

Disaster Sheltering and Housing Strategy

FEMA-4562-DR-OR

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Introduction

The Sheltering and Housing Strategy provides an assessment and recommendations for sheltering and housing assistance to survivors impacted by disaster FEMA-4562-DR-OR. The strategy will be a guide in determining the need for temporary housing options beyond congregate sheltering.

FEMA, with Oregon will identify a range of sheltering and housing solutions, in coordination with the disaster case management program, if available, to promote timely and effective sheltering and housing outcomes for individuals and households affected by wildfire. FEMA will utilize current and projected shelter information and Individuals and Households Program (IHP) registration and inspection data to identify the most effective sheltering and temporary housing solution based on initial analysis, disaster conditions and available housing resources. For more program information and eligibility criteria, see the Individual Assistance Policy and Program Guide (IAPPG).

Implementing A Needs-Based Approach

FEMA will assess disaster survivor shelter and housing needs through the shelter population information and IHP registration and inspection process. FEMA uses registration information and inspection data to identify applicants who are displaced from their homes, applicants with access and functional needs, and the degree of damage to their homes to determine if existing shelter resources and housing stock is enough to meet the need. Alternative sheltering and housing solutions will be identified if existing resources are insufficient for the housing need.

Disaster Overview

On September 7, 2020, a strong and dry cold front moved rapidly southward across Oregon (State) as an unseasonably strong area of high pressure pushed into the Columbia Basin of eastern Washington and north-central Oregon. The resulting strong winds persisted for 12 to 18 hours and dry air moved into the State for 48 to 72 hours. In the 60-day period leading into the high wind and wildfire event at the beginning of September 2020, most areas of central and western Oregon received less than 10 percent of normal precipitation resulting in severe-to- extreme short and long-term drought conditions. These conditions lead record dry fuels and high Energy Release Component, which resulted in conditions that were primed for explosive growth of any wildfires that either already existed or were to start during the 7-9 September time period.

The State estimates that 500,000 people were under evacuation orders at the height of the fires; this represents approximately 12.5 percent of the statewide population. Extensive damage to transportation, power utilities, communications, public buildings and private homes has been reported.

Sheltering Services

Congregate sheltering operations typically occur in multiple phases, including evacuation sheltering, short term sheltering and long-term sheltering. During evacuation and short-term shelter operations, priority is placed on providing resources for shelter operations. As shelter populations decline, and then plateau, priority shifts to facilitating the transition to appropriate non-congregate shelter solutions, or to appropriate housing solutions.

Currently, government-supported sheltering is provided through American Red Cross (Red Cross) non-congregate sheltering. Survivors and evacuees are currently sheltered with participating lodging in Red Cross-obtained hotel rooms. Coordination of this service is managed by the state of Oregon, with the Red Cross expected to receive reimbursement through the FEMA Public Assistance program.

Three populations of survivors are currently occupying non-congregate shelters:

- Those requiring long-term sheltering or temporary housing
- Those requiring temporary sheltering while utilities are out or access to their home is restricted
- Those not willing to seek government assistance

The event started on September 8 and during the week of September 30, population totals began to plateau, likely indicating those with longer-term sheltering needs.

	Locations	Population	Population Change
Congregate	*14	290	-70
Non-Congregate	70	2,105	-26

Data as of September 30, 2020

*13 Congregate + 1 Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP)

COVID-19 Sheltering Resources

Non-congregate sheltering should be used whenever possible because physical barrier features help reduce spread of infection. The need for additional staffing, equipment, supplies, health screenings, and lack of personal protective equipment (PPE) may impact FEMA’s continued ability to support congregate sheltering. State, local and tribal governments are expected to coordinate efforts with Public Health officials before opening congregate and non-congregate shelters to help mitigate the spread of the virus.

Resources for COVID-19 shelter planning include American Red Cross and FEMA Mass Care staff, trainings, policy documents and job aids.

Congregate Sheltering

Congregate indoor shelters are being used in a limited capacity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of Sept. 30th, there were 290 total individuals in congregate shelters (including outdoor congregate areas for tents/RVs). The Red Cross plans to have all congregate shelter settings closed by Oct. 9th. This, however, may be complicated if new evacuation orders are needed. Congregate outdoor sites consisting of RVs, motor homes and tents make up the majority of congregate sheltering. The Red Cross is monitoring, and local jurisdictions are evaluating need and identifying groups to provide wraparound services or commodities at congregate sites.

State Managed, Federally Supported, Non-Congregate Sheltering

The State of Oregon has a shelter strategy of locally developed, state managed, federally supported sheltering funded through FEMA Public Assistance (PA). Currently the American Red Cross is providing all state managed non-congregate sheltering via hotels through an MOU with the State.

The State plans to encourage further development of non-congregate sheltering by having local jurisdictions augment Red Cross by providing Non Congregate shelter for disaster survivors in designated areas with the intent of keeping survivors in accessible and equity-based non-congregate sheltering close to their community support systems such as work, schools, medical, faith community and other supports.

Facilities utilized may include hotels as well as resorts, camps and other alternatives. Additionally, close coordination with Oregon and FEMA Public Assistance is important to understand the eligibility, data collection and reporting requirements for this disaster reimbursement.

The local jurisdictions may require additional state or federal support to do site assessments and ensure accessibility.

Resources for determining locations for non-congregate sheltering could include local and state private sector leaders, faith-based organizations, schools and universities, Mission Assigned assets or FEMA's Individual Assistance Support Contract. Due to the number of homes destroyed, the State of Oregon and the Red Cross project that sheltering options will be required for the next several months.

The State of Oregon Department of Human Services is hiring a Social Services Emergency Management Liaison for each declared county to support local emergency management in development of local response efforts and to increase collaboration and communication with partners and the state-led Shelter Task Force. The State has requested FEMA ESF 6 SME support to coach and mentor each of these liaisons.

Resources to assist Liaisons include ongoing national multi-agency workgroups, training products from the American Red Cross, FEMA and NVOAD, the National Mass Care Strategy Website, EMAC staff from other states, ORVOAD and additional partners.

FEMA and the Red Cross have agreed to exchange data through appropriate approved mechanisms on Red Cross clients and FEMA registrants to facilitate matching of data to identify unmet needs. This will greatly assist the casework needed to help shelter residents move on to a more permanent housing location.

Extensions to state-managed/federally funded non-congregate shelters under FEMA Public Assistance are granted in 30-day increments when justified.

