



Recovery Support Function 6 - Infrastructure Systems Annex

Record of Annex Changes

All updates and revisions to this plan will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is disseminated and implemented by members of the appropriate state agencies.

Date	Change No.	Department	Summary of Change

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1 Introduction

1.1 Mission Statement

The mission of Recovery Support Function (RSF) 6 Infrastructure Systems is to provide support to local and Tribal governments for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of impacted infrastructure systems through coordinated delivery of state and federal resources while supporting long-term infrastructure mitigation that highlights the use of new, accessible and permanently resilient infrastructure systems.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to define the structure, roles, responsibilities, operations and activities of RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems to guide and coordinate disaster recovery efforts across the state of Oregon.

This annex supports the implementation of the Oregon Disaster Recovery Plan (ODRP) by providing a framework for how state agencies, federal agencies, and community partners such as local governments, Tribal Nations, and non-governmental organizations collaborate to restore, redevelop, and revitalize communities affected by major disasters.

RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems Annex is intended to accomplish the following objectives:

- Creates a guide for state partners to effectively collaborate on preparedness activities related to recovery support and building resiliency.
- Highlights critical resources for partners to understand how resources can be utilized.
- Illustrates the timing and structure of recovery operations (Phase 1 – Phase 3).

The RSF Annexes support implementation of the ODRP and other federal, state and local plans and frameworks. They detail each RSF's contribution to recovery operations and the State Recovery Action Plan (SRAP). [Chapter 3: RSF Concept of Operations](#) defines this RSF's contributions to the SRAP, which is the state-level post-disaster recovery plan. Detailed operational and tactical guidance for state personnel is provided in agency-specific guidance and planning documents. Any additional relevant RSF-specific plans relevant to disaster recovery are listed in [Appendix B: Supporting Documents](#).

1.3 Scope

This Annex is intended to be an all-hazards document that can be implemented for incidents of varying levels of complexity to support Whole Community efforts. When a disaster results in damage to critical infrastructure in multiple jurisdictions that are beyond the "normal" capability of the local / Tribal system to recover, an impacted jurisdiction will escalate and make requests for state resources. The RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems may be activated at the direction of the State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) Manager, with recommendations and support from the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRM). When the ECC is activated, the need to activate the Infrastructure Systems Recovery occurs within the RSF 1 - Community

Assistance. Such occurrences may include natural, technological, or human-caused disasters and may impact one or more counties or regions.

RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems is designed to provide guidance to state departments in preparing and responding to disasters in coordination with subject matter experts and resources. It outlines recovery operations while complementing and supporting the response and recovery plans and procedures of responding agencies, local and Tribal governments, special districts and other public, nonprofit/volunteer and private sector entities.

Depending on the disaster recovery need, partners may need to collaborate within these areas:

Critical Infrastructure

These systems are the highest priority because their failure causes cascading impacts on all other sectors.

- **Energy:** Restoring the power grid, repairing natural gas pipelines, and ensuring fuel availability for responders and the public.
- **Water & Wastewater:** Repairing treatment plants and distribution pipes, addressing "boil water" advisories, and restoring sewage systems to prevent public health crises.
- **Communications:** Re-establishing landline and cellular services, internet connectivity, and public safety radio networks.

Transportation Systems

Recovery in this area is vital for moving resources, workers, and goods.

- **Land:** Repairing roads and bridges, clearing debris from primary routes, and restoring public transit (e.g., buses, rail).
- **Air and Sea:** Assessing airport operability, repairing runways, and restoring ports and navigable waterways for shipping.

Public Facilities & Government Services

This focuses on the buildings and services that allow a community to function.

- **Education:** Repairing schools and childcare centers to allow parents and guardians to return to work.
- **Government Facilities:** Restoring courthouses, administrative buildings, and correctional facilities.
- **Public Safety:** Ensuring fire stations, police precincts, and emergency coordination centers are fully operational and structurally sound.

Health Infrastructure

- Beyond immediate medical care, this involves the physical systems that support community well-being (e.g., home delivery of food and medical supplies, home care services, dial-a-ride providers, drug treatment centers, etc.).
- Healthcare Facilities: Repairing hospitals, clinics, and long-term care facilities.

Natural and Economic Infrastructure

This area looks at the environmental and commercial systems that provide long-term stability.

- Water Control: Repairing dams, levees, and storm drains to prevent or mitigate future flooding.
- Agriculture: Restoring irrigation systems, food processing facilities, and storage silos.
- Commercial Infrastructure: Assisting in the repair of business districts and industrial zones to provide goods, services, and employment in the local economy.

1.4 Equity Vision and Infrastructure Recovery Considerations

RSF 6 should integrate a whole-community approach into infrastructure restoration and long-term resilience planning by assessing how recovery decisions affect different populations, particularly those who depend on essential services such as community drinking water systems, healthcare facilities, energy systems, and public transportation. Infrastructure prioritization should reflect community-defined needs and consider how outages or delayed restoration disproportionately impact rural areas, low-income households, older adults, people with disabilities, and those without private transportation or access to public transportation. The RSF should analyze gaps where existing recovery funding streams may exclude smaller jurisdictions due to income thresholds, population minimums, or limited administrative capacity, and identify supplemental strategies to address those barriers. Infrastructure recovery planning must ensure that investments support equitable access to critical services and enable all residents to safely return and remain in their communities. Key considerations include:

Prioritization of Vulnerable Populations in Restoring Lifelines

Sequence restoration to prioritize infrastructure that serves high-need populations, including drinking water, wastewater, healthcare and community support facilities, energy systems, transportation routes, and broadband access essential for health, safety, and economic stability.

Redundancy and Whole Community Resilience

Incorporate backup power, fuel management, system redundancy, and hazard mitigation measures into rebuilding efforts to reduce future service disruptions, particularly for facilities serving medically vulnerable or geographically isolated populations.

Rural and Small Utility Support

Recognize that restoration timelines and cost burdens differ between investor-owned utilities and rural cooperatives, coordinate early with electric cooperatives to assess capacity constraints and financial recovery impacts. Prioritize support to communities where extended outages disproportionately affect older adults, medically dependent residents, agricultural producers, and Tribal communities. Mitigate long-term impacts to rates that could compound economic hardship in rural areas. Ensure FEMA Public Assistance (PA) and mitigation funding pathways are accessible and navigable for smaller cooperative entities. Provide targeted technical assistance and grant management support to small and rural utilities that may lack the staffing capacity to navigate complex funding requirements or meet cost-share obligations.

Affordability Protections

Ensure that infrastructure upgrades, climate adaptation measures, and system improvements do not result in rate increases that disproportionately burden low-income households; explore subsidies, phased implementation, or supplemental funding where needed.

Equity Monitoring and Adjustment

Track geographic and demographic distribution of infrastructure investments and recovery timelines to identify disparities early and adjust funding strategies or prioritization criteria to ensure equitable recovery outcomes.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Coordinating Agency

The Coordinating Agency works with federal/state agency partners and organizations in coordination local and Tribal partners to address the specific needs of a community following an incident. It has statutory authority, technical expertise and resources to address recovery operations for Infrastructure Systems and is responsible for ensuring that the RSF serves its purpose during activation.

The coordinating agency for RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems is the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM).

