

# OVERVIEW

## BACKGROUND | METHODS | OPPORTUNITIES

A planning research project provided by the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association, Community Planning Assistance Program, in service to Marion County, the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments, and the Santiam Canyon community

### Background and Purpose

“In 2020, wildfires in Oregon burned more than 1.2 million acres statewide, with some of the largest and most devastating fires worsened by a severe windstorm on Labor Day that spanned eight counties (Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion). In the aggregate, these fires destroyed more than 5,000 homes and commercial structures. The impact to communities across the state was devastating.”

- *Recovering and Rebuilding from Oregon's 2020 Wildfires*, State of Oregon report presented by the Governor's Wildfire Recovery Council, Jan. 4, 2021

The 2020 wildfires in Oregon overwhelmed many Santiam Canyon communities, destroying homes, businesses, community facilities (such as churches, fire stations, and civic buildings), historic features, and the infrastructure that supports them. The cities of Detroit and Gates, and many rural residences in between, experienced the most significant and devastating impacts to properties. Idanha, Mill City, Lyons, and surrounding areas of the Santiam Canyon suffered moderate to extensive damage with fewer structures impacted. The area's forests, natural

areas, county and state parks, and other recreational attractions, along with Santiam Canyon's tourist economy, have been severely impacted by the fires. As disasters become more common in Oregon, communities and planners have increasingly found themselves needing to address both disaster recovery and resiliency.

Following the wildfires, the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association (OAPA) reached out to the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG) and Marion County with an offer to support recovery and rebuilding through OAPA's Community Assistance Planning Program (CAPP). CAPP organizes experienced professionals willing to volunteer free planning assistance to local governments and community-based organizations in under-resourced communities. In partnership with the MWVCOG and FEMA, the OAPA CAPP team for the Santiam Canyon has undertaken some of the research groundwork needed to assist longer-term community decisions, project identification, and a resilient recovery.

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Residents, businesses, and local governments of the canyon are still addressing immediate needs and each community impacted will have their own schedule and interests to be addressed. The OAPA CAPP project is intended to offer the MWVCOG and Santiam Canyon communities a resource that sets the stage for, catalyzes, and informs the anticipated community-based planning processes. While the scope of this work did not include community engagement, the information developed by the CAPP team should help to strategically position the Santiam Canyon communities, the MWVCOG, Marion County, Linn County, and other area partners to hit the ground running on grant and funding applications; economic analysis and studies to support rebuilding; and to engage in community-based planning and visioning efforts when communities are ready to proceed with those steps.

### Methodology

Recovery planning helps communities determine how to rebuild after a disaster. The output is often very focused on projects and implementation. Resiliency planning looks ahead to what events and circumstances might impact a community in the future and contemplates how best to prepare for those circumstances. In other words, it helps prepare a community to adapt and recover quickly from disruptions, like a wildfire, or pandemic, earthquakes, etc., and helps to make that community more self-sufficient in the process.

Volunteer planning professionals from across Oregon, serving as the Santiam Canyon CAPP team, set out to research and document critical information for planning Santiam Canyon's recovery. With assistance from the MWVCOG,

Marion County, Oregon Regional Solutions Team and other state agencies, and planners with FEMA Community Planning and Capacity Building, the CAPP team collected and reviewed existing and available relevant information (plans, studies, policies, etc.), identified additional needed information, and then produced summary reports that highlight strategic opportunities and guidance on key topics of interest for the planning work ahead.



The accompanying elements of the CAPP team's research include a summary of existing plans, policies, and relevant studies, an assessment of how the wildfires have impacted those plans, and initial ideas for improvements or next steps. The CAPP team has also developed a compendium of best planning practices identified by disaster response experts across the country and lessons learned from the experiences of other communities recovering from wildfires. Finally, the team compiled a directory of individuals and organizations charting recovery projects and plans for Santiam Canyon recovery.

All of the CAPP work has been designed as a "living document" that can be made available for use by project managers and grant writers, readily updated by the MWVCOG and its partners, and shared with community stakeholders, partner organization, and users. MWVCOG plans to have all reports and resources available via an online format to ensure ongoing access to documentation and resources.

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### Opportunities for Recovery

While many of the systems and unique places of Santiam Canyon have been damaged by the wildfires, the strength of the people, community connections, and foundational plans remain intact. Generally, the CAPP research has found the community and economic development goals created over many years before the wildfires are still relevant and serve as a strong underpinning for rebuilding. At the same time, the disaster has exposed plans and policies that could be improved to ensure greater resilience of systems and, ultimately, to strengthen the community's

ability to respond and rapidly recover from any future disaster or emergency. The "planning context" summaries provided by the CAPP team highlight areas where plans and policies need to be updated to reflect current conditions or strengthen resilience. A common theme noted by the researchers is the need for continued collaboration and community-driven decisions, which includes a need for increased staffing and capacity building in the Santiam Canyon to ensure a community-supported recovery and a resilient Santiam Canyon.



## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### For Governments Leading Recovery Planning

#### Policies, Codes, Tools, Plans for Before and After Wildfire

##### **APA Planning the Wildland-Urban Interface**

<https://www.planning.org/publications/report/9174069/>

Planning Advisory Service report published by the American Planning Association in 2019. In-depth report for planning wildfire mitigation and recovery at the wildland-urban interface (WUI), including a holistic planning framework and practical guidance on how to address wildfire challenges in plans, policies, and regulations. It highlights opportunities for collaboration with fire departments, federal and state agencies, and other key stakeholders and includes specific examples and strategies applicable to rural and resource-dependent communities. Case studies with practical planning lessons from South Dakota, Florida, Montana, Colorado, Washington, and Wasco County, Oregon.

##### **APA Hazard Mitigation Policy Guide**

<https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9203323/>

Ratified in 2020. APA's newly revised Hazard Mitigation Policy Guide positions planners to champion a new approach to hazard mitigation, adaptation, and recovery thinking centered on equity and established research for resiliency standards, man-made disasters, and natural disasters. Includes APA's priorities for policy outcomes specific to planning for wildfires.

##### **Building a Wildfire-Resistant Home: Codes and Costs**

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/homes-risk/building-costs-codes/>

Research paper published in 2018 by Headwaters Economics (consulting firm) examining the cost differences between a typical home construction and use of wildfire-resistant design and materials. "Decades of research and post-fire assessments have provided clear evidence that building materials and design, coupled with landscaping on the property, are the most important factors influencing home survivability during a wildfire." Includes comparison of common codes and recommendations for code modifications for wildfire-resistance.

##### **Colorado Post-Fire Recovery Playbook for Counties, Tribes, Municipalities, and Water Providers**

[https://aftertheflames.com/wp-](https://aftertheflames.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/CO_Post_Fire_Playbook_2021_update-1.pdf)

[content/uploads/2021/02/CO Post Fire Playbook 2021 update-1.pdf](https://aftertheflames.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/CO_Post_Fire_Playbook_2021_update-1.pdf)

Prepared by volunteers from municipalities, state and federal agencies, water providers, watershed organizations, and consultants; published February 2021. Covers critical information for public agencies on ways to think through and plan for pre-fire, during the wildfire, and first 30-days after an event.

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### **Community Wildfire Safety Through Regulation: A Best Practices Guide for Planners and Regulators**

<https://nfpa92.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Public-Education/By-topic/Wildland/WildfireBestPracticesGuide.ashx>

Published by the Wildfire National Fire Protection Association. A manual for planners and public officials with “sound technical and legal justifications for adoption of wildfire regulations. It provides tips on what planners should do before the community embarks on a formal wildfire safety regulation adoption process. It helps communities evaluate their wildfire safety needs and choose tools that fit those needs. It summarizes the best practices used around the country to address wildfire risk in the WUI.”

### **Disaster Recovery Guidance: Research Study**

<https://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/hazards/recoveryguide/>

Research study of the American Planning Association and Texas A&M Hazard Reduction and Recovery Center. Part of a multi-year project to develop a complete Disaster Recovery Guide for Planning Practitioners. The Research Study findings include information on planners’ needs and potential roles in short- and intermediate-term phases of recovery. **Extensive annotated bibliography** with case studies, articles, brochures, and other publications

(<https://www.zotero.org/groups/2278263/recoveryguidancetamu/items/8SEPEHHJ/library>).

### **FEMA’s U.S. Fire Administration Wildland Urban Interface**

<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/wui/index.html>

Website for municipal fire departments and other wildfire responders. Resources for how to prepare for a safe wildland fire response and guide to becoming a fire-adapted community. Also has materials for community education and engagement, and reference materials for firefighters, including a technical case study of the Camp Fire in Paradise, California.

### **Firebreak: Wildfire Resilience Strategies for Real Estate**

<https://knowledge.uli.org/reports/research-reports/2020/firebreak-wildfire-resilience-strategies-for-real-estate>

Research report published by the Urban Land Institute in 2020. Information focused on guidance to developers and planners. Best practices broken down by practices for site-specific actions (siting, landscaping, construction, and maintenance methods) and district-scale (land use policy, wildland interface strategies, municipal incentive programs, ideas for codes, ordinances, funding, and other municipal policies). Report includes return on investment information for wildfire-resilience activities at both site and district scales, and wildfire resilience case studies from Idaho, Arizona, California, and Texas.

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### **International Code Council Wildland-Urban Interface Model Code**

<https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IWUIC2021P1>

Updated in 2021. Model code with standards for defensible space, emergency access and water supply, fire suppression practices, and related technical reports.

### **Oregon's Post-Wildfire Flood Playbook**

[https://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Portals/24/docs/flood/Post\\_WildFire\\_Playbook.pdf](https://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Portals/24/docs/flood/Post_WildFire_Playbook.pdf)

Guide produced in 2018 by the Silver Jackets, a coalition of state and federal agencies working together to address flood challenges in Oregon. Information and resources for local governments facing the threat of increased flood risk and debris flows that can occur after large wildfires. It also serves as a guide to wildfire-affected communities "that need to navigate the complex web of federal and state programs."

### **Planning's Role in Wildfire Mitigation**

<https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9170741/>

Article in The Commissioner April 2019, a publication of the American Planning Association for planning commissioners and public officials involved in planning. Short background on wildfire mitigation planning with tips and a series of queries for consideration of planning commissions/boards as they seek to build resiliency into plans and codes.

### **Pocket Response Plan (PReP) - Disaster Preparedness Tool**

[https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Documents/OC2C\\_PReP.doc](https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Documents/OC2C_PReP.doc)

Provided by State of Oregon. Template to assist government agencies and municipalities in creating a pocket-sized contacts list that can be carried by all agency employees for use in an emergency event.

### **Recovering and Rebuilding from Oregon's 2020 Wildfires**

[https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/WERC-2020/Wildfire\\_Report\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/WERC-2020/Wildfire_Report_FINAL.pdf)

Published by the State of Oregon's Wildfire Economic Recovery Council, in January 2021. "The primary goals of the Governor's Wildfire Economic Recovery Council were to assess the impacts of the 2020 wildfires, understand the barriers and needs to start on the road to recovery and rebuilding, and make specific recommendations that would allow wildfire survivors and affected communities to get back on their feet, stronger than before." Report contains a compilation of immediate actions taken and recommended "Solutions for Oregonians", focused on three key areas of need: Housing and Sheltering, Debris and Cleanup, and Recovery and Rebuilding.

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### **Zoning Practice: Zoning and Disaster Recover (July 2021) & Wildfire Mitigation (May 2012)**

<https://www.planning.org/zoningpractice/previous/>

Zoning Practice is a publication of the American Planning Association. Research and guides with strategies to build wildfire mitigation and recovery into comprehensive plans and zoning codes. Considerations in the 2021 publication include equity in recovery, emergency housing, adaptation, and non-conformities. Includes specific recommendations on code incentives, design standards, enforcement, and zoning essentials.

### Case Studies

#### **After the Fire: Vulnerable Communities Respond and Rebuild**

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/green/reports/2019/07/25/472738/fire-vulnerable-communities-respond-rebuild/>

Research and policy paper from the Center for American Progress. Best practices and policy recommendations to help ensure vulnerable communities can recover from wildfires and other disasters. The research includes lessons learned from the Camp Fire in Paradise, California. "As the Camp Fire demonstrated, vulnerable populations are too often left behind when it comes to planning for and recovering from catastrophic wildfires... This issue brief discusses how to ensure equal access to disaster response and recovery efforts, offering specific policy recommendations that would help ensure that the most vulnerable communities and populations receive the support they need."

#### **Austin Area Wildfire Hub**

<https://wildfire-austin.hub.arcgis.com/>

One-stop website for information on current incidents, preparedness, and links to local resources - "a portal for information sharing, cross-agency initiatives, and grass-roots coalition building to prepare our community for wildfire." City of Austin has implemented zoning and building ordinances, including code amendments in 2020 (<https://austintexas.gov/departments/wildland-urban-interface-code>) to incorporate the international code for wildland urban interface. City zoning map has multiple overlay zones that reflect wildfire risk level.

#### **Fire Adapted Ashland**

<https://www.ashland.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=539>

Comprehensive approach to wildfire readiness, including land use ordinances, emergency communications, property owner / homeowner education. Ashland's **Wildfire Safety Ordinance** (<https://www.ashland.or.us/Page.asp?NavID=17670>) includes citywide regulations for fire-adaptive development, fencing/screening, landscaping, accessory structures, building siting, among others.

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### **Case Study: Hayman Fire, Hayman, Colorado**

<https://www.planning.org/research/postdisaster/casestudies/haymanfire.htm>

American Planning Association applied research article. Assessment and lessons learned from Colorado's largest and most devastating wildfire in 2002. Information includes policy guidance and "opportunities for improvement" to plans, codes, policies, and community education.

### **Road to Recovery website: Town of Paradise, California**

<https://www.townofparadise.com/recovery>

Central website with information and resources for recovery from the 2018 Camp Fire. Webpage that is a sort of one-stop resource with up-to-date information on actions government agencies and their partners are making toward recovery. Site includes an active blog, contact information, recovery plan, and resources for community members to find assistance with housing, wildfire preparedness, and connection to community services. Refer also to an **Urban Land Institute summary case study** of recovery planning in Paradise (<https://developingresilience.uli.org/case/paradise-long-term-recovery-plan/>).

