

2020 Disaster Housing Task Force

October 29, 2020



Meeting Agenda

- Welcome and Meeting Introduction – Chair Kenny LaPoint
- OEM Updates – Joseph Murray
- FEMA Updates – Toney Rainey, Sarah Mahlik, and AJ
- Department of Human Services-Sheltering - Ed Flick
- Department of Consumer and Business Services-Building Codes Discussion and Input - Andrew Stolfi
- Environmental and Historic Preservation- FEMA
- OHCS Legislative Update - Nicole Stingh
- Wrap Up – Chair Kenny LaPoint



Oregon Housing and Community Services

Kenny LaPoint, Director of Public Affairs

ODHTF Chair

OHCS Programs

- Wildfire Damage Housing Relief:
<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/housing-assistance/Pages/program-wildfire-damage-housing-relief.aspx>
- Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force:
<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Pages/oregon-disaster-housing-task-force.aspx>





OREGON OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



OEM Update

Joseph Murray

Planner, Mitigation and Recovery Section (MARS)

State Individual Assistance Branch Director (State IABD)

FEMA-4562-DR-OR

joseph.murray@mil.state.or.us

FEMA Update



FEMA

ODHS Presentation to the Oregon Housing Disaster Task Force

Oct 29, 2020

Situation

- The American Red Cross has identified 4,642 residential structures that are either destroyed or with damage
- The American Red Cross is sheltering 1,378 people in 65 hotels and will perform this service at least through December 2020
- ODHS assesses that many affected people are not currently in a formal shelter network, shown by the 4,642 destroyed residences and only 1,378 people being sheltered of an estimated 13,926 people affected
- ODHS is working with the American Red Cross, counties, Tribes, and community-based organizations to support equity by extending mass care and sheltering to all populations in culturally informed ways
- ODHS assesses that mass care and sheltering will be necessary well into next year until intermediate housing is available

Damage Assessment

DR 568-21 Damage Assessment Planning Assumptions

- Destroyed: 4,200
- Major: 0

DDAC_DR_568_21_Cascades_Reg_O

- Destroyed
- Major
- Minor
- Affected

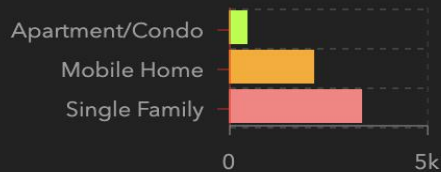
Total Assessments

5,852

*Includes "No Visible Damage" and "Inaccessible"

Note: Imagery Derived Assessments completed
Last update: a few seconds ago

Damage Counts by Dwelling Type



Last update: a few seconds ago

Destroyed Damage

4,480

Total Destroyed Dwellings in Current Map Extent:

Last update: a few seconds ago

Major Damage

17

Total Major Dwellings in Current Map Extent:

Last update: a few seconds ago

Minor Damage

41

Total Minor Dwellings in Current Map Extent:

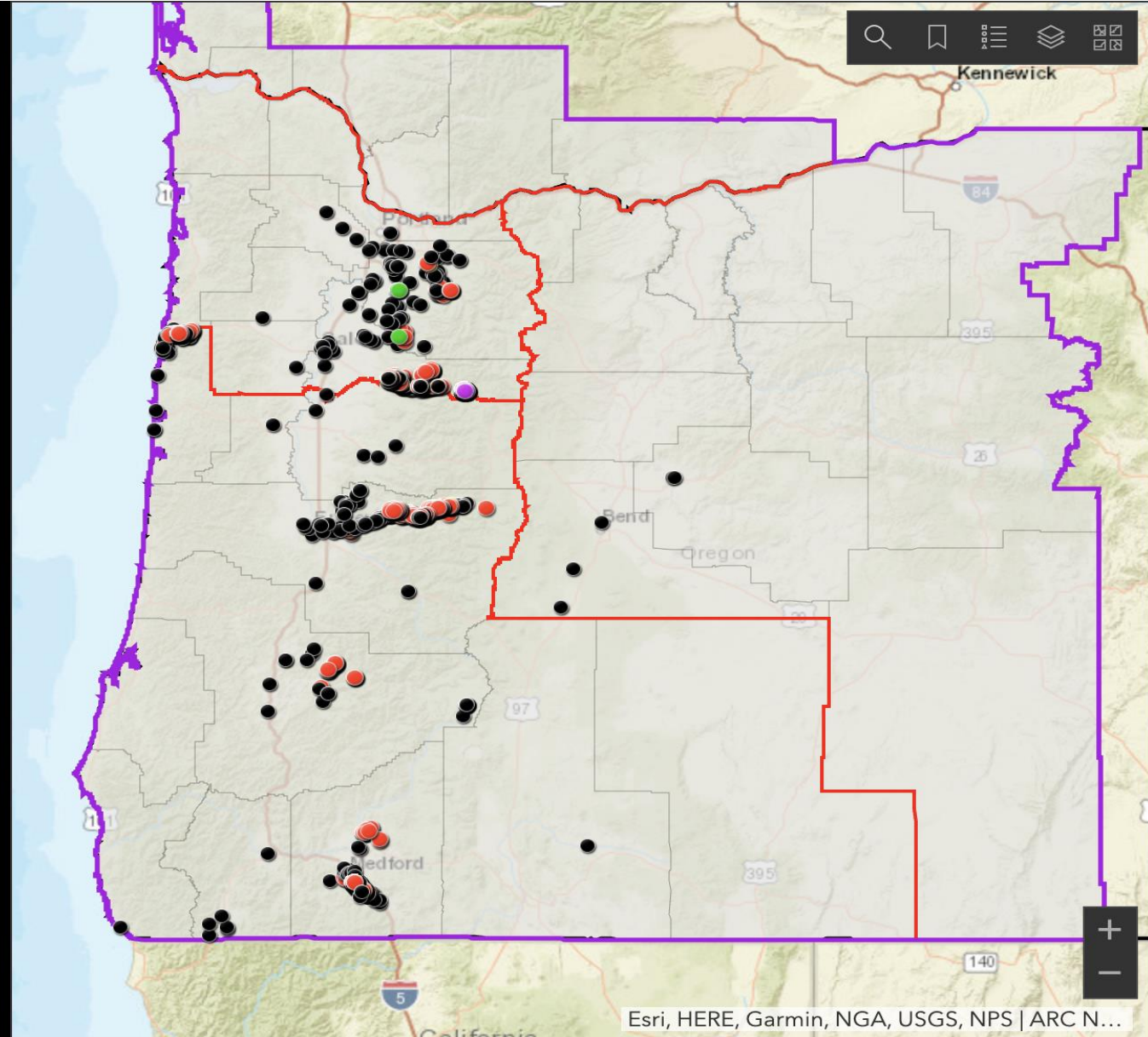
Last update: a few seconds ago

Affected Damage

122

Total Affected Dwellings in Current Map Extent:

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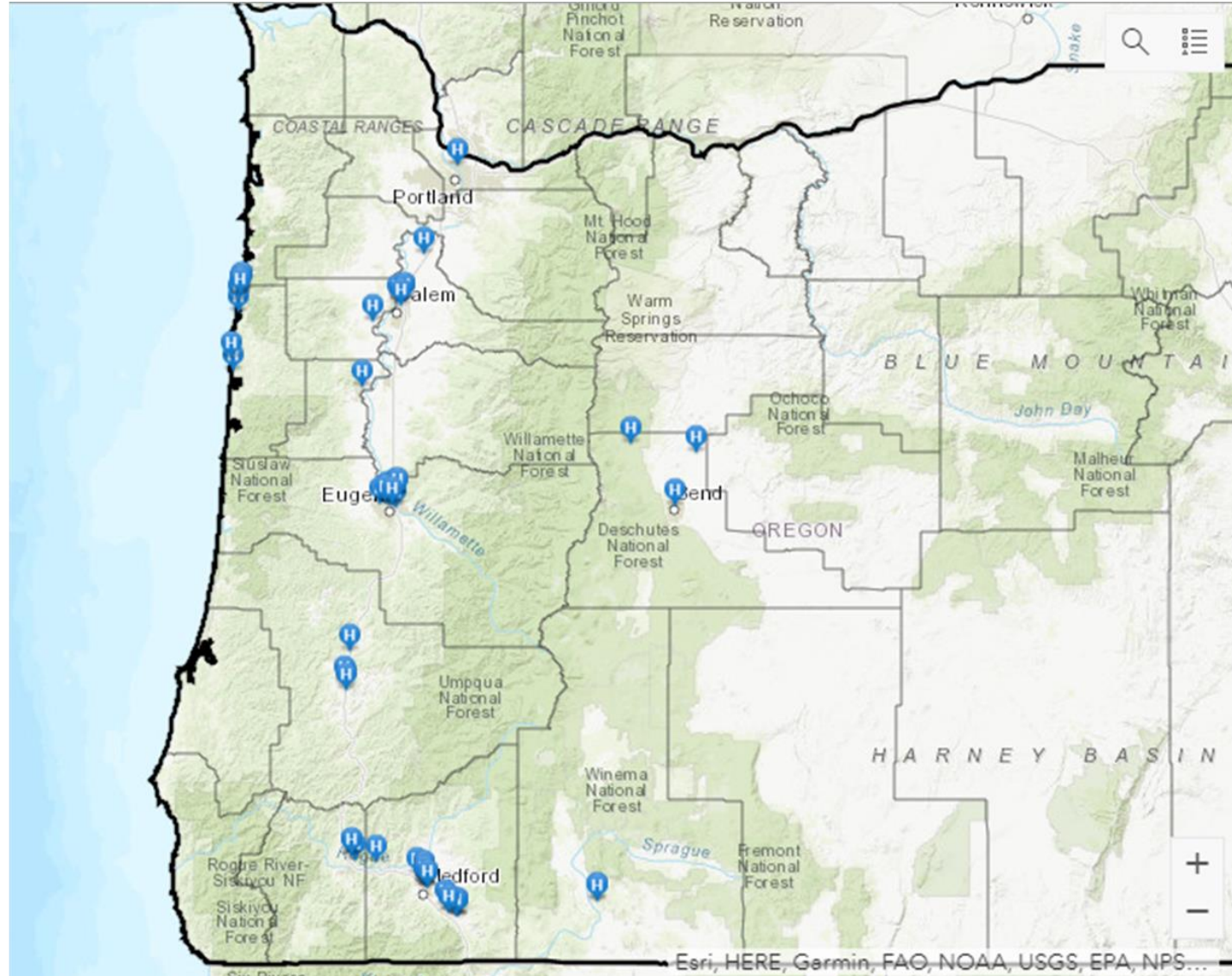


