



Office of Governor
TINA KOTEK



Plan for a Resilient Oregon Statewide Resilience Forum Agenda

March 18, 2026; 1:00-3:00 pm

Register for the Zoom meeting:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/XMAFVZYgSwa-WBnX4X1ySg>

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|------|---|--|
| 1:00 | Welcome & Introductions | Jonna Papaefthimiou Chief Resilience Officer |
| 1:03 | Agenda Overview & Logistics | Jonna P. |
| 1:05 | Plan for a Resilient Oregon Goals Discussion | Jonna P. |
| 1:25 | PRO Preliminary Interviews Brief & Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of key person interviews• Discussion of preliminary results | Erica Fleishman Director, Oregon Climate Change Research Institute Sciences Oregon State University and Kelsey Emard Assistant Professor of Geography, College of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University |
| 1:45 | Member Questions & Discussion | Erica Fleishman |
| 2:05 | Break | |
| 2:15 | Regional Resilience Forum Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each region held topical sessions in March• Share about those sessions and takeaways | 5 Regional Facilitators |
| 2:50 | Meeting Wrap-up <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize meeting outcomes• Actions to take before next meeting | Jonna P. |
| 3:00 | Adjourn | |

A reminder to pre-register to access the Zoom information: [Webinar Registration - Zoom](#).

The members of the Statewide Forum are panelists. Members of the public viewing the meeting are “attendees”. Please take the post-meeting survey. Your input and suggestions are very important to us.

Find out more about the PRO at: [Governor of Oregon : Plan for a Resilient Oregon : Policies : State of Oregon](#)

PRO Preliminary Interview Brief
March 2026

Interviews Completed

To date, we have completed 24 of 26 scheduled interviews. Interviews are semi-structured: all interviewees are asked the same questions about risk factors, resilience indicators, opportunities and barriers for increasing resilience, and regional differences, but also have the opportunity to share additional ideas with the interviewers.

Interviewees represent a wide range of capacities relevant to hazard resilience (Table 1). They are employed by community-based organizations, universities, and county and state agencies. Additional areas of expertise germane to the Plan for a Resilient Oregon are being investigated in ongoing focus groups.

Table 1: Interviewees' primary expertise

| Category of expertise | Interviewee # |
|---|--------------------------|
| Emergency management and disaster response | 9, 11, 17 |
| Natural hazards planning and engineering | 6, 7, 15, 16a, 16b |
| Public and community health | 4a, 4b, 8a, 8b, 20a, 20b |
| Community outreach, education, and advocacy | 1, 2, 12, 13, 19, 22 |
| Climate change and resilience | 3, 10, 14 |
| Water resilience and agricultural systems | 5, 18 |

The 60-minute interviews are conducted via Zoom and are audio-recorded. After the interviews, audio recordings are transcribed and identifying information is removed to protect anonymity. Transcripts are thematically coded to extract information relevant to PRO development. Thematic coding is a qualitative analysis method that allows for rigorous sorting and classification of data into predetermined and emerging thematic areas, referred to as codes. The method allows for patterns to emerge from the data, such as how priorities differ among regions.

Preliminary Results: Risk Factors

Interviewees' answers to what factors most strongly contribute to risk from hazards in Oregon were classified into six thematic areas (Figure 1). Infrastructure was referenced as a risk factor by the greatest number of interviewees.