Transitional Sheltering Assistance Historical Data (Wildfire)

Disaster	State	Incident	Registrations	TSA Eligible	Percent of Total Registrants Eligible for TSA	Applicants Accepting TSA	Percent of Eligible Accepting TSA	Household Members Accepting TSA
4240	CA	Fire	3,716	1,734	46.66%	117	6.75%	264
4344	CA	Fire	23,610	14,200	60.14%	641	4.51%	1,537

Disaster	State	Incident	Total Nights	Total Billing	Average Nights Stayed	Start Date	End Date	Total Days	Peak Applicants Checked In	Peak HH Members Checked In	Checked In When Program Ended
4240	CA	Fire	5,050	\$585,180.26	43.16	9/29/2015	3/26/2016	179	65	157	0
4344	CA	Fire	19,852	\$3,403,185.12	30.97	10/13/2017	3/15/2018	153	310	807	1

Shelter Transition

The state-led Shelter Task Force has identified the following priorities for transitioning sheltered survivors to other housing options.

Closure of Congregate Sites, Indoor and Outdoor

As survivors are transitioned out of congregate shelter locations local municipalities in conjunction with the American Red Cross can consolidate locations and return facilities to steady state posture. This effort is currently under way.

Rapid Needs Assessment-Initial Phase

The American Red Cross intends to conduct a rapid needs assessment with trained volunteers and staff and local AmeriCorps assets by asking questions established at other recent disasters utilizing non-congregate shelter.

This effort will be done with COVID considerations and will include both virtual and in-person interviews in an attempt to identify common barriers preventing survivors from transitioning to more permanent housing. This process also will build a better picture for the Shelter Task Force of the comprehensive needs of shelter residents.

The assessment of those in known congregate sheltering indoor and outdoor is expected to start approximately October 5, and then move to those in Red Cross non-congregate sheltering. They expect the effort, which will include provision of emergency items, to conclude October 21.

Community and Care-Based Organizations will also be sharing information on survivors not captured by the Red Cross effort. There should be an effort to ensure they are using similar database questions to those Red Cross is capturing on their system of record and have an information and data sharing agreement in place.

Multi Agency Shelter Transition Teams

Triage - Using identified needs from the rapid assessment, state agencies, volunteer partners, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and FEMA teams conduct casework with shelter residents to assist in transition to more permanent options. FEMA Headquarters is developing guidance on how to conduct survivor interviews virtually, which will allow multiple groups to address the needs of families at one time.

At this point in the process, both Non- Congregate Sheltering and FEMA TSA could be utilized simultaneously with eligible applicants transitioning to TSA if appropriate and the Non- Congregate Sheltering Agreement extended with Red Cross for another month to continue to work with locally established referral process to move people into appropriate programs and services.

Shelter Transition Services

The process of shelter transition depends upon the availability of services to meet the specific needs of the shelter residents. These services, including but not limited to those listed below, are available to adults and children alike. All services must be accessible to all shelter residents with and without disabilities or other access and functional needs. Partner agencies, the Shelter Task Force and the local Social Services Emergency Management Liaisons will be helpful in this process.

Services possibly needed to transition shelter residents include: Immediate Sheltering, Disaster Casework, Disaster Case Management, Social and Support Services, Short Term Housing, Transportation Services, Children's Services, Financial help for disaster caused needs, Area Agencies on Aging, Disability Advocacy and Services, Feeding Programs, Document Recovery and Veterans services.

Resources for shelter transition include:

- FEMA MAST Team Model
- Transition to Alternate Sheltering and Housing Solutions, Shelter Support Template, Annex F
- FEMA and NGO training

Transitional Sheltering Assistance Program (TSA)

FEMA's Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA) program supports eligible applicants whose pre-disaster primary residence is unsafe to occupy or inaccessible as a result of the declared disaster. TSA provides eligible applicants with FEMA-obtained hotel rooms, with FEMA paying the hotels directly for the rooms. At this time, the State of Oregon has not yet applied for TSA due to the following challenges:

- Unmet needs of current shelter population are not yet known.
- Gaining complete understanding of the continued sheltering needs to ensure those needing shelter can continue to access it. This requires nearly completing the registration process, analyzing data we continue to receive, and identifying survivor needs. Completing this analysis will inform the decision to transition from non-congregate sheltering to TSA.
- Current occupancy rate in the impacted area of participating lodging provider hotels
- Only a third of the hotels currently in use by the American Red Cross for survivors are on the TSA list, which might require a substantial portion of those already in Non- Congregate Sheltering to move.
- Traditional wraparound services such as minor medical needs, staffing, feeding, etc. are normally not provided under TSA. Additional state efforts will be required to access these services as a result of COVID-19 impacts.
- Not all currently sheltered applicants will meet eligibility requirements for TSA or wish to seek federal government assistance.
- Available TSA rooms at specific hotels do not have a guaranteed length of stay, therefore individuals may need to find alternate hotels throughout their period of assistance. The typical stay in TSA during previous wildfires was around 40 days.

Reconsideration/Review of TSA:

TSA can run concurrently with FEMA Public Assistance non-congregate Sheltering and should be reviewed again as the initial phase of the shelter transition plan is complete. Further information about the populations in congregate and non-congregate shelters will be obtained in the next two to three weeks and should be considered as it relates to consideration of TSA. At that time TSA may be reconsidered in counties unable to provide services to their residents or still experiencing mandatory evacuations as part of the overall state shelter transition plan. TSA may also be an option if the non-congregate Public Assistance extension is not renewed.

Individual Assistance Support Contract

The Individual Assistance Support Contract (IASC) can bridge shortfalls between the organic capabilities of government, NGO partners, and affected communities in response to catastrophic or major disaster

incidents. The IASC is designed to be flexible, scalable, and capable of supporting multiple incidents at once. All services are provided in an inclusive setting and provide physical and programmatic support and effective communications access to people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

Among the areas that the IASC can address are: Steady State Planning and Support Services, Resource Mobilization and Deployment, Congregate and Non-Congregate Sheltering, Feeding Services, Distribution of Emergency Supplies, Evacuee and Reunification Support, Construction Services and Staffing Supply Services.

The state of Oregon has not chosen to utilize IASC at this time. Challenges with IASC include length of time to respond, flexibility, and FEMA managing vs the State.

Sheltering Recommendations

Sheltering Options	Recommendation	Responsible Parties
<p>Non-Congregate Sheltering</p>	<p>Options should be flexible, sustainable and equity based.</p> <p>Based on ongoing damage assessment of destroyed homes, utility and water outages, and boil water advisories the utilization of continued Red Cross State-Managed/Federally Funded Non-Congregate Shelters will immediately provide assistance to a greater population than TSA.</p> <p>One to two local and alternative options should be considered per jurisdiction along with the need for federal support to implement local solutions.</p> <p>If jurisdictions are unable to locate suitable sites, they may need to request support from the state or federal government to assess or implement local non-congregate sheltering</p>	<p>OR DHS, FEMA IA Mass Care, FEMA PA, Oregon OEM PA, Red Cross, Mission Assignment options, Business/Travel Oregon</p>
<p>Shelter Transition Plan and Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA)</p>	<p>Multiple or phased sheltering transition plans will be required as survivors move from one form of sheltering to another.</p> <p>Transition Plans incorporate a multi-agency approach and should include adequate staffing pattern, training for team members, timelines, targets, outline of the role of partners and how data will be shared and collected and evaluation of processes and practices,</p> <p>Transition Plans should be further developed with multiple options based on initial assessment of survivor needs and resources. FEMA Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA) program should be reviewed and considered for</p>	<p>Private Sector, OR OEM, OR DHS, FEMA IA Mass Care, FEMA PA, OR OEM PA, FEMA IA Direct Temporary Housing Unit, Red Cross, HUD , Local Emergency Manager, CBOs, Centers for Independent Living, OR DMAC, Sheltering Task Force, State led Housing Task Force, ORVOAD, Veterans and Aid to Aging Services, Homelessness Task Force</p>