Sheltering Hotels



 62

**There are 66 Non-Congregate
Hotel Sites in operation
throughout the State of Oregon**



Red Cross Sheltering Profile

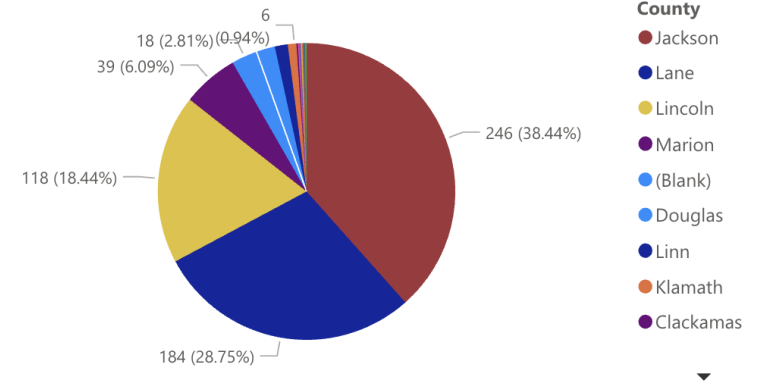
DA		10/28/20
Destroyed		422
Invalid Address		71
NVD		67
Missing Unit		26
Incomplete Address		22
		21
Major		7
Inaccessible		3
Affected		1
Homeless		1
Minor		1
SRT Hotshot Request		1

