



Oregon Housing and Community Services

Wildfire Housing Recovery Community Survey

As part of the Housing Impact Assessment a survey was distributed to 125 stakeholders from the areas affected by the wildfires in Oregon. In this case, stakeholders included non-profit organizations, local government representatives, regional homeless continuums, philanthropic entities, faith-based organizations, and Emergency Managers. The survey consisted of static questions and open-ended response questions. A total of 54 responses were collected, signaling a 43% response rate.



Short-Term Recovery Concerns

- Equity in access to resources
- Housing
 - Short-term
 - Transitional
- Mental health
- Planning/visioning
- Capacity Building
- Weather
- Communication



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Long-Term Recovery Concerns & Barriers

- Equity & Inclusion
- Housing
 - Affordable
 - Rental
 - Homeownership
 - Manufactured
 - Infrastructure
- Finance
 - Capital
 - Grants
 - Local/community funds
- Planning/Visioning/Coordination
 - Land use/zoning
- Population loss
 - School impact
- Economic recovery
 - Business
 - Labor pool



Considerations for Moving Forward

- Convene focus groups to gather more information and get community buy-in
- Promote greater involvement from:
 - Business Community
 - Community & Philanthropic Organizations
 - Local Governments
 - Non-profit entities
- Hold visioning sessions in targeted communities
- Need for comprehensive *local* planning
- Forums to publicize potential funding & financing opportunities
- Informational forums tailored to local communities (culturally competent)



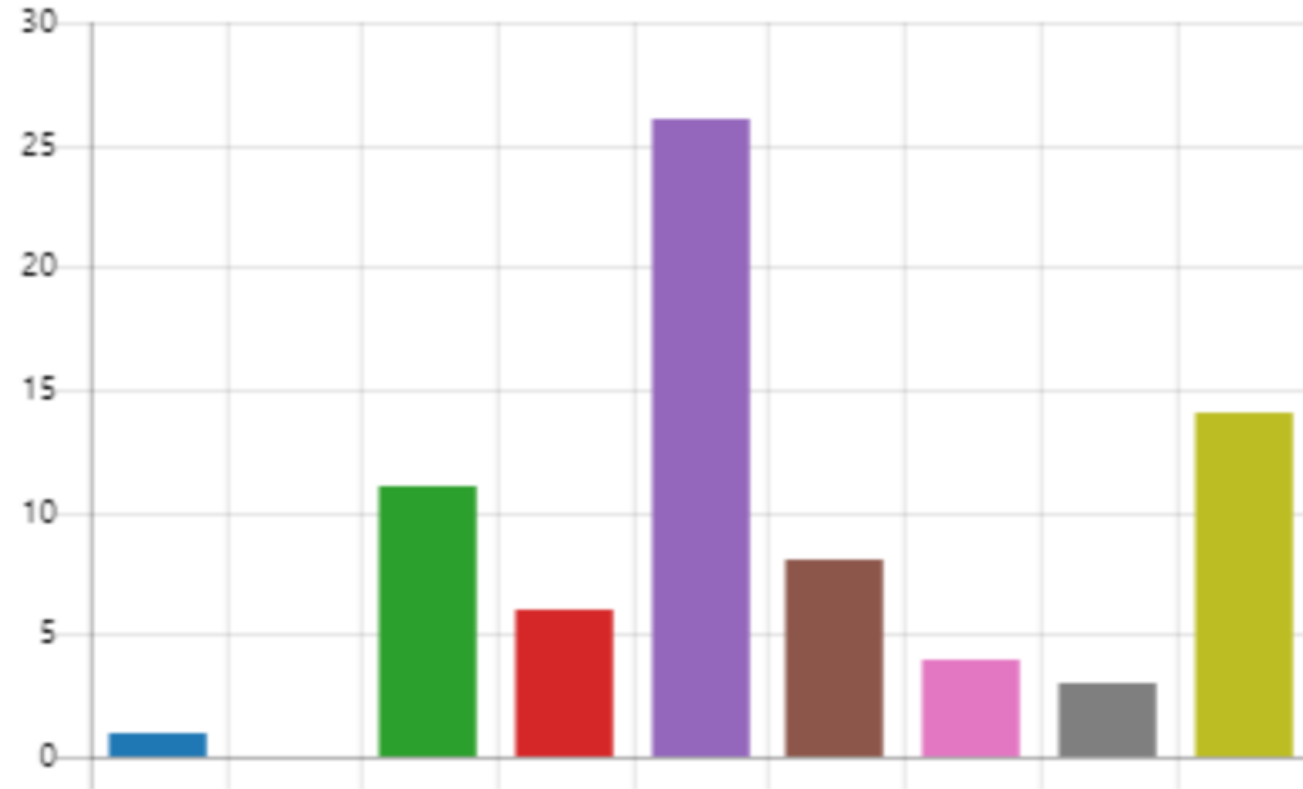
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Wildfire Housing Recovery Community Survey