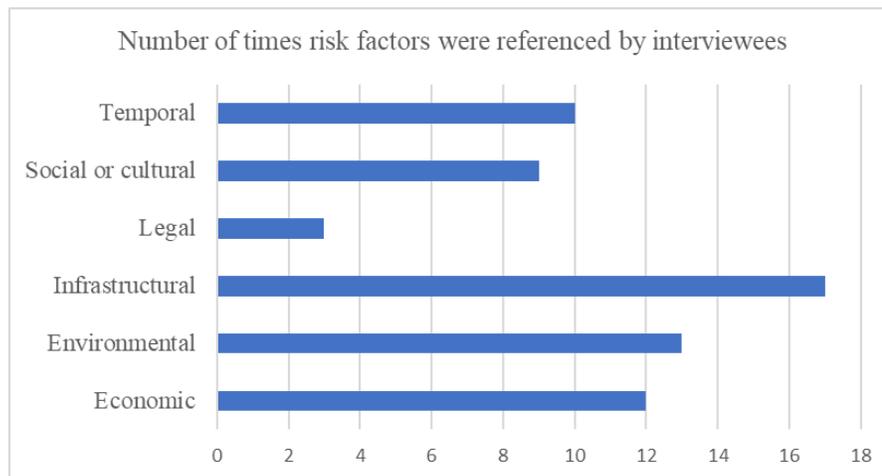


Figure 1: Risk factors identified in interviews, classified into six themes

**PRO Preliminary Interview Brief
March 2026**

Interviewees identified roads, bridges, culverts, ingresses and egresses for evacuation and aid, septic and water systems, electricity, and telecommunications as key infrastructure that needs to be designed for resilience to hazards (Interviews 6, 7, 14, 18). Interviewees frequently connected infrastructure risks to environmental risks. For example, an interviewee described how placement of water treatment and sewage plants in floodplains to take advantage of gravity can yield serious environmental risks those plants are damaged during floods (Interview 6).

Environmental and temporal risk factors identified by interviewees included topography, seasonal weather patterns, tourist visiting seasons, and outdoor work and recreation seasons (Interviews 1, 6, 10, 12, 14).

Economic risk factors included being underinsured or uninsured and low income levels, which prevent investments in protective measures and are often correlated with living in areas with degrading infrastructure and limited access to social services, transportation, and food (Interviews 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11).

Trends in risk levels, whether increasing or decreasing, were described by interviewees as multidirectional and complex. Past experiences, risk assessments, and network establishment were identified as factors that increase awareness and potentially reduce risk levels (Interviews 3, 6, 8, 9). Changing climate conditions, regional variation, cascading hazards, and short-term memory were identified as factors that increase risk levels (Interviews 3, 5, 6, 8).

Preliminary Results: Resilience Factors and Capacity

Interviewees consistently agreed that a range of factors that were identified as critical to resilience in previous research (Table 2) are important to achieving resilience in Oregon.

Table 2: Factors indicating resilience (Deeming et al. 2019, Parsons et al. 2021)

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Emergency coordinating body |
| 2. | Community emergency plan |
| 3. | Early warning system |
| 4. | Hazard insurance |
| 5. | Training programs |
| 6. | Trust between community members and emergency response teams |
| 7. | Social networks to support resilience, emergency management, and recovery |
| 8. | Mental and physical health support during and following hazards |
| 9. | Financial support for emergency aid and recovery |
| 10. | Hazard planning integration into regional building permits and zoning |

When asked to describe the extent to which these factors exist or might warrant additional investment in Oregon, interviewees highlighted trust, hazard insurance, mental and physical health support, and training programs as candidates for greater investment.

Interviewees noted that Oregon’s emergency coordinating bodies, community emergency plans, early warning systems, social networks, financial support for emergency aid and recovery, and

**PRO Preliminary Interview Brief
March 2026**

hazard planning integration are strong, although all felt that these should remain priorities to achieve resilience.

When asked what capacities not identified in Table 2 are important for achieving resilience, 79% of interviewees highlighted coordination across actors and scales and another 79% specified information sharing.

Preliminary Results: Recommended Actions

We asked interviewees what state-level budget, administrative, or policy actions could support resilience in Oregon. We classified their answers into six themes (Figure 2) and extracted a number of explicit recommendations (Table 3).