658
Rooms Checked In

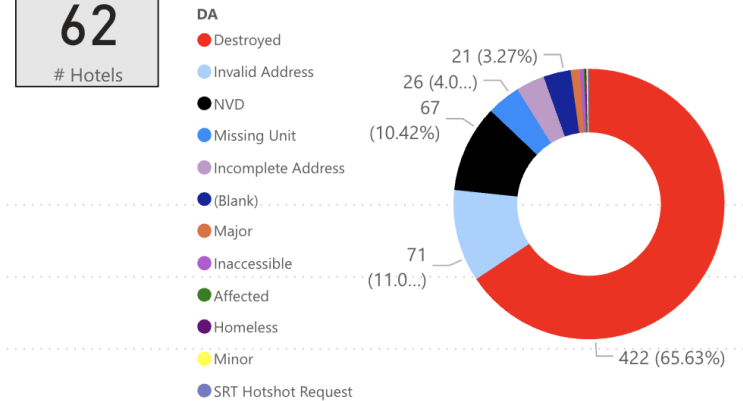
1378
Clients Checked In

640
Households Checke... H

Distribution of Households by County



Distribution of Households by Damage Classification



62
Hotels

Red Cross Immediate Assistance

DR 568-21 2020 Oregon State Wildfires - County Overview



Overall Cases

2,156

Total Cases

630

Cases Pending

2,156

Enrollment Cases

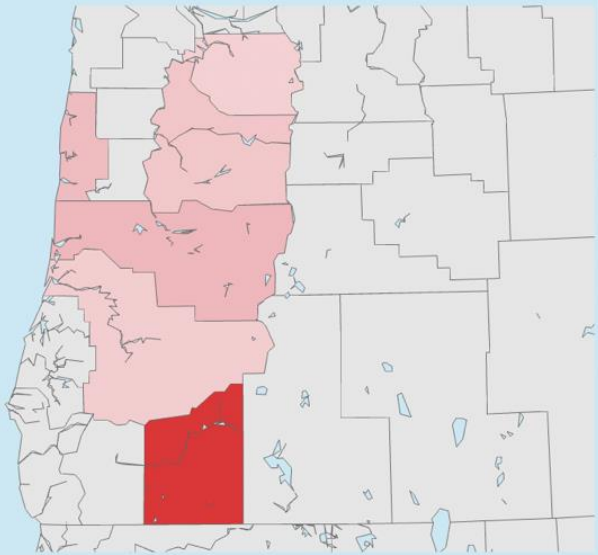
Entry Path

0

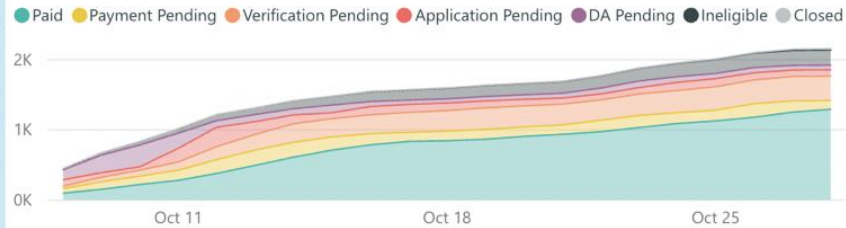
Accelerated Cases

County, ST	Total Cases	Pending DA	Pending App. Completion	Pending Verification	Pending Payment	Cases Paid
Jackson, OR	1,487	44	65	252	87	898
Lane, OR	219	8	8	32	7	147
Lincoln, OR	177	1	3	26	17	112
Marion, OR	126	6	10	17	7	54
Linn, OR	98	3	1	13	3	58
Douglas, OR	39	4	1	7	5	19
Clackamas, OR	10	2	0	1	0	6
Total	2,156	68	88	348	126	1,294

Pending or Paid Cases by County



Number of Cases by Pending Action by Date



Region Filter

All

Operation Filter

All

Show as a table

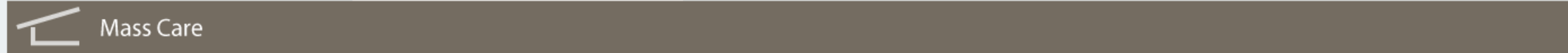
Stages of Mass Sheltering Effort



Short term response

Intermediate response

Long-term response



Action items

⚠️ Evacuation

- Emergency sheltering
- Feeding
- Disaster case work
- Emergency first aid and supplies

- Short-term sheltering
- Benefits assistance
- Ongoing casework
- Moving people closer to home
- Eliminate barriers to people leaving shelter

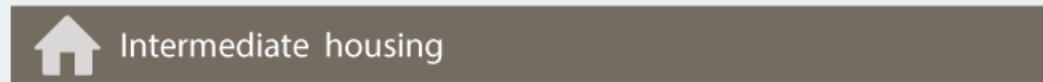
- Long term sheltering
- Benefits assistance
- Ongoing casework

Priorities

- Locating impacted people
- Immediate health & safety

- Reaching populations not engaged in shelter or hesitant to use Federal aid
- Spend down Federal aid