Sheltering Options	Recommendation	Responsible Parties
	<p>those eligible, possibly current with non-congregate Sheltering as survivors are further triaged and referred to appropriate agencies.</p> <p>Additionally, the TSA program may be considered if non-congregate Sheltering supported by the FEMA Public Assistance program is not extended.</p> <p>Additionally, a transition plan should be developed for survivors transitioning into temporary housing if requested by the state and approved by FEMA. This plan should be completed in coordination with the FEMA Direct Temporary Housing Unit to accommodate the applicant's transition is efficient and effective.</p>	
<p>Integrate Rapid Assessment and Shelter Transition Teams with IA Programs including Additional Living Expenses (ALE), Rental Assistance and Direct Temporary Housing Assistance and other FEMA programs.</p>	<p>Identifying and validating the population with a disaster caused sheltering need will influence successful transition to Direct Temporary Housing, if requested by the State and approved by FEMA.</p> <p>Rental Assistance is available for up to 18 months and is not tied to the IHP financial cap. In rare occasions, FEMA has allowed the use of hotels as temporary housing; however, hotel fees must be within local FMR.</p> <p>Approximately 1/3 of CLC available hotels have kitchenettes which would allow for normal cooking.</p>	<p>OR DHS, Local Liaison, FEMA IA Mass Care, FEMA PA, FEMA IA Direct Temporary Housing, Red Cross, HUD, AmeriCorps, ORVOAD, CBOs, Business/Travel Oregon, Private Sector</p>
<p>COVID-19 Congregate Shelter Considerations</p>	<p>Non-congregate sheltering options are highly preferred to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 and will prioritize at risk populations while maintaining social distancing requirements. The use of congregate shelters may be considered, particularly outside RV and camping sites.</p> <p>Local emergency management should consider identifying at least one alternate congregate shelter site per county or tribe to be used for disaster survivors.</p>	<p>Private Sector, OR OEM and DHS, FEMA IA Mass Care, FEMA PA, State PA</p>

Operation Blue Roof

At this time, the indication of needing a Blue Roof mission is very low. However, the JFO staff and State is assessing the need for a Blue Roof mission due to straight-line wind associated with the damage caused by the disaster.

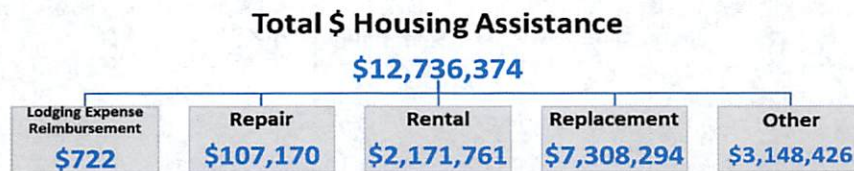
Operation Blue Roof is a mission managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for FEMA.



Operation Blue Roof protects property, reduces temporary housing costs, and allows residents to remain in their homes while recovering from the disaster. As part of the strategy, Blue Roof will enable applicants to remain in their homes until more permanent repairs can be made.

Housing Assistance

Individuals and Households Program (IHP) Assistance provides financial assistance and direct services to eligible individuals and households who have uninsured or underinsured necessary expenses and serious needs. The assumption is that FEMA's IHP financial assistance, to include, Lodging Expense Reimbursement, Rental Assistance, Repair Assistance and Replacement Assistance will be used to its full capacity and that the majority of applicants will be able to use these resources to support their recovery.



**Financial Housing Assistance as of 9/30/2020*

Critical Needs Assistance

Based on analysis of registration data and a recommendation provided by the Regional Administrator, FEMA authorized Critical Needs Assistance (CNA) on September 18, 2020 for \$500 per eligible household for an initial 14-day period from the date of the Presidential declaration for eligible applicants in the following counties of Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion.

Valid Registrations	CNA Approved	Approval Percentage	Total Approved
6,253	1,544	25%	\$772,00

**CNA Data as of 9/30/2020*

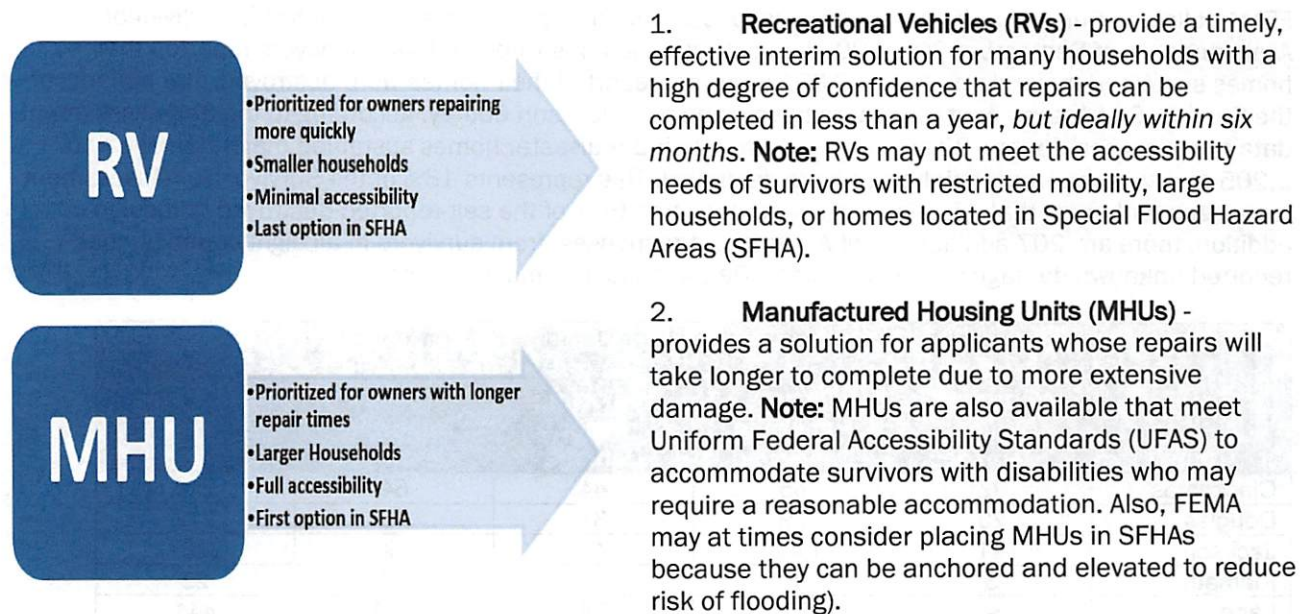
Applicants in DR-4562-OR who register for assistance will be considered for CNA if all the following apply:

- They pass FEMA's identity verification process;
- Any associated high-risk fraud flags are resolved;
- At the time of registration, they indicate critical needs and request financial assistance for those expenses;
- Their pre-disaster primary residence is located in a declared county;
- They are displaced from their pre-disaster primary residence as a result of the disaster; and
- They report damage to their home that requires a FEMA inspection.