As the coordinating agency, OEM is responsible for the following:

- Represent RSF 6 at the Governor’s Disaster Cabinet (GDC) ¹and during State Recovery Coordination Meetings.
- Conduct assessment of long-term recovery needs in support of local and/or Tribal recovery.
- Assist with the organization of meetings and trainings with key departments and participating agencies to understand operational capability and resources for activation readiness and supporting resiliency.
- Convene with representatives of participating agencies to ensure necessary plans and procedures are in place for providing prompt action upon activation.
- Conduct community outreach in collaboration with participating agencies through normal day-to-day education/training opportunities and operations to build community preparedness.
- Collaborate and coordinate efforts with other participating agencies, local jurisdictions, and the Policy Group to ensure all recovery needs and gaps have been addressed to the extent possible before, during and after disasters.
- When RSF 6 is activated, OEM will lead Infrastructure Recovery and agencies assigned to develop a unified approach to recovery operations.

¹ Effective January 1, 2027, 2026 HB 4121 will replace the GDC with the Disaster Recovery Authority that may be established by the Governor as an advisory group within the Office of the Governor to direct emergency recovery in Oregon.

2.2 Participating Agencies

Participating agencies work with the Coordinating Agency to fulfill the objectives of RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems. While each agency may not support operations for every incident, they play a critical role in accomplishing RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems' mission. State recovery coordination may also include organizations outside of state agencies.

State agencies that contribute to RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems' mission include:

- Business Oregon (BizOR)
- Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
- Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS)
- Department of Corrections (DOC)
- Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI)
- Department of State Lands (DSL)
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)
- Oregon Department of Education (ODE)
- Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
- Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD)
- Public Utility Commission (OPUC)
- Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)
- Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB)

2.3 Boards and Commissions

While boards and commissions may not participate directly within RSF 6, they may have the authority to establish laws and regulations for local implementation and indirectly impact resources available within the state and for local and/or Tribal governments. Boards and commissions play a key role in shaping the effectiveness and efficiency of long-term recovery efforts through policy, permitting, zoning, and other governmental changes.

Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA) Board is a nine-member independent board with oversight of Business Oregon's infrastructure financing programs.

Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission was formed because of Senate Bill 96 in 1991. Since this time, OSSPAC has continued to increase Oregon’s awareness of earthquake hazards by supporting earthquake education, research and legislation.

OPUC Commissioners: The Governor appoints three Commissioners for four-year terms to the PUC and designates one as Chair. Commissioners make all policy decisions and typically meet twice a month to vote on items listed in the public meeting agendas and are responsible for upholding the following ORS:

ORS 756.040 General powers. (1) In addition to the powers and duties now or hereafter transferred to or vested in the Public Utility Commission, the commission shall represent the customers of any public utility or telecommunications utility and the public generally in all controversies respecting rates, valuations, service and all matters of which the commission has jurisdiction. In respect thereof, the commission shall make use of the jurisdiction and powers of the office to protect such customers, and the public generally, from unjust and unreasonable exactions and practices and to obtain for them adequate service at fair and reasonable rates.

2.4 Federal Coordination

Oregon regularly partners with federal agencies and their corresponding federal RSFs to coordinate and implement disaster recovery operations. These partnerships ensure alignment with federal recovery programs, facilitate access to technical and financial assistance, and support the delivery of integrated recovery solutions that meet the needs of Oregon’s communities.

Federal agencies and RSFs that collaborate with RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems include:

Coordinating Agency: U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Participating Agencies:

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency | Delta Regional Authority | Department of Agriculture | Department of Commerce | Department of Defense | Department of Energy | Department of Homeland Security | Department of Housing and Urban Development | Department of the Interior | Department of Transportation | Department of the Treasury | Environmental Protection Agency | Federal Communications Commission | Federal Emergency Management Agency | General Services Administration | Nuclear Regulatory Commission | Tennessee Valley Authority | U.S. Fire Administration | Federal Highway Administration

Federal Community Assistance guidance can be found within the [National Disaster Recovery Framework \(2024\)](#).

2.5 Community Partners

Community partners, including local and Tribal governments, play a critical role in the RSF structure by providing on-the-ground knowledge, identifying priority needs, and shaping

recovery strategies that reflect the unique context of their communities. Their leadership, expertise, and long-standing relationships help ensure that recovery efforts are locally driven, culturally appropriate, and responsive to the people most affected. RSF operations depend on sustained coordination with these partners to align resources, reduce duplication, and build long-term resilience.

The following is a (non-exclusive) list of organizations identified as partners supporting RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems:

- Airports, ports, and waterway managers
- American Water Works Association
- Electric Energy Systems Operators Association
- Emergency Medical Services, hospitals and healthcare coalitions
- League of Oregon Cities
- Oregon Broadband Association (OBA)
- Oregon Fuels Association
- Oregon Heavy Lift Helicopter Consortium
- Oregon Municipal Electric Utilities Association
- Oregon People's Utility District Association
- Oregon Rural Electric Cooperative Association
- Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ORWARN)
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- Public Works Associations
- Railroads (BNSF, Union Pacific, Amtrak, short lines)
- Utility Operators (investor-/consumer-owned)
- Western States Petroleum Association

Coordinating and Participating agencies for RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems are responsible for identifying relevant partner organizations in the plans and procedures developed during Preparedness, and for having the tools necessary to activate these partnerships upon RSF activation.

3

Concept of Recovery Operations

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

3.1 Recovery Continuum

The Oregon Disaster Recovery Continuum is a structured framework that guides disaster recovery efforts across the state. The recovery continuum includes pre-disaster recovery planning and preparedness efforts and three key post-disaster recovery phases described in further detail within this section.



Figure 1: Recovery Continuum

Preparedness/Steady State: Focuses on recovery planning and capacity-building before a disaster occurs. This stage ensures communities and agencies are ready to respond and recover effectively.

Phase One: Stabilization, achieved through immediate actions taken to stabilize the situation by coordinating incident response and initial recovery efforts. The State ECC is activated, and response and recovery activities are occurring concurrently.

Phase Two: Recovery Operations, where coordination of state resources to support recovery operations take place, including working with local and Tribal jurisdictions on confirming recovery priorities, the community lifelines have stabilized, and the recovery operational structure has adjusted accordingly.

Phase Three: Long-term Recovery, which emphasizes rebuilding, economic restoration and strengthening resilience for future disasters. RSFs have been deactivated, and recovery activities are complete or have been transitioned to individual state agency responsibilities.

The sections below go into detail about the various considerations, activities, and coordination efforts for RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems during each of the recovery phases.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