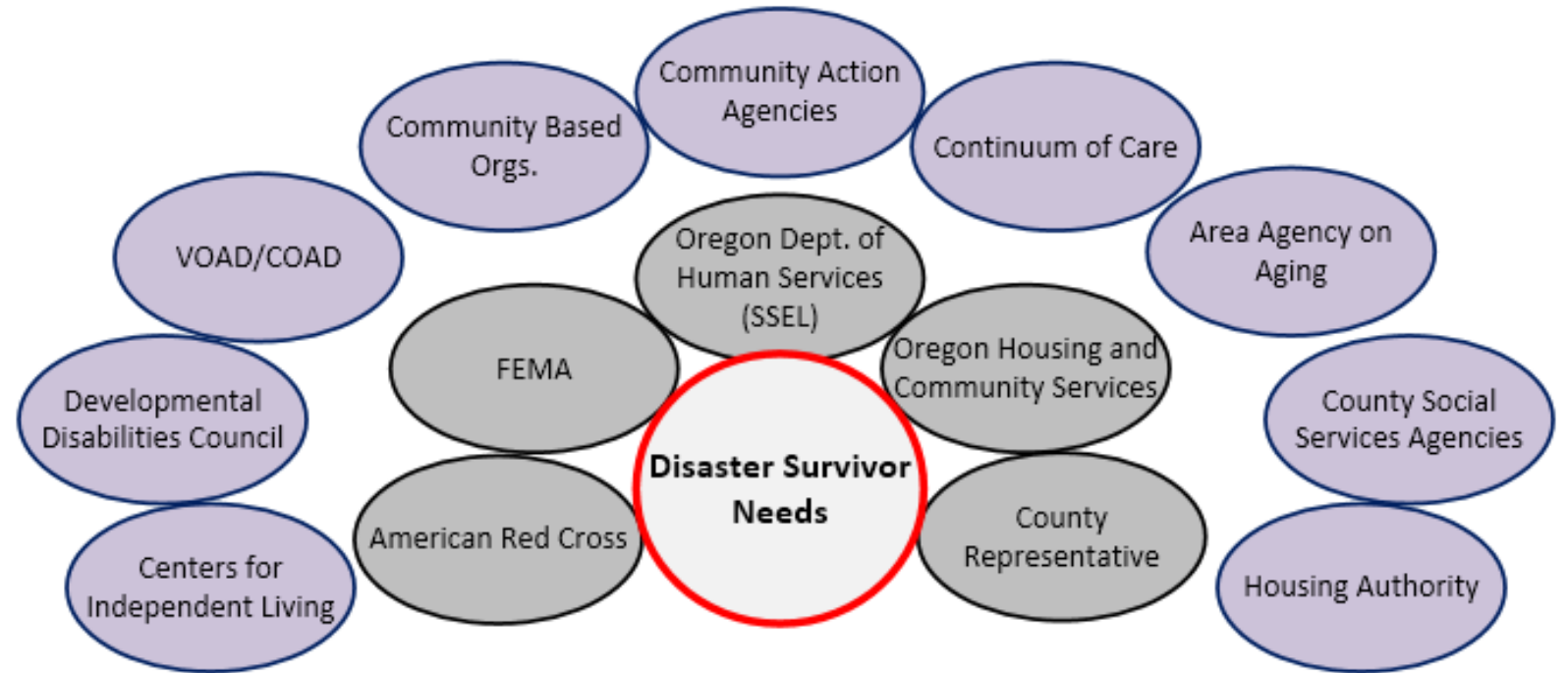
- Limit financial exposure
- Non-congregate waiver



Survivor-Centered Care

Objectives

- Using a Trauma Informed Method of Interview
- Minimizing the number of interviews required
- A comprehensive identification of recovery barriers captured in an accessible information sharing platform
- Connection to a whole community response network of support resources
- Ensuring the resident has had an opportunity to identify and apply for all available programs for which they may be eligible



Local Resource Integration

Who are the key stakeholders in the resident's community that should be at the table?



What's the best method for making sure they're at the table?