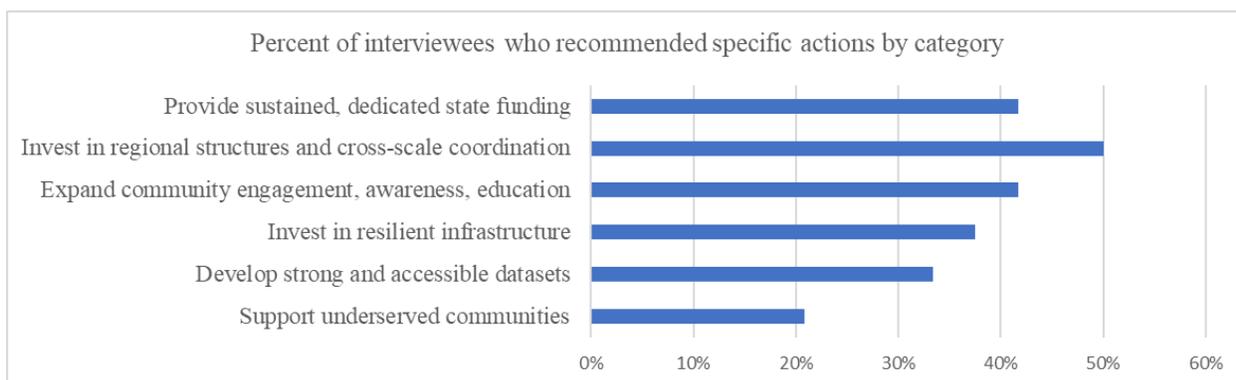


Figure 2: Classes of interviewees' recommended actions to support resilience in Oregon

These data provide an overview of the types of recommended actions, but should not be interpreted as necessarily reflective of interviewees' priorities. Interviewees were not asked to prioritize among these classes, and interviewees who did not offer an explicit recommendation in a class may still rank that class as essential.

Table 3: Action themes and examples of explicit recommendations from interviewees

| | Interviewees |
|---|-------------------|
| Theme 1: Provide sustained, dedicated state funding | |
| Dedicate and sustain state funding for resilience and hazard planning rather than providing temporary grant programs | 2, 14, 15, 16, 19 |
| Direct funding not only to new recipients but to successful programs that don't have sufficient capacity | 2, 15, 16, 19 |
| Catalog emergency support functions across state agencies to determine current activities and whether resources are sufficient for those activities | 15, 16, 17, 19 |
| Provide funding for local, rural, and resource-constrained agencies to conduct resilience work; local health authorities are a critical, underfunded resource | 7, 13, 20 |
| Theme 2: Invest in regional structures and cross-scale coordination | |
| Establish regional resilience hubs with unified responses, access to state-level recovery funds, grant administration support, and resources and supplies | 3, 9, 13, 14, 18 |
| Facilitate collaboration among state agencies and counties on hazard planning, comprehensive plans, and zoning | 13, 14, 15, 16 |

**PRO Preliminary Interview Brief
March 2026**

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|--|----------------------|
| Invest in coordination in non-hazard times, including in COADs (Community Organizations Active in Disasters), VOADs (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters), and EDEN (Extension Disaster Education Network) | 1, 2, 10, 20 |
| <i>Theme 3: Expand community engagement, awareness, and education</i> | |
| Ensure information and early warning systems are actionable, in multiple languages, culturally relevant, accessible, and easily understandable | 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, 19 |
| Fund childcare, food, or stipends to facilitate community participation | 4a, 4b, 19 |
| Develop statewide resilience education programs, including curriculum integration in schools and community learning; expand EDEN to support these | 1, 2, 7, 20 |
| <i>Theme 4: Invest in resilient infrastructure</i> | |
| Invest in infrastructure upgrades and improvements, including septic repair and maintenance, bridges and road connectivity, and telecommunications | 1, 7, 14, 15, 18, 19 |
| Integrate climate and seismic vulnerability assessments into planning; strengthen building codes and zoning regulations to withstand hazards | 1, 7, 13 |
| <i>Theme 5: Develop strong and accessible datasets to inform decisions</i> | |
| Overcome fragmented data across many databases and tools by providing easy access to comprehensive data | 1, 8, 10, 11, 18 |
| Include community-generated information in these data | 4, 5, 11, 14 |
| <i>Theme 6: Support underserved communities</i> | |
| Invest in accessible support for grief, stress, and trauma, including for residents, volunteers, and responders; provide training for mental health care providers on hazard-related trauma | 5, 17, 20 |
| Create protections and disaster relief funding for populations with limited options (e.g., small farmers, underinsured and uninsured residents) | 5, 9 |

Preliminary Results: Successful Examples

Interviewees provided many examples of programs and resources that have been successful in their communities in Oregon (Table 4) and might be areas in which the PRO can build.

