs of disaster victims and affected communities
- 4. Build capabilities to provide a broad range of flexible housing options
- Integrate disaster housing assistance with related community support services and long-term recovery efforts
- Improve disaster housing planning to better recover from disasters



B. Special Considerations

This section is designed to highlight key concepts or critical elements that may need to be considered once the RSF 4 is activated. These considerations include the following:

- The external regional impact on the jurisdiction following an incident occurring in a neighboring jurisdiction or other part of the State.
- Interstate border issues that may impact housing availability following a disaster.
- Transportation, evacuation, and re-entry of affected populations.
- Homeless population.
- Accessible housing needs.
- Replacement of aging infrastructure.
- Rezoning per the revised Master Plan.

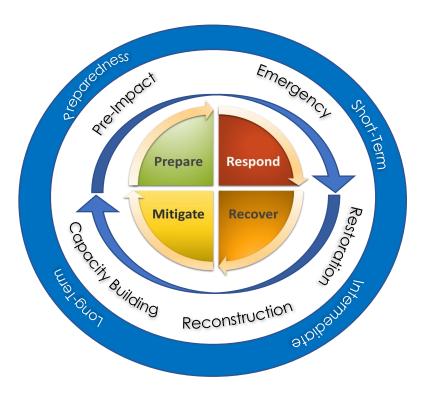


The established four phases of recovery as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

- Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster) includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring Recovery Support Function (RSF) support.
- Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
- Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
- Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

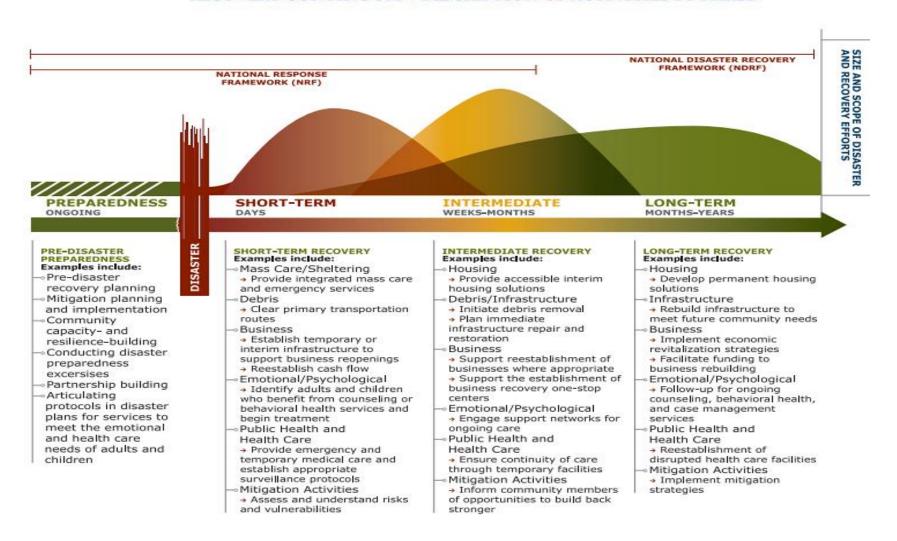
After the decision has been made to activate the RSF 4, the jurisdiction's Recovery Coordinator/Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the primary point of contact for implementation.

There are four phases to the recovery process. The phases that constitute the recovery process are Preparedness (Pre-Disaster), Short-Term Recovery, Intermediate Recovery, and Long-Term Recovery.





RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE





IMPLEMENTATION THRESHOLDS

Not all incidents will require RSF 4 to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the RSF4 and other RSFs:

- At the direction of the Recovery Manager (or designee)
- The EOC may or may not be activated.
- Damage assessments are required.
- Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions
 of the community.
- Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
- A significant number of residents within the jurisdiction are affected.
- A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
- Many non-governmental organizations are activated.
- Elected officials have made a declaration of a state of emergency, at the local, state, or federal level.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

RSF 4 stakeholders work together to accomplish the following objectives:

- Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and develop a plan for permanent housing. Considerations for adaptive housing to address the needs of the functional and access needs population should be addressed.
- Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address both short and longterm housing goals, reassess needs for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing recovery.
- Establish a resilient, long-term housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing, within the specified timeframe, in the recovery plan.