### **Sonoma County Recovery & Resiliency Framework**

<https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/CAO/Policy-Grants-and-Special-Projects/Recovery-and-Resiliency/Recovery-Framework/>

Adopted by Sonoma County Board of Supervisors following the devastating 2017 wildfires; framework and accompanying action plan are available in English and Spanish. "It is our attempt to use the trauma and the intensity of what happened to us, to be a part of the state and nationwide movement for true preparedness and true resilience." The framework is a sort of strategic plan, organized around actions for Community Preparedness and Infrastructure, Housing, Economy, Safety Net Services, and Natural Resources. Through expansive community engagement over six months, the county created the framework and defined the community's top 10 priority projects for recovery. The framework emphasizes coordination between the five framework categories and among partners. Refer also to the **Sonoma County Resiliency Permit Center**, which provides specialized assistance and expedited permitting for residential reconstruction in unincorporated areas that were impacted by major wildfires (<https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/Rebuild/Permits/Resiliency-Permit-Center/>).

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### FOR COMMUNITY-BASED PARTNERS / ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING RECOVERY

#### **AIA Disaster Assistance Handbook, 3rd edition**

<https://www.aia.org/resources/71636-disaster-assistance-handbook>

Produced in 2017 by the American Institute of Architects Disaster Assistance Program, available in English and Spanish. Handbook is written for use by built environmental professionals and municipal governments, and includes best practices for risk reduction, building in community resilience, and approaches to designing adaptable buildings. Case studies for post-disaster building assessments.

#### **Oregon Guide to Emergency Preparedness Resources** [for institutions with historic, cultural, or art collections]

[https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Documents/oremergencyguide\\_11.6.15-1.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Documents/oremergencyguide_11.6.15-1.pdf)

Prepared in 2015 by the Balboa Arts Conservation Center, a regional cooperative. The guide is written for collection-holding institutions in Oregon. It includes advice and information for how to prepare and update their emergency procedures, determination of collection priorities, and response and clean-up plans.

#### **Safer from the Start: Guide to Firewise-Friendly Developments**

<https://www.nfpa.org/->

[/media/Files/Training/certification/CWMS/SaferFromtheStart.ashx?la=en&hash=88F83AC1E1EDF5183B190C8BC188C7077F14825](https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Training/certification/CWMS/SaferFromtheStart.ashx?la=en&hash=88F83AC1E1EDF5183B190C8BC188C7077F14825)

Published in 2009 by the National Fire Protection Association's Firewise Communities program. Guidance for residential developers and existing homeowners' associations to integrate Firewise concepts into design and development, as well as into property deeds or CC&Rs (covenants, conditions, and restrictions).

#### **Washington State Fire Adapted Communities Network**

<https://www.fireadaptedwashington.org/>

"Peer learning network that supports local action, connects people to resources, facilitates results, and influences and informs on-the-ground projects to help Washington better adapt to wildfire. Our members are leading the way to better prepare our communities before, during, and after fires by engaging communities, agencies, and organizations to develop and act on place-based strategies and priorities." Resources online include community conversation facilitation guides and videos in English and Spanish, resources on actions to take, ongoing webinars and engagement. Materials are relevant to Oregon. Refer also to the Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (<https://fireadaptednetwork.org/>).

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### FOR HOUSEHOLDS / PROPERTY OWNERS IN WILDFIRE-IMPACTED AND HAZARD AREAS

#### Preparing Property and Landscape

##### **Combine Defensible Space and Best Management Practices**

<https://naes.agnt.unr.edu/PMS/Pubs/2008-3285.pdf>

Brochure published by the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension. Best practices and tips for residents on how to modify landscapes for wildfire defense.

##### **Make Your Home / Business Wildfire Ready**

<https://disastersafety.org/wildfire/>

Website of the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety. Includes how-to guides for businesses and residents on steps to prepare and protect properties with tips on roof and equipment maintenance, defensible space, and business planning.

**Retrofit guidance** for the Pacific Northwest region can be accessed through the site.

##### **Wildfire Defensible Space 101 - Protect Your Home**

<https://www.frontlinewildfire.com/wildfire-defensible-space/>

Online resource from Frontline Wildfire Defense System (commercial business). Specific examples of steps a property owner can take to create defensible spaces at 0-5 feet from the structure, 5-20 feet, and 30-100 feet.

#### Family and Household Preparations

##### **Household/Family Wildfire Action Plan: How-to guide**

<https://www.readyforwildfire.org/prepare-for-wildfire/get-set/wildfire-action-plan/>

CalFire webpage for families and individuals. How-to guide for creating a Wildfire Action Plan for households, including tips on how to think ahead for evacuation, emergency supplies lists, and insurance preparedness.

##### **Oregon Rising Stronger Together: Learn how to stay safe and find aid as we recover from wildfires across the state**

<https://wildfire.oregon.gov/>

State of Oregon's Wildfire Response and Recovery website for residents and business owners to access information and resources. Includes contacts for technical and funding assistance programs and information and guidance for cleaning up property, securing clean drinking water, filing insurance claims, and other similar recovery tasks. Biweekly Recovery Updates on the website.

## PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

### **Wildfire Safety: Learn how to keep your family and home safe**

<https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies/wildfire.html>

American Red Cross webpage. High level and easily accessible information about steps to take before and during a wildfire event.

### **Mobile Apps for smartphones**

Apps for mobile devices that may be useful after a wildfire or other natural disaster:

- **FEMA Mobile App** helps you plan for and respond to natural disasters
- **First Aid App** from the American Red Cross may help in response to natural disasters
- **ReUnite** helps connect lost family members and friends in a disaster situation
- **Wildfire** from the American Red Cross provides wildfire news and updates, and helps you prepare and respond

# COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- Existing non-profits and community organizations have created new partnerships to leverage resources and fund rebuilding efforts.
- Organizational silos could reduce the impact of donations.
- There are opportunities to leverage capacity if community organizations work with local government to coordinate projects.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Pre-Disaster*

- **Detroit Lake Foundation** (<https://www.detroitlakefoundation.org/>) funds and organizes efforts to beautify the city and bring the community together. Recent projects include partnering with the Santiam Rebuild Coalition to build the Detroit Community Center which will provide 24,000 square feet of space for community activities. The Foundation existed before the 2020 fires but has since shifted focus to respond to new community needs.
- **Santiam Service Integration Program (SIT)** (<http://santiamhospital.org/s-i-t-2/>) was established in 2017 “to coordinate community providers and services to identify needs, find solutions, and avoid duplication of services.” The Program works with a variety of partners to meet community needs, including local and state governments, law enforcement, school districts, businesses, nonprofits, and more. They have standing meetings, many active service providers, and an established model for decision-making. In addition to their ongoing integration work, SIT is working with the Santiam Canyon Wildfire Relief Fund to distribute aid to families in need. Examples of SIT recovery services includes assisting households with applying to FEMA, assisting with disaster case management, and connecting people to health and social services. Santiam SIT has established a website dedicated to **SIT’s wildfire relief** (<https://santiamcanyonwildfirerelieffund.org/santiam-sit/>) and provides information on other services and programs available to the community.

## COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

*Santiam Service Integration Program:* <http://santiamhospital.org/s-i-t-2/>



### SERVICE INTEGRATION'S PURPOSE



Santiam SIT serves as a safety net by facilitating resources and information for individuals and families. The program is designed to coordinate community providers and services to identify needs, find solutions, and avoid duplication of services. We are actively seeking our partners to include local school districts, law enforcement, local and state governments, faith communities, businesses, non-profits, early childhood providers, community volunteers, and other interested parties. Together, we can share resources and work efficiently and effectively to benefit those most in need.

### **Post-Disaster**

- **Oregon Community Rebuilding Fund**  
(<https://mmt.org/CommunityRebuildingFund>) was established by the Meyer Memorial Trust, Oregon Community Foundation, and The Ford Family Foundation to coordinate private and philanthropic donations for communities impacted by 2020 wildfires. Their organizational focus areas include: rural communities, equity, and infrastructure.
- **Santiam Canyon Long Term Recovery Group**  
(<https://www.unitedwaymwv.org/news--updates>) is a collaborative effort between over 110 community partners to support long term recovery. The United Way has supported the effort with nearly \$1 million in funding and is facilitating structuring of the recovery group. United Way will serve as the fiscal agent for the Santiam Canyon Long Term Recovery Group to increase access to additional funding through private agencies, state and federal groups, and other national funding opportunities.
- **Santiam Canyon Wildfire Relief Fund (501c3)**  
(<https://santiamcanyonwildfirerelieffund.org/>) was established in September 2020 to raise funds to support relief and cleanup efforts and assist with rebuilding. Recovery grants up to \$5,000 are available for property owners who lost their homes. This organization includes support for incorporated and unincorporated areas of the Santiam Canyon.

## COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

- **Santiam Rebuild Coalition** (<https://santiamrebuildcoalition.org/>) is organized and managed by SEDCOR Construction Alliance, a group of licensed and insured construction industry members who have committed materials and labor to fast-track community rebuilding for Detroit.
- **The Ford Family Foundation** (<https://www.tfff.org/wildfire-2020-response>) hosts weekly calls and presentations on a variety of topics related to Oregon's wildfire recovery including resiliency, community building, and equity. The weekly meetings also provide a resource for networking opportunities for impacted communities with philanthropic organizations and other resources.

### Opportunities for Recovery

Local, regional, and national recovery groups mobilized quickly following the 2020 wildfires. As local governments initiate visioning and rebuilding efforts, there are opportunities for engagement with community recovery organizations. These public-private or public-nonprofit partnerships have the capacity to generate renewed community interest and involvement in planning activities. For example, the Detroit Lake Foundation and Santiam Rebuild Coalition have already leveraged resources to begin construction on the Detroit Community Center. These catalytic projects can spur investment and provide hope in the communities impacted by the 2020 wildfires.

### Recommendations

- Identify opportunities to further build upon existing public-private and public-nonprofit partnerships in order to leverage resources, reduce duplication, and support community visioning and rebuilding efforts.
- Maintain, expand, and use the Planning Resource Directory developed by OAPA and FEMA's Community Planning and Capacity Building staff to further engage with partner organizations in identifying projects, leveraging resources, and building problem-solving coalitions.

# COMMUNITY VISIONING PLANNING CONTEXT

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Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- Need for on the ground community visioning processes that align with rebuilding efforts. Visioning processes currently underway, with support from Marion County Community Development Block Grant funds, will serve to provide a holistic regional visioning approach and provide templates and models for future work. Communities are encouraged to undertake their own visioning processes and goals as well.
- Existing and new efforts toward tourism and other economic development visioning work can help serve as a starting point for developing a wider, more cohesive vision for the future of the Santiam Canyon on a broader and larger scale.
- Because of the scale of the destruction, the Canyon will be different post-rebuild; planning for that will take time, money, and community consensus and support.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Funding Opportunities*

- **Community Development Block Grants** - U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- **Grant Young Memorial Planning Assistance Grants** - Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)
- **Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) AmeriCorps** University of Oregon - assigned to MWVCOG September 2021 with funding assistance from Pacific Power
- **Ford Family Foundation Community Economic Development Grants** (<https://www.tfff.org/program-areas/community-economic-development>) - \$50,000-\$250,000 Community Building Spaces Capital Grants
- Refer also to the **Mid-Willamette Valley COG grants webpage**, which includes known sources accessed by members in the past, <https://www.mwvcog.org/grants-2/>.
- Other philanthropic organizations supporting recovery and small communities in Oregon include: Oregon Community Foundation, Meyer Memorial Trust, Collins Foundation, Pacific Power Foundation, The Reser Family Foundation- Small Community Initiative, and The Healy Foundation.

## COMMUNITY VISIONING

### ***Programs/Projects***

- **Marion County Community Visioning RFP** (2021, sourced from State of Oregon's purchasing system) - The County has hired Better City consulting firm <https://bettercity.us/> to assist with developing community visions for the cities of Gates and Detroit. Marion County has secured funding for this visioning work and the task will be completed in 2022.
- **Oregon Tourism Studio North Santiam Community Workshops** [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kanSUs\\_r7NieyORb3pbhsILs7zaBkfdk/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kanSUs_r7NieyORb3pbhsILs7zaBkfdk/view?usp=sharing) (pdf) - The goal of the program is to raise awareness of the value of tourism, engage the community to identify strengths and opportunities, support community leaders, and connect community and business leaders with resources. During the workshops, participants established a 15-year vision for North Santiam tourism, identified business development opportunities, and identified gaps in resources. Participants also discussed project concepts, including creating a canyon-wide "passport to adventure" with a common identity and brand.
- **RARE AmeriCorps** - Based out of the University of Oregon, the Research Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) AmeriCorps program aims to increase the capacity of rural communities to improve economic, social, and environmental conditions with the assistance of trained graduate-level members who live and work in communities. The program matches members with communities based on the project quality, readiness, community support and capacity, commitment to social justice, location, and ability to provide match. Marion County, Willamette Valley Visitors Association, and the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments were all selected as hosts for RARE participants in FY20/21 to assist with wildfire recovery planning.
- **Resilient Headwaters** - A collaborative partnership between Willamette Valley Visitors Association and the Oregon Mountain Biking Coalition. This initiative seeks to expand amenities to recreationists, identify active transportation projects that link communities with walking and bicycling infrastructure, and further develop recreation networks.

### ***Pre-Disaster***

- **Resource Team Report for Detroit, Oregon** (2000, sourced from the MWVCOG) - Completed by the Oregon Downtown Development Association. Provides recommendations for strengthening Downtown Detroit's image and sense of community.
- **Canyon Journeys North Santiam Canyon Alternative Transportation Link Feasibility Study** (2004, sourced from MWVCOG) - Envisions a trail system that links residents and visitors to opportunities throughout the Canyon.

## COMMUNITY VISIONING

### ***Post-Disaster***

- **Gates Visioning Town Hall** (2021)  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/19ckcut06DOQk6Mej7TdYXb-19GGiazdo/view?usp=sharing> (pdf) - Provides future goals for infrastructure systems including water, storm and drainage, sewer, and parks. Also provides direction for emergency management, the public works department, city hall, the downtown core, businesses, and multi-family housing. The planning horizon is 2041.