Shared Information System

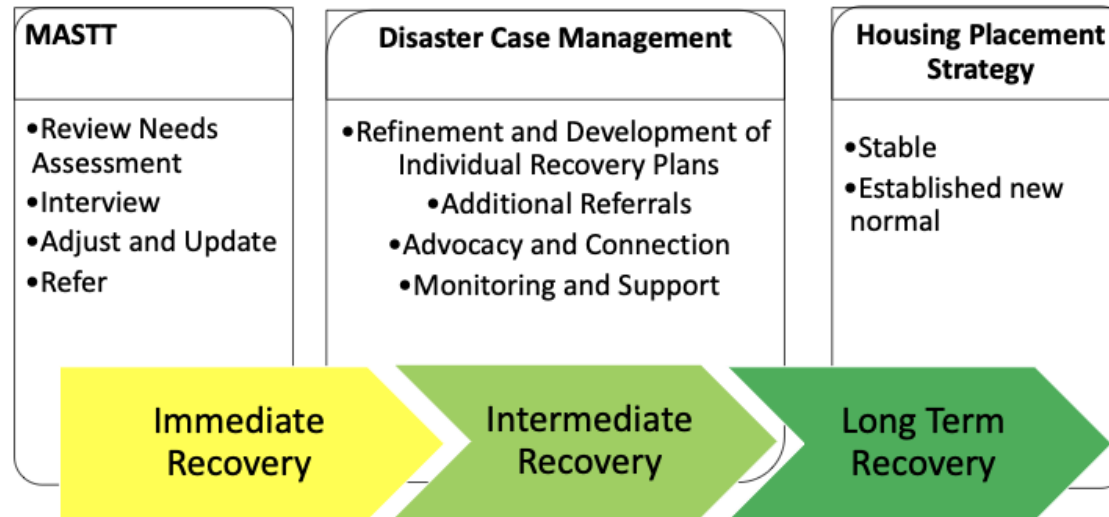


Role of the SSEL

The Recovery Continuum

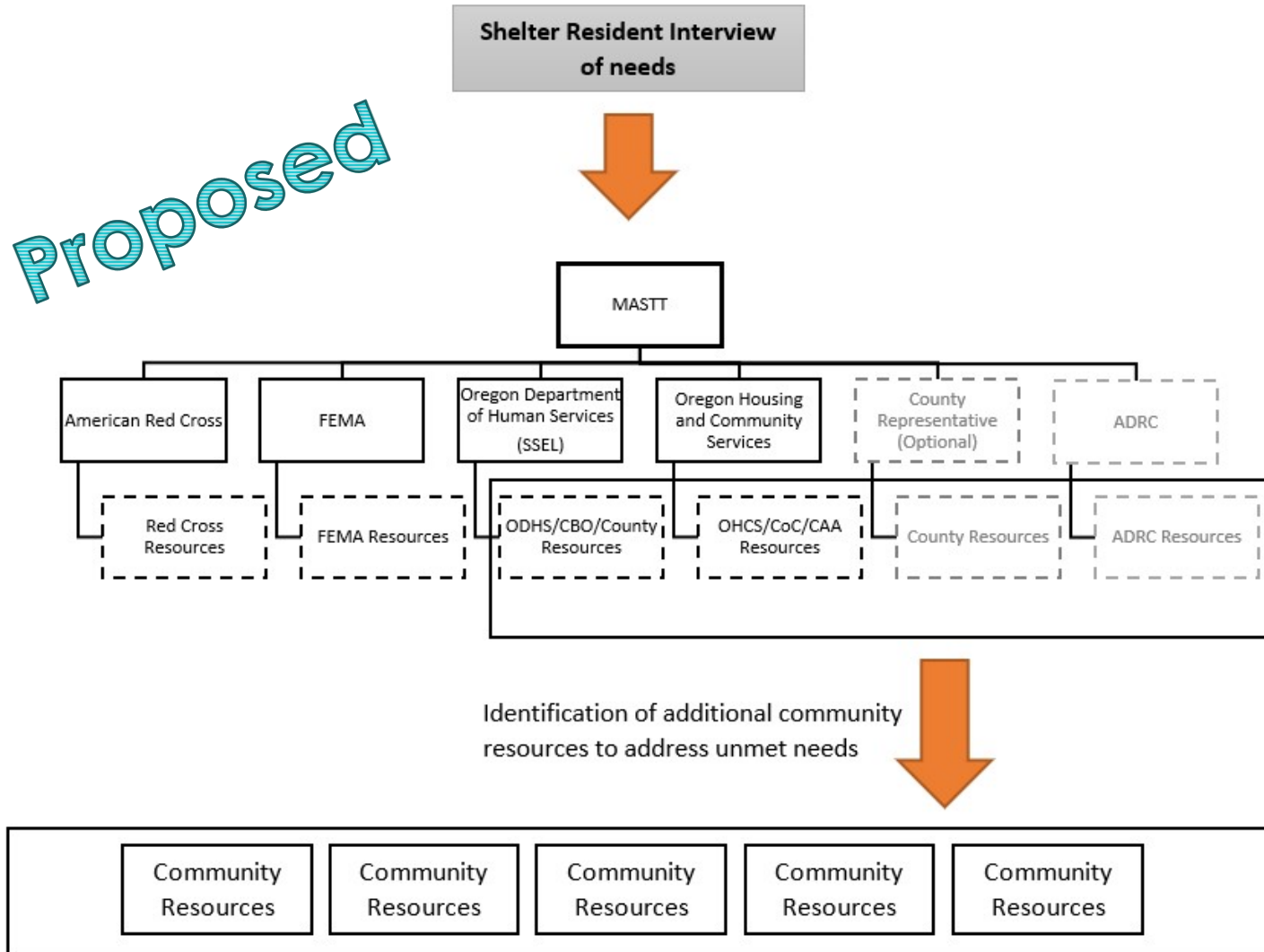
What is the Case Management Process for the Counties and Tribes?