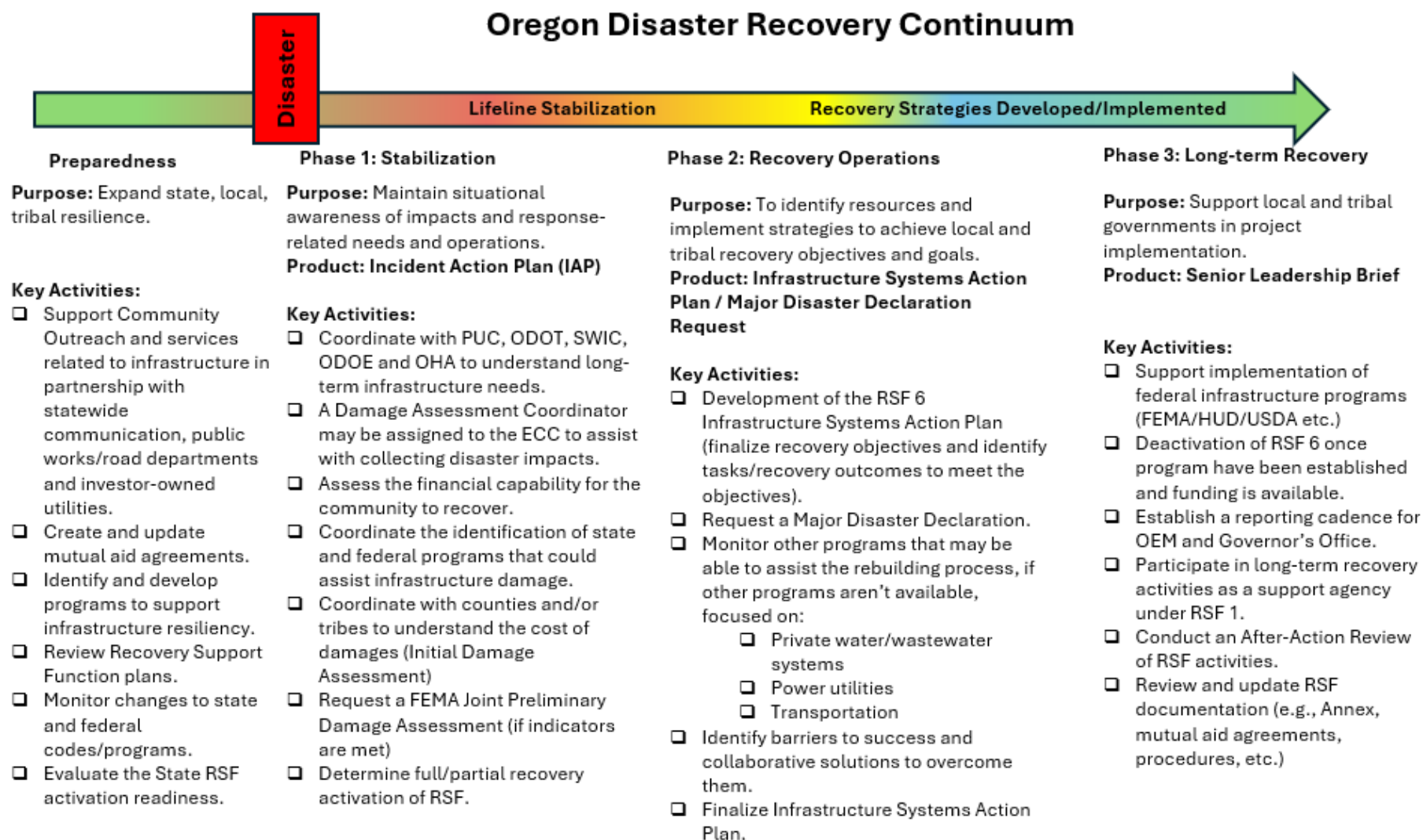


Figure 2: Oregon Disaster Recovery Continuum - Infrastructure Systems

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

Preparedness / Steady State

3.2.1 Purpose

RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems exist in a constant state of readiness to ensure swift and effective recovery operations when activated. This readiness is maintained through a combination of coordinated planning, collaboration, and strategic preparedness activities. Listed below are the various objectives of RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems during this phase.

- OEM may assist with the organization of meetings and trainings with key departments and participating agencies to understand operational capability and resources for activation readiness and supporting resiliency.
- OEM may support infrastructure resiliency based on available mitigation funding.
- RSF 6 may conduct community outreach through normal day-to-day education/training opportunities and operations to build community preparedness.
- Participating Agencies may assist with informing this annex, regulatory requirements, procedures, and capabilities to effectively carry out their designated roles as outlined in the document.
- In partnership with the Governor's Office Regional Solutions Team, Oregon Department of Emergency Management Regional Coordinators and the Tribal Liaison may facilitate technical support and guidance to local and Tribal emergency management partners to improve infrastructure resilience and recovery planning.

3.2.2 Key Activities

Readiness is sustained through preparedness activities that enhance community resilience and support the implementation of recovery operations. These activities, led by OEM, include—but are not limited to—the following:

- During periods of no response and/or recovery operations (Phase 1/Phase 2), the coordinating agency may hold quarterly meetings with participating agencies to provide program updates, changes to legislation and provide training around subject matter expertise and capability.
- Pre-Disaster recovery planning and technical assistance with federal, state and local/Tribal partners.
- Support the development of local recovery infrastructure plans within the following areas:
 - County and Tribal Debris Removal Plans.
 - Infrastructure resilience sections in County and Tribal Hazard Mitigation, Community Wildfire Protection, and Community Development plans.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- Critical Infrastructure Protection.
- Redundant and equitable communication strategies.
- Wastewater and storm water management.
- Identify financing strategies for infrastructure recovery and resiliency.

In 2023, the Oregon Legislature passed [HB 3630](#), which directed the Oregon Department of Energy to create a grant program to support Oregon counties with energy resilience planning. Specifically, HB 3630 provides up to \$50,000 per county to develop an energy resilience plan.

Case Study 1: Energy Planning**3.3 Phase One: Stabilization****3.3.1 Purpose**

During Phase One: Stabilization, the State ECC is activated and ESFs are coordinating resources to support disaster response and establishing stabilization of the community lifelines. See *Volume III – State EOP of the Oregon Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* for additional details.

The recovery staff in Phase One are focused on gaining situational awareness, documenting disaster impacts, identifying recovery needs and defining the necessary recovery structure to support those needs. Recovery operations are initiated within the Recovery Branch of the Operations Coordination Section and coordinated through RSF 1 – Community Assistance.

Oregon Department of Emergency Management Regional Coordinators (RCs) and Tribal Liaisons (TLs) are focused on working closely with local and Tribal emergency management partners to facilitate clear communication of local concerns to state partners. RCs and TLs support local and Tribal partners to identify impacts to infrastructure and assist with resource requests to the ECC.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