## **Opportunities for Recovery**

While limited community visioning took place pre-disaster, there is renewed interest in engaging Santiam Canyon communities in visioning processes following the 2020 fires. With the help of a Community Development Block Grant, Marion County contracted a team of consultants to assist with community visioning for the cities of Gates and Detroit, along with other strategic planning efforts throughout the impacted areas of the canyon. Data collection and community surveys for this effort commenced in July 2021. This project may catalyze interest in community visioning in other Santiam Canyon communities and should be used as a case study for future efforts.

While the Cities of Gates and Detroit have previously undertaken independent community visioning processes, future visioning work should acknowledge the importance of shared assets and a comprehensive vision for Santiam communities. While each community in Santiam Canyon is unique, many are faced with similar challenges. A collaborative vision could highlight the ways cities can work together to leverage resources and increase long-term resiliency.

With strong interest in community rebuilding post-disaster, numerous opportunities exist for partnerships between the public, private, and non-profit sectors who are funding and actively engaging in recovery work. Building relationships with organizations that have previously completed visioning work, like the Oregon Rural Tourism Studio, Ford Family Foundation, Willamette Valley Visitors Association, Rural Development Initiatives, etc., will allow local governments to leverage resources and more efficiently engage communities.

## **Recommendations**

- Align the different community visioning processes in a cohesive format and report (no matter the consultant) in order to create and ensure a comprehensive, canyon-wide vision that highlights interdependencies, reduces the potential for duplicative efforts, and acknowledges the unique needs of individual cities.
- Build on existing visioning and community engagement efforts when launching new projects.
- Identify partnership opportunities to expand engagement and more equitably involve communities in visioning processes.

# EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CAPACITY FOR RESPONSE PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- According to the Marion County Emergency Manager, an “After Action Report” for the Beachie Creek and Lionshead wildfires is in the works. The After-Action Report is expected to include an assessment and findings from the emergency response to the fires and lessons learned. A community town hall was held in late July 2021 to review preliminary analysis of the emergency response and receive feedback from impacted community members. The final After-Action Report is anticipated in November 2021.
- The **Marion County Emergency Management Program** (<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Pages/default.aspx>) is housed within the Department of Public Works. Primary positions in the organizational structure of Emergency Management are listed below (please refer to the division’s webpage for current contact information):
  - Public Works/Emergency Management Director
  - County Emergency Manager
  - EM Program Coordinator
  - EM Program Coordinator
  - Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- The **Linn County Emergency Preparedness Program** (<https://www.linnsheriff.org/community-resources/emergency-preparedness/>) is housed in the Sheriff’s office. The Sheriff serves as the county’s Emergency Program Manager and is assisted by an Emergency Program Coordinator who coordinates planning, training, and exercising for the county’s emergency preparedness, disaster response, disaster recovery and hazard mitigation.
- It appears the counties have adequate organizational structures for emergency management and the required state and federal emergency response plans. A full listing of these plans is outlined below. These plans also include the roles and responsibilities of local, state, and federal officials and community stakeholders.

# EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CAPACITY FOR RESPONSE

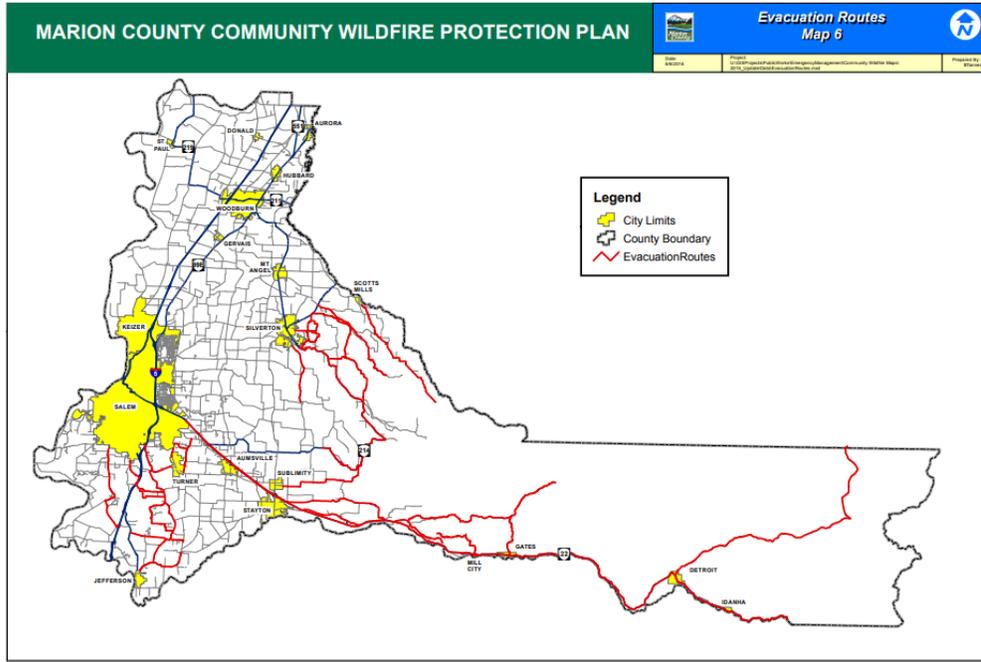
## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Pre-Disaster*

- County Emergency Management Plans were developed pre-disaster, some going back several years. This is not unusual since these plans are often drafted to serve for 2-5 years. The various emergency management plans need to be updated periodically to incorporate lessons learned, policy, procedures updates, and/or statutes or ordinances passed, and to reflect the changed demographics and physical conditions of the area.
  - **Linn County Community Wildfire Protection Plan** (2007)  
[https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1794/5795/Linn\\_County\\_Wildfire\\_Plan.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1794/5795/Linn_County_Wildfire_Plan.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
  - **Linn County Emergency Operations Plan** (2016)  
<https://www.linnsheriff.org/community-resources/emergency-preparedness/>
  - **Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan** (2017)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Community\\_Wildfire\\_Protection\\_Plan.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Community_Wildfire_Protection_Plan.pdf)
  - **Marion County Debris Management** (2017 Regional Plan)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/PublishingImages/Pages/default/Debris\\_Management.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/PublishingImages/Pages/default/Debris_Management.pdf)
  - **Marion County Municipal Code on Emergency Management**  
<https://www.codepublishing.com/OR/MarionCounty/#%21/MarionCounty02/MarionCounty0235.html%232.35>
  - **Marion County Emergency Operations Plan** (March 2020, pre-fire)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/PublishingImages/Pages/default/Marion\\_County\\_Emergency\\_Operations\\_Plan.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/PublishingImages/Pages/default/Marion_County_Emergency_Operations_Plan.pdf)
  - **EOP BOC Letter of Promulgation 2020-2024**  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/PublishingImages/Pages/default/EOP\\_BOC\\_Letter\\_of\\_Promulgation\\_2020\\_2024.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/PublishingImages/Pages/default/EOP_BOC_Letter_of_Promulgation_2020_2024.pdf)
  - **Hazard Mitigation Plan Volume I** (2018, to be updated in 2022)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Marion\\_HMP\\_Volume\\_I\\_01022018.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Marion_HMP_Volume_I_01022018.pdf)
  - **Hazard Mitigation Plan Volume II** (2018, to be updated in 2022)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Marion\\_HMP\\_Volume\\_II\\_01022018.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Marion_HMP_Volume_II_01022018.pdf)
  - **Hazard Mitigation Plan Volume III** (2018, to be updated in 2022)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Marion\\_HMP\\_Volume\\_III\\_07112017.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/Marion_HMP_Volume_III_07112017.pdf)
  - **Oregon Resource Coordination Assistance Agreement (OEM) Implementation Guide** (2017)  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/ORCAA\\_Implementation\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Documents/ORCAA_Implementation_Guide.pdf)

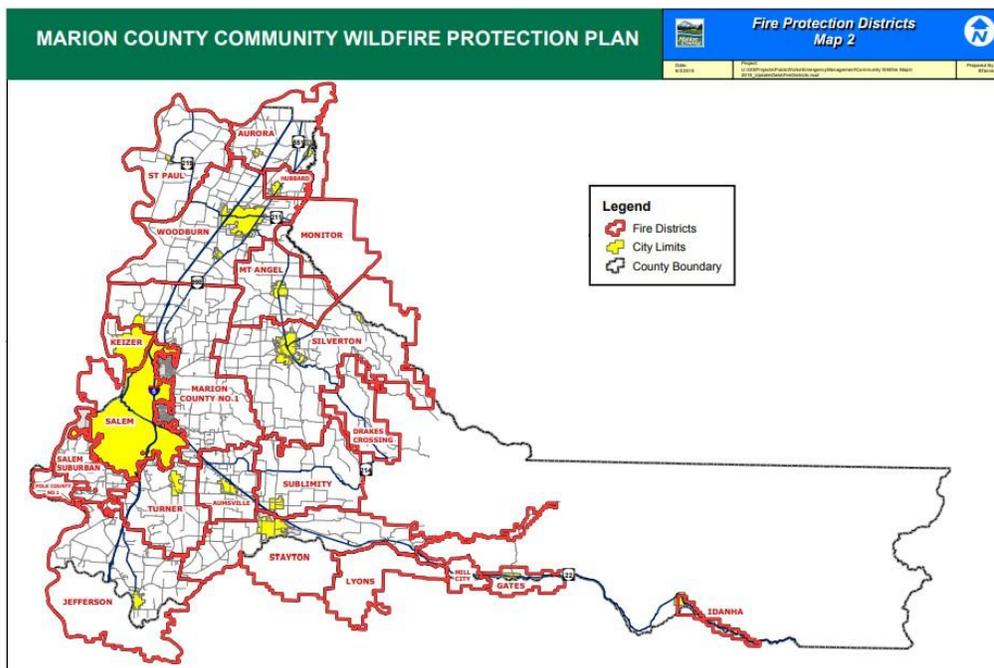
# EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CAPACITY FOR RESPONSE

## Current Marion County Evacuation Routes



Note: Evacuation routes are in the process of being updated and validated, in partnership with Marion County Sheriff's Office.

## Marion County Fire Districts



# EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CAPACITY FOR RESPONSE

## ***Post-Disaster***

- **The Wildfire Response After-Action Report** will provide the critical information needed to develop strategies for future response and opportunities for building resiliency into the communications and evacuation systems, among other important topics.

## **Opportunities for Recovery**

Lessons learned from the After-Action Report of emergency response will highlight areas needing improvement and opportunities to leverage recovery projects and funding to build community resiliency. There are still many opportunities for the community to come together to define what worked and what needs to change in the event of any future disaster or less impactful emergency. The following are links to the latest edition of Marion County's recovery newsletter and a list of recovery resources for the public:

- **Santiam Canyon Wildfire Recovery newsletter**  
(<https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/ORMARION/bulletins/2d9972b>)
- **Linn County Wildfire Recovery Resources**  
(<https://www.linnsheriff.org/wildfire-recovery/>)
- **Marion County Wildfire Recovery Resources**  
(<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Fire/Pages/default.aspx>) can also be accessed clicking on the Wildfire Recovery tab listed at the top of every page on the Marion County website [www.co.marion.or.us/](http://www.co.marion.or.us/).

## **Recommendations**

- Review the After-Action Report with community members to determine the best course of action for improvements and memorialize successes during response, as the community continues to recover from the 2020 wildfires.

# HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- Natural and human made disasters pose risks to culturally and historically significant resources, including: Buildings, structures, and historic districts; artifacts and collections; cultural events and activities; and access to sacred places and environmental assets (such as indigenous first foods). These resources have also been determined to be critical factors in community recovery. They provide an anchor to community identity and shared experience needed for resilience. Source: <https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Pages/DisasterPrep.aspx>
- Currently, there is one historical society in the Canyon area known as the North Santiam Historical Society. There is also a local landmarks commission in Mill City that oversees historic preservation activities within the City of Mill City. Information on historic resources in the North Santiam Canyon comes from the files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Source: North Santiam Canyon Economic Opportunity Study, 2014.
- The Opal Creek Ancient Forest Center had historic resources and cabins that were destroyed in the Santiam fires. Updated information is provided on the Opal Creek website: <https://www.opalcreek.org/emergency-event/fire-in-opal-creek-wilderness-august-17th/>.
- Cultural resources are known to occur in the forest, mostly from the early logging and homesteading that took place in the Santiam Canyon. SHPO classifies historic properties as: Eligible Contributing (EC), Eligible Significant (ES), National Register - Individually listed (NRI), Undetermined (UN), and Demolished (XD). It appears that all historic structures in Breitenbush (and vicinity) were impacted, including Hawk Mountain Cabin (c. 1936, ES) and Olallie Meadow Cabin (c. 1910, EC). It also appears that all historic structures/infrastructure in Detroit were impacted by the fires, but the degree of impact is to be determined. As of July 20, 2021, the Oregon Parks and Recreation, Heritage Commission, had not received any updates on the status of losses in historic and cultural resources. In Detroit, these historic structures include:
  - Detroit Dam – 1952, EC
  - Gold Butte Lookout – 1934, ES
  - Marion Creek Bridge – c. 1934, ES
  - North Santiam River Bridge – c. 1938, ES
  - Pamela Creek Bridge – c. 1934, ES
  - Partial Viaduct #7964 – c. 1947, ES

## HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Information on the Native American tribes in the North Santiam Upper Watershed is noted under Pre-disaster resources (below). While outdated, the report provides context for planning work and highlights the importance of consulting with Native American Tribes in the use, recovery and management of forest land. Note: Whenever work in the region is undertaken with the use of federal funds, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs must be consulted.
- Following the 2020 fires, the state established a task force to address impacted natural and cultural resources. The Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Task Force (NCRRTF) is designed to provide coordination and implementation for the state's recovery response to catastrophic wildfires in September 2020. The scope is to provide guidance to state departments in aiding local and tribal partners in preserving, protecting, conserving, rehabilitating, and restoring natural and cultural resources. The statewide heritage recovery efforts are coordinated with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and partners from the local, state, federal, and tribal levels. This subgroup is supporting heritage sites and the organizations that support them, including museums, historical societies, historic cemeteries, historic downtowns, and archaeology sites. Resources: **Oregon Wildfire Response & Recovery, Natural and Cultural Resources** - <https://wildfire.oregon.gov/Pages/natural-resources.aspx>, **Oregon Heritage, State Historic Preservation Office, Disaster Preparedness, Recovery & Resilience** - <https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Pages/DisasterPrep.aspx>.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Pre-Disaster*

- **Upper North Santiam Watershed Analysis, Willamette National Forest, Detroit Ranger District**, August 1995 (updated in 2007) [https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3801574.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3801574.pdf)

The Upper North Santiam watershed has been the setting for human activities for thousands of years. The material remnants of use left behind are primarily in the form of lithic scatter sites, rock cairns, stone quarries, peeled cedar trees (for basket making, clothes), trails, land claims, homesteads, early Forest Service administrative and communications networks, guard stations, fire lookouts, railroad grades, early logging, and wagon roads. Areas within this watershed may have been used traditionally by Native American tribes for religious and/or cultural purposes. Heritage resource sites are an important source of information for past use in the area, and for current Native American uses.