THE FOUR PHASES

PHASE 1: PREPAREDNESS

Phase 1 is ongoing and occurs pre-disaster. This phase ends when an incident occurs that requires recovery operations. This phase includes activities that take place prior to an incident that would necessitate recovery operations. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Conduct pre-disaster recovery planning.
- Build community capacity and resilience.
- Develop an inventory of available housing.
- · Establish partnerships.
- Identify and address public education needs
- Planning to support recovery operations.
- Conduct training and exercises on disaster recovery.

PHASE 2: SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 2 begins when an incident occurs and can be defined in terms of hours to days. This phase ends when the Short-Term Recovery objectives are met. The Short-Term Recovery phase is part of response operations and includes activities immediately following the incident to save lives, protect property and the environment, and mitigate the threat. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Assess the impact of the incident on housing.
- Coordinate with relevant stakeholders, including American Red Cross (ARC), Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO)s, and the private sector.
- Identify who is displaced by utilizing tax rolls and land use data.
- Assess the need for immediate sheltering and short-term housing solutions.
- · Provide mass care and sheltering.
- Identify the need for a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) and establish as appropriate.
- Identify where shelters are needed.
- Track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 3: INTERMEDIATE

Phase 3 begins sometime during Short-Term Recovery and can be defined in terms of weeks to months. This phase ends when the intermediate recovery objectives are met. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

• Obtain resources to support interim housing solutions to include working with HUD for appropriate funding.



- Assess the need for reconstruction to address zoning and urban planning guidelines.
- Understand the desired housing end state of recovery operations.
- · Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.

PHASE 4: LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Phase 4 begins when the jurisdiction has determined its recovery end state and can be defined in terms of months to years. This phase ends when the community has reached its desired end state. This phase consists of the following major tasks:

- Develop a long-term housing recovery plan by evaluating previous plans, identifying unmet goals and integrating those into a plan with a specific identified end state.
- Develop and implement permanent housing solutions.
- Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.

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Wyandotte County, Kansas Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. UG departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All assigned UG departments should:

- Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
- Train personnel and alternates.
- Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

This table provides a detailed list of roles and responsibilities.

Stakeholders	Functions
Community Development	 Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate Provide assistance to the community regarding programs eligibility, application processes, and project requirements.
Economic Development	 Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate Bring together community leaders, elected officials, Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Commissions (EDC) and businesses Promotes diversified residential and overall business development Provides economic damage assessment information
Appraiser's Office	 Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate Build a strong economy through regional collaboration Follow up on field reports received by a jurisdiction's damage assessment process to provide potential property tax relief to owners of damaged private property



Stakeholders

Functions

Community Development

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Provide assistance regarding programs eligibility, application processes, and project requirements.
- Coordinates with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Emergency Management

- Reports situation and damage to Kansas Division of
- Emergency Management (KDEM)
- Coordinates and maintains files of all assessment reports
- Coordinates and maintains all records during the recovery phases
- Coordinates the development of after-action reports
- Coordinates available Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and mitigation programs.
- Collect information to include in the After-Action Report

Neighborhood Resource Center

- Identify problems and seek solutions by bringing together neighborhood leaders and local government representatives
- Create working partnerships that provide positive impact on the livability of our neighborhoods.
- Strive to recommend programs and initiatives that will empower, rebuild, and revitalize our community.
- Provides other assistance to individuals such as furniture, home repair, home purchasing, essential tools, and some bill payments as needed and requested
- Assists local jurisdictions by conducting preliminary damage assessment "windshield surveys" within 24 hours, as situation and resources allow
- Utilizes the State's damage assessment forms and process
- Provides detailed damage assessments to Community Services
- Provides permitting and licensing services for rebuilding structures, etc.