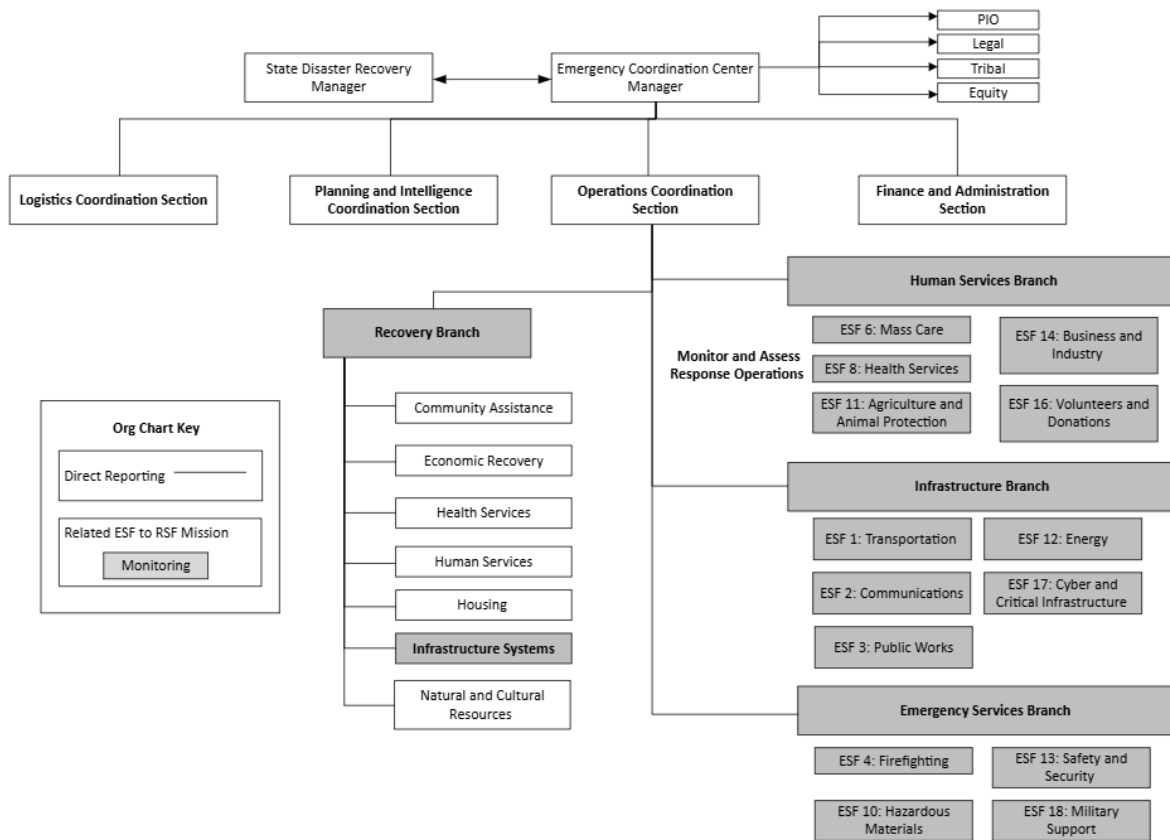


Figure 3: Stabilization - Recovery Branch Organizational Chart

3.3.2 Key Activities

Community Assistance Activation

Depending on the scale and scope of the disaster, the ECC Manager might request state-level activation. If the ECC determines to activate the Infrastructure Branch, OEM may assess long-term infrastructure impacts to communities and assess resource needs. When making these assessments within RSF 1, OEM will determine what resources exist and if the state will need to support long-term solutions and coordination.

Community Lifeline Approach to Disasters

The ECC Manager will monitor community lifelines to determine community impacts. The infrastructure coordinator may review reports from the following community lifelines to determine the scale of state support within recovery operations:

- Food, Hydration and Shelter
- Health and Medical
- Energy (Power and Fuel)

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- Communications
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials
- Water Systems



Figure 4: Community Lifelines

Recovery Branch

The Infrastructure Coordinator (often led by OEM) will participate within the activated Community Assistance role and in collaboration with the SDRM will determine if response-related efforts may necessitate the activation of RSF 6. While RSF 6 is not activated, OEM may assist with:

- Monitor response related impacts and informing infrastructure partners (participating agencies) of relevant information communicated by the impacted jurisdictions to the ECC.
- Coordinating with other state partners to identify if state-owned facilities have been damaged or destroyed.
- Determine the need for counties to submit an Initial Damage Assessment.
 - Provide Just-in-time training opportunities for the county/Tribal government impacted.
- If state/local response operations are developing temporary solutions, identifying how long those temporary solutions can be in place before a transition to long-term recovery/permanent solutions.
- Identify consumer-owned facilities that may have a difficult time recovering from a disaster (e.g. electrical co-ops).
 - Identify rural communities that may lack the capacity to manage funding programs and provide additional support to them.
- Monitoring requests for infrastructure and technical support.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

3.3.3 Key Activities by Department

Participating agencies may be attending the ECC meetings. During this time, the below state agencies could be engaged with response, and depending on the scale of the emergency, there may be a need for the state agency to designate a liaison to focus on initial recovery under RSF 1 Community Assistance. OEM may begin informing the **State Recovery Action Plan – Infrastructure Recovery RSF Section** by establishing initial recovery objectives and pre-activation tasks. Based on the scale of the disaster, the agencies below may have the following capabilities and/or may assist in the following ways:

Department of Administrative Services

- Determine the need and capacity to provide support within the following areas:
 - Administrative and contracting support to infrastructure systems including leasing of facilities
 - Review the inventory of state-owned land and facilities that are located near the impacted area.
 - Monitor the actions of other state agencies to provide support.
 - Maintain the State Technology System.
 - Coordinate State’s cybersecurity efforts and the need for GIS support.

Oregon Department of Energy

- Identify the need to work with petroleum industry partners to identify alternate fuel sources, delivery systems and fuel allocation.
- Determine if there is a need to issue fuel conservation measures to government agencies and subdivisions in the state to ensure adequate fuel to support recovery activities.
- Identify if energy industries and facilities were damaged and identify if federal and/or state programs are available to support community recovery.
- Work with OEM to determine if and how individuals and households can be supported with energy programs.

Oregon Department of Transportation

- Work with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on reimbursement for road repairs made on federal highways through the Emergency Relief (ER) Program.
- Identify impacts to roads across the state and identify funding programs that could be used to assist in the repair.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

Public Utility Commission of Oregon

Operates within the ECC in coordination with and in support of:

- Communicate utility restoration and recovery of infrastructure impacts.
- Energy utilities, both electric and natural gas utilities (41 electric and 3 natural gas), with restoration and recovery of infrastructure impacts.
- Facilitate restoration efforts of regulated utilities in accordance with statutory authorities.
- Monitor and inspect pipeline restoration and reconstruction activities.

Oregon Department of Aviation

- Communicate damages of airport facilities to the ECC and report on aircraft operability.
- If airports are compromised, identify other airway facilities for resources by air.

Business Oregon

- Monitor impacts related to infrastructure and determine available funding mechanisms.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

- Monitor impacts related to agriculture infrastructure and identify programs that could assist with recovery.

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

- Monitor infrastructure impacts and determine if licenses for rebuilding may be waived for critical infrastructure rebuild projects.
- Determine the need to update the statewide building code to support recovery efforts.

Oregon Department of Education

- Monitor impacts on education facilities.

Oregon Department of Corrections

- Monitor damages related to state-owned correctional facilities.
- Identify the ability for labor crews to assist with infrastructure repair/debris removal such as roads.

Oregon Department of State Fire Marshal

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- Conduct infrastructure damage assessments and identify program opportunities to rebuild with resiliency and opportunities for funding to support recovery operations (e.g. home hardening grants).
- Provide impacted communities access to volunteers trained by Oregon Safety Assessment Program to determine whether buildings are structurally fit to be occupied during recovery.

Oregon State Marine Board

- Monitor reported impacts to the state waterways.

Department of State Lands

- Identify areas of technical assistance and public outreach opportunities for recovery operations.

Water Resources Department

- Monitor impacts on water supply and quantity.
- Determine funding availability for the Well Repair and Replacement program.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

- Determine if there are impacts on water and wastewater systems.
- Monitor for oil and hazardous material incidents that may require permitting for debris management sites.

Oregon Health Authority

- Monitor and regulate drinking water quality. Provide information about impacted public drinking water systems.
- Monitor and report damages caused to hospitals and clinics.
- Coordinate and collaborate with Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ORWARN), and other partners to understand public water system barriers and needs.

3.3.4 Infrastructure Recovery Activation

The State Disaster Recovery Manager (SDRM), in coordination with the Infrastructure Recovery Coordinator, will determine the RSF 6 activation based on the following considerations:

- A major disaster has occurred and there is either statewide or regional destruction or serious degradation of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, telecommunications, power, drinking water and wastewater facilities etc. that is beyond local, Tribal and/or state ability to recover within normal programs, authorities, and resources.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- Established infrastructure recovery objectives within the State Recovery Action Plan.
- The extent of the damage has created the need to coordinate across government and non-governmental jurisdictions and to collaboratively identify new strategies to recover.