The site distribution patterns within the watershed suggest the prehistoric and protohistoric people were traveling along the North Santiam River corridor, Minto Pass Trail (east/west passage), Pamela Trail (east/west

## HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

passage), and triangulation Peak trail for hunting, gathering of resources, and trade. The Warm Springs people used these trails to get to Willamette Falls, a traditional fishing area. Additional information regarding use of the general area can be inferred from the oral history of the Warm Springs confederation as told by the elder women. They relate stories of their grandparents utilizing and maintaining the huckleberry grounds found within the area. They also spoke of their grandparents passing through the general area from the Cabot Creek drainage on the east side of the Cascades mountain range on route to the North Santiam River along what is now known as Minto Pass trail. This route was originally used by the Cayuse and Molalla Indians as an east/west passage.

Many heritage resources sites have been impacted by human and natural processes. Very few adversely affected heritage resource sites have been mitigated to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. There is a need to identify these areas that were used historically by Native American tribes and that still are an intricate part of their cultural and/or religious practices. This is to assure that forest management strategies are consistent with these uses.

**Tribal Rights** - Rights of Native American Tribes stem from treaties signed by both the Native American tribes and the U. S. Government and thus there has been established a special government to government relationship between the tribes and federal agencies. The treaties established land in four levels of interests by NW Indian tribes:

- Priority 1 – Reservations.
- Priority 2 - Ceded lands with their location and rights specifically identified.
- Priority 3 - Usual and Accustomed lands with location and rights not specifically identified.
- Priority 4 - Other Pacific Northwest lands based on historic use and homes of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (CTWS) and based on unique language in their treaty.
- The North Santiam watershed falls within the Priority 3, Usual and Accustomed lands.

**Forest Practices and Tribal Objectives** - CTWS has expressed a significant interest in how the Mt Jefferson Wilderness is managed with special emphasis on ease of access to the northern portion. Wilderness users at times encroach onto the reservation in the area just north of Mt. Jefferson and some of those users leave trash and generally abuse the wilderness.

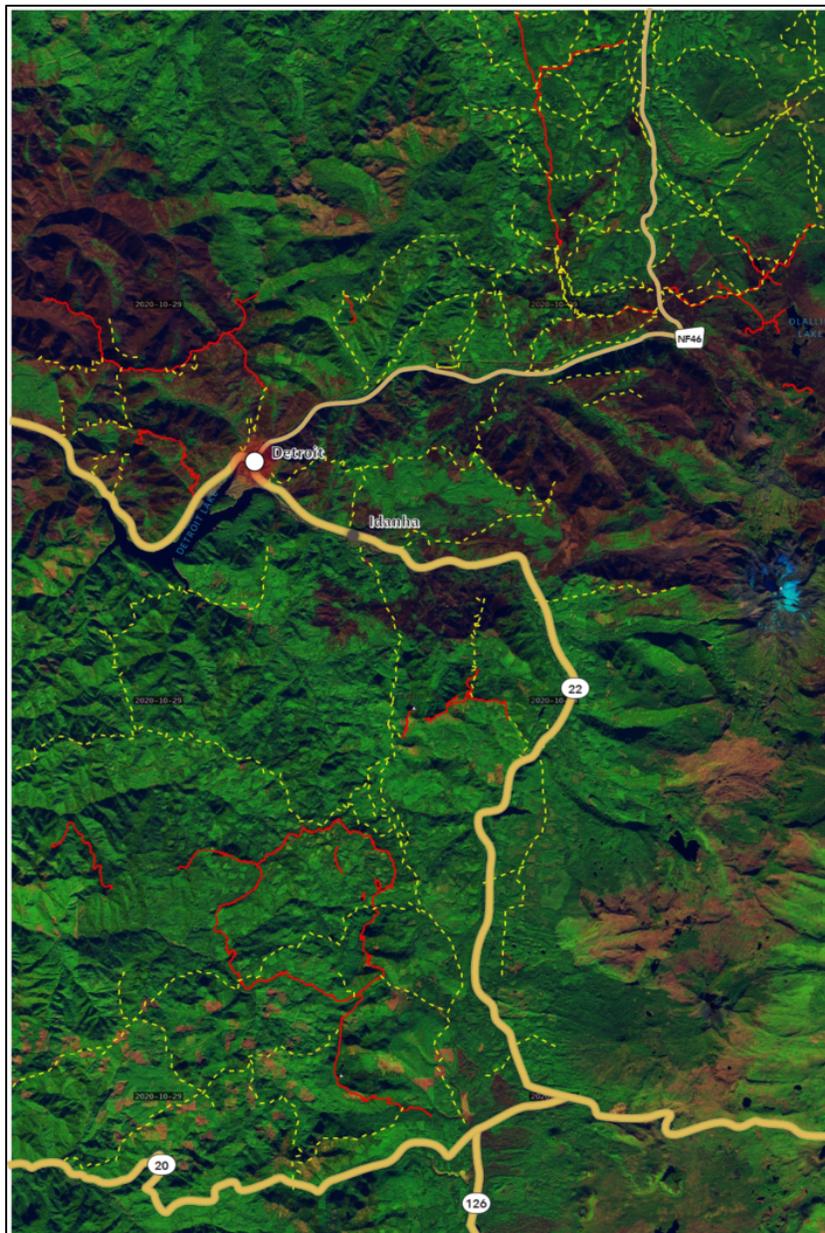
**Sites Significant to Native American Tribes** - Some patterns of past Native American use have been established based on discovery of cultural sites. Primarily, this has been along ridgetops and along streams.

## HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

However, there is continual effort to work with the tribes to further define their treaty interests stemming from past usual and accustomed uses.

**Heritage Resource Sites:** As of the date of this report, a total of 22,220 acres has been field surveyed for the location of heritage resources. Based on the Heritage Resource database, 138 cultural properties (prehistoric/historic sites) have been recorded within the North Santiam watershed. Nearly eighty percent of the recorded sites have been impacted mainly from road construction, timber harvest activities, and recreation development projects. The degree of disturbance ranges from minimal to major alterations to the site's character and context.

*Resilient Headwaters, Wildfire Intensity + Historic Trail Network, October 2020*



## HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

### ***Post-Disaster***

- **Oregon Heritage, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)**  
(<https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/cultural/history-preservation.aspx>)  
Sara Jalving, Liaison for Historic Resources for SHPO reported that “specifically for the ODOT/FEMA work, the cultural resource monitors under contract have not provided the final report that will let us know which resources listed in the Oregon Historic Sites Database have been demolished by the 2020 wildfires. The report will be available when the hazard tree and debris removal work is complete. With that said, it is unlikely that SHPO and/or ODOT will know which of the structures demolished by fire will be rebuilt or restored post-fire.”
  - SHPO must be consulted when a project utilizing federal funding receives an ‘adverse effect’ under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. As the loss of these structures was an act of god, and not created by a federal action, SHPO will likely not be involved in the decision making around rebuilding or restoring the lost structures, especially those that are privately owned.
  - SHPO has several grant/tax assessment programs that building owners who own historic buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places may try to utilize to rebuild or restore a building damaged by the wildfires. SHPO does not have a specific grant for post-wildfire restoration. Sara Jalving indicated that FEMA, as the federal agency responsible for funding the clean-up effort, may also have additional information for property owners with regards to funding to replace/rebuild/restore structures on their properties. Neither ODOT nor SHPO are involved with this work.
- **Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)**  
(<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/documents/aboutodf/implementation-plan-north-cascade-district.pdf>) - It is the policy of the Oregon Department of Forestry / State Forests Division to preserve and protect archaeological and cultural resources and sites during forest management activities according to state law. In order to protect any potential cultural resources during forest management activities, planned operations areas are screened for the presence of cultural resources. Areas where cultural resources may be present receive further review and avoidance measures where appropriate. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office or a qualified archaeologist shall occur if any cultural or archaeological resources are inadvertently discovered on State Forest lands during the course of management activities.
- **Archaeologists from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)** have reviewed the burned area for potential impacts to cultural resources. ODOT’s review of historic maps and other information indicates there was human activity near some of their planned operations that could have led to the presence of cultural artifacts today.

## HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- **ODF North Cascade District Implementation Plan (IP) revisions 2021: Collaboration and Partnerships**  
(<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/documents/aboutodf/implementation-plan-north-cascade-district.pdf>) - A concerted effort between partner agencies, organizations and volunteers will be needed over the next few years with respect to historic and cultural resources, including working with partners on education and interpretive messaging around fires and fire legacies. The Recreation Education and Interpretation (REI) team is building an education and interpretation program framework focused on the role of fire on the landscape and relationships with active forest management. Elements of this program will position the State Forest Division to successfully tell the story of the Labor Day Fires of 2020 well into the future. The REI Program has already begun working with State and Federal partners on topline visitor use messaging across the larger landscape to help manage visitors' expectations and understanding of a very changed forest setting.
- **The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)** commented on the ODF IP, that "interpretive/educational information should include the benefits of fire and fire legacies, describing why these legacies are retained in recreation areas. Educating the public about these legacies also creates an opportunity to educate on public responsibility for water quality (e.g., "Stay on the trail because.... We kept those dead trees by the creek because...")."
- **Oregon Wildfire Response & Recovery** - The Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Task Force (NCRRTF) mission is to integrate state assets and capabilities to help local governments, tribal governments, and impacted communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents. The objectives are to:
  - Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
  - Assess impacts to natural and cultural resources and identify needed protections during stabilization through recovery.
  - Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.
  - Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery.
- **Statewide Heritage Recovery**  
(<https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Pages/DisasterPrep.aspx>)  
Heritage recovery efforts are coordinated with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and partners from the local, state, federal, and tribal levels. This subgroup is supporting heritage sites and the organizations that support them, including museums, historical societies, historic cemeteries, historic downtowns, and archaeology sites.

# HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

## Opportunities for Recovery

- There are opportunities for the North Santiam Historical Society to coordinate with Oregon SHPO and ODF in the recovery efforts with respect to historic and cultural resources.
- ODF's Plans include ongoing public engagement opportunities for communities to partner in the education and interpretive messaging around fires and fire legacies. Providing ODF with community perspectives will strengthen the actions and directions that come out of these planning documents.
- Additionally, opportunities exist to coordinate with SHPO, who is supporting heritage sites and organizations that support them, including historical societies.
- Coordinate with Native American Tribes to understand where there are the sites in the watershed that hold special significance to the tribes, how are they used, and how resources can best be preserved, recovered, and managed in those areas to be consistent with Native American values and objectives.

## Recommendations

- Engage in existing ODF planning efforts to ensure community interests are represented.
- Engage with SHPO in identifying which of the structures were demolished and which will be rebuilt or restored post-fire, and if there is any funding needed and available for restoration efforts.
- Support and partner on opportunities with local and state heritage and cultural organizations to support their funding and community engagement.

# HOUSING PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- According to the Housing Impact Assessment Report coordinated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the 2020 fires destroyed/damaged 633 homes in Marion County and 71 in Linn County. From **Housing Impact Assessment Oregon Wildfires and Straight-line Winds**, April 30, 2021 ([https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment\\_\(FINAL\\_2021-04-30\).pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment_(FINAL_2021-04-30).pdf)).
- As of May 26, 2021, 58 survivors of the wildfires remained housed in temporary housing, according to the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS). Of course, these figures only represent those households being assisted by ODHS. The true extent of survivors needing permanent housing and other unmet needs is not fully known and remains an issue throughout the state. By way of comparison, across the fire impacted areas in Oregon over 1,000 wildfire survivors were still in temporary housing at the end of May 2021. The reports of people in temporary housing is a fluctuating count, as households enter and exit the ODHS temporary housing system.
- FEMA's Direct Housing program offers temporary housing for up to 18 months after a disaster. It is possible for the State to request an 18-month extension of that timeframe. The latest **FEMA Recovery at a Glance** factsheets for Marion and Linn Counties (release date March 17, 2021, <https://www.fema.gov/about/news-multimedia/fact-sheets>) report the recovery financial assistance given to survivors for housing and other personal losses.
- The point-in-time homeless count in 2019 found 974 homeless individuals in Marion County and 277 in Linn. It does not appear there is follow up information on the homeless post-wildfire. Anecdotal reports throughout the state indicate that homeless survivors are seeking assistance.
- Recovery is largely a function of building back lost inventory and expanding the supply through new construction. To date, the number of residential permits granted in both counties has been small:
  - Linn County permits pulled as of 7/30/21: 20 (12 single family, 8 manufactured housing). As noted above, 71 homes were lost in the fires.
  - Marion County permits pulled as of 5/31/21: 221 (138 single family, 53 manufactured housing). As noted above 663 homes were lost.