Direct Temporary Housing

Direct Temporary Housing is temporary housing that FEMA provides directly to eligible applicants. The need for direct temporary housing is typically determined when need for temporary housing exceeds the existing

available housing resources and applicants cannot make use of financial assistance. The potential forms of direct temporary housing include:



3. **Multi-family Lease and Repair (MLR)** - makes use of existing vacant multi-family properties that are in need of minor repairs to make them safe, sanitary, and functional. MLR properties may be located in the IA designated counties and in non-IA designated counties in a declared State that are within reasonable commuting distance to IA designated counties, when the IA designated counties lack available multi-family properties. Properties can include multi-family homes and apartments. Typically, applicants best suited for the MLR program are renters.
4. **Direct Lease (DL)** - allows FEMA to lease residential properties not typically available to the general public as temporary housing for eligible applicants. Applicants cannot use Rental Assistance for Direct Lease.

State, County, and Partner Agency Damage Assessment Information

There are eight counties designated for Individual Assistance for DR-4562-OR. While FEMA continues to verify homes that have sustained major damage or have been destroyed through the inspections process, the state of Oregon has received damage assessments from individual counties, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and the American Red Cross. In total, 1,946 homes, from the state's multiple data sources, are reported as destroyed. However, it's unclear how the data is validated by each source. Furthermore, the state reports that there are 273 households still under a Level 3 evacuation, which required an immediate evacuation. The evacuated population's homes remain inaccessible. It's unknown how many of the impacted survivors, if any, have registered for FEMA assistance.

Registrations

As of September 30, 2020, FEMA has received 6,250 valid registrations. An additional 3,050 valid registrations are projected. Combining the valid and projected valid registrations, a total of 9,300 households are projected to register for FEMA assistance. The projections for valid registrations and total number of households projected to register for assistance will be updated on October 2, 2020.

Survivor Self-Assessments

FEMA collected Survivor Self-Assessment responses from all eight counties designated for Individual Assistance. As of September 30, 2020, data collected demonstrates that 447 survivors reported their homes sustained major damage and 3,691 survivors reported their homes were destroyed. The majority of the Survivor Self-Assessment responses have come from Jackson County. According to the Self-Assessment data from Jackson County, 82 survivors reported their pre-disaster homes sustained major damage and 2,205 survivors reported their homes were destroyed. This represents 18% of the Survivor Self-Assessment responses for homes that sustained major damage and 60% of the self-reported destroyed homes. In addition, there are 207 additional Self-Assessment responses, from survivors in all eight counties, that reported unknown damage to their dwellings. Below is the accumulated data.

Survivor Self-Assessment – Major Damage or Destroyed					
County	Owners Reporting Major Damage	Owners Reporting Destroyed	Renters Reporting Major Damage	Renters Reporting Destroyed	Total
Clackamas	42	65	44	64	215
Douglas	20	59	87	46	212
Jackson	41	1,409	41	796	2287
Klamath	3	8	1	10	22
Lane	34	236	24	150	444
Lincoln	14	194	14	84	306
Linn	10	54	11	34	109
Marion	34	328	27	154	543
Total	198	2,353	249	1,338	4,138

*Data as of September 30, 2020 at 3:20 PM ET

Survivor Self-Assessment – Unknown Damage			
County	Owners Reporting Unknown Damage	Renters Reporting Unknown Damage	Total
Clackamas	16	11	27
Douglas	4	5	9
Jackson	17	35	52
Klamath	1	2	3
Lane	17	22	39
Lincoln	14	9	23
Linn	12	8	20
Marion	23	11	34
Total	104	103	207

*Data as of September 30, 2020 at 3:20 PM ET

Direct Temporary Housing Pre-Placement Interview Eligibility

As of September 30, 2020, there are 655 applicants that are eligible for a pre-placement interview (PPI) by FEMA. A significant number of the PPI-eligible population is in Jackson County. There are 473 PPI-eligible applicants in Jackson County, which accounts for 72% of PPI-eligible population. Historically, for fire disasters, FEMA’s Recovery Reporting and Analytics Division (RAD) estimates 4-6% of households that meet the housing criteria choose to occupy a RV or MHU. The estimate is based on the historical percentages of applicants licensed into FEMA Temporary Housing Units for like disasters. Direct Temporary Housing must be requested by the State and approved by FEMA prior to PPI occurring. The numbers below are subject to change as data is refined. The following charts display the PPI-eligible population of both owners and renters categorized by county and reported number of bedrooms in the damaged dwelling.

PPI-Eligible Owners					
County	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 or More Bedrooms	Total
Clackamas	0	1	0	0	1
Douglas	6	0	0	0	6
Jackson	89	65	28	4	186
Klamath	0	0	0	0	0
Lane	6	2	0	0	8
Lincoln	13	8	1	0	22
Linn	3	3	2	0	8
Marion	9	0	1	1	11
Total	126	79	32	5	242

*Data as of September 30, 2020

PPI-Eligible Renters					
County	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 or More Bedrooms	Total
Clackamas	2	4	3	2	11
Douglas	7	4	1	2	14
Jackson	146	99	40	2	287
Klamath	2	1	0	0	3
Lane	14	14	7	2	37
Lincoln	18	5	3	0	26
Linn	3	0	1	0	4
Marion	15	10	4	2	31
Total	207	137	59	10	413

*Data as of September 30, 2020

Insurance Coverage

As of September 30, 2020, 1,729 applicants, at the time of registration, reported they had insurance. Of those, a total of 930 homes were verified, using GIS, as destroyed and were confirmed as having homeowner’s insurance coverage. Although the GIS verified destroyed households have registered with FEMA, they did not receive a FEMA inspection. Applicants who register as having insurance are required to submit insurance documents prior to FEMA determining their eligibility. As these households work through the insurance process with their insurance companies, they may eventually have a temporary housing need due to being underinsured or unable to make use of Additional Living Expenses/Loss of Use benefits. Both underinsured and applicants that are unable to utilize insurance benefits may submit an appeal to FEMA for consideration.

Inspections

Currently, a total of 2,729 inspections have been returned out of 3,127 issued. RAD projects that an additional 1,173 inspections will be assigned. Combining the total number of required inspections and the projected number of additional inspections, a total of 4,300 inspections are projected to be completed. The projections for the total number of inspections will be updated on October 2, 2020.