3.4 Phase Two: Recovery Operations

3.4.1 Purpose

This phase focuses on coordinating and delivering targeted recovery support to address immediate and mid-term needs across impacted communities. RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems works with partners to implement recovery strategies, restore critical functions, and begin laying the foundation for long-term recovery.

During this phase, the various RSFs contribute to development of the State Recovery Action Plan (SRAP). Listed below are considerations for RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems when contributing to the State Recovery Action Plan – Infrastructure Recovery Section:

- While RSF 6 may be activated, recovery is driven by local and Tribal jurisdictions with Federal, State and non-governmental support. Infrastructure recovery could take years but understanding damages and creating state and local partnerships could assist with program implementation/development and long-term building.
- Many state partners inform infrastructure recovery including power, roads, water/wastewater systems, and there may be opportunities to establish focused areas, task forces, and/or branches to support the overall mission of RSF 6.

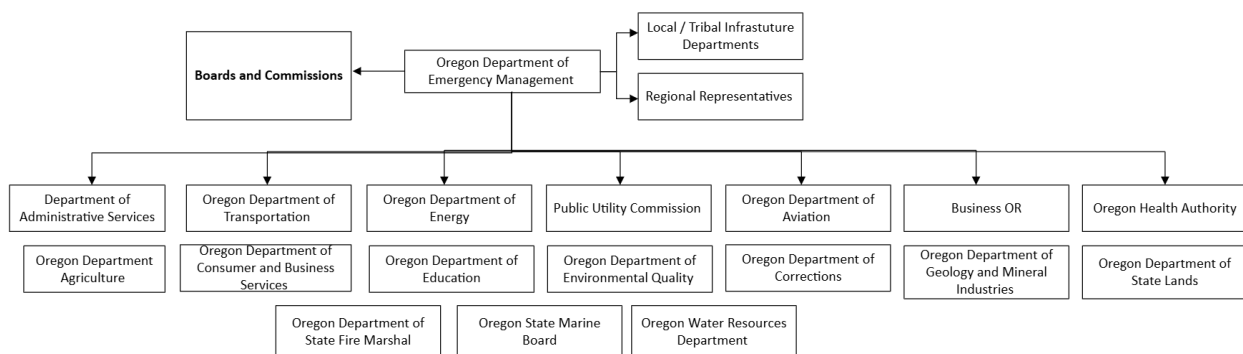


Figure 5: RSF 6 Recovery Organizational Chart

3.4.2 Key Activities

Agencies supporting RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems must be ready to provide ongoing recovery support for local and Tribal recovery activities. This support may be delivered as part of the formal RSF activation or integrated into ongoing departmental functions as recovery needs evolve.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

Oregon Emergency Management will oversee operational activities. Typical recovery activities may include, but are not limited to:

- Establish RSF 6 Infrastructure Recovery Coordination meetings.
- Coordinate with local and Tribal departments to understand capacity and recovery priorities.
- Identify recovery priorities to inform long-term recovery through technical assistance, resources and collaboration to identify programs that could meet the greatest need.
- Participate in the Statewide Recovery Coordination meetings and as needed, represent the RSF within the Governors Disaster Cabinet.
- Facilitate the extension of technical expertise and human resources to communities and private sector owner/operators to support the implementation of infrastructure systems solutions.

Drinking Water and Wastewater Partners Coordination:

Many disasters may result in impacts on drinking water and wastewater systems. These systems are often managed by multiple agencies. Depending on the scale of the disaster, they may need to increase collaboration to ensure that impacted water/wastewater systems can recover efficiently and effectively. Below is an overview of the state partners that collaborate on drinking water and wastewater systems restoration and recovery:

Oregon Health Authority - Oregon Drinking Water Services (DWS)

The Drinking Water Services (DWS) program is primarily responsible for the regulation and enforcement of water quality standards for all Public Water Systems (PWSs) across Oregon. To ensure these systems remain functional and compliant, DWS provides regulatory and technical assistance and co-administers essential funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in partnership with Business Oregon (BizOR). Their work is highly collaborative, involving contracts with county partners and the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to oversee smaller systems, while also engaging with outside providers like the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), and Oregon Association of Water Utilities (OAWU). Furthermore, DWS supports emergency resilience by working with the Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ORWARN) mutual aid network, providing operator training, and offering emergency preparedness resources. While DWS is a member of both the Drought Resource and Water Supply Availability councils, it is important to note that they do not regulate private domestic wells, as those remain the responsibility of individual landowners.

DWS has a contract with DEQ state lab to conduct the sampling analysis and DWS coordinates and pays for this testing. Public drinking water systems who are impacted by wildfire can access free post-fire VOC testing by contacting OHA-DWS.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) focuses on the protection of water sources and regulates wastewater systems. They are responsible for regulating and enforcing standards for wastewater systems and responding to incidents involving oil or hazardous materials. In coordination with DWS, the DEQ manages the Source Water Protection program that includes evaluating and restoring impacted watersheds and aquifers.

Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD)

The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) oversees the state's water supply and quantity, managing the legal framework for both surface and groundwater rights. They regulate well construction and compliance and serve as co-chairs (alongside OEM) for the Drought Resource Council (DRC) and the Water Supply Availability Council (WSAC). While they manage the Municipal Water Management and Conservation Planning Program independently of DWS, they provide a vital safety net for private citizens. Through the Well Abandonment, Repair, and Replacement Fund (WARRF), the OWRD offers financial assistance to low-to-moderate-income homeowners dealing with supply issues in private domestic wells.

3.4.3 Key Roles by Department

Based on the scale of recovery assistance needed from the county and/or Tribal government, the State Disaster Recovery Manager and Infrastructure Recovery Coordinator will determine the scale and requirements needed for supporting economic recovery. Agencies listed below may coordinate with federal, state and impacted jurisdictions to work towards meeting the objectives within their roles and responsibilities listed below:

Coordinating Agency:

Oregon Department of Emergency Management will coordinate and oversee operational activities within infrastructure recovery along with the following duties as a state agency:

- Depending on the scale of the disaster, OEM will utilize damage assessment information collected within the Initial Damage Assessments and Preliminary Damage Assessments to request a federal Major Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA) and/or Hazard Mitigation.
- OEM will coordinate with federal, state and nongovernmental partners to understand available resources and technical assistance outside of a declaration.

Participating Agencies:**Oregon Department of Administrative Services**

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- As requested, continue to provide contracting and logistical support to state, local agencies and/or Tribal Governments.

Oregon Department of Energy

- Continue to identify federal and/or state programs that can support energy projects and identify the gaps in current funding.
- Facilitate the lifting of temporary environmental waivers and driver hour/weight limit restrictions to ensure timely fuel deliveries to support recovery activities.
- Facilitate and support petroleum industry's recovery efforts to ensure timely restoration of fuel supply levels, infrastructure, and delivery systems back to pre-emergency conditions following a disaster.

Oregon Department of Transportation

- Provide technical assistance in long-range planning and engineering of transportation infrastructure systems.
- Identify transportation assistance programs/funds that can be used for repair or recovery of transportation systems.