## HOUSING

- The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) completed an assessment of the impact wildfires had on housing - **Housing Impact Assessment Oregon Wildfires and Straight-line Winds**, dated April 30, 2021 ([https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment \(FINAL 2021-04-30\).pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment%20(FINAL%202021-04-30).pdf)). The primary purpose was to document pre- and post-wildfire housing and demographic conditions and needs. The HUD report points out:
  - Prior to the fires, Oregon Housing and Community Services commissioned an analysis of statewide housing need, **Implementing a Regional Housing Needs Analysis Methodology in Oregon: Approach, Results, and Initial Recommendations**, (March 2021, <https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/about-us/Documents/RHNA/RHNA-Technical-Report.pdf>). The report shows that statewide, an estimated 583,600 new housing units are needed across Oregon by 2040, which amounts to roughly 30,000 new housing units constructed per year between 2020 and 2040. Included in this total number of units are 104,372 units in the wildfire-impacted counties. Current annual rates of housing production estimated by the Oregon Home Builders Association are between 15,000 and 20,000 per year, amounting to a significant shortage in production.
  - According to Oregon’s Office of Economic Analysis, “...new construction activity in recent years [2019] has barely kept pace with the increase in population growth. A market imbalance remains... [urban areas are] rebalancing and the supply of new apartments are beginning to hold down rents. However, these trends are not yet seen elsewhere in the state.” The rate of new construction compared to the rate of household formation also appears to bear this out, particularly within the disaster-impacted counties. In sum, significant demand for new-build housing was outpacing supply prior to either the recent wildfire disasters, or COVID-19.
  - All of the wildfire impacted counties have affordable housing needs. One key indicator of need in Marion County is the survivors still being housed in State and FEMA temporary housing locations. This most likely reflects how the loss of housing supply from wildfires has further exacerbated the pre-fire affordable housing shortage.
- The OHCS **Wildfire Housing Recovery Community Survey Results**, published in January 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/01-07-2021-OR-Housing-RSF-SurveyResults.pdf>), highlight the need for near-term recovery actions that prioritize equitable access to resources, temporary and transitional housing, and mental health services. Long-term recovery concerns also include equity and inclusion, the need for a full range of housing, financing for recovery activities, and for “comprehensive *local* planning.”

## HOUSING

- The Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force and the Oregon Housing and Community Services Department recently released the **Oregon Disaster Housing Recovery Plan**, June 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/07-22-21-Oregon-Disaster-Housing-Recovery-Action-Plan-June-2021.pdf>). This plan outlines recovery goals and strategies that the State will implement with local and tribal governments to address wildfire recovery and the pre- and post-disaster housing shortages statewide and, specifically, in the fire-impacted counties.
- Significant financial resources are being deployed to address affordable housing shortages in Oregon and across the country. The Oregon Legislature recently allocated some \$900 million over the next two years, while the CARES Act, FEMA, Oregon DHS, and the American Rescue Plan will bring unprecedented levels of funding to address housing needs in Oregon. The timely completion of the **Oregon Disaster Housing Recovery Plan** positions the State with a roadmap to direct these funds to create additional housing.

### Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

#### *Pre-Disaster*

- **Implementing a Regional Housing Needs Analysis Methodology in Oregon: Technical Report**, ECONorthwest for OHCS, revised February 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/about-us/Documents/RHNA/RHNA-Technical-Report.pdf>)
- **Oregon's Housing Supply**, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, Lehner, J. 2019 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/about-us/Documents/RHNA/2020-RHNA-Technical-Report-Final.pdf>)
- **Housing Underproduction in Oregon: Economic, Fiscal and Environmental Impacts of Enabling Transit-Oriented Smart Growth to Address Oregon's Housing Affordability Challenge**, 2018, ECONorthwest, Baron, M. et al. (<https://www.upforgrowth.org/research/housing-underproduction-oregon>)

#### *Post-Disaster*

- **Housing Impact Assessment Oregon Wildfires and Straight-line Winds**, May 6, 2021 ([https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment \(FINAL 2021-04-30\).pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment%20(FINAL%202021-04-30).pdf))
- OHCS **Wildfire Housing Recovery Community Survey** results, January 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/01-07-2021-OR-Housing-RSF-SurveyResults.pdf>)

## HOUSING

- **Oregon Disaster Housing Recovery Action Plan**, July 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/07-22-21-Oregon-Disaster-Housing-Recovery-Action-Plan-June-2021.pdf>)
- **FEMA Recovery at a Glance Fact Sheets for Linn and Marion Counties** (<https://www.fema.gov/about/news-multimedia/fact-sheets>)
- **FEMA Measures of Recovery / Disaster Assistance Dashboard** by fire-impacted counties, June 2021 ([https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6c42bf70be214725b8dd0de8d407eca9/page/page\\_5/?views=view\\_20](https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6c42bf70be214725b8dd0de8d407eca9/page/page_5/?views=view_20))

## Opportunities for Recovery

- The **Oregon Disaster Housing Recovery Action Plan**, published in July 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/07-22-21-Oregon-Disaster-Housing-Recovery-Action-Plan-June-2021.pdf>), will guide the expenditures of an unprecedented amount of state and federal dollars being made available to address wildfire and COVID-19 recovery issues related to affordable housing. Challenges include creating an organizational framework to address unique needs in specific geographic areas and then a delivery system of programs and policies to address identified needs. In some locations local capacity-building may not be possible and county, regional and state agencies and the non-profit and private sectors will need to be mobilized.
- **Project Turnkey Wildfire Response** (<https://oregoncf.org/community-impact/impact-areas/housing-stability/project-turnkey/>) - The Oregon Legislature allocated \$30 million of emergency funds for grants to local community organizations to be used for acquisition, retrofitting, and potential operation of hotel and motel properties in wildfire-affected areas, including Marion and Linn counties. The grants are being administered through the Oregon Community Foundation.
- Other best practices to consider with recovery planning:
  - Requiring fire-retardant materials for housing construction
  - Adopting defensible space zoning requirements
  - Rebuilding in areas with reduced threat of fire, flood and landslides
  - Improvements in utility and infrastructure access and placement
  - Improvements to the building permitting and inspection process – organize, streamline and provide online capacity
  - Explore opportunities to develop a variety of housing opportunities – single family, multi-family, mixed income, housing specific for aging population, families and singles
  - Explore opportunities for developing workforce housing to support economic development efforts

# HOUSING

## Recommendations

- Housing affordability continues to be a challenge. To meet the needs of residents and economic growth in the Canyon, some housing will need to be available at lower costs. However, the current costs of construction, land, and other development expenses makes make building new, affordable homes infeasible. The counties and cities may want to consider potential incentives to achieve affordable housing development. Fortunately, given the large amount of federal and state dollars available for wildfire and COVID-19 recoveries, funds may be available for development incentives to help offset the high costs of building new homes.
- Financing affordable housing with public assistance is very complex. Because of this, there are not many affordable housing developers - most are non-profit and mission-driven organizations. For communities wishing to pursue affordable housing development, thought should be given to recruitment of non-profit developers with large portfolios, staff expertise and organizational missions dedicated to affordable housing, who can help the counties and Santiam Canyon communities bear the risk and navigate financing complexities.
- Work with local, state, and federal agencies to explore opportunities to streamline and prioritize housing resources for wildfire-impacted communities and displaced residents.

# TRANSPORTATION PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- A wide range of stakeholders along the Oregon Highway 22 corridor rely upon and benefit from the Santiam Canyon transportation routes including residents, business owners and employees, the Oregon Department of Transportation, Marion County Public Works, local cities, the Western Federal Lands, Oregon State Parks, utility companies, trucking companies/drivers, community advocates, and recreational organizations.
- Transportation rights of way are a heavily utilized and highly valued public resource. Projects affecting these uses - motorized or not - have high impacts on people's mobility and generate strong interest, particularly where rights of way intersect or abut natural and social resources /issues such as recreational access, tourism, affordability, and natural habitats.
- Some of the plans for the area were developed 10 years ago or more, and may not reflect some established and emerging trends, resources, and best practices. However, these community visions and solutions provide clear, well-researched projects to revisit as communities develop and prioritize investments for recovery.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Pre-disaster*

#### **Marion County Rural Transportation Plan**

(<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Engineering/rtsp/Pages/2013update.aspx>)

- Marion County updated classified roadways in the 2013 Transportation System Plan Update, which helps determine standard roadway design for planned upgrades and additions.
- Other than ongoing maintenance and transportation service programs, there are no projects for the Santiam Canyon area included in the 2013 plan.
- The County identified the need for more peripheral roadways - providing alternate non-highway local routes (slower speeds, pedestrian crossings, business access, etc.) for the local communities that have developed around highways; options for this appear limited in the Canyon.

## TRANSPORTATION

- The County identified the need for transportation systems to accommodate more people who may be working from home more often and thus living and working in more rural areas of the County (such as the Santiam Canyon). This is a trend that appears consistent with recent transportation trends and the COVID-19 pandemic upended some common employment conditions and transportation markets.
- Roadways in communities / cities are mostly owned by the local jurisdictions. Some of the Marion County classified roadways in the Canyon include:
  - Lyons local roads (Ferry, Grove and Jennie Roads).
  - Gates major collectors (Gates-Hill and Central Roads)
  - Mill City has major collectors (River and Alder Roads) and local roads (Hudel and Alder - West)
  - Detroit and Idanha have no county-classified roads.

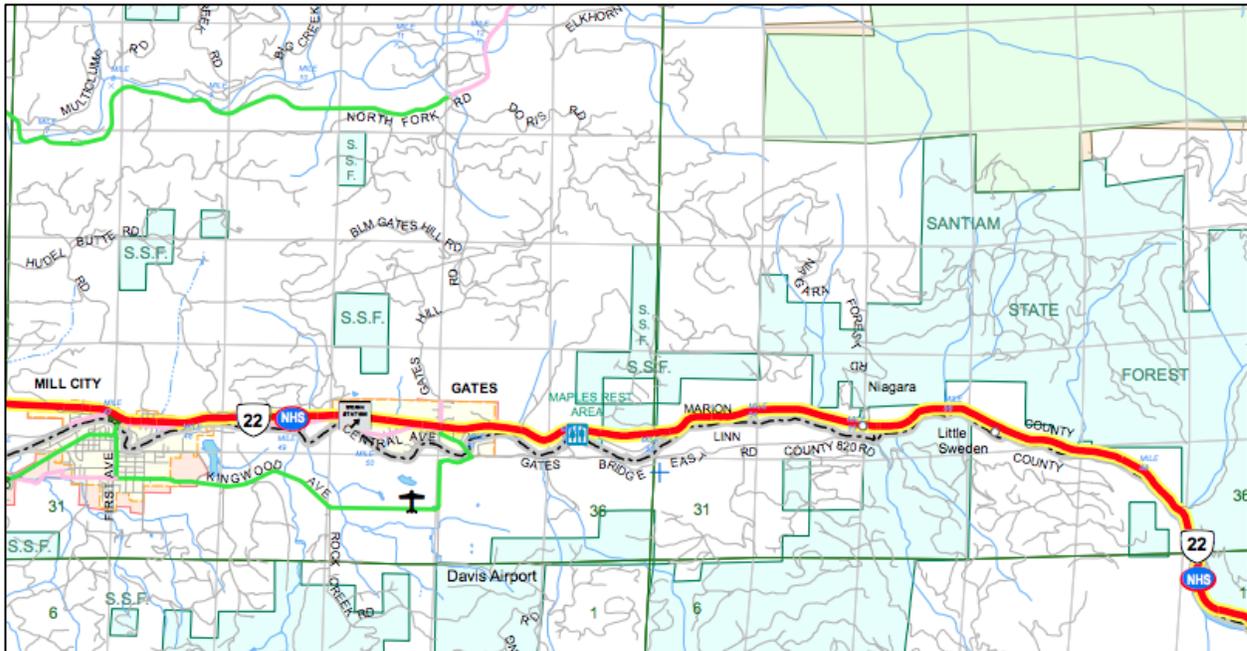
### Highways and Roadways

(<https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Data/Pages/County-Maps.aspx>)

- Oregon Route 22 passes by/through each of the Santiam Canyon cities. It is maintained by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and ODOT has jurisdiction over improvement standards, access spacing and permitting, and similar policies.
- Route 22 is also a designated federal freight route and a portion, near Detroit, is part of the West Cascade Scenic Byway.
- The **Oregon Highway Plan** (<https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Planning/Pages/Plans.aspx>), adopted by the Oregon Transportation Commission in 1999 (and updated through 2015), established that the primary function of Statewide Highways is to “provide inter-urban and inter-regional mobility and provide connections to larger urban areas, ports, and major recreation areas that are not directly served by Interstate Highways. A secondary function is to provide connections for intra-urban and intra-regional trips. The management objective is to provide safe and efficient, high-speed, continuous-flow operation.” Note: ODOT is embarking on an update to the 1999 plan, with the planning process set to begin in 2021.

## TRANSPORTATION

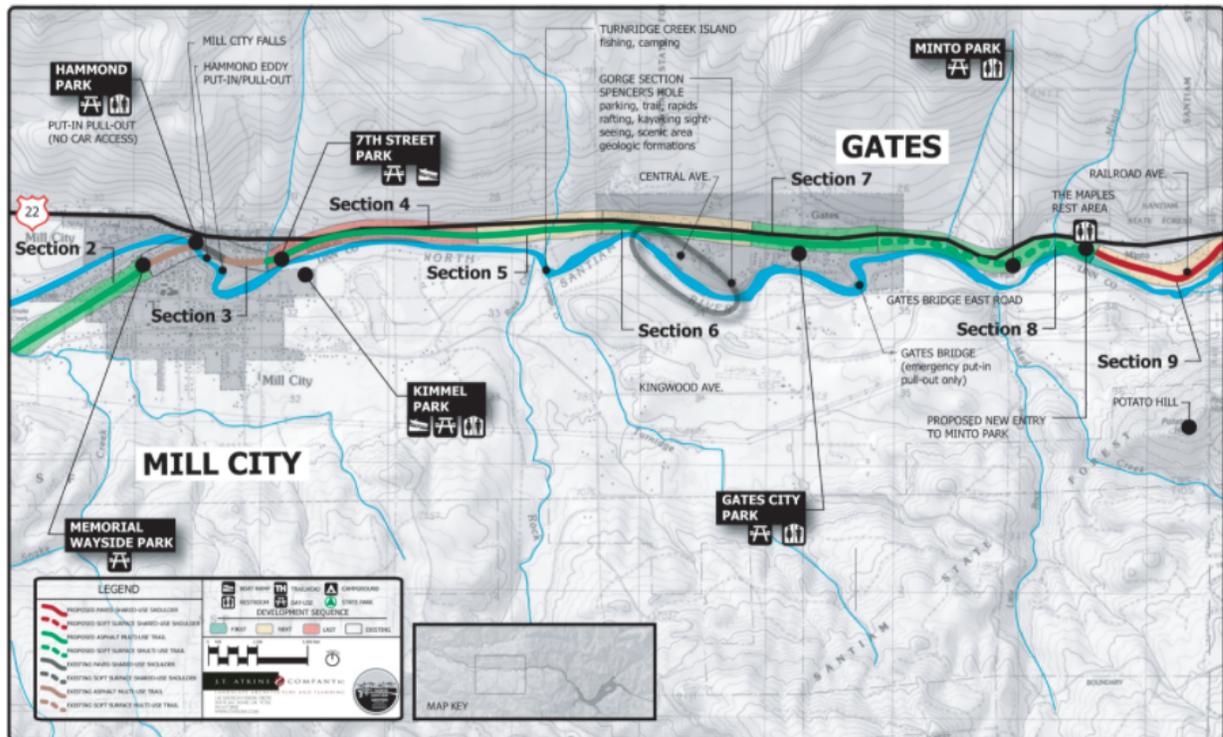
ODOT maintains maps of state and county/local roadways by type, including federal land and other jurisdictional boundaries. Federally classified roads in the Canyon include OR-22, OR-226, North Fork Road, Lyons Mill City Drive, Breitenbush Road, Main Street (Lyons), Kingwood Avenue (Gates and Mill City), Blowout Road (Detroit).