Moreover, the reported 1,729 households, which indicated they have insurance at the time of registration, also provided self-assessed responses as either major damage, destroyed, or damage unknown. Through GIS verification, 930 homes were deemed destroyed. None of the 1,729 households have been inspected by FEMA due to their self-reported insurance coverage. Should some of this population be underinsured or determined to not have insurance, or unable to use insurance benefits, they may become eligible for FEMA assistance.

FEMA Inspections					
County	Registrations	Inspections Issued	Inspections Completed	Owners Meeting PPI	Renters Meeting PPI
Clackamas	761	232	173	1	11
Douglas	317	223	147	6	14
Jackson	2,813	1,599	1,496	186	287
Klamath	54	25	13	0	3
Lane	779	387	326	8	37
Lincoln	509	219	207	22	26
Linn	329	110	89	8	4
Marion	901	332	278	11	31
Total	6,463	3,127	2,729	242	413

*Registrations, Inspections Issued, and Inspections completed data is as of close of business on September 30, 2020

*Owners and Renters meeting PPI data is as of September 30, 2020

Not Inspected – Due to Insurance							
County	Owners Major	Owners Destroyed	Owners Unknown	Renters Major	Renters Destroyed	Renters Unknown	Total
Clackamas	21	33	4	3	5	0	66
Douglas	5	30	1	0	4	0	40
Jackson	15	835	6	5	142	3	1,006
Klamath	1	2	0	0	2	0	5
Lane	20	137	5	1	20	3	186
Lincoln	9	122	8	2	18	1	160
Linn	7	30	4	3	0	2	46
Marion	23	164	11	3	18	1	220
Total	101	1,353	39	17	209	10	1,729

*Data as of September 30, 2020 at 3:20 PM ET

Rental Resources Information

Use of available housing stock within the affected communities is always the preferred means of meeting disaster-related temporary housing needs. To effectively support disaster operations, FEMA established a Housing Resource Contract that provides available housing resource information in disaster impacted counties, parishes, and municipalities to assist with assessing housing needs and potential housing solutions. Due to the nature of the events, combined with Oregon experiencing wide-spread housing shortages over the past several years, the contract was activated to assess the available rental resources within the disaster-impacted counties at the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rent of 100%. Within the 8 declared counties, there are 377 available rental resources and 655 PPI-eligible applicants.

County	Applicants Eligible - One Bedroom	One Bedroom Rentals Available	Applicants Eligible - Two Bedrooms	Two Bedroom Rentals Available	Applicants Eligible - Three Bedrooms	Three Bedroom Rentals Available	Applicants Eligible - Four Bedrooms	Four Bedroom Rentals Available	Total Eligible	Total Rentals
Clackamas	2	82	5	171	3	71	2	1	12	325
Douglas	13	0	4	2	1	0	2	0	20	2
Jackson	235	0	164	0	68	1	6	0	473	1
Klamath	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Lane	20	8	16	7	7	27	2	1	45	43
Lincoln	31	0	13	0	4	0	0	0	48	0
Linn	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	12	0
Marion	24	2	10	3	5	1	3	0	42	6
Totals	333	92	216	183	91	100	15	2	655	377

*Rental Resources data is as of September 27, 2020 *Total Eligible data is as of September 30, 2020

COVID-19 Direct Temporary Housing Considerations

Direct Temporary Housing may be implemented, if needed, during a pandemic. However, FEMA's implementation approach will change to incorporate public health recommendations, including social/physical distancing, virtual communication, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), where appropriate.

Direct Temporary Housing Recommendations

In the event Direct Temporary Housing is requested and approved, FEMA, in coordination with the State, should implement the following recommendations:

1. Pre-Placement Interview Prioritization

Prioritize applicants when conducting Pre-Placement Interviews (PPIs) by their current location. PPI prioritization will expedite the delivery of direct temporary housing while reducing the amount of time survivors remain in sheltering. This approach enables FEMA to focus on populations that can be served most quickly while FEMA, the State of Oregon, and the local governments build consensus on the permitting and installation details for RVs and MHUs.

2. Transportable Temporary Housing Units (TTHUs)

Assess the feasibility of placing TTHUs on private and commercial sites within the burn scar of the wildfires. Lessons learned from previous wildfire disasters have demonstrated that, in addition to the destruction of structures, there is extensive damage to or destruction of power, water, and sewer/septic utilities, which could make potential site placements infeasible. In addition, consideration of post-disaster hazards such as debris, hazardous trees, and soil contamination may also significantly delay placements of TTHUs. Furthermore, identification of SFHAs or floodplains, and environmental and historic preservation/mitigation concerns should be addressed.

Note: The nationwide RV inventory is low due to the high demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. Market research on local availability and off the lot purchasing of RVs should be conducted.

3. Utility, Permitting, and Zoning Coordination

The State of Oregon should support FEMA's coordination efforts with Dewberry to gather electrical utility requirements and local government permitting, licensing, zoning, and floodplain management requirements where applicable. The State of Oregon should streamline the identified requirements as much as possible. FEMA will provide the information collected and validated to the contractor responsible for installing RVs and MHUs and upgrading commercial sites if needed. FEMA should partner with the State of Oregon to build effective, working partnerships with local decision makers to provide critical information on permitting, zoning, and utilities.

4. COVID-19 Direct Temporary Housing Considerations

FEMA should prioritize TTHU installation on private sites for owners and Direct Lease for renters in a pandemic environment as these options are quicker to implement compared to other forms of assistance. If both private sites and Direct Lease are unable to meet the need, FEMA will identify commercial parks to place TTHUs. However, if TTHUs and Direct Lease are unable to meet the needs of the survivors, MLR and Group Sites may still be considered in a pandemic environment.

5. Utilization of Group Sites

Group sites should be the last direct temporary housing option considered. COVID-19 pandemic social-distancing is difficult to attain due to the in-person activities required for building out group sites. In the event group sites are required due to the limited availability of rental resources and lack of feasible commercial parks in the impacted areas, numerous best practices should be taken into

consideration when identifying the need for and planning of group sites. Should the need arise, FEMA recommends a coordinated effort between FEMA (IA, Logistics, Mitigation, EHP), the State, and Local Officials, during the site-selection and design process.

6. Contracting and Direct Temporary Housing Coordination

Coordination for contracting Log House; Logistics-Contracting permits, utilities/power companies for compliance EHP-compliance reviews; coordination with floodplain administrators.

7. FEMA Disposal Options

Request the approval of FEMA Sales to Occupants and Donations for early implementation and utilization.