Responses & Trends

Almost HALF of all responses included **Local Non-Profits**:

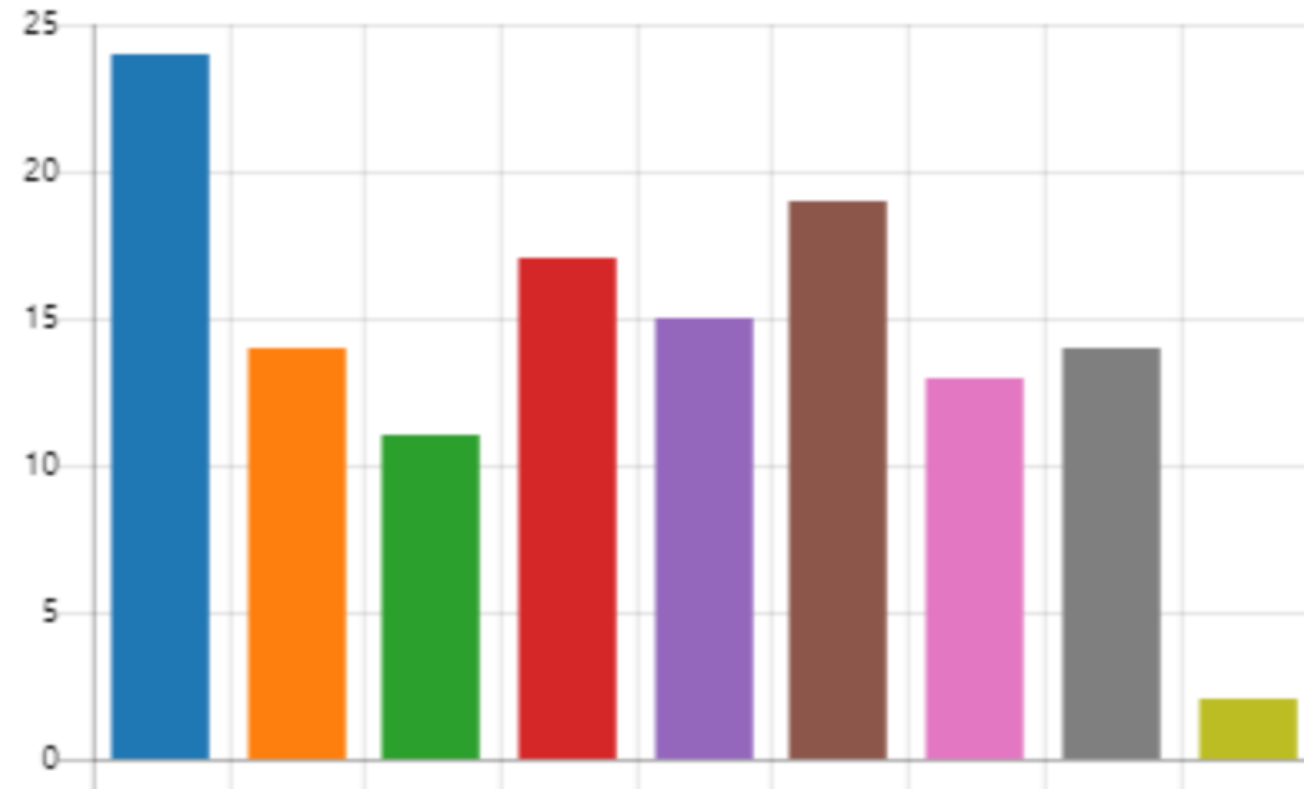
State Government Agency	1
Tribal Community or Governm...	0
City or County Government	11
Non-Profit Service Provider – ...	6
Non-Profit Service Provider – ...	26
Property Owner	8
Fire Survivors	4
Business	3
Other Community of Interest	14



Other Communities of Interest include the Oregon Latinx Leadership Network (OLLN), philanthropic, volunteer, health care, and community organizing, along with one Continuum of Care (CoC) and one Public Housing Authority (PHA).










The greatest single represented county is Jackson County:

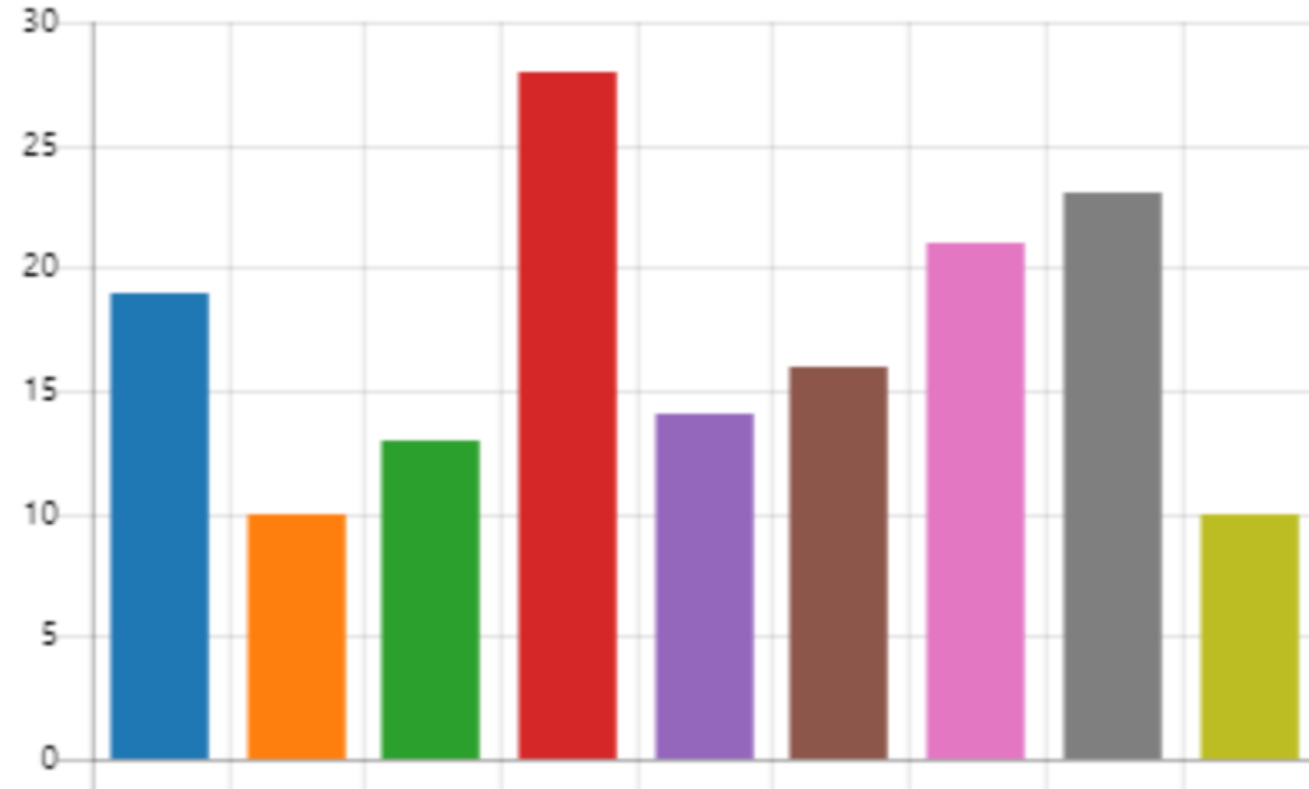
Jackson County	24
Klamath County	14
Douglas County	11
Lane County	17
Linn County	15
Marion County	19
Clackamas County	13
Lincoln County	14
None of the Above (Please ex...	2



Nine (9) respondents serve **all listed counties**; *half* of the respondents serving Jackson County listed it as their *sole* area. Of the two 'None' responses, one said Josephine County, and one didn't say (three others also listed Josephine County).

The single greatest *activity category* is **Private Non-Profit**, followed by **Advocacy/Policy**, **Social Services**, and **Housing**:

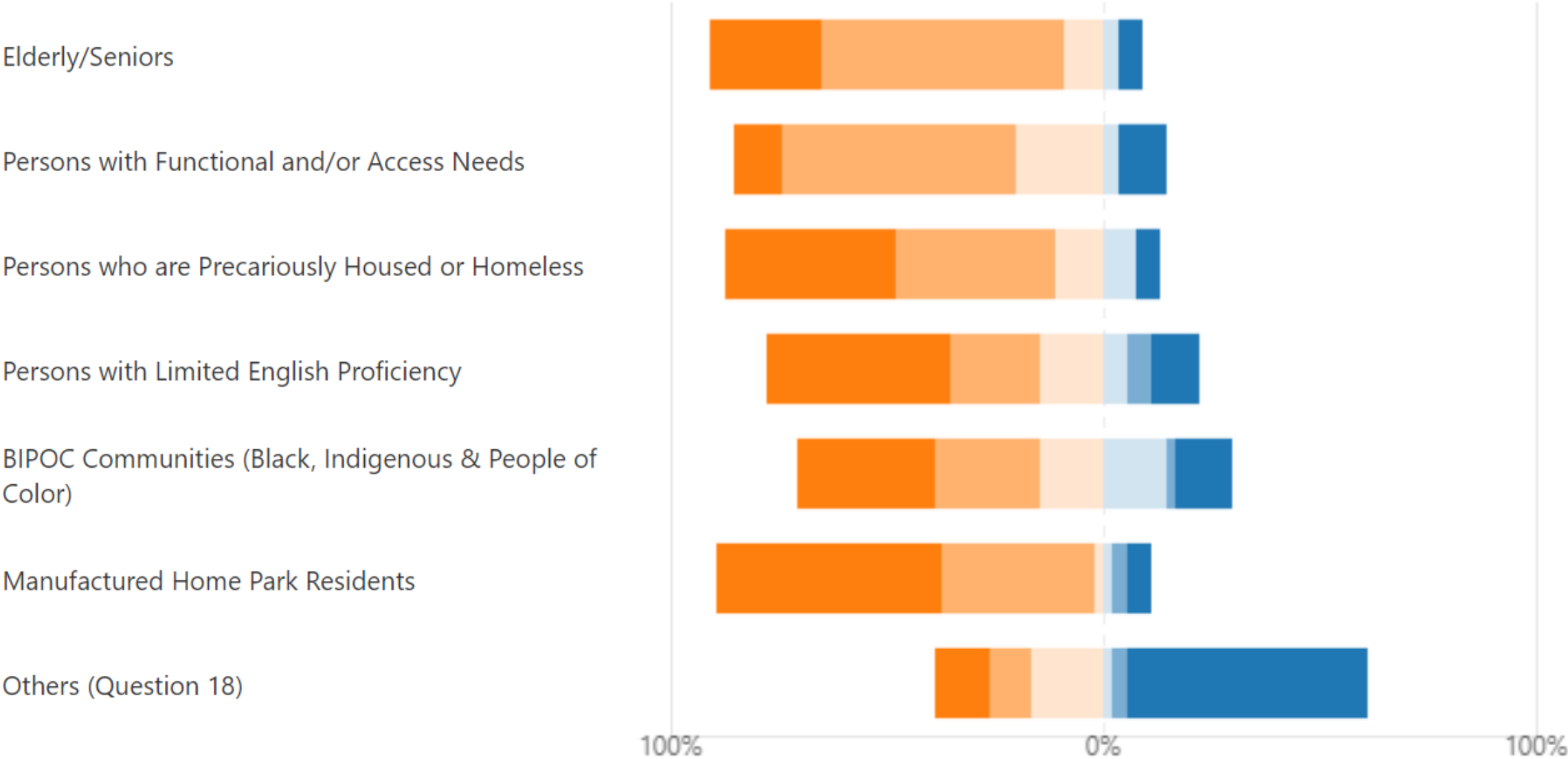
 Housing (developer/owner/m...	19
 Business (private/for-profit)	10
 Government	13
 Private Non-Profit	28
 Philanthropy	14
 Health Services (behavioral/p...	16
 Social Services	21
 Advocacy and Public Policy	23
 Other	10



Very few respondents picked only a single category or a consistent combination, and several added 'Other' optional comments.

The greatest level of *perceived impact* is to **Manufactured Home Park Residents**:

Most Impacted Very Impacted Somewhat Impacted Marginally Impacted Not Impacted Don't Know



The two most identified *recovery challenges* are **Permanent Housing** and **Utilities & Infrastructure**:

First choice  Last choice

1. Housing Rebuild and Recovery (Permanent Housing)

2. Community Utilities and Infrastructure

3. Economic Recovery (Jobs/Business Activity)

4. Community Planning & Capacity

5. Environmental Restoration

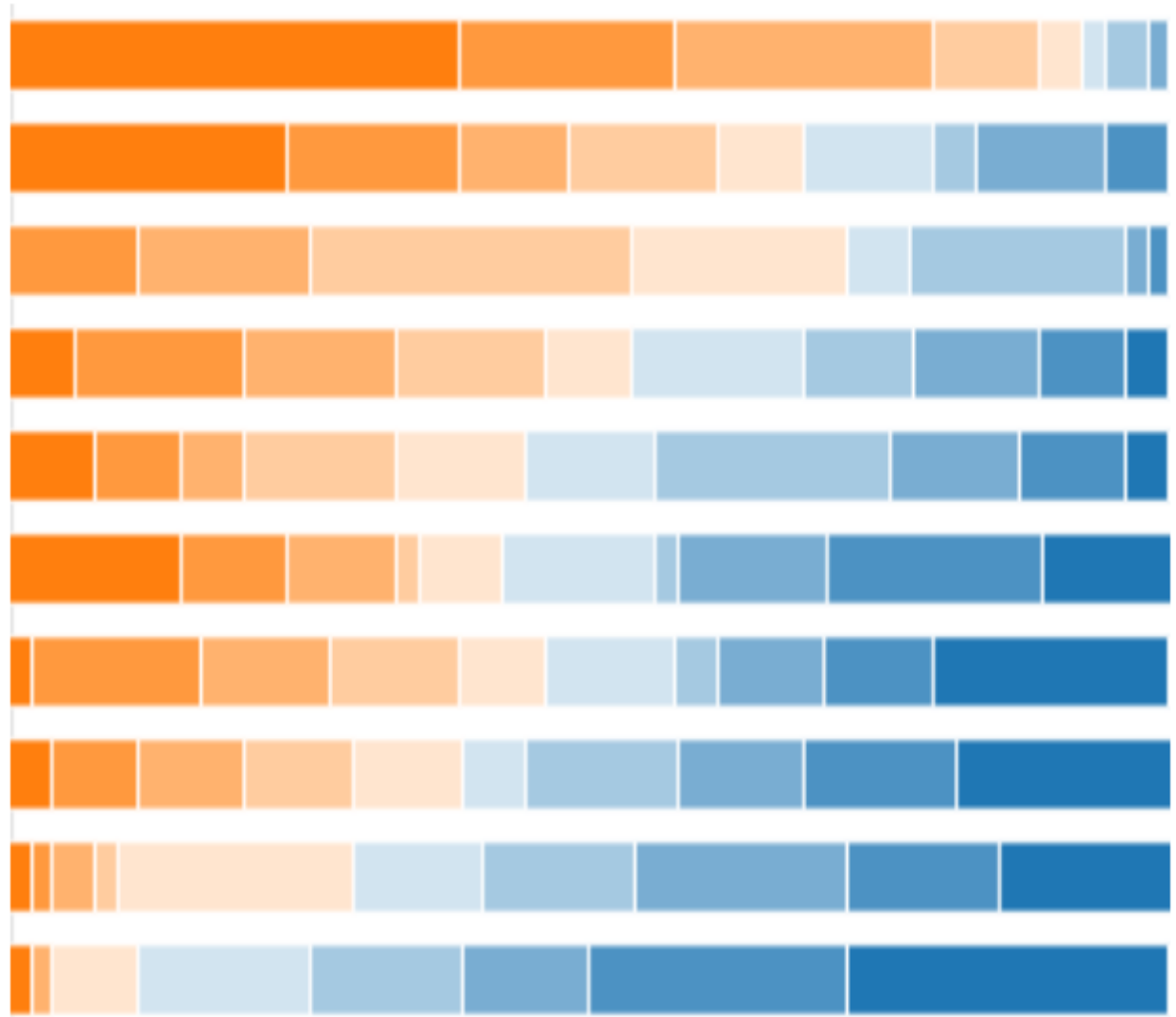
6. Ensuring Equity and Improving Housing Options for BIPOC