- **Canyon Journeys North Santiam Canyon Alternative Transportation Link Feasibility Study** (J.T. Atkins and Company, 2004). The feasibility study proposed a canyon-wide active transportation / multi-use path system, with goals to: Provide a safer, non-motorized local travel alternative; connect the Canyon's communities to each other and with the area's natural, recreational and cultural features; increase recreation and heritage opportunities; and Promote economic growth and diversity.
  - The proposed multi-use paths varied by segment, based on local conditions and topography; the plan outlined prioritized investments based on connections to existing trails, recreational opportunities and existing demand.
  - Unique recommendations of the plan include: a proposed water taxi linking areas on Detroit Lake and development of off-street trails in the powerline corridor to link Detroit to the Breitenbush River.

# TRANSPORTATION

*Example trail and connector map from Canyon Journeys.*



NOTE: THE INDIVIDUAL TRAIL SECTIONS SHOWN ON THIS FIGURE REQUIRE DETAILED DESIGN, REVIEW, AND COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO DETERMINE FINAL TRAIL ALIGNMENT, TRAIL CROSS SECTIONS, TRAIL ELEMENTS, AND TRAIL USER SAFETY.

CANYON JOURNEYS  
Figure 4. Canyon Connectors - Sections 2-9

## Public Transportation and Transportation Options

- Public Transportation is provided by the Salem Area Mass Transit District / Cherriots (<https://www.cherriots.org/>). The Santiam Canyon is outside the District boundary and properties are not assessed taxes for service.
- Cherriots Regional Route 30X Salem/Santiam Express stops in Lyons, Mill City, and Gates 4 times daily on weekdays (2 runs AM, 2 runs PM), twice on Saturday, and no Sunday service.
- Cherriots Rideshare offers regional carpool matching through **Get There** (<https://www.cherriots.org/carpool/>) online portal and **Valley Vanpool** (<https://getthereoregon.org/resources/vanpool/valley-vanpool/>) provides partly subsidized vanpools through Cherriots' coordinator for qualifying groups making trips together on a regular basis.
- On demand transportation may be available through Cherriots or its partners such as medical institutions and other care providers; availability and eligibility based on trip type and traveler needs as defined by the individual programs.

## TRANSPORTATION

### ***Post-Disaster***

- Salem-Keizer Area Transportation Study (SKATS), which is the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Salem-Keizer area and region, anticipates updating the Regional Transportation System Plan in 2023. The plan requires updates every four (4) years.
- There was no other readily available information on future planning for local or County transportation systems.

### **Opportunities for Recovery**

- Existing plans for active transportation, recreation, roadways and other services provide a good foundation of projects and policies for communities to update and build on as they undertake recovery projects.
- The State's recent focus on transportation issues such as pedestrian safety, climate change and natural hazard adaptation and mitigation, and economic development provide an opportunity to build back better as the communities of the canyon begin to repair and replace infrastructure.
- The hazard tree removal along state-owned roadways may provide opportunities to implement multiuse paths alongside the existing roadways as proposed in prior plans and studies.

### **Recommendations**

- Marion County and cities in the canyon can update their Transportation Systems Plans (TSP) to respond to emerging trends and build resilience into their transportation systems; some small communities can work to create regional or joint TSPs to identify shared goals, resources, and solutions.
- Working with ODOT and Marion County, identify priorities and options to providing alternate non-highway and safer local routes (slower speeds, pedestrian crossings, business access, etc.) and intersections to provide greater mobility within Santiam Canyon communities while also increasing safety.
- The US Forest Service and US Bureau of Land Management maintain a significant road network in the canyon and surrounding areas. Traffic volumes are often low, but can be meaningful. The wildfire impacts of travel patterns on these forest roads (often used for logging equipment and trucks) is unknown but will presumably require some rerouting. It is recommended that local transportation planners work with public land agencies and private industries that use the forests to further understand the extent of damage to the federal transportation network and what impact that might have upon the state, county, and local transportation roadways.

# WATER, WASTEWATER, BROADBAND PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- The Santiam Canyon watershed plays an important role in providing clean drinking water for over 225,000 Oregonians. The state's water quality standards are established by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission through administrative rulemaking. The "**Three Basin Rule**" (<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=68965>), Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-041-0350, first adopted by the commission in 1977, set out to "preserve or improve the existing high-quality water for municipal water supplies, recreation, and preservation of aquatic life" of the Clackamas, McKenzie and North Santiam Rivers.
- For centuries, the waters of the Santiam Canyon have provided for human habitation and natural functions. The water resources of the canyon now support residents, business and industry, recreational experiences and tourism, connections to tribal and cultural heritage, electricity generation, agricultural irrigation, as well as the natural environmental functions, both within the canyon and downstream.
- The proposed North Santiam Joint Wastewater Project, managed by the North Santiam Sewer Authority, would connect the incorporated communities in the Santiam Canyon via a network of shared sewer facilities and reduce the risk of toxic septic overflow into the basin. Availability of wastewater treatment facilities would also significantly increase the opportunity for growth in population base and economic development in the area.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Pre-disaster*

- **Marion County Broadband Initiative** (2018) (<https://www.co.marion.or.us/CS/EconomicDevelopment/Pages/Broadband-Initiative-.aspx>) - In 2018, the county hired a consultant team to develop a countywide broadband strategy to improve broadband access, reliability, and affordability, particularly in rural communities. The effort included community outreach and focus groups with businesses in Santiam Canyon to understand more the role broadband plays in business innovation and growth in the area.

## WATER, WASTEWATER, BROADBAND

- **North Santiam Canyon Regional Land Inventory (2017)**  
<https://www.co.marion.or.us/CS/EconomicDevelopment/Documents/Maul%20Foster%20%20Alongi%20FINAL%202017.01.09%20NSC%20Land%20Inventory%20Summary%20Report.pdf> - Regional land inventory and redevelopment analysis conducted parallel with the preliminary feasibility analysis of a regional sewer system for the canyon and a regional health impact analysis completed by the Oregon Health Authority. The outcome of the three studies summarized the conditions for economic growth in the canyon and potential for a joint wastewater treatment facility. Notably, a recommendation of the study was the need for a 'rural regional visioning' process to work with community members to establish a unified, long-range vision for growth in the canyon.
- **Importance of Water in the North Santiam Basin: An Economic Description (2019)** [https://northsantiam.org/wp-content/uploads/Economic-Importance-of-Water-in-NSW\\_FINAL\\_2019.pdf](https://northsantiam.org/wp-content/uploads/Economic-Importance-of-Water-in-NSW_FINAL_2019.pdf) - In 2018 The North Santiam Watershed Council and Oregon Business Council commissioned ECONorthwest, an economics consulting firm, to compile information and study water rights / use, policies, and explore investment and management that may be needed to secure water availability and quality into the future. The study also calculated the value of the water from multiple angles, including cultural and tribal use, electricity generation, recreation, and agriculture, among others.
- **Sanitary Survey of On-Site Disposal Systems in Detroit and Idanha (2003)** - The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality entered into a partnership with the cities of Detroit and Idanha to assist in conducting a sanitary survey to document failing on-site sewage disposal systems.
- **North Santiam Joint Wastewater Project**  
<http://www.northsantiamsewer.net/> - The cities of Detroit, Gates, and Idanha rely on individual septic systems while Mill City maintains a STEP sewer system. For many years, Marion County, the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG), and the communities of Detroit, Gates, Idanha, and Mill City have been in discussions regarding the governance and feasibility of developing a watershed-wide wastewater system. "North Santiam Joint Wastewater Project" would significantly reduce the risk of toxic septic overflow into the basin and also increase the opportunity for a more robust economic recovery in the area (as determined in the Regional Land Inventory and the **2017 Regional Wastewater Analysis** <https://www.co.marion.or.us/CS/EconomicDevelopment/Documents/Keller%20Associates-NSC%20-%20Regional%20Wastewater%20Analysis%201-12-17.pdf>). The wildfire has brought additional urgency and renewed momentum for the wastewater project, in part because many of the impacted properties may be unable to secure permits for new septic system installations.

## WATER, WASTEWATER, BROADBAND

- **North Santiam Canyon Economic Opportunity Study (2014)**  
<https://www.mwvcog.org/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php?cdm-download-file-id=NDV8MjAxNS0wOC0yNyAxMDoyNToyM3xuc2MtZW9zLWRyYWZ0LXBsYW4tOS4yNS5wZGY> - The primary purpose of an Economic Opportunity Analysis is to inventory employment lands available for development or redevelopment and ensure a 20-year supply of employment land for a region. The EOA also includes a summary analysis of economic strengths and opportunities for the region.

*Over the years, studies have been undertaken to determine the feasibility and design of a wastewater system to meet the individual needs of these canyon communities. Below is a list of the known wastewater studies to-date.*

- *Detroit/Idanha*
  - *Detroit-Idanha VE Study Conceptual Design Review, 2002*
  - *Detroit-Idanha WW Facilities Pre-Design Report 2001*
  - *Detroit-Idanha WWTF & Sewerage Collection System Improvements, 2001*
  - *Sanitary Survey of On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems – Detroit & Idanha, 2003*
  - *Upper North Santiam River Canyon Sewage Treatment Feasibility Study, 1996*
- *Detroit*
  - *Detroit Wastewater Feasibility Study, 2015*
- *Idanha*
  - *Idanha Wastewater Facility Plan Update, 2008/2009*
- *Gates*
  - *Sanitary Survey, 1999*
- *Lyons-Mehama*
  - *Lyons Sanitary Sewerage Plan, 1988*
  - *Lyons Sanitary Sewerage Feasibility Analysis & Plan Update, 1995*
- *Mill City*
  - *Sanitary Sewer System Improvements, 2008*
  - *Sewage Collection System, 1990*
  - *Wastewater Treatment Plant, 1990*
  - *O&M Manual Collection, 2010*
  - *O&M Manual Treatment, 1994*

## WATER, WASTEWATER, BROADBAND

### ***Post-Disaster***

- Planning efforts documented in the 2017 wastewater analysis and land inventory reports are being advanced through recovery efforts, to develop a North Santiam Joint Sewer Master Plan and subsequent Wastewater Treatment Facility Plan(s). Master planning paves the way for funding acquisition, and design and construction.
  - Extensive data analysis is currently underway for the North Santiam Sewer Master Plan. The Master Plan is expected be on the North Santiam Sewer Authority's agenda for September 2, 2021. Once approved, the plan will be presented to the affected city councils and community groups.
- In July of 2021, the State of Oregon's Wildfire Recovery Funding Program (HB 3127 and 5006) awarded the following to support the Santiam Canyon infrastructure projects:
  - The City of Detroit received \$3.5M for a permanent water system.
  - Marion County received \$50M toward the North Santiam Canyon Sewer and Septic Project (this funding addresses about 40% of the estimated cost to develop the wastewater project).
    - Project A: Cities of Gates and Mill City - \$40 million for constructing new and increased capacity sewer infrastructure for the City of Gates, linking to Mill City.
    - Project B: Cities of Detroit and Idanha - \$10 million for interim septic measures and further engineering and testing.

### **Opportunities for Recovery**

- Prior to the fire there was expressed interest for developing a resilient and long-term wastewater solution. The fires further damaged the existing septic systems, making proper waste treatment options to protect the Basin Area and Watershed more urgent.
- Post-fire, coordinated and regional improvements to infrastructure, housing development (outside of flood and landslide zones, constructed to code and with more fire resilient materials) and aligned economic development efforts are possible – this is due to the large amount of state and federal funding available for wildfire recovery that otherwise would not be in play.
- Santiam Canyon will benefit from the increased economic and housing development opportunities that can be realized with the wastewater project - drainfield size would no longer be a factor nor will expensive septic systems be necessary. The wastewater project would also serve to expand opportunities for recreation and tourism, as safe treatment will allow for a higher number of users.