Public Utility Commission

- OPUC serves to maintain, strengthen, or relax the regulatory requirements imposed on utilities to ensure continuity of service in recovering areas, as appropriate and authorized by law.
- Coordinates with communication, electric, and natural gas utilities along with OEM and public safety partners to identify resources and support needed to repair/rebuild damaged infrastructure and restore these critical life safety services.
- Enforce safety standards, procurement for repairs and provide technical assistance around best practices that would benefit the consumer and potentially mitigate future damage caused by a disaster.

Oregon Department of Aviation

- Based on damage findings, coordinate repair and restoration of state-owned airport facilities and offer guidance on the repair and restoration of private airport facilities.

Business Oregon

- Administer the Special Public Works Fund to provide funds for emergency projects because of a disaster.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- Manage loans from the Safe Drinking Water Fund through the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority (co-administered with OHA).

Oregon Health Authority

- Provide technical and regulatory assistance for public water systems within Oregon.
- Co-administers and manages the safe drinking water revolving fund.
- Contract with DEQ on Source Water Protection and coordinates post-fire VOC testing for eligible public water systems.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

- Communicate with agricultural partners to assess available resources, infrastructure capacity, and distribution capabilities that may support recovery efforts.

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

- Enforce and update the statewide building code and certifies building officials and inspectors.
- Provide technical support to local and Tribal building departments regarding code and permit requirements (Building Codes Division).
- Coordinate and provide education resources regarding post-disaster financial recovery for both consumers and businesses (Division of Financial Regulation).
- Provide technical support on occupational safety and health to other state and local entities (Oregon OSHA).

Oregon Department of Education

- Work with vendors to discuss rebuilding plans with affected schools or districts to ensure that they are building better and not just new.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

- Provide technical assistance to local drinking water and water treatment agencies to ensure a safe water supply.
- Provide technical assistance for debris management.
- Provide permit oversight and technical assistance to local and Tribal wastewater treatment agencies to ensure safe wastewater treatment/discharge.

Tribal drinking water systems are regulated by EPA Region 10, and they primarily provide technical and financial assistance. EPA region 10 may ask DWS to assist if needed.

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

Oregon Department of Corrections

- Coordinate repair and restoration of state-owned correctional facilities.
- Provide labor crews to support extraordinary needs for repairs and/or reconstruction of roads and/or other infrastructure needs.

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

- Provide technical assistance regarding the impact of geologic hazards on infrastructure systems.
- Provide technical assistance to local and Tribal partners to minimize the impacts of flooding on infrastructure systems.

Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal

- Enforce and update the Oregon Uniform Fire Code.
- Provide technical support for recovery activities involving hazardous materials.

Oregon State Marine Board

- Provide technical assistance in recovery activities that impact Oregon's waterways.

Oregon Water Resources Department

- Provide technical support to ensure protection of the public water supply.
- Provide technical assistance for issues of stream flow restoration, water resource data, and water supply solutions.

Depending on the scale and scope of damages, there may be times that some agencies listed above will not be required to participate, or there could be additional agencies assigned.

3.4.4 Transition to Long-Term Recovery

For Phase 2 Recovery Operations to conclude, the State Recovery Action Plan (SRAP) must be completed to show how the activated Recovery Support Functions will or will not continue supporting long-term recovery efforts in Phase 3. Although recovery actions may transition into Long-Term Recovery, the scale and complexity of the disaster may result in recovery efforts continuing for many years. Listed below are some of the Long-term Recovery transition considerations:

- Recovery partners (federal, state and local/Tribal partners) have developed and/or identified permanent solutions and long-term plans that may require individual state agencies to continue to operate under their own authorities and programs

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- Immediate recovery community needs have been addressed through programs and/or technical assistance.
- Local jurisdictions have a greater capacity to lead long-term recovery efforts (e.g. Local/Tribal Disaster Recovery Manager position established, Long-Term Recovery Group established).
- The State Recovery Action Plan objectives have been met; programs are being implemented and there is a plan for how to restore community and critical private infrastructure.
- If federal and state funding is available, infrastructure recovery could take years depending on the scale of damage and regulatory reviews that may need to take place such as environmental reviews.

3.5 Phase Three: Long-term Recovery

3.5.1 Purpose

Long-term recovery focuses on supporting local and Tribal governments as they implement recovery projects and move toward a “new normal” post-disaster operating environment. During this phase, RSFs are deactivated, and recovery responsibilities transition back to individual state agencies operating under their own authorities and programs. Agencies continue to implement and monitor recovery activities within their respective missions, ensuring progress toward sustainable and resilient long-term outcomes.

3.5.2 Key Activities

Long-term Recovery is centered on supporting local and Tribal governments as they implement recovery projects and return to pre-disaster operations. This phase emphasizes both execution and accountability, with a strong focus on implementing and tracking recovery efforts. Designated RSFs play a key role by using tracking tools to monitor project progress and ensure alignment with recovery objectives.

Program Implementation and Deactivation

As state agencies are completing their long-term plan for supporting community-led recovery efforts, there is often a shift to focus on program implementation. OEM may need to provide ongoing community outreach and partner updates to ensure effective program implementation and funding allocation. At this point in recovery, internal coordination meetings of RSF 6 partners are no longer warranted, and OEM may function as a participating agency, if RSF 1 Community Assistance is still activated.

Long-term recovery activities for RSF 6 Infrastructure Systems may include the following:

3. Concept of Recovery Operations

- OEM will maintain continued support for infrastructure development and will inform other infrastructure partners if there are any additional needs to support long-term recovery.
- Support jurisdictions with sub-recipient agreements through the State to ensure successful implementation.
- Governor's Office may request reports of long-term recovery efforts if funding was provided from the state and/or federal government.
- Ensuring programs initiated to support long-term recovery are sustainable.
- Coordinating and collaborating with local partners to maintain recovery momentum.
- Updating RSF 6 contacts and reporting any changes needed within this annex to OEM.

4 RSF Development and Maintenance

4.1 Annex Updates and Maintenance

OEM is responsible for collaborating with partners to update this RSF Annex and any additional annexes. At a minimum, this annex will be reviewed every two years and revised when changes are needed due to updated legislation and lessons learned from exercises or real-world emergencies. This updated process will take place in coordination with identified RSF coordinating and participating agencies and with engagement from local and Tribal governments. To support plan improvements, OEM will track the implementation of corrective action items identified in after-action reports and from information gathered through OEM's Maturity Model Program, a grading rubric used to ensure that state agencies meet the necessary standards to prepare for disasters.

4.2 Training

OEM will ensure that participating agency liaisons are familiar with this annex and are trained as part of ongoing preparedness. Participating agencies should offer technical expertise, regulatory requirements and resources related to this annex. Training records must be kept and made available.

4.3 Exercises

The state will conduct exercises every two years to test and evaluate its recovery capabilities. The exercises will consist of a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises and full-scale exercises. Whenever possible, RSF 6 Infrastructure Recovery Coordinating and Participating Agencies should participate in these exercises. After Action Report (AAR) findings and improvement recommendations will be used to update the RSF Annex as appropriate.

Local government organizations should exercise their relevant RSF roles every two years with their community recovery partners, including local agencies and private and nonprofit sectors such as businesses, faith-based and social service organizations and the public. The exercises will consist of a variety of discussion- and operations-based exercises.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) procedures and tools should be used to develop, conduct and evaluate these exercises. Recovery AARs should be transmitted to appropriate RSF organizations as outcomes of these exercises.

4.4 Plan Administration and Distribution

Each state department or agency is expected to develop and maintain policies and procedures (e.g., department or agency emergency plans, standard operating procedures, continuity of operations plans, business continuity plans, etc.) in support of the State ODRP and disaster recovery operations.