8. Dewberry Housing Planning Support Contract

Dewberry has deployed to support DR-4562-OR. Dewberry will deploy three teams, consisting of 2-3 staff members, to the field. In addition, 2-3 Dewberry staff members will be located in the IOF. Dewberry will support mission planning by researching available RV and mobile home parks, building codes and permitting requirements for Jackson, Marion, Lincoln, Linn, and Lane counties. Dewberry will also conduct transportation research on permitting requirements and restrictions for long haul transportation of RV and MHU's from Beeville, Selma and Comberland. Furthermore, assessments for sourcing potential staging areas if a housing mission is to proceed.

State Housing Resources

The State has established the Oregon Disaster Housing Taskforce under the direction of Oregon Housing and Community Services. The Oregon Disaster Task Force has the responsibility to develop, maintain, and implement the Oregon Disaster Housing Strategy (Strategy), which is a component of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 of the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addressing mass care, emergency assistance, housing and human services. The purpose of the Task Force is to prepare the state to quickly and effectively meet the housing needs of individuals and families in the aftermath of disasters when local resources are inadequate and need to be supplemented by assistance from the state or federal government.

Participating Entities
State Partners
Department of Human Services; Oregon Health Authority; Oregon Housing and Community Services; Office of Emergency Management; Oregon Emergency Management Association for Counties; Oregon Health Authority; Department of Consumer and Business Services; Department of Human Services
Federal Partners
U.S. Department of Agriculture; Housing and Urban Development; FEMA Region X; Small Business Administration
Tribal Partners
Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs; Coquille Indian Tribe; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians; Klamath Tribes; Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
Non-Governmental, Private Sector, and Non-Profits
EUVALCREE; Oregon Human Development Corporation; Association of Oregon Housing Authorities; Community Action Team; Oregon Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; American Red Cross

Accessible Housing and Home Modifications for People with Disabilities

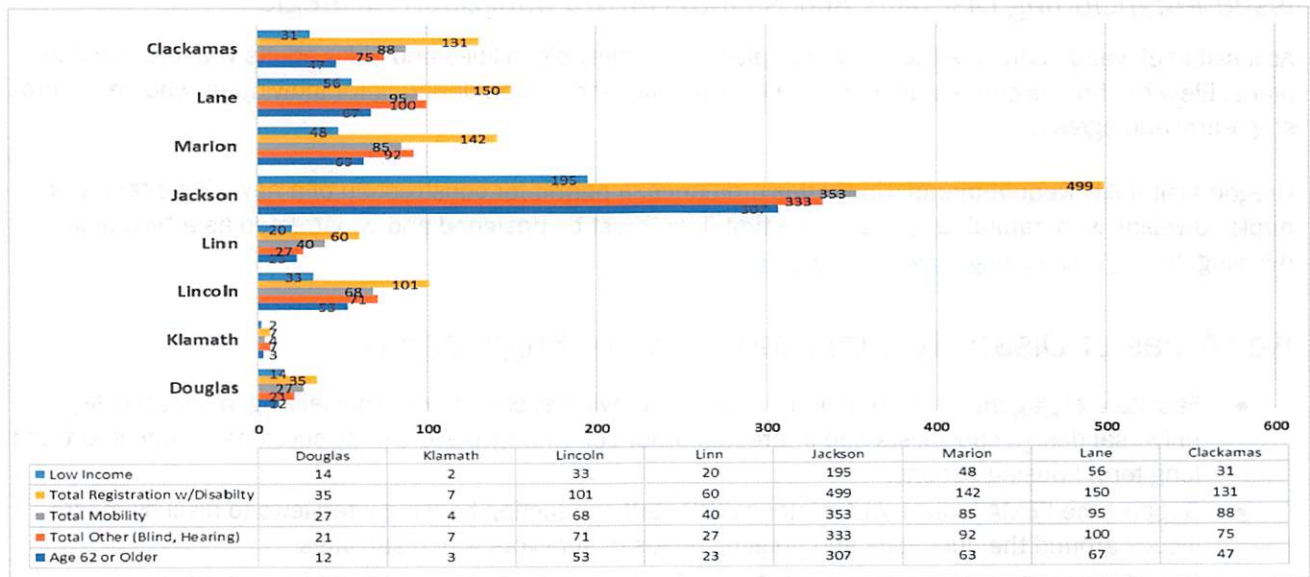
Accessible Housing

Accessible Housing refers to the construction or modification of housing to enable independent living for persons with disabilities. Accessible housing can be rented or purchased housing that has built-in accommodations to make everyday living and mobility easier for residents with disabilities.

Home Modifications

Home modifications specifically refer to alterations made to a home in order to make it more accessible for people with various physical and/or sensory disabilities, including elderly people.

Modifications can change the physical structure of a home by widening doorways and lowering countertop height, using ramps instead of steps, chair lifts instead of stairs, accessible bathrooms, and roll-in showers. Other changes are less extensive and can include grip-friendly door knobs, visual alarms, transfer benches, modified shelving, and bathroom grab bars.



Primary Barriers to Accessible Housing for People with Disabilities

Issue #1: Affordability and Accessibility

For renters and homeowners living with a disability, accessibility is of utmost importance when searching for a new home. No matter how appealing the price or location, a home is not suitable unless it accommodates the physical needs of its tenants, this also includes access to community services and supports such as public transportation and paratransit services.

Issue #2: Accessible Housing is Not Utilized by Households That Require Resources

Accessible homes are undersupplied even if we assume that they are routinely occupied by households that have a disability. In reality, the situation is made worse by the fact that accessible homes and individuals with disabilities are rarely paired together. An individual without a disability will not turn down an attractive housing option just because it has accessible features. Alternatively, someone who develops a physical

disability may prefer to continue living in their non-accessible home rather than go through the process of moving.

Issue #3: Awareness of Programmatic Supports and Impacts on People with Disabilities

During a disaster, organizations, including HUD will issue waivers to certain requirements in their programs to support the speedy recovery of disaster survivors. These program flexibilities may free up funding to be utilized for different purposes, may increase the amount of money that can be spent on certain types of assistance, or might create programmatic flexibilities to speed the process. While these waivers are typically good for survivors by increasing the housing stock and increasing incentives for owners and developers to making housing available, sometimes waivers can be detrimental to survivors with disabilities. For example, HUD has issued a waiver to HOME property standards, which appeared to waive the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Rehabilitation Act. Disability Integration can advise what waivers exist and how they positively or negatively affect the response and recovery of people with disabilities.

Issue #4: Including Disability Access into Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Accessible elevation can be a barrier for people with mobility disabilities and older adults who are aging in place. Elevated homes can disrupt community visitability and can be daunting for individuals who need zero step entry and egress.