7. Manufactured Home Park Rebuilding

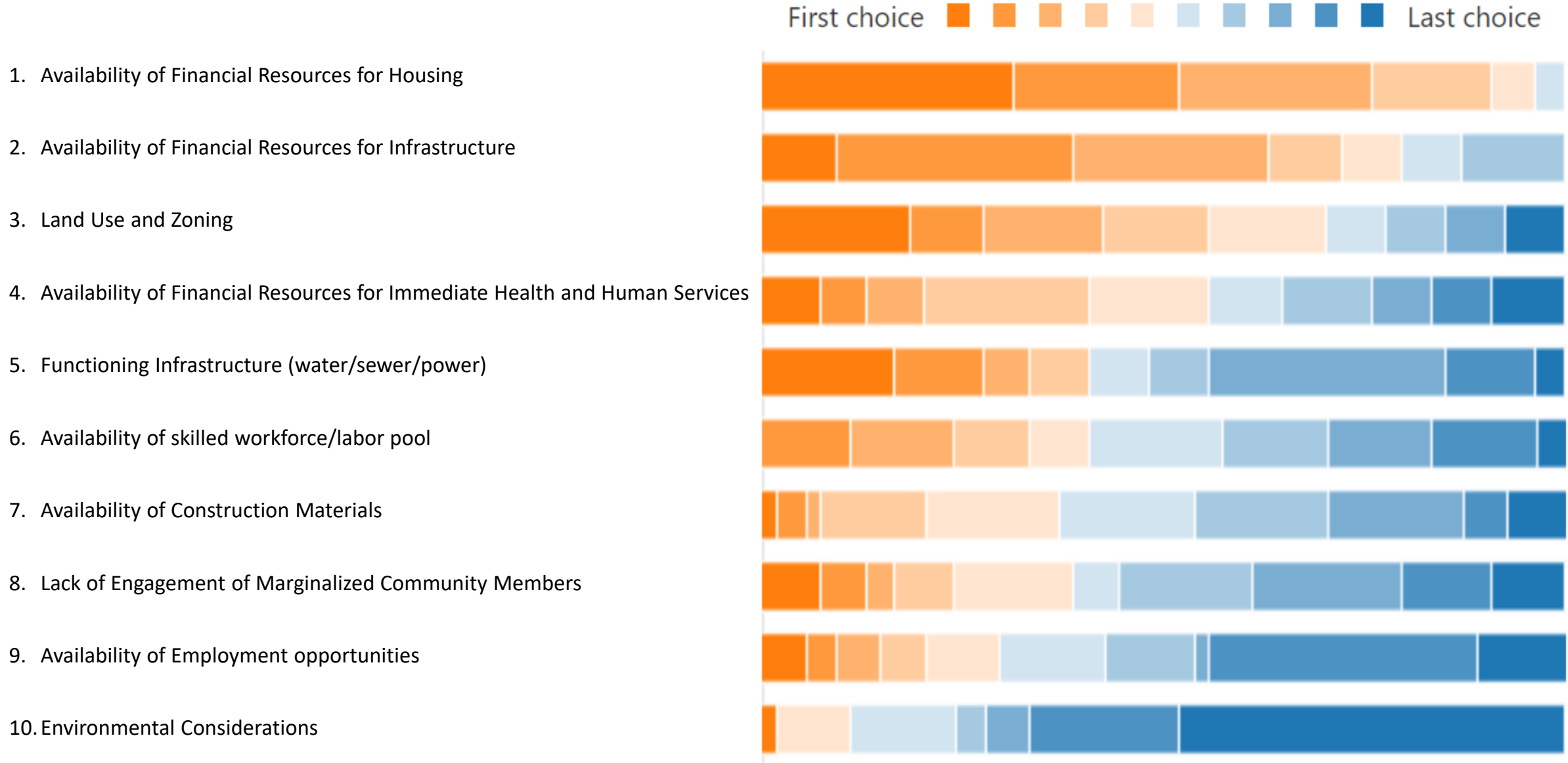
8. Loss of Population

9. Health Services Recovery (Quality/Access)

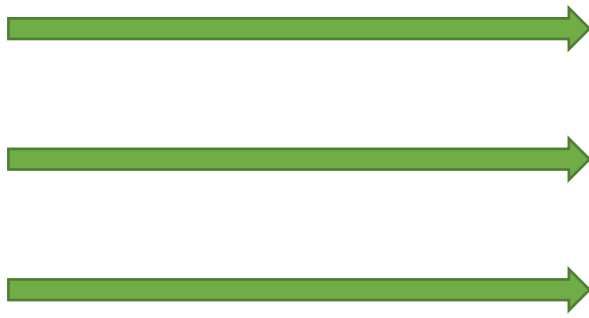
10. Climate Adaptation and Resilience-Building



The three most identified *barriers* are **Financial Resources (Housing & Infrastructure)** and **Land Use & Zoning**:

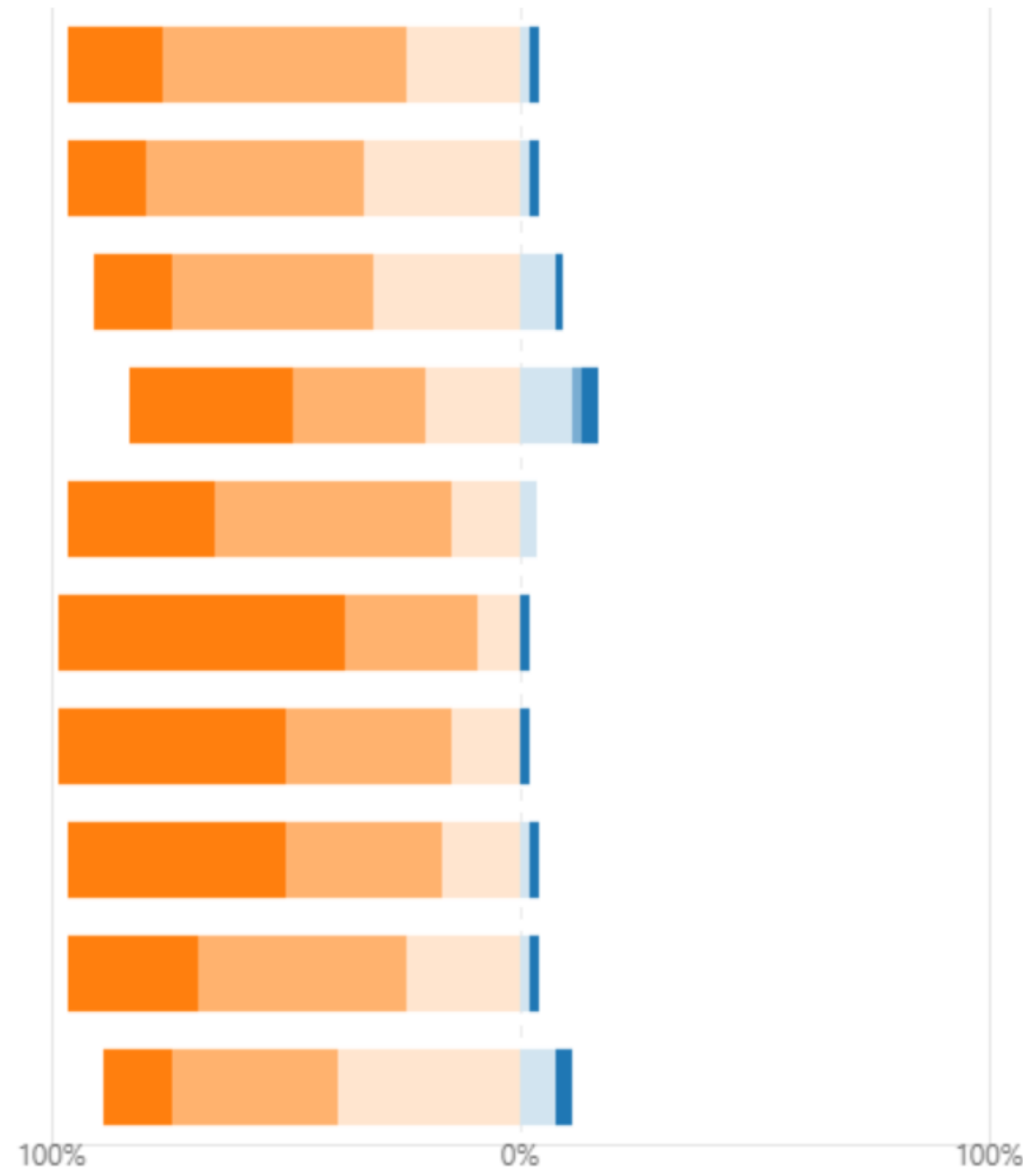


The top three greatest needs are all about **financing and funding** (public and/or private):



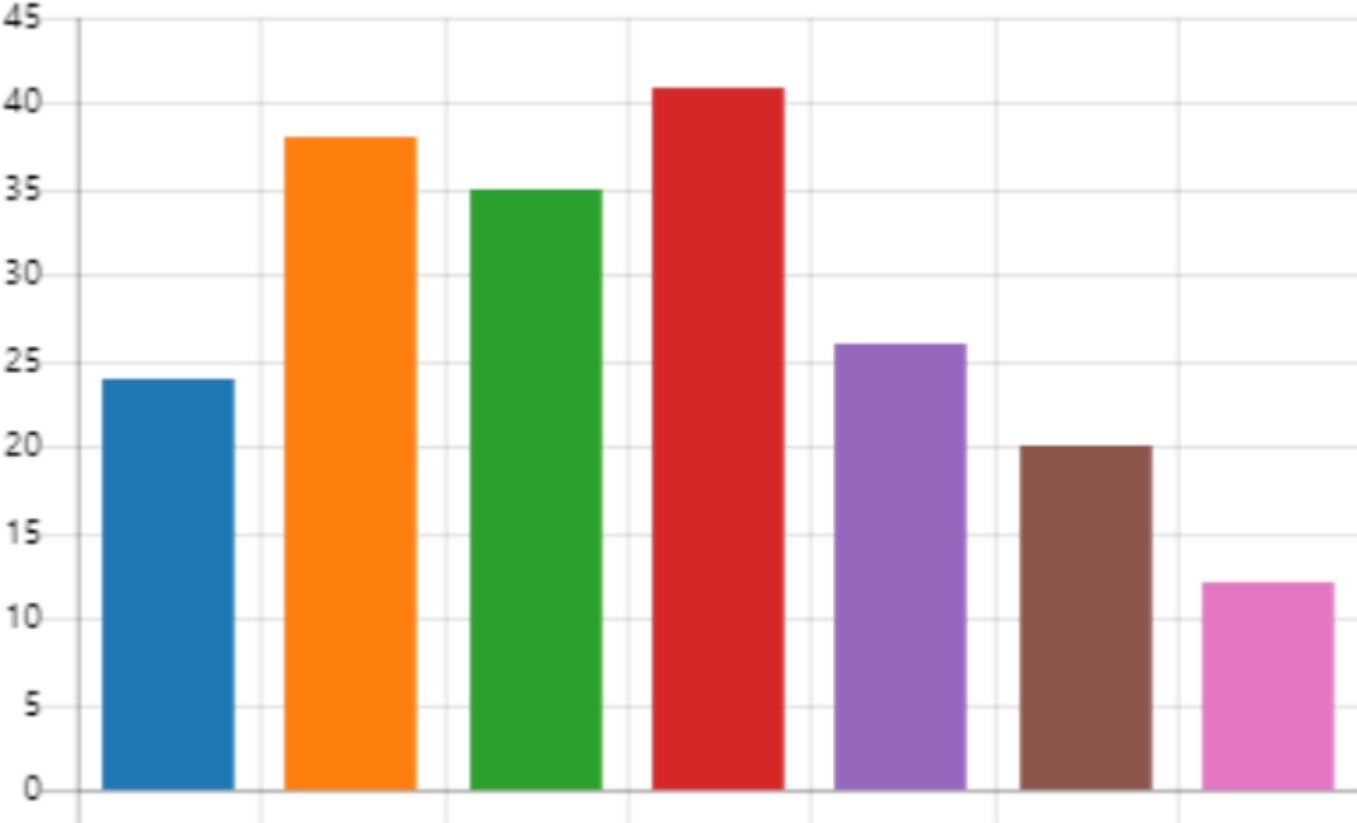
■ Greatest Need
 ■ Great Need
 ■ Average Need
 ■ Less Need
 ■ No Need
 ■ Don't Know