4.4.1 Plan Distribution List

This RSF annex follows the plan distribution list as outlined in the ODRP. At minimum, all RSF coordinating and supporting agencies will receive a copy of this annex upon each completed update and revision.

Table 1: Annex Receiving Entities

Coordinating: Oregon Department of Emergency Management
Business Oregon
Department of State Lands
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Aviation
Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services
Oregon Department of Corrections
Oregon Department of Education
Oregon Department of Energy
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Oregon Department of State Fire Marshal
Oregon Department of Transportation
Oregon Health Authority
Oregon State Marine Board
Public Utility Commission of Oregon
Water Resources Department

5

Appendices

Appendix A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAR – After-Action Report

BizOR – Business Oregon

COU – Consumer-Owned Utility

CSZ – Cascadia Subduction Zone

DAS – Department of Administrative Services

DCBS – Department of Consumer and Business Services

DEQ – Department of Environmental Quality

DHS – Department of Homeland Security

DOC – Department of Corrections

DOGAMI – Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

DRC – Drought Resource Council

DWS – Drinking Water Services

DWSRF – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

DWSPF – Drinking Water Source Protection Fund

DSL – Department of State Lands

DOD – U.S. Department of Defense

ECC – Emergency Coordination Center

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

ER – Emergency Relief Program (FHWA)

ESF – Emergency Support Function

ETART – Erosion Threat Assessment/Reduction Team

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

GSA – General Services Administration

HB – House Bill

HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

HUD – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

IA – Individual Assistance

IDA – Initial Damage Assessment

IFA – Infrastructure Finance Authority

IOU – Investor-Owned Utility

NDRF – National Disaster Recovery Framework

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OAWU – Oregon Association of Water Utilities

ODA – Oregon Department of Agriculture

ODE – Oregon Department of Education

ODF – Oregon Department of Forestry

ODOE – Oregon Department of Energy

ODOT – Oregon Department of Transportation

OHA – Oregon Health Authority

OEM – Oregon Department of Emergency Management

OPUC – Public Utility Commission of Oregon

ORP – Oregon Resilience Plan

ORWARN – Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

OSFM – Oregon State Fire Marshal

OSMB – Oregon State Marine Board

OSSPAC – Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission

PA – Public Assistance

PFAS – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point

PWRTF – Potable Water Resources Task Force

PWS – Public Water System

RC – Regional Coordinator

RCAC – Rural Community Assistance Corporation

RSF – Recovery Support Function

SDRM – State Disaster Recovery Manager

SRAP – State Recovery Action Plan

SRGP – Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program

SWIC – Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture

VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

WARRF – Well Abandonment, Repair, and Replacement Fund

WMP – Wildfire Mitigation Plan

WRD / OWRD – Oregon Water Resources Department

Appendix B: Relevant Plans

Other important documents that provide guidance for Infrastructure Systems recovery include:

FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) Version 5.0, which became effective for all incidents declared on or after January 6, 2025.

Oregon Disaster Debris Management Plan

Serves as the primary framework for coordinating the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a major incident. It is currently maintained as a critical component of the state’s recovery infrastructure, aligning with both FEMA requirements and the newly adopted Oregon Disaster Recovery Plan (ODRP).

Oregon Fuel Action Plan

The Oregon Fuel Action Plan outlines how ODOE would respond in an emergency that could affect access to fuel, including how to access gasoline and diesel in Oregon, and how fuel would be distributed to state emergency services such as law enforcement, fire, and medical services, and to essential service providers that include utilities, telecommunications, public works, public transit, and sanitation services. ODOE developed the plan pursuant to ORS 197.175-785 to ensure that adequate fuel supplies will be provided to the state’s emergency and essential service providers in the event of a severe or long-term fuel disruption or shortage.

Oregon Energy Security Plan (SESP)

The Oregon Department of Energy published the inaugural Oregon Energy Security Plan in September 2024 following direction from the federal government and SB 1567. The plan identifies risks to electricity, liquid fuel, and natural gas/propane systems, and proposes ways to mitigate those risks.

Oregon Electric Utility Wildfire Mitigation Plans (WMP)

Filed with PUC, WMPs and planned activities are intended to protect public safety, reduce risks to utility customers, and promote energy system resilience in the face of increased wildfire frequency and severity. The PUC reviews the WMPs of Oregon's 3 electric Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) provides recommendations for improvement and approves the WMP updates annually. Oregon's 39 electric consumer-owned utilities (COUs) file their WMPs with the PUC once they have been approved by their governing body.

Oregon Resilience Plan (ORP)

The ORP evaluates the expected effects of the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake and tsunami to different sectors and regions of Oregon, with recommendations to reduce risk and improve recovery. These recommendations were formulated with the intention that, if implemented over the next 50 years, the state could achieve resilience targets as identified by the ORP to reduce timelines for the restoration of certain services following a CSZ earthquake.

Appendix C: RSF 6 Federal and State Programs

Table 2: Relevant Federal Programs

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
Oregon Heat Pump Program	Oregon Department of Energy	<i>Oregon's Heat Pump Purchase Program provides \$2,000 heat pump incentives for homeowners, rental property owners, and homes under construction and is part of the state's Climate Equity and Resilience Through Action program.</i> <i>Second round of funding will be open in 2027</i>	The heat pump must be purchased for an owner-occupied residence, residential tenancy (rental), or new residential construction located in Oregon. Heat pumps (including ducted, ductless, and split systems) must have an HSPF2 of 8.1 or greater and a SEER2 rating of 16 or more. Commercial properties, vacation occupancies, and transient occupancies are not eligible. Heat pumps may be purchased prior to the program start date. Heat pumps must be <i>installed after</i> the program start-date to be eligible. Only one incentive is allowed per residence. The incentive shall not exceed the total cost of the heat pump minus incentives from other sources included (manufacturer, utility, or state incentives) and cannot be stacked with funding from other federally funded programs such as <u>HOMES</u> and <u>HEAR</u>. If funding is available and the heat pump and associated application meet program	Contractors must register and be approved by ODOE to submit incentive reservations and incentive applications

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
			requirements, the incentive will be approved.	
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	Oregon Health Authority	Provides low-cost loans to community and nonprofit non-community water systems for planning, design and construction of drinking water infrastructure improvements per Section 1452 of the  Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 .	Publicly and privately owned community systems (e.g., cities, towns, mobile home parks, ports) 25+ users or 15+ service connections by year-round residents. Publicly and privately owned non-profit non-community systems (e.g., schools, parks, campgrounds, churches) 25+ users served to non-residents throughout a year. The non-profit entity can be government owned or is recognized under Oregon law as a non-profit organization. Community water systems created by the project	
Oregon Association of Water Utilities (OAWU)		Nonprofit, independent association of water and wastewater utilities. OAWU was formed in 1977 to represent water utilities' interests in the state legislature and provide onsite technical assistance.	Training Specialist provides training and technical assistance to water systems throughout the state. Areas of assistance include regulatory compliance, rates and rate structures, system policies and procedures. Circuit Riders provide technical assistance to water systems. Assistance is available in the areas of cross connection, distribution systems, disinfection, water treatment	