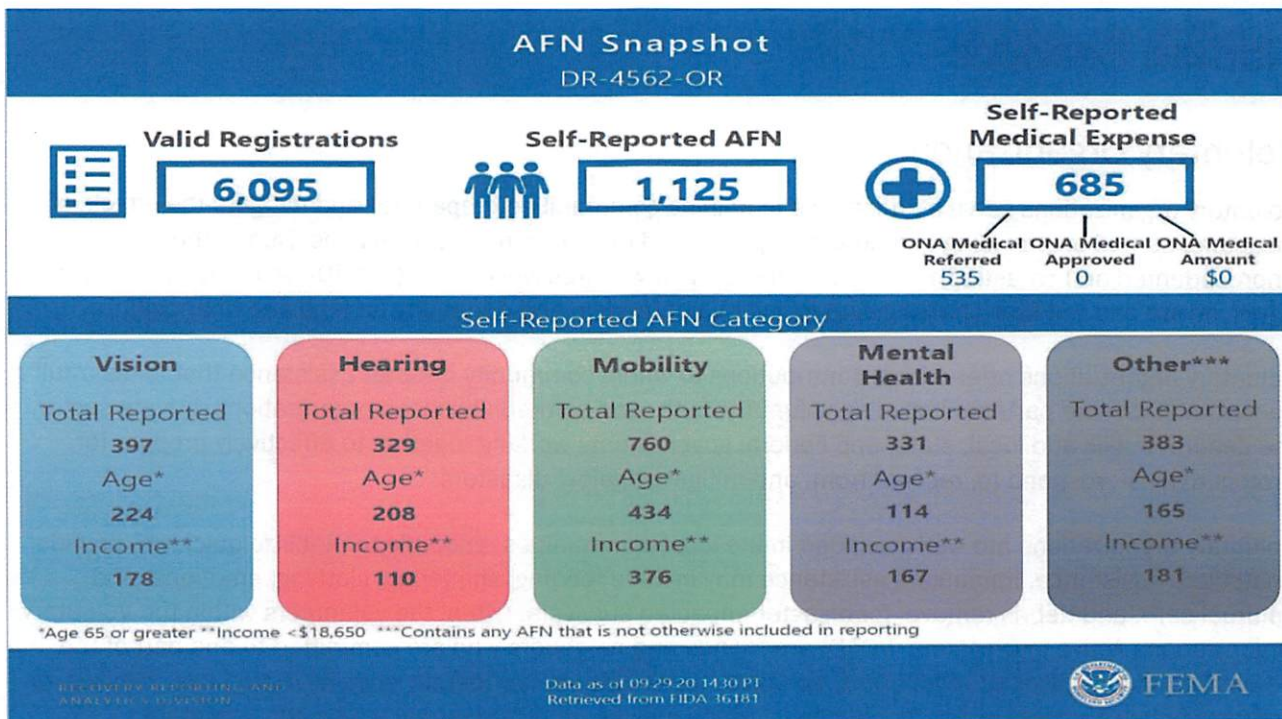
Oregon Visitability Requirements: Under this ordinance, a permit for construction of a new single-family or duplex dwelling with habitable space on the first floor, must be designed and constructed as a “visitable” dwelling: <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/456.510>.

Key Areas of Disability Integration Advisor Engagement

- Facilitate engagement of community disability providers, contractors specializing in accessibility, universal design specialists and interested other community players in discussions around short and long-term housing options.
- Support the FEMA Individual Assistance IHP staff conducting housing interviews to discuss macro issues around the questions and housing needs of survivors with disabilities.
- Provide strategies to proactively identify and mitigate shortfalls in accessibility to housing.
- Research accessible housing options in the community such as programs geared specifically toward people with disabilities and availability of MLR or other available properties

Oregon Disability Organizations

- The Rogue Valley Council of Governments (RVCOG) Lifelong Housing Certification Project - <http://rvcog.org/home/sds-2/lifelong-housing-program/>
- Oregon Fair Housing Council - <http://fhco.org/index.php/contact>
- Oregon Association of Centers for Independent Living: <http://www.aocil.org/>
- Oregon Access Technologies <https://www.accesstechnologiesinc.org/about/oregon-statewide-at-program>



Access and Function Needs Snapshot of Registrants in Oregon

Disability Summary by County

County	Valid Registrations	AFN Count	Age 62 or Older	Low Income	Vision Needs	Hearing Needs	Hearing Needs <62	Mobility Needs	Mental Health Needs	Other Medical	Medical Expenses	Medical ONA Referred	Medical ONA Amount
Clackamas	701	131	47	31	39	36	16	88	56	47	102	65	\$0
Douglas	275	35	12	14	11	10	5	27	8	8	29	30	\$0
Jackson	2,724	499	307	195	188	145	35	353	119	150	291	253	\$0
Klamath	52	7	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	4	8	8	\$0
Lane	743	150	67	56	60	40	22	95	47	47	91	82	\$0
Lincoln	487	101	53	33	33	38	10	68	31	39	51	33	\$0
Linn	304	60	23	20	14	13	5	40	16	25	33	10	\$0
Marion	809	142	63	48	48	44	26	85	51	63	80	54	\$0
Total	6,095	1,125	575	399	397	329	121	760	331	383	685	535	\$0

Disability data by affected counties in Oregon

Disability Integration Data Resource

Disability Integration Dashboard:

<https://analytics.fema.net/t/RAB/views/DisabilityIntegration/DisabilityIntegration?iframeSizedToWindow=true&:embed=y#2>

Human Services

Voluntary Organizations

Voluntary organizations serve a critical role in helping communities prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters, as well as providing immediate response and long-term recovery services. Due to the unprecedented and catastrophic impact of the Oregon wildfires while during COVID-19, many VOAD member agencies are and will face challenges to include volunteerism and donations (in kind and financial).

Voluntary organizations offer critical contributions to whole community disaster assistance that takes a full spectrum of diverse partners including voluntary, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector, the general public and local, state, and Federal governments working together to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against disasters.

Voluntary organizations are well grounded in the local communities, and able to mobilize quickly to provide immediate assistance. Immediate assistance may include feeding, sheltering, clothing, emotional and spiritual care, and debris removal for disaster-impacted survivors. Often, the volunteers within the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) are friends and neighbors who are committed to and part of the Whole Community disaster relief effort. Voluntary organizations can identify specific individuals, families, or groups who have access or functional needs, which may be amplified during a disaster. Voluntary organizations utilize trained, skilled labor along with volunteers to conduct repairs and rebuild homes enabling survivors to return to or remain in their homes. As a direct result, the number of individuals in congregate shelters and or the requirement for FEMA or State assistance for non-congregate shelters is reduced. These agencies are able to move rapidly to provide immediate assistance. For instance, when practicable and safe, voluntary organizations can conduct temporary repairs to damaged homes or public structures that were impacted by the straight-line-winds.

A survivor’s journey from these wildfires will range from immediate assistance upon evacuation to developing a recovery plan to help them establish a new normal and rebuild their lives. The shelter/housing transition efforts will be a part of that journey and will need to factor a range of survivor services to help facilitate that transition. While voluntary organizations are able service providers, they can also help connect disparate lines of service and effort in a way that ensures the full range of survivor needs are met, addresses emergent issues, and maintains a focus on that recovery journey. The table below outlines service that are already offered or underway in Oregon to help meet those shelter/housing transitional needs and will contribute to an overall coordinated effort.