Process Outcomes:
Overcoming barriers to individual recovery for residents impacted by the disaster



Proposed MASTT Shelter Resident Experience

Proposed



- Virtual meeting platform – Zoom selected
- Status of a case management system
- Information sharing agreements
- MASTT Pilot locations

Conclusion

- Hotels will be a large part of sheltering and short-term housing to maximize mitigation of COVID-19 risk
- We are developing a transition from the American Red Cross management of the sheltering
 - Identification of alternatives to hotels (e.g. lodges)
 - Taking over management of contracts with hotels
- The served population will change as we implement case management
 - Unaffected people leave
 - People receiving individual assistance (i.e. rental assistance)
 - People sheltered by friends, family or unaffiliated community-based organizations seek service
- ODHS is working with the American Red Cross, counties, Tribes, and community-based organizations to support equity by extending mass care and sheltering to all populations in culturally informed ways
- ODHS assesses that mass care and sheltering will be necessary well into next year until intermediate housing is available

BUILDING CODES DIVISION FIRE RESPONSE OVERVIEW

October 29, 2020

BCD Fire Response

- BCD's fire response includes:
 - ▣ Helping people access manufactured home ownership documents
 - ▣ Education about permit requirements and licensing
 - ▣ Connecting building officials and sharing information
 - ▣ Focused licensing enforcement efforts to protect consumers
 - ▣ See: <https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/Pages/wildfires.aspx>

BCD Fire Response- Looking Forward

- COVID/Wildfire Local Government Flexibility Rule
 - ▣ Acknowledging and clarifying building official flexibility in code interpretation and application
 - ▣ Anticipated effective date: January 1, 2021

BCD Fire Response- Looking Forward

□ Code scoping

- ▣ Commercial code allows repairs to original code, as long as fire life safety maintained
- ▣ Residential code does not currently have “look back” path for repairs
- ▣ As part of larger administrative code update, plan to close delta in approach to repairs between codes

BCD Fire Response- Looking Forward

- Code scoping cont.
 - ▣ BCD has been working with building officials on scoping updates to commercial and residential codes as part of 2021 code adoption
 - ▣ Want an overall policy approach that recognizes necessary flexibility while maintaining life safety standards
 - ▣ Will continue to engage impacted parties and hold public rulemaking process
 - ▣ Anticipated effective date: April 1, 2021 (aligned with residential, electrical, and plumbing code adoption date)

Conclusion

- ▣ BCD wants to help people safely rebuild, make relevant information easy to find, and to encourage flexibility and innovation
- ▣ Questions/feedback?

Housing Mission EHP Support Brief Overview

Science Kilner, Region 10 Environmental Officer (REO)

Holly Winton, Environmental and Historic Advisor

Virginia Corbiere,
Deputy Environmental and Historic Advisor
Housing 4562-DR Oregon



FEMA

FEMA EHP- What do we do?

- Integrate the protection and enhancement of environmental, historic, and cultural resources into FEMA's programs and activities
- Review activities for compliance with local, state and federal laws and executive orders;



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Typical Issues Reviewed by EHP

- Floodplain/Floodway
- Wetland
- Historic Buildings, Districts, Archeological Sites
- Debris Issues (type, disposal sites, quantity)
- Hazardous material/waste (asbestos etc.)
- Critical Habitat, Endangered Species (plant and animal)
- Socioeconomic issues (Environmental Justice)
- Special Status Areas (Parkland, Rivers, Cultural, etc.)
- Air Quality (debris burning, fires, emissions, toxic)
- Coastal Zones/Barriers
- Water Quality (discharges, public supply, emergency permits, storm drainage)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Geology/Soils (slope failures, stability)



FEMA

STATE, TRIBAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES

State & Tribal

State Historic Preservation Officer –
National

Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer – NHPA

State Department of Environmental Quality – Resource
Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Oregon Department Land Conservation And Development –
Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Local

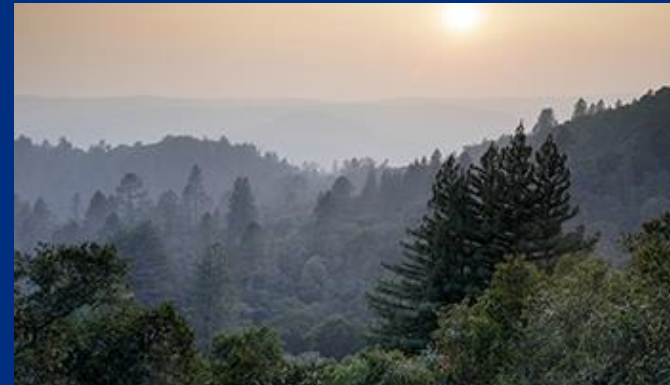
Local Floodplain Administrators –

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)



Federal Laws, Regulations, and Executive Orders

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Endangered Species Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- EO 11990 Wetlands Protection
- EO 11988 Floodplain Management
- EO 12898 Environmental Justice
- Clean Water Act (Section 404)
- Clean Air Act



Coordination with Partners

Permits, Consultations and Conditions



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Typical Housing Operations Compliance Issues

- NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act
- Floodplain EO11988, includes Mitigation/NFIP
- Debris and Hazardous Waste - RCRA, TSCA
- Historic Preservation - Structures and Archaeology, NHPA
- Note: For Group housing or expansion of Commercial Parks, additional Laws and EOs must be considered

Floodplain Integration

E.O. 11988 Regulations and Requirements

E.O. 11988 requires federal agencies to:

Avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains.

Avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.

Restore and preserve the natural and beneficial functions served by floodplains

FEMA's implementing regulations are codified in 44 CFR, Part 9.



Floodplain Compliance

Floodplain/Floodway

Part 9 federal regulations prohibit FEMA from placing THUs in the following areas:

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS.

FLOODWAYS.

RV/TT are not allowed in areas where the BFE is greater than 18 inches.



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Historic Preservation



Debris and Hazardous Waste



FEMA

The flyer features logos for Jackson County Oregon, the City of Talent, and the City of Phoenix Oregon. The title "Debris Removal" is in a large, bold, green font. Below the title, a paragraph states: "Cleaning up after a fire is traumatic. As you go through this process, it's important to protect yourself and the environment as you begin the first steps to recovery." A section titled "Should I try to clean up my property myself?" follows, with text recommending against self-cleanup. A small photo shows a destroyed car. Below this is a list of reasons for the recommendation. Another photo shows a large area of debris. The final paragraph mentions the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and US EPA strike teams.

JACKSON COUNTY
Oregon

CITY OF TALENT
OREGON

CITY OF PHOENIX
O•R•E•G•O•N

Debris Removal

Cleaning up after a fire is traumatic. As you go through this process, it's important to protect yourself and the environment as you begin the first steps to recovery.

Should I try to clean up my property myself?

Jackson County and the Cities of Phoenix and Talent are currently recommending that you do not attempt to clean up your property yourself.

Reasons for this recommendation are as follows:

- There may be hazards such as asbestos fibers, toxic chemicals, hazardous trees and structural hazards on your property.
- Complying with state and federal hazardous waste laws is complex and requires special licenses and certifications.
- Many home owner insurance policies may not cover the full cost of the cleanup.
- Plans are currently being developed by the state to clean properties on a comprehensive and systematic basis. This will take some time, but there are large benefits to individual property owners.
- A single coordinated approach will avoid blight and help maintain property values. It ensures your cleanup will be in compliance with Federal and State regulations.

We are expecting the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, using US EPA strike teams, to arrive on scene in mid October to begin household hazardous waste cleanup. This is the first step in this cleanup process.

Direct Lease

FEMA leases housing units directly on behalf of eligible applicants

Multi-Family Lease Repair

FEMA leases multi-unit buildings directly on behalf of eligible applicants, and completes repair and minor upgrades



FEMA

Manufactured Housing Units

Private Sites

Commercial Sites

Group Sites



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EHP Operation – Technical Support

- Typical EHP support for Compliance Reviews
 - NEPA Specialists
 - Floodplain and Wetlands Specialists
 - Archaeologists
 - Field and Fisheries Biologists
 - Hazardous Materials Specialists
 - Architectural Historians



FEMA

EHP Integration & Compliance

- **Coordinate / Communicate / Support** DHOPS and other stakeholders
- **Provide Background** Information for Partners (EHP 101, Greensheet, Fact Sheets)
- **Integrate** EHP compliance into DHOPS
- **Review** FEMA Undertakings for Compliance



Benefits

- Informed decision making for all stakeholders
- Compliance with applicable laws
- Protection of community and investment
- Long Term Resilience and Sustainability



FEMA

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Clean Water Act was passed by Congress in 1972. It is intended to restore and maintain the quality of the Nation's water resources.

A photograph of a person in black shorts jumping into a lake. The background shows a dense forest of green trees under a clear sky. The water is calm with some ripples from the jump.

 FEMA

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Questions?



FEMA

OHCS Legislative Update

- Emergency Board Investments
 - \$10 M – Wildfire Damage Housing Relief Program
 - \$30 M – Project Turnkey for Wildfire Impacted Communities
 - \$10 M – Shelter Resources to Community Action Agencies (funding formula will include wildfire impact)
- More Emergency Board will be made before the end of the year
- Potential third special session this year



Resources:

- Encourage Oregonians to register with FEMA to access individual assistance. Every Oregonian who is eligible should receive the assistance they need. Let's spread the word. Contact: 800-621-3362, download the FEMA app or visit <http://DisasterAssistance.gov>
- Please continue to share the wildfire.oregon.gov website with your networks.



Contact

Kenny LaPoint, Director, Public Affairs
Oregon Housing & Community Services
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