Table 4: Successful existing programs or resources

| | |
|---|---|
| Low-income utility rate class | Estuary Resilience Action Plans (ERAPs) |
| Healthy Homes program | Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team |
| Firewise | HazAdapt app |
| Be 2 Weeks Ready | Watch Duty app |
| Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN) | |
| AgriStress Hotline (crisis advice, stress relief, mental health) | |
| Environmental Justice Mapping Tool from HB 4077 (incomplete, but positive direction) | |
| Oregon Worker Relief Fund (e.g., provides support to outdoor workers during wildfire) | |
| Beyond Toxics, Eugene, which provides air conditioners and air purifiers | |
| Community Resilience Hub program (successful but needs sustained funding) | |

**PRO Preliminary Interview Brief
March 2026**

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|---|
| Department of Land Conservation and Development’s resilience planning process, which brings together community-based organizations and municipalities |
| Voluntary workshops for information sharing coordinated by DEQ’s Drinking Water Program |
| Executive orders (e.g., HB 3409, 2526), which help direct agency work, support volunteers, and build collaboration |
| Department of Energy County Energy Resilience Grants and Community Renewable Energy Grants to counties |
| Oregon Conservation Corps Wildfire Workforce Partnership, which conducts fuels reduction |
| Jefferson County program that provides a flat rate reimbursement to homeowners who construct defensible space on their property |

Coding has not been completed for all interviews; therefore, the emerging insights in this brief are preliminary and will change to some extent as analysis continues.

References

Deeming, H., Fordham, M., Kuhlicke, C., Pedoth, L., Schneiderbauer, S., & Shreve, C. (Eds.). (2019). *Framing community disaster resilience*. John Wiley & Sons.

Parsons, M., Reeve, I., McGregor, J., Hastings, P., Marshall, G. R., McNeill, J., Stayner, R., & Glavac, S. (2021). Disaster resilience in Australia: a geographic assessment using an index of coping and adaptive capacity. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 62, 102422. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2021.102422>.



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PLAN FOR A RESILIENT OREGON STATEWIDE RESILIENCE FORUM

Meeting 5: February 18, 2025

Via Zoom

Attendance:

Statewide Resilience Forum Members:

Northwest Region Facilitators: Debbie Cabrales, Centro de Servicios Para Campesinos; **Eastern Region Facilitators:** Sara Miller, Northeast Oregon Economic Development District; **Southern Region Facilitators:** Tessa Elbetta Jackson County Long Term Recovery Group; **Portland Metro Facilitators:** Xitlati Torres, Verde **Central Region Facilitators:** Christina de la Torre & Metzlin Rodriguez, Unite Oregon; Marina Denny, OSU Extension Service; Tim Dooley, Association of Oregon Counties; Ed Flick, Oregon Department of Human Services; Gabriela Goldfarb, Oregon Health Authority; Kirstin Greene, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development; Patence Winningham Natasha Fox, Oregon Department of Emergency Management; Maxwell Woods, Oregon Department of Energy; Paris Edwards, Oregon Department of Transportation; and Christian Stringer, Department of Justice

University Research Team: Josh Bruce, University of Oregon: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience; Mike Howard, University of Oregon: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience; Erica Fleishman, Oregon State University Oregon: Climate Change Research Institute; Alyssa Cody, University of Oregon Graduate Student; Willow Vero, University of Oregon Graduate Student

PRO Staff Team: Jonna Papaefthimiou, Oregon Chief Resilience Officer; Erik Cole, Oregon Statewide Resilience Plan Manager; Aimee Fritsch, Oregon State Resilience Plan Coordinator; Blake Stroud, Oregon Housing and Community Services, Senior Policy Advisor, Disaster Recovery and Resilience

1. Welcome & Introductions – Jonna Papaefthimiou, Oregon State Resilience Officer

SRF participants and the public were invited to introduce themselves in the chat.