Stakeholders

Functions

Planning & Urban Design

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Provides entitlements or any other reviews necessary for rebuilding structures.

Public Health Department

- Supports RSF national and local level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate
- Coordinate lodging needs
- Collaborate with ARC to meet the critical needs of animals such as food, shelter, and supplemental medical needs

Strategic Communications

- Communicates with the public and the media about housing updates and service availability.
- Analyzes trends in information to help inform the recovery team of potential service needs or excess resources
- Monitors media for mis- or dis-information, and provide timely and effective corrections

American Red Cross

- Provides for the immediate emergency disaster-caused basic human needs of individuals including shelter, food, health, and mental health services
- Provides community recovery strategy development leadership, technical assistance, preparedness, and resiliency information in affected communities
- Provides casework/recovery planning to individuals and families
- Provides direct client assistance: where there is no federal declaration for individual assistance and may provide for individuals ineligible for FEMA/IA
- Provides preparedness information



COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

Following the completion of the initial economic impact assessment, the jurisdiction's RSF 4 will continue to engage with local-level, and potentially national-level, RSF agencies and applicable state agencies to coordinate the immediate actions requiring RSF engagement. Many entities will be active participants in the RSF 4 following an incident. The entities that will need to be involved post disaster will fluctuate to ensure appropriate subject matter expertise to support recovery efforts, rather than continual participation in the RSF.

RSF 4 COORDINATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Many entities will be active participants in the RSF 4 following a disaster. It will be critical to coordinate between all RSF agencies to ensure an effective recovery while reducing duplication of efforts.

RSF 4 COORDINATION WITH OTHER RSFS

RSF 4 must ensure recovery activities are coordinated with those of the other RSFs. While the ultimate coordination of activities is the responsibility of the Disaster Recovery Manager, adequate coordination between RSFs is necessary. There are multitudes of interrelated and interdependent issues that require extensive inter-RSF coordination. In some situations, RSF 4 can provide input and subject matter expertise for other RSF efforts. In other situations, RSF 4 can benefit from the work of the other RSFs, thereby leveraging their outputs. Some of the projected interdependencies are captured below.



Housing RSF Coordination			
Recovery Support Function	Potential Support to Housing RSF	Potential Support from Housing RSF	
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Community priorities for economic recovery and development	Provide input to programs the encourage/support strategic housing planning for economy/community	
Health and Social Services	Assistance with health and social service networks, facilities, childcare, and/or providers that impact employment, and support a customer base for businesses	Technical assistance to health and social services networks and providers for business recovery	
Economic	Meeting the housing needs of employers and employees of businesses receiving RSF 2 - Economic assistance	Assist businesses with housing rehabilitation and development. Provide technical assistance to housing developers for access to capital	
Infrastructure Systems	Restoration status of sewer, roadway, electricity, communications, and other infrastructure needs impacting housing	Information on infrastructure needs of businesses by geographic service areas	
Natural and Cultural Resources	Rehabilitation of buildings for businesses within historic districts or landmarked/historic building, status of tourism assets	Integration of strategic housing planning into the promotion of economic growth through tourism and other conservation initiatives	



RESOURCES

2009 DHP Final.doc (fema.gov)

Armourdale Area Master Plan

Assistance for Housing and Other Needs - FEMA

Building Resilient Communities

Central Area Master Plan (10/29/20)

Citizen's Guide to the Department of Planning and Urban Design

City-Wide Master Plan

Community Development - Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City

(wycokck.org)

Downtown Master Plan

Federal Register: National Disaster Housing Strategy

Housing Recovery Support Function - FEMA

Neighborhoods - KC Rising - Pillars

Northeast Area Master Plan (11/29/18)

Plans & Reports

Prairie, Delaware, Piper Master Plan

Recovery Plan San Diego County Operational Area (09/19)

Rosedale Master Plan and Traffic Study

Springfield - Greene County Long Term Recovery Plan