- Human Capital (Supportive Services)
- Skilled Workforce (Workforce Development)
- Planning Staff (Public)
- Culturally Competent Community Engagement
- Long-Term Community Visioning and Planning
- Capital Investments (Financial Resources)
- Grant Funding (public, or private philanthropy)
- Community Investment (local public resources)
- Capacity Building (local gov't or community)
- Resilient Building Methods



The most frequently cited current *resource/need gap* is **Safe temporary housing and social services during a pandemic:**

Translation Services	24
Un- or Underinsured Properties	38
Organizational Capacity (publi...	35
Safe temporary housing and s...	41
Technical Assistance from Stat...	26
Homebuilding and developme...	20
Other	12





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Key Stakeholder Highlights

Business Community

Connecting *local assets* to *local community needs*
Loss of community members/dislocation
Effective visioning and communication including the *full community*
Small business support/engaging the private sector
Lack of planning capacity and aligning multiple layers of government
Healthy and sustainable mix of businesses and housing
Building a resilient community

Health, Housing & Social Services

Communication/engagement with the Latinx community
Meeting immediate needs in a culturally appropriate and trauma-informed way
Housing for the most vulnerable (low-income seniors, youth, seasonal, homeless)
Lack of local planning capacity/assistance with navigating government programs
Affordable workforce housing and equitable, well-paid jobs (economic recovery)
Planning and funding for equitable redevelopment (land use, zoning, acquisition)

Jackson County Stakeholders

Community & Philanthropic Organizations

Short-term housing, regardless of status, including for those not eligible for FEMA
Ensuring local governments take stakeholder needs into account, and have capacity
Maintaining interim housing and human services while long-term recovery is underway
Ongoing community leadership and engagement at all points to prevent dislocation
Zoning and permits, construction capacity, developing housing for all affected groups

Local Government

Getting people out of hotels and into temporary housing they can afford
Developing plans for publicly subsidized new construction
Loss of workforce as they move due to lack of affordable housing
There needs to be a gathering of major employers to talk about housing

Business Community

Housing
Inclement weather and further property damage
Debris clean-up
Population recovery
Economic recovery
Community recovery
Stop trying to reinvent the wheel and work together

Health, Housing & Social Services

Communications infrastructure (telephone and internet)
Organizational Capacity
Site Cleanup
Inclement weather/runoff and landslides into the McKenzie River
Pandemic
Financial Capacity
Permits, plans, approvals, etc.
Not enough housing and businesses coming back

Lane County Stakeholders

Community & Philanthropic Organizations

Temporary/transitional housing *in the community*
Social Services, Trauma Counseling, Behavioral Health
Population loss due to economic impacts
Small business recovery and expansion of economic base
Infrastructure (water & sanitary systems, internet/broadband)
Food insecurity/hunger/economic impacts to the most vulnerable

Local Government

Formation of Long-Term Recovery Group
Short-term housing to get community members into the community
Communications/Water/Sewer Infrastructure
Support to complete the FEMA Public/Individual Assistance process
Risk of loss of school funding (from student population loss)
McKenzie River Watershed impacts (economic/recreation & environment)

Business Community

The Santiam Canyon Rebuilding Team is the voice of the community in rebuilding, recovery, and the future of the Santiam Canyon community.

Health, Housing & Social Services

Stable transition from shelter to interim and permanent housing
Meaningful inclusion of BIPOC communities and organizations
Maintenance of health and human services during recovery
Equitable economic recovery and workforce development
Government and community capacity development
Infrastructure as the basis for economic recovery

Linn/Marion Stakeholders

Community & Philanthropic Organizations

Needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups (homeless, BIPOC, LGBTQ+)
Inclement weather continues to compromise community health and safety
Temporary housing and infrastructure to meet immediate and critical needs
Better communication and coordination among government programs
Risk of gentrification and dislocation due to long timeframe for recovery
Loss of workforce and general population; lack of material resources

Local Government

Identifying *all* community members in need
Ensuring that eligible entities apply for FEMA Public Assistance
Organizational capacity (city planning, staffing and long-term vision)
Need infrastructure restored as the basis for economic and housing recovery
Risk of population loss and ensuring community return during recovery

Business Community

No respondents

Health, Housing & Social Services

Lack of temporary housing will permanently dislocate the most vulnerable

Effective coordination among multiple layers of government

Prompt, community-centered planning for recovery

Better information flow (it's either sporadic or like drinking from a fire hose)

State/local governments and non-profits/philanthropy MUST leverage federal funding or we won't have enough resources to meet our needs

Statewide Stakeholders

Community & Philanthropic Organizations

Shelter and safe temporary housing for the vulnerable and marginalized, including those who aren't eligible for FEMA or certain other resources

Case management and navigation to services

Mental health support and effective maintenance of human services

Equity and meaningful inclusion of marginalized communities

Centering community voice and avoiding dislocation during recovery

State Government

Adequate temporary housing inside the impacted areas

Unemployment/economic recovery

Critical infrastructure restoration

Community-based long-term planning capacity

Population displacement



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Survey results synthesized by:
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
Oregon Wildfires Housing Recovery Support