## WATER, WASTEWATER, BROADBAND

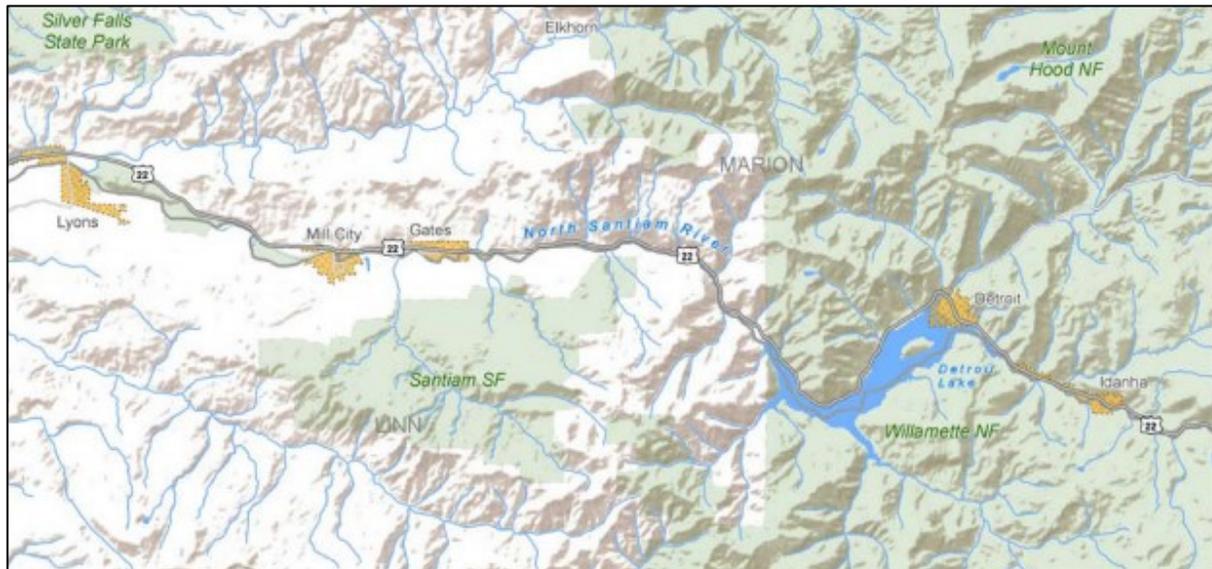
### Recommendations

- The wildfires have affected how residents and businesses of the Canyon think about their future and have had implications for the growth assumptions built into pre-disaster plans and policies. As recommended in the 2017 Regional Land Inventory, the Santiam Canyon would benefit from a visioning process whereby community members could define their long-range goals for development and economic growth. The wildfires have further necessitated such a community-led effort to confirm common values and establish ideals for the future that can guide rebuilding and recovery efforts.
- Bolstering and expanding the broadband and communications infrastructure in the canyon is needed now more than ever. These systems serve not only to support economic activity, they are also critical for emergency response, education, and employment.

# LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS PLANNING CONTEXT

Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Background and History of Santiam Canyon Land Use



### Native Lands

- Kalapuyan Indian tribes were the major Willamette Valley inhabitants prior to any settlement of white people. Each spoke their own dialect and names of tribes and bands such as Santiam, Yamhill, Lakmiute, Chemeketa and Chemawa are still commonly used - **Marion County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Background and Inventory Report**, revised November 2004, <https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Planning/zoning/Documents/backgroundinventory1.pdf>
- In terms of required nation-to-nation consultations related to expenditures of federal and state funds, the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, the Siletz Tribe, and Warm Springs Tribes should be contacted. (Source: Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG) and The Office of Tribal Affairs, Oregon Department of Human Services)

## LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS

### Non-Indigenous Settlement

- The first non-indigenous settlements established in the Valley were fur trading centers. Around the latter part of 1812, the first such “trading house” was constructed in present day City of Salem by William Wallace and J.C. Halsey, two clerks associated with the Astor enterprise. By 1830, farms had been established in the French Prairie area, now part of northern Marion County. The population of the Valley in 1841 has been estimated at 140 persons. However, by that date the farms of the Valley were already exporting livestock, butter, cheese, and hides. Exporting of surplus timber had begun nearly ten years earlier. After 1841, settlement increased rapidly – the population of the Valley reached 6,000 by 1845. **Marion County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Background and Inventory Report**, revised November 2004, <https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Planning/zoning/Documents/backgroundinventory1.pdf>

### Santiam Canyon Recent City Code Updates (Source: MWVCOG)

- Detroit:
  - 2018/2019 - Code updates to Permit “Tiny Homes” and permit RV’s for seasonal use.
  - 2020 - Fire response: permission of transitional housing for recovery victims, expansion of allowances for non-conforming development/use for rebuild.
  - 2021 - Currently in a legislative amendment for Floodplain Development updates.
  - Discussion of future code updates for Main Street themes (note Detroit Downtown Development Association report from 2000, cited below).
  - Discussion of overall code update of entire code.
- Gates:
  - 2018 - Accessory Structure updates.
  - 2020 - Fire response: permission of transitional housing for recovery victims, expansion of allowances for non-conforming development/use for rebuild, permit of RVs.
  - 2021 - Currently in a legislative amendment:
    - Floodplain Development updates.
    - The city is considering removing the Minimum Dwelling size of 1,000 square feet in its residential zone to allow more flexibility for reconstruction and to allow for tiny homes.

## LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS

- Wildfire-related regulations, as per Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development **Administrative Rule, Fire-siting Standards for Dwellings and Structures, OAR 660-006-0035** (<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/view.action?ruleNumber=660-006-0035>):
  1. The owners of a dwelling, or structure occupying more than 200 square feet, shall maintain a primary fuel-free break area on land surrounding the dwelling that is owned or controlled by the owner in accordance with the provision in "Recommended Fire Siting Standards for Dwellings and Structures and Fire Safety Design Standards for Roads" dated March 1, 1991, and published by the Oregon Department of Forestry (<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Documents/fire/FireSitingStandards.pdf>)
  2. The dwelling shall have a fire-retardant roof.
  3. The dwelling shall not be sited on a slope of greater than 40 percent.
  4. If the dwelling has a chimney or chimneys, each chimney shall have a spark arrester.

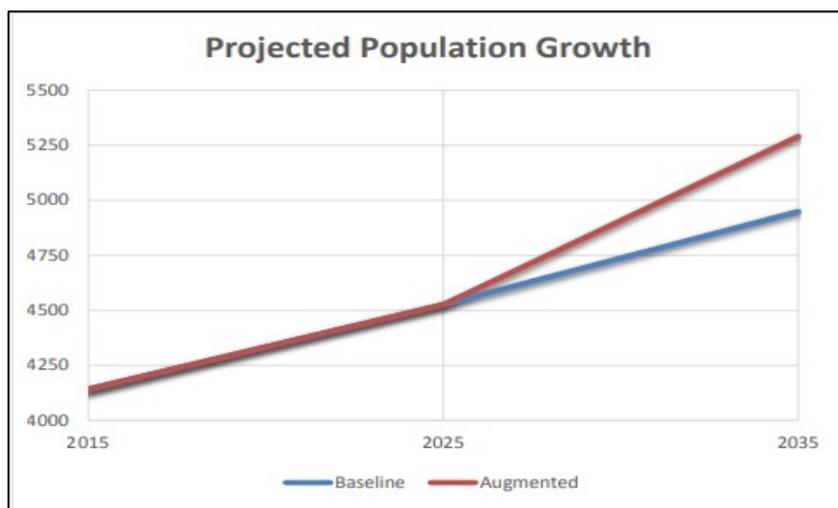
## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### ***Pre-Disaster***

- Each jurisdiction in Santiam Canyon has its own comprehensive plan for growth and farm/forest conservation, as well as implementing ordinances (e.g. zoning/development codes), capital improvement plans, and some other topic-specific community plans. The Comprehensive Plans that govern land use in the canyon were originally established 10 or more years ago (of course, they have had interim revisions since then to address new issues that have arisen since growth concepts were originally conceived).
- Generally speaking, the unincorporated areas of Marion and Linn counties have provisions in the canyon for limited rural residential uses in addition to the extensive areas planned for forest/farm conservation, parks and natural areas, and other non-urban uses. The cities of Mill City, Gates, Detroit, and Idanha each have their own urban growth boundaries with respective management plans, and local zoning/development codes for a range of uses and different densities, including commercial, residential, industrial, institutional, parks/open space, and others.
- The last canyon-wide planning effort conducted was the 2014 North Santiam Canyon Economic Opportunity Study. This study set out the economic challenges and opportunities in the canyon, and identified specific projects and investments needed for the area to meet its full economic potential.

## LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS

- Prior to the wildfires, the Santiam Canyon was in a low-growth mode, with some cities losing population in recent years (specifically Idanha, Detroit, and Gates). The Portland State University Population Research Center houses the most recent population estimates for all areas of Oregon, along with average annual growth rate population projects. For most recent data, visit <https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/>.
- The 2017 regional land inventory (see next page) reported that the primary employers in the canyon were retail trade, educational services, accommodation/food service, and manufacturing. Though it has declined in total over the years, manufacturing of lumber/wood products was the largest employment sector in the canyon.
- In January 2017, the **North Santiam Regional Land Inventory (RLI)** (<https://www.co.marion.or.us/CS/EconomicDevelopment/Documents/MaulFosterAlongiFINAL2017.01.09NSCLandInventorySummaryReport.pdf>) was completed as part of the analysis for a potential wastewater treatment facility. The project was commissioned by the Oregon Business Development Department and with financial support from Marion County on behalf of regional stakeholders, Marion and Linn counties, the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments, and the incorporated communities of the North Santiam Canyon: Mehama, Lyons, Mill City, Gates, Detroit, and Idanha.
  - The RLI included assessment of future land use and economic growth. The study looked at the potential impact of a sanitary sewer being added to the cities in the canyon. The funding allocated by the Legislature in 2021 has now made new sewers serving Gates, Idanha, and Detroit a predictable event. The graph below, from the 2017 study, demonstrates population growth assumptions with the addition of a sanitary sewer treatment system by 2025. NOTE: these growth assumptions were made prior to the wildfire impacts of property destruction and displacement of residents.



## LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS

- **The Three Basin Rule / Oregon Administrative Rule 340-041-0350 - The Three Basin Rule: Clackamas, McKenzie (above RM 15) & the North Santiam** ([https://oregon.public.law/rules/oar\\_340-041-0350](https://oregon.public.law/rules/oar_340-041-0350)) has a bearing on new development in the Santiam Canyon. The intent of the rule is to preserve or improve water quality for municipal water supplies, recreation, and preservation of aquatic life. With certain exceptions, the rule prohibits new or increased waste discharges to the North Santiam. Thus, new development (or reconstruction) must meet the very stringent water quality standards associated with the rule.

### ***Post-Disaster***

- In addition to the significant loss of residences, the wildfires made huge impacts on the timber and recreation resources in the canyon. The Detroit Reservoir remains, but many trees are gone or may yet not survive.
- The City of Detroit, a tourism center adjacent to the reservoir, was severely affected with 70% of its structures and much of the utility and infrastructure systems destroyed; rebuilding remains a priority.
- The infusion of state and federal capital for recovery, and specifically funding for a sanitary sewer system in the canyon, will provide long term growth and development options that were likely infeasible before the fires.

## Opportunities for Recovery

### **General Recovery Observations**

- It is safe to say that the inclusion of sanitary sewer service in the canyon presents opportunities for recovery and economic growth that would be otherwise infeasible.
- Other opportunities, in part made possible due to significant state and federal resources being directed toward recovery, include enhanced recreation within the cities and along the North Santiam River.

**Build Back Better.** Having experienced a devastating fire either directly in their city or in a city nearby, there is a clear opportunity for pursuing development that is more fire resilient and may provide a greater opportunity for redevelopment that encourages a stronger commercial revitalization in the community. Some opportunities are addressed below.

- Work with Marion and Linn Counties to ensure building regulations will create more fire-resistant structures in the unincorporated portions of Santiam Canyon. A balance of fire-resistance with cost effectiveness should be evaluated, recognizing the economic realities of the Santiam Canyon.

## LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS

- Several cities lost commercial buildings. This was particularly prevalent in Gates and Detroit. There is an opportunity for local design standards and/or guidelines that will promote more attractive and functional new development. Residential design guidelines are also an option, however, they may be more difficult to put into place, and may be less appealing to community members. Commercial design guidelines (typically less specific than design standards) could address the following areas:
  - Setbacks - Generally commercial structures that are built close to the street create a more walkable main street and offer a more attractive “front” to people both walking and driving by.
  - Minimum storefront windows – Windows in a commercial building make the building more visually interesting and distinctive. Downtown development throughout the country typically promotes sizable front windows, so that businesses can attract passers-by with displays, people eating in restaurants can watch the town go by over a good meal, and businesses are well-lit and promote community.
  - Sidewalks in all new developments - If current codes do not already require sidewalks be constructed with new construction, it would be a good topic to discuss for redevelopment.
  - Parking adjacent to new commercial construction - Noting the setback discussion above, parking can be placed adjacent to buildings rather than in front of new commercial structures. That allows more building frontage to be closer to patrons and those passing by on the street and sidewalk.
  - Other concepts - Some communities have adopted a design identity. As an example, Sisters, Oregon has a “western” theme for most new commercial buildings. If design guidelines are pursued, it should be broadly discussed in the community and cost impacts should also be considered. Good design does not necessarily need a theme. Often, a variety of building architecture can be quite appealing if the general elements identified above are addressed.
  - In April 2000, a design team from the Oregon Downtown Development Association prepared a report for the City of Detroit addressing downtown development, that includes guidelines and development concepts still relevant today. (Reproduction copy sourced from MWVCOG)
- Fire resistant urban design. There are many community design practices for landscaping standards, park design / “green buffers”, building siting, construction materials, and other land use regulations that can be utilized to make a community more fire resistant. Refer to the resource guide of Planning-related Best Practices for details of plans, codes, and case studies of how other communities have become more resilient against wildfires.

## LAND USE REGULATION AND TRIBAL LANDS

### Recommendations

- It is recommended that cities and counties/unincorporated areas in the Santiam Canyon review their building and planning codes for any needed modifications, host community discussions, and potentially pursue some or all of the issues in the Opportunities for Recovery section above.
- Recovery efforts would be aided by a community-based recovery and rebuilding vision that could be developed for each individual city and for the entire Santiam Canyon - a well-coordinated plan that expresses the values of community members, the desires of how they hope Santiam Canyon provides housing, services and employment in the future, and the unique roles each area of the canyon could contribute to fulfilling the vision.
- Review and update comprehensive plans and implementing ordinances to align with community-based vision and/or other new community plans developed through the recovery process.

# NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS PLANNING CONTEXT

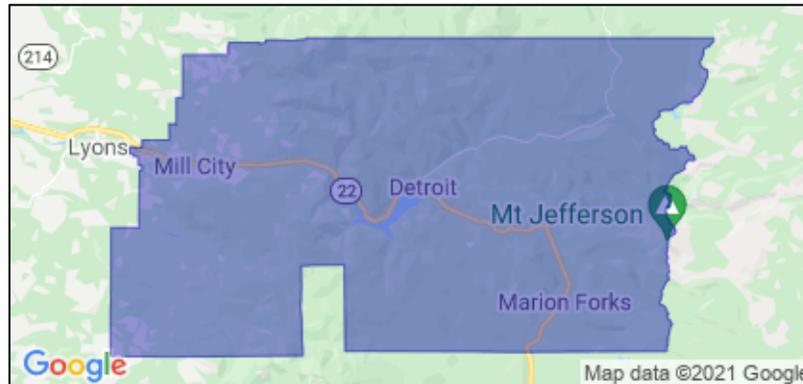
Prepared by  
Oregon APA for  
Marion County +  
Mid-Willamette  
Valley Council of  
Governments

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- According to US Census Bureau data for the population within the Santiam Canyon School District boundary (2015-2019), Santiam Canyon pre-wildfire was older (median age of 51 years), less racially diverse (80% white, 94% non-Hispanic), and had slightly lower household income (\$53,575 median householder income) as compared to Marion County and Linn County as a whole.
  - The Census data follows geographic boundaries that do not easily align with the areas of the Santiam Canyon that were impacted by wildfire. The most current demographic and equity conditions for the wildfire-impacted area were derived by using the boundary and data for the local school district, Santiam Canyon School District 129-J.
  - NOTE: The economic analysis of Santiam Canyon that is being conducted by Marion County's consultant team, ECONorthwest, will likely contain more current and detailed sociodemographic data. Their report is anticipated to be available in late fall 2021.
- The Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services **Wildfire Housing Recovery Survey**, published in January 2021 - <https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/01-07-2021-OR-Housing-RSF-SurveyResults.pdf> - highlights specific recovery needs for Santiam Canyon, including a need for:
  - workforce development,
  - infrastructure investment as the basis for economic and housing recovery,
  - better communication and coordination among government programs, and
  - organizational capacity to carry out needed planning and long-term visioning for recovery.
- The survey also stressed that there is a risk of losing population and local workforce, as well as a lack of material resources in the canyon.

# NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

## Santiam Canyon School District Boundary



### 2019 Demographics of people who lived in the Santiam Canyon School District 129J

<b>Population</b>	<b>4,194</b>
<b>Area (square miles)</b>	808.7
<b>Density</b>	5.2 people per square mile
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>	
White	90.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.3%
Asian American	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6%
Two or More Races	1.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic or Latino	8.0%
<b>Age</b>	
Residents younger than 5	6.7%
Residents younger than 18	22.8%
Residents 65 or older	19.8%
<b>Education</b>	
Residents with high school diploma (older than 25)	78.7%
Residents with college degree (older than 25)	18.7%
<b>Income</b>	
Income per capita	\$21,835
Income per household	\$47,227

#### Sources / datasets:

- Santiam Canyon School District, including portions of Marion and Linn counties: <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/97000US4108100-santiam-canyon-school-district-129j-or>
- Marion County demographics (for comparison): <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US41047-marion-county-or/>
- Linn County demographics (for comparison): <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US41043-linn-county-or/>
- Oregon demographics (for comparison): <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/04000US41-oregon/>
- United States (for comparison): <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/01000US-united-states/>

## NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

- The Health Departments for Marion and Linn Counties appear to be the agencies most actively pursuing equity, with “health equity” as a top priority for both counties. Health equity is generally defined as a condition in which one’s background and social conditions have no bearing on an individual or social group’s health outcomes. More specifically, “Health equity is defined as the absence of disparities or avoidable differences among socioeconomic and demographic groups or geographic areas in health status and health outcomes such as disease, disability, or mortality.” (**Health Equity Report 2019-2020**, US Department of Health and Human Services, <https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/health-equity/HRSA-health-equity-report.pdf>).
  - The **Community Health Improvement Plans for Marion County** ([https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/chip/Documents/Marion-Polk\\_CHIP\\_2021-2025\\_Final-Compressed.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/chip/Documents/Marion-Polk_CHIP_2021-2025_Final-Compressed.pdf)) and **Linn County** ([https://www.linncountyhealth.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/public\\_health/page/1681/2018-2022\\_linn\\_county\\_chip.pdf](https://www.linncountyhealth.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/public_health/page/1681/2018-2022_linn_county_chip.pdf)) seek to address many aspects of health equity that are related to wildfire recovery and that could be explored and built into rebuilding projects and processes: emphasis on expanding access to safe walking and bicycling routes, convenient access to healthy and affordable food (especially difficult in rural areas), and the need to secure more stable and affordable housing.
  - In early 2021 Marion County refined its health plan and now includes additional commitments to partnering with organizations serving communities of color.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### ***Pre-Disaster***

- Under the **National Disaster Recovery Framework** (NDRF) (<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/recovery>), the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the coordinating agency for the Housing Recovery Support Function (RSF). The mission of the Housing RSF is to:
  - Support efforts to address pre-and post-disaster housing issues.
  - Facilitate the delivery of federal resources to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
  - Support activities to assist local, state, and tribal governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed housing.
  - Support efforts to develop new accessible, permanent housing options.

## NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

- **Linn County Community Health Improvement Plan 2018-2022**  
[https://www.linncountyhealth.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/public\\_health/page/1681/2018-2022\\_linn\\_county\\_chip.pdf](https://www.linncountyhealth.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/public_health/page/1681/2018-2022_linn_county_chip.pdf) - Places top priority on health equity with goals that should be integrated with visioning and planning for rebuilding: housing, food access, transportation, and how to build community connection.
- **Marion County Health Equity Report** - January 2013 report on the Social Determinants of Health and Health Disparities in Marion County - [https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/communityassessments/Documents/health\\_equalityreportmakingthedifferencefinal1.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/communityassessments/Documents/health_equalityreportmakingthedifferencefinal1.pdf). Data including information on people living in poverty, different genders and sexual orientations, people with disabilities, different race and ethnicities, among others. One of many findings: food deserts, lack of sidewalks, and lack of rural parks are all contributing to Marion County's high obesity and overweight issue.

### ***Post-Disaster***

- **Marion-Polk Community Health Improvement Plan 2021-2025**  
[https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/chip/Documents/Marion-Polk\\_CHIP\\_2021-2025\\_Final-Compressed.pdf](https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/chip/Documents/Marion-Polk_CHIP_2021-2025_Final-Compressed.pdf) - Over 100 community members and partners worked for a year to update the health plan and its priorities. Priorities related to planning activities and projects include a desire to expand transportation options between rural and urban areas, a focus on equitable access to services, and a strong focus on increasing housing supply and addressing homelessness, including survivors of the wildfires who remain without permanent housing.
- The Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services (OHCS) conducted a survey to understand better needs of communities impacted by the wildfires. The OHCS **Wildfire Housing Recovery Community Survey** results, published in January 2021 (<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/01-07-2021-OR-Housing-RSF-SurveyResults.pdf>), highlight the need for near-term recovery actions that prioritize equitable access to resources, temporary and transitional housing, and mental health services. Long-term recovery concerns also include equity and inclusion, the need for a full range of housing, financing for recovery activities, and for "comprehensive *local* planning."

## NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

**OHCS Wildfire Housing Recovery Community Survey** - *priorities of Linn/Marion County survey respondents.*



### Opportunities for Recovery

- Actively seek to partner with the Health Departments of Linn and Marion Counties on community planning and rebuilding work. Explore opportunities for coordination and collaboration that seek to rebuild healthy and resilient communities in Santiam Canyon. Discuss how to maximize funding and policy efforts to meet mutual goals - such as improvements to the transportation system that facilitate greater access to safe walking and bicycling facilities, affordable housing development, and clean drinking water.
- Apply an equity and inclusion lens in all recovery activities. Ensure the needs and concerns of all demographic segments of the impacted communities are included in the development, planning, and implementation of recovery strategies will be key to the overall success of these efforts.
- Establish a platform designed to guarantee the inclusion of recovery priorities that address pre-disaster housing issues faced by individuals and families experiencing homelessness, those of migrant and seasonal workers and their households, those with access/functional needs, as well as seniors and low-income individuals and families in need of more affordable housing options should be considered.

## NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

- The **Housing Impact Assessment Oregon Wildfires and Straight-Line Winds** report, dated April 30, 2021 - [https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment \(FINAL 2021-04-30\).pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment%20(FINAL%202021-04-30).pdf) - is a resource for understanding better the demographics, need, and equity considerations for the wildfire-impacted areas across the state. Development of the assessment included research and analysis of demographics, housing market data, and relevant economic conditions; a review of the State of Oregon housing, emergency response and recovery plans; and substantial stakeholder engagement. Additionally, stakeholder focus group meetings and telephone interviews with state, county, and local stakeholders involved in recovery efforts were conducted throughout the Assessment development process.
- Key demographic information can be used to apply an equity lens, by identifying specific underserved and/or underrepresented communities to engage in defining needs and recovery strategies (summarized from the **Housing Impact Assessment Oregon Wildfires and Straight-Line Winds** report dated April 30, 2021, [https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment \(FINAL 2021-04-30\).pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/get-involved/Documents/committees/ODHTF/05-03-2021-DR-4562-OR-Assessment%20(FINAL%202021-04-30).pdf)):
  - American Indian/Alaska Native: A significant number of American Indian/Alaska Native population resided in the declared counties. The percentage of the demographic group is higher than the state average, with four Oregon Tribes located in or near the declared counties.
  - Seniors (60+): In the wildfire-impacted counties, seniors represent a substantial amount of the population. Seniors represent a broad demographic group, but in general, this group may have specific challenges or barriers with respect to disaster recovery due to their fixed and/or limited income, disabilities, and functional and access needs, as well as sometimes limited knowledge and use of technology.
  - Individuals with Access and Functional Needs: Individuals with disabilities and functional and access needs also face additional challenges and barriers to disaster recovery. All impacted counties, except Clackamas County, have a greater proportion of working-age people (18-64 years) with a disability or other access/functional need, than the statewide average. For seniors, as noted above, the disability rate is even higher.
  - Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers: Over 55,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers support the farming industry in the eight disaster impacted counties.
  - Homeless Individuals and Families: Pre-COVID-19 and the wildfires (2019 Point-in-Time Count data), Oregon had one of the highest homelessness rates in the country.

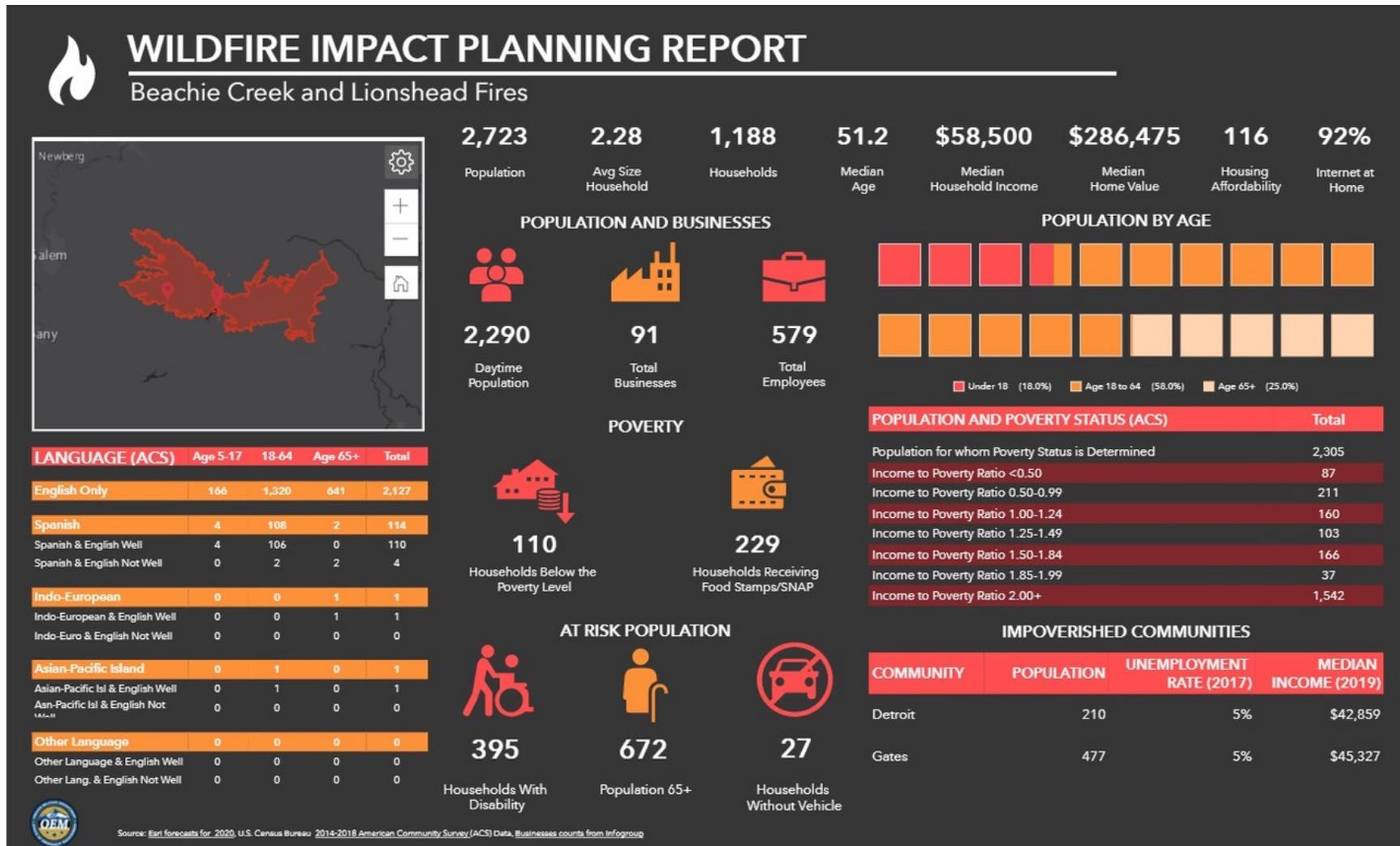
## NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

### Recommendations

- HUD’s Housing Recovery and Support Function Team, after examining impact data and market information from the Oregon wildfires, identified six key areas for consideration by state and local agencies as they initiate their long-term recovery planning:
  1. Apply an equity and inclusion lens in all recovery activities.
  2. Increase permanent, affordable