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
			facilities, operator certification and much more. Wastewater Technician provides assistance to wastewater systems throughout the state on such issues as activated sludge treatment, confined space entry, inflow and filtration, pump maintenance and collection systems. Source Water Specialist deals specifically with drinking water protection. Works with water systems to develop drinking water protection plans to meet all state and federal requirements including management, contingency and new well elements. Energy Efficiency Circuit Rider assists water, and wastewater systems evaluate their energy needs, consumption and costs; recommending measures to reduce energy consumption; and identifying potential funding sources for improvements.	
FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program	Department of Transportation (USDOT) – Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	A special program funded through the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on Federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic	States may request ER funding after a catastrophic failure due to an external cause based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses to the highway	

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
		failures from an external cause. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.	agency. States are required to apply for ER funding to FHWA within two calendar years of the date of the disaster.	
Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	USDA	This program helps eligible communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water.	Rurally located public bodies Nonprofit organizations Federally recognized tribes Applicants must show that a major decline in quantity or quality of water occurred within two years of the date of the application. Grants are also awarded when a significant decline in quality and quantity of water is imminent.	
Community Development Block Grants / Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	The purpose of these grants is to develop viable urban communities (e.g., housing, a suitable living environment, expanded economic opportunities) in non-entitlement areas, principally for low- and moderate- income persons. This program provides loan guarantees to participating states and local governments to obtain federally guaranteed loans for disaster distressed areas.	Localities receive loan guarantees via states. Entitlement and small communities can receive a loan guarantee if the proposed use is eligible, HUD has not exceeded its annual commitment authority, the guaranteed loan is adequately secured, and the community or state has not reached its maximum guaranteed level.	N/A

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)/ State Administered Program	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	This program provides grants to states to develop viable urban communities (e.g., housing, a suitable living environment, expanded economic opportunities) in non- entitlement areas, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Funding projects include emergency response activities such as debris removal, clearance, and demolition along with extraordinary increases in public services or disaster victims. Funds can also be used for long-term recovery needs.	Eligible applicants include state governments that have elected to administer CDBG funds for non- entitled communities. Some statutory and regulatory requirement waivers are available to states with designated major disaster areas.	None
Coastal Resilience Networks “CRest” Grant Program	Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	The funds implement activities to enhance resilience of coastal communities to natural hazard and climate risks (which include storms, flooding, sea level rise, climate change, etc.). Projects should provide beneficial public outcomes for coastal communities to address existing and potential future risks to coastal infrastructure, local economies, vulnerable populations, and the natural environment. Projects that connect existing federal, state, and	U.S. Flag Pacific Islands; the Gulf of Mexico; and the West Coast (California, Oregon, and Washington), and local or county governments; nonprofit organizations; regional authorities; and institutions of higher education in these regions.	N/A

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
		local programs are very desirable, as are efforts that engage the public and include one or more of the following: preparedness, recovery, risk and vulnerability, adaptation, and under-served or under-represented populations.		
Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP)	BizOR	The Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP) is a state of Oregon competitive grant program that provides funding for the seismic rehabilitation of critical public buildings, particularly public schools and emergency services facilities.	Public K-12 school districts, community colleges, and education service districts are eligible for the grant program. For emergency services facilities, the emphasis is on first responder buildings. This includes hospital buildings with acute inpatient care facilities, fire stations, police stations, sheriff's offices, 9-1-1 centers, and Emergency Operations Centers.	
Water/Wastewater Financing Program	BizOR	The Water/Wastewater Financing Program is a state-funded program that supports public infrastructure projects for drinking water, wastewater, or stormwater systems working to achieve or maintain compliance with drinking water or water quality regulations	▪ Technical Assistance for eligible applicants with populations of 15,000 or less. ▪ Infrastructure Projects include design and/or construction of public drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater projects. Eligible entities of any size may apply for Infrastructure Project funding.	

Funding Source	Agency	Assistance Provided	Eligibility	Program Requirement(s)
Drinking Water Source Protection Fund (DWSPF)	OHA	Drinking water sources include watersheds above a public water supply surface water intake and/or the delineated portion of the aquifer supplying water to public water supply wells or springs.	Publicly and privately owned community and nonprofit non-community water systems are eligible to apply for DWSPF funding. Water systems must have a completed SWA to be eligible.	
Oregon Port Revolving Fund	BizOR	Oregon state law recognizes the important role of ports in economic development. Business Oregon supports ports' economic development efforts by way of technical assistance, intergovernmental coordination and responsible investment. The Oregon Port Revolving Fund provides loan funding to assist ports in the planning and construction of facilities and infrastructure.	Any port district incorporated under ORS Chapters 777 to 778 are eligible to apply.	

Appendix D: RSF 6 Task Forces

The following section outlines the RSF-related task forces that may be activated to support specific recovery needs. These task forces bring together subject matter experts and key stakeholders to address targeted issues and advance recovery objectives within their assigned focus areas.

Potable Water Task Force

The Potable Water Resources Task Force (PWRTF) was a cross-functional state body formed in early 2021 as a secondary, specialized branch of Oregon's 2020 wildfire recovery effort.

The task force was led by the OHA, DEQ, and OEM.

Key Functions and Programs:

1. Free Testing for Private Wells

The state recognized that thousands of rural Oregonians relied on private wells that could have been contaminated by fire-damaged casings or melted wiring.

- Voucher Program: The task force provided vouchers for free professional water testing to well owners in fire-impacted counties.
- Contaminants Screened: Tests looked for bacteria, nitrates, arsenic, lead, and specific fire-related chemicals (i.e., VOCs).

2. Public Water System Oversight

The PWRTF monitored approximately 37 public water systems that sustained significant damage.

- They provided technical expertise to small water districts that lacked the equipment to test for complex chemical contamination.
- They coordinated "Do Not Drink" and "Boil Water" advisories until systems could be flushed and cleared.

3. Long-Term Watershed Protection

The task force worked with the Erosion Threat Assessment/Reduction Team (ETART) to predict how winter rains would affect water quality.

- Erosion Control: They monitored for "turbidity" (cloudiness) caused by ash and sediment washing into rivers used for drinking water.
- Infrastructure Grants: They helped small communities apply for federal and state funding to rebuild treatment plants with better filtration to handle post-fire runoff.

Debris Management Task Force (DMTF)

Future State DMTFs may utilize different resources and state agencies depending on capacity and available funding.

Description:

The Oregon Debris Management Task Force (DMTF) was a multi-agency body established in 2020 to coordinate the largest and most expensive debris removal operation in the state's history. It was formed specifically to respond to the devastation caused by the 2020 Labor Day Wildfires, which burned over one million acres and destroyed more than 5,000 structures.

The task force was led by a partnership between three key state agencies:

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT): Acted as the lead agency for contracting and funding.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ): Provided environmental oversight and expertise on hazardous materials.

Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM): Coordinated with federal and local partners.

Core Objectives

The primary mission of the Task Force was to safely and efficiently clear fire-damaged properties and roadways so that Oregonians could begin rebuilding. They implemented a two-step cleanup process offered at no upfront cost to property owners:

Step 1: Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Removal

Goal: To remove immediate threats to health and the environment.

Items: Propane tanks, batteries, pesticides, paints, and large pieces of asbestos.

Outcome: Completed by December 2020 in eight heavily impacted counties (Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion).

Step 2: Ash and Debris Removal

Goal: To clear the remaining footprint of destroyed structures and hazard trees.

Scope: Included the removal of ash, structural debris, concrete foundations, and "hazard trees" (damaged trees likely to fall on roads or work zones).

Scale: Initially estimated at over \$600 million in total costs, with the state covering expenses regardless of FEMA reimbursement to ensure property owners could save their insurance funds for rebuilding.