2. Agenda Overview & Logistics – Jonna Papaefthimiou, Oregon State Resilience Officer

Brief overview of agenda and meeting logistics. Audio dialogue is limited to panelists; the public are welcome to participate via chat or provide input via the post meeting survey.

3. PRO Project Timeline Review – Jonna Papaefthimiou, Oregon State Resilience Officer

- March SRF main topic: Preliminary review of interview result
- April SRF main topic: Preliminary focus group results
- May SRF main topic: Draft PRO strategies review (1 of 2 sessions focused on Strategies review)
- Upcoming PRO activities:
 - Feb. 20th, 2026: “This Place” Storytelling training, Zoom
 - Feb 21st, 2026: Tillamook County Let’s Get Ready to Rock and Roll event
 - Mar 7th, 2026: A Greater Applegate All Things Fire Fair

- Tribal Nation \$20,000 resilience pilot projects
- Statewide Resilience Summit, date TBD

4. Oregon's Natural Hazard and Resilience Planning Landscape – Preliminary Findings and Discussion – Micheal Howard, University of Oregon

Micheal provided a high-level summary of findings. Presentation builds off the report that was sent out in the meeting packet.

Purpose and Methods: At this time, 110 plans were reviewed, an additional 20 more will be included in the final report. Just over ½ of the plans were written by a consultant. Qualtrics was used to code data in plans. The assessment included a review of hazards, engagement, actions, implementation and overall strengths.

Summary of Review: Oregon's hazard planning landscape is broad but lacks integration. Common resilience priorities include code regulation, education, and natural systems protections. Researchers also found that implementation readiness is limited across plans and engagement methods vary by plan. Climate and recovery plans included the most robust engagement methods and equity metrics. Plans were reviewed in each of the five regions, the majority coming from the Metro and Northwest regions. The majority of plans reviewed were NHMPs, with CWPPs as the second most common plan type. Other plans reviewed include climate plans, long term recovery plans, energy plans.

Context: Natural hazard types are broad across the state, some with alignment with federal policies and state NHMP. A variety of local and regional planning efforts exist. Overall, there is a lack of coordination across plans and agencies. Additionally, data and coordination could be improved to increase implementation effectiveness.

Summary of Hazards: Wildfire was the most common hazard across all plans. Due to the high number of NHMPs and CWPPs, this is not a surprising data point. Other hazards mentioned across plans include air quality, coastal erosion, drought, earthquake, extreme heat, flood, landslide, winter storms, windstorms, volcanos, dam failure, pandemics, water quality, sea level rise etc.

Actions Summary: Across all actions, there was a significant focus on local plans and regulations, natural systems protection, and education. Mapping and data/ research were also common themes across actions.

Implementation Readiness: Overall, many plans included “vague” information regarding implementation. To study implementation readiness, researchers explored timelines, owners/ responsibilities, budgets, and found very few monitoring templates.

Engagement and Equity: Most common engagement methods were ‘low touch’ including surveys. Very few engagement techniques included language translation or engagement. Compared to NHMPs and CWPPs, climate and recovery plans often included more equity-oriented goals. Collaboration varied across plans, with NHMPs being the most collaborative.

Summary and Conclusions: There is a lack of SMART actions across plans. Additionally, there is a lack of metrics associated with actions. Improved agency coordination, action templates, and shared community priorities could increase the effectiveness of resilience planning across the state.

Discussion:

- **Jeni Hall:** Was there a focus on energy actions?
 - **Research Team:** 3 energy plans were reviewed, and there was an energy category included in the action synthesis. Most energy actions focus on undergrounding transmission lines, less so on new infrastructure or programs.
- **Cristia Torres:** Will you be creating a list or example of stand out plans? Are there certain firms or groups that produced plans? Are there patterns that exist across firms?
 - **Mike:** We plan to include a Best Practices section in the final draft of the report. We did see plans with standout components. We studied the different consultant groups, and may be able to provide analysis into the community engagement process of different consultant groups.
- **Amy Johnson (chat):** When thinking about the hazards, and given that the resilience plan will be statewide, will things that are regional, such as tsunami and storm surges still be considered as thoroughly as possible even though necessarily not all plans address them. Will the research the team is doing inform how plans can be improved to move from the None/vague category to the clear category? Since these plans will continue to be used an updated.
- **Cristina de la Torre (chat):** Did you guys analyze which planning firm was hired to do the work? I wonder if level of specific implementation guidelines vs generic also is influenced by the firm hired to do the planning. It would be good to control for that maybe?
- **Gabriela Goldfarb (chat):** Clarification: OHA will be posting 22 Climate and Health Adaptation Plans prepared by Local (county) Public Health Authorities covering 34 counties next month at healthoregon.org/climate.
- **William Burns (chat):** Any evaluation of the hazard and risk data/sections? OR risk results/conclusions?
- **Rachel Dorfman (chat):** Is a list of the specific plans you reviewed contained in the report? Apologies if I'm missing it in the packet.
- **Debbie Cabrales (chat):** Another thing that I think is important to discuss is the Federal Government and FEMA assistance that not everyone can have access to due to status, so that is a whole other conversation that affects our communities when there are natural disasters that happen
- **Kirstin Greene:** Some tools exist which may help communities, social vulnerability mapping tool should be available soon.
- **Tim Dooley:** As 50% of the plans are done by consultants, it seems like there may be a need for a toolkit or template for rural or frontline communities that lack resources.
 - **Mike:** A toolkit would be very well received across the state of Oregon

- **Miriam (chat):** Perhaps include guidance as to evaluation/accountability planning in that toolkit that Tim is describing. Yes! To rpf guidance. Disembodied boilerplate has often been norm and more discouraging than helpful or inspiring.
- **Sophi Beym (chat):** @MichealHoward - send me the 2 plans you have and I will do my best to get you the remaining 7 plans. (in response to tribal plans)
- **Xitali Torres:** What will be done with the late submissions? How will these plans be incorporated? It seems that the PRO will try to address gaps, how will the PRO address these gaps?
 - **Erik Cole:** Yes, as we get to the meetings on draft strategies, we will revisit these conversations.
 - **Mike:** Email the plans, and if they are not already reviewed they will be.
- **Gabriela Goldfarb:** Many state agencies have resilience plans, maybe these should be flagged.
- **Patence Winningham (chat):** OEM does have a [library of FEMA approved Mitigation Plans](#). You can see the plan status here.
- **Xitlali Torres (chat):** Another curiosity I had on the local plan review was if there any noticeable changes in plans through time, what was the span of time that the reviewed plans were published? I heard the mention of change in federal guidance and how plans explained their inclusion of climate change. But I'm also curious if things changed based on new experience of disasters, etc. And how that may influence our drivers of change conversation.
 - **Mike:** @Xitlali - the climate change portions for NHMPs were added in 2023 (and removed in 2025 with the current administration). There are 20 reviewed NHMPs that were adopted before that date. We can cross-reference those with the NHMPs after that date to see if there are differences in how climate change factors were discussed. Oregon did include Future Climate Projections prior to that date through (OCCRI) which may show up in our review.
<https://blogs.oregonstate.edu/occri/projects/dlcd/>

Either way we will see if there are documented differences. Anecdotally I have noticed that we do see an increase in hazard importance/# of actions in NHMPs related to disaster recency (e.g., we see more wildfire related actions after wildfire events). I will do some investigation and chat with Erica (Drivers of Change lead). Plans are updated every 5 years, a future review could look at the previous versions and see how changes may impact elements connected to drivers of change.

BREAK

5. Local Perspective: Regional Resilience Forums – 5 Regional Facilitators

Southwest Region (Tessa Elbettar):

Discussed several local plans (vision, recovery, food, etc.) in the county. There is a general lack of implementation of plans across the region. The same planning processes happening result in the same input across plans. There is a lack of structure for managing collaborative

information sharing after the plan is complete. Funding and investment is needed to support implementation of plans. There is plan fatigue—sustaining long-term engagement is a challenge. Capacity constraints limit who can lead actions. Broad geographic scopes can dilute actions and make implementation harder. Sometimes plans have specific agendas with overlapping goals (concern about stepping on toes)—indicates lack of overall alignment. Lack of people with authority and influence involved in implementation.