DR-4562-OR Voluntary Organizations Engagement Snapshot:

Overview:

- 45 voluntary organizations currently providing assistance
- Assistance Categories for Sheltering and Housing

Sheltering	Clean Up Assessment	Debris Removal	Cleaning/Sanitizing	Relocation Services
Shelter Management	Feeding	Shower Units	Laundry Units	Pet/Animal Care
Financial Assistance	Volunteer Housing	Repair/Rebuild	Long Term Recovery Services	Long Term Recovery Group Development

Construction Management	Disaster Case Work	Disaster Case Management		
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Sample Service Providers and Activities:

- Red Cross is currently supporting shelter operations to include supporting 2,166 survivors in 74 different hotels. To protect survivors from COVID risks, FEMA, the state and our sheltering partners have emphasized non-congregate sheltering as the preferred sheltering solution.
- Feeding partners including the Salvation Army, Send Relief and WORLD Central Kitchen have reported over 132,936 meals and 86,418 snacks served to disaster survivors.
- Voluntary organizations have united to establish four Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARC) that bring multiple organizations together in one location to offer an array of survivor’s service. Services offered often include feeding, registration and intake, case work, service referrals, childcare, counseling services, and direct financial assistance.
- Adventist Community Services signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the state to support state-wide donations management activities for this event. This can include implementing the state donations plan, warehousing, donations collection and distribution.

FEMA-funded Disaster Case Management Program

The State of Oregon is evaluating streamlined delivery options for Disaster Case Management (DCM) that will enable the State to begin providing DCM services rapidly and expanding those services if a direct temporary housing program is implemented and ensuring service provider continuity throughout the program. DCM providers are part of the local community assisting the survivors through the transition of the recovery process to include housing options. The collaboration between DCM and Direct Temporary Housing is an integral piece to a survivor’s overall recovery plan. FEMA will provide two Federal officers to support the State or non-Federal entity (NFE) in overseeing the DCM program – the Grants Management Officer (GMO) and the Program Officer (PO). It is recommended that the State allocate a DCM/DH liaison to work directly with the DCM and DH programs, if implemented. The deadline for submitting a DCM application is December 14, 2020 (90-days from the declaration date).

The DCM program provides a single point of contact to disaster survivors to assist them by facilitating access to a broad range of resources that address their disaster-caused unmet needs through a goal-oriented recovery plan. DCM has two components that may be used:

- **Disaster Case Management (DCM):** Disaster Case Management is a FEMA-funded supplemental program award provided to a SLTT or other non-Federal entity (NFE). The program is administered and overseen by the FEMA Disaster JFO and Region IA Branch and may last up to 24 months from the IA declaration date.
- **Immediate Disaster Case Management (IDCM):** FEMA has the option to activate Immediate Disaster Case Management (IDCM) for up to 180 days in the aftermath of an IA declaration after receipt of a State’s request. Prior to activating, FEMA will assess the alternatives, in coordination with the State, and determine the best approach to implementing IDCM based on the needs of the impacted communities by evaluating disaster-caused unmet needs, SLTT government and voluntary agency capabilities to provide services, and resource availability.

- If FEMA determines IDCM is needed and sufficient resources exist to address disaster-caused unmet needs, then FEMA will decide which IDCM alternative best fits the disaster-specifics.
- IDCM is administered and overseen by FEMA disaster field office.

Disaster Legal Services

Disaster Legal Services (DLS) stakeholders met on September 22, 2020 and coordinated weekly calls to initiate the program (Letter of Intent from FCO signed on 9.17.20) for DR-4562-OR. DLS is a Federal disaster assistance program providing free legal services to low-income individuals who, prior to or because of the disaster, are unable to secure legal services adequate to meet their disaster-related needs. This program is provided through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and in partnership with the American Bar Association / Young Lawyers Division (ABA/YLD) at no cost share to the State. The DLS program is not yet available for public implementation. Steady-state programs are currently available while the scope/need for this event is being evaluated.

Crisis Counseling Program

The Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) assists individuals and communities in recovering from the effects of disasters by providing community-based outreach and psycho-educational services.

- Immediate Services Program (ISP) provides funding for initial services up to 60 days or until the Regular Services Program (RSP) can be established.
- Regular Services Program (RSP) provides funding to State Mental Health Agencies to support the provision of crisis counseling services for up to nine (9) months from the date of award.

Oregon has submitted an RSP application for the COVID-19 declaration (DR-4499-OR) that covers the entire State. FEMA Region X, FEMA HQ and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) have discussed with the State their options for program implementation for DR-4562-OR as well as the possibility of implementing two (2) CCPs simultaneously, if both are approved.

The State submitted their ISP application on September 29, 2020 for DR-4562-OR in the amount of \$841,691.00 through the Oregon Health Authority – Health Systems Division. The ISP application will move forward through the review and concurrence process.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) is available to individuals whose employment or self-employment was lost or interrupted as a direct result DR-4562-OR which received a Presidential declaration including Individual Assistance (IA) on September 15, 2020. The State's initial press release announcing the program was sent out September 23, 2020. As part of the support and assistance to survivors, the Oregon Employment Department will be accepting applications for DUA from individuals in the following counties until the deadline of October 23, 2020: Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn and Marion.

Analysis, Findings and Conclusion

The SHFT team has completed their initial assessment based on the current status of response and recovery activities within the state and the data gathered. The information presented in this report represents the current activities and supports recommendations based on the current data. Much of the information from mass care, sheltering, and housing will require continued monitoring for further assessment to support decisions for continued sheltering and housing consideration.

For Mass Care and sheltering needs, the State and FEMA continue to monitor those in congregate and non-congregate sheltering. With various sheltering options being considered, additional planning factors will need to be evaluated based on the determination to transition into Transitional Sheltering Assistance or transitioning from the current sheltering location to a temporary housing solution. For applicants who are not eligible for FEMA assistance, continued coordination with HUD is needed to support those who are homeless.

As of the writing of this report, additional information and analysis will be required to determine the scope and size of a direct housing mission. This is based on the current verified number of applicants who applied for FEMA assistance who have met the threshold for a pre-placement interview. However, that is not to say that a direct housing mission is not needed. Currently there are close to 1,700 cases that are not considered eligible for a pre-placement interview due to having insurance. Also, there are currently an additional 450 applicants who are inaccessible or do not know the extent of their damages. These cases will require monitoring as more information becomes available which could drive the need for direct housing higher.

Based on the initial available rental resource findings, seven (7) of the eight (8) counties impacted do not have the housing resources to meet the housing need. The availability of housing resources is very low and competition for those resources will be very high throughout the affected areas. Applicants with insurance will be competing for the same housing resources in which FEMA applicants who received rental assistance as well as those who qualify for a direct housing unit.

Signatures



Name
Title (State Coordinating Officer or designee)

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Name
Title (Federal Coordinating Officer)