Central Oregon Region (Metzin Rodriguez & Cristina de la Torre):

One member involved in process to create the Mid-Colombia Economic Development Strategy. Also discussed plan for Deschutes Wildfire Preparedness. Focus on livestock evacuation needing to be standardized and added to plans to protect animals. Adapt evacuation alerts to rural communities. More focus needed on long-term recovery.

Portland Metro Region (Xitlali Torres):

Discussed several NHMP, climate, floodplain resilience, etc. plans in the Metro area. Xitlali also participated in the Multnomah County Climate Justice plan, which held the most familiarity among the group. Most members of the regional forum had some awareness of plans but little direct involvement/knowledge.

Northeast Region (Sara Miller):

Region discussed NHMPs in the county, several others are in process of development. They were also made aware of the Burns Paiute Tribal Plan. Reflection that some of the best value that emerges from the plan is the relationships developed during the planning process than the plan itself. A lot of people don't know the plans exist at all or how they can be useful. Partners represented are often outdated—what is the chain of succession? Mitigation action items are the 'meat' of the plans and need to be regularly updated. Need more regular engagement of faith-based organizations. Livestock owners are often underserved in emergency planning. Suggested a call center for underserved communities to access updated information.

Northwest Region (Debbie Cabrales):

Beyond Toxics has experience working on a Lane County climate action plan. Discussion on lack of follow-through and implementation of plans. Suggested further conversation on who gets to make local decisions in emergencies (ex. Who makes the decision on when it's time to evacuate?). This issue especially emerges in rural contexts.

Chat discussion:

- **Guen DiGioia:** Not every area is incorporated to have an EOP nor are they all up to date. Nor are agreements always easy to figure out how to navigate them. Especially in times of employment changes, etc. It seems that in rural areas, authority defaults to sheriff, and if it's anyone else, even if it's in the EOP, they must have an agreement with the sheriff's office.

- **Sophi Beym:** Do you have specifics? Usually, the Emergency Manager is the trigger point. And, yes, Law Enforcement is usually the implementor of evacuations; however, the elected officials usually have the authority to activate the evacuation. Something to work on together for sure!
- **Debbie Cabrales:** I believe there are some areas/cities that do not have elected officials because they are such small towns, which create an issue for when to know when to evacuate etc.
- **Sophi Beym:** @Debbie - Or, they get stuck in analysis-paralysis. Between OEM and OREM - the evacuation activations are obviously not perfect. But knowing this is an issue - I am happy to bring it up to my leadership. Thx
- **Patence Winningham:** Mandatory vs. non-mandatory evacuations is important. The Sheriff of each county has statutory authority for mandatory evacs, whereas the Incident commander may make a recommendation to alert the community to take protective action to be ready, be set, and/or GO NOW
- **Guen DiGioia:** Yes! Oakridge has had numerous wildfires breakout where City Officials have been told that they cannot make the call for evacuations, that the sheriff has to make the call. This call takes 24 hours, which then means to protect the community, the City has to “go rogue” to make the call and evacuate people. We’ve heard there is a new sheriff in our area, but our CA is also semi new. The EOP states city officials can call a state of emergency, but an Initial Attack wildland fire for a small portion of a community is a grey area. The city has then had their “hands slapped” so to speak for making the call the evacuate people because 24 hours is too long to wait for wildfire.
- **Sophi Beym:** @Guen Live at risk are too much to gamble on. I have reached out to Stacey Todd, OEM, Regional Coordinator. I will work with her to try to alleviate this issue. Again, we should never gamble with human lives. My bad - it is Matt Nuevenheim at OEM.

Discussion

- **Jonna:** Implementation plans are largely lacking which causes plan fatigue. Relationship and trust building happens throughout the process, which is a valued benefit, but doesn’t always result in tangible outcomes.
- **Patence:** Goals outlined through the planning process can be helpful in justifying investments and better leveraging dollars toward community needs.
- **Tessa:** The recovery plans also help build capacity and shared vocabulary, which can help inform advocacy efforts.

6. Regional Resilience Forum Updates – 5 Regional Facilitators

Southwest Region (Tessa Elbettar):

Held a communications-based tabletop activity, will be sharing out results with PRO team soon. Rogue Valley group conducted ‘Resilience is...’ activity—noted that people were thinking broadly so team worked with participants to clarify. Bay Area Enterprises also hosted a Bug Out Bag event for Valentine’s Day. March 7 event in Applegate Valley for home hardening and resilience event. March 18 will start the focus group engagement;

it's a hybrid event if folks are interested in joining. Tribal partners will soon provide input on coastal resilience. At the March Regional Resilience Forum, they will work on asset mapping.

Central Oregon Region (Metzin Rodriguez & Cristina de la Torre):

Several organizations have completed their events—High Desert Food Alliance hosted a community-wide event meant to make resilience approachable. There are several upcoming events from other organizations that will leverage events/meetings already happening to integrate input opportunities. Discussed resilience planning for pets and livestock, seeking technical assistance toolkit that covers this issue. Need for more implementation guidelines.

Portland Metro Region (Xitlali Torres):

Verde is the only group that has completed engagement thus far—completed 'Resilience is...' activity—feedback was that the word 'resilience' wasn't an accessibly recognized term, making it more difficult to engage people quickly. There are many upcoming events planned—one is a dancing-related resilience engagement. Other groups looking to pair engagement activities with already-occurring events like Know Your Rights trainings. Another event is planned to engage Ukrainian-speaking community.

Northeast Region (Sara Miller):

Upcoming events and survey activities to gather community input. Loss of work and property damage are emerging as two of the biggest impacts of hazards. Largest concerns emerging include food and housing security. Activity occurring at event to feed homeless community—concept of resiliency as lending a helping hand to a neighbor. Working to determine the most relevant focus group questions for audiences.

Northwest Region (Debbie Cabrales):

Facilitated a 'Resilience is...' activity in Spanish. Beyond Toxics held two events—an MLK Day event, more than 500 people attended March. Roughly 200 participated in DOT survey after the march. United Way of Columbia hosted a listening session. Several other focus groups and events planned across the region. Everyone in the regional forum has completed at least one activity.

Discussion:

- **Sophi Beym (chat):** My question is are the other top 5 languages in Oregon included? Also including American Sign Language?
 - **Aimee:** Of the Event Plans submitted so far, we've had languages including-Spanish, ASL, Vietnamese, Simplified Chinese, Pashto, & Devi.
- **Xitlali:** Expressed nervousness/apprehension about only having two SRF meetings to provide feedback on resilience strategies.
 - **Jonna:** In addition to May/June meetings, PRO team will work with each regional group and find time to workshop strategies with each region. This will

count for the Regional Forum's 10th meeting. Agency partners are also extended this opportunity.

- As requested, you can access the PRO [Google calendar](#) which includes local & regional events. Please note that this calendar will not indicate whether the event is open to the public or not, so if you have specific questions, we recommend you speak to the host organization.

7. Meeting Wrap-Up – Jonna Papaefthimiou, Oregon State Resilience Officer

Please complete our meeting survey. Jonna will share list of local plans reviewed and community events before the next meeting.

The next Statewide Forum meeting is on Wednesday, March 18th from 1pm to 3pm on Zoom. If you are not already signed up, please pre-register to get the Zoom information: [Webinar Registration - Zoom](#).

8. Meeting Resources

Statewide Resilience Forum contact: Erik Cole, Plan Manager, erik.cole@oregon.gov or 503-881-0735.

[Plan for a Resilient Oregon Webpage](#)

[Preliminary Review Draft - Oregon's Natural Hazard and Resilience Planning Landscape, Review of Local Natural Hazard and Resilience Related Plans in Oregon](#)

[February SRF Meeting packet](#)

[February SRF Meeting Slide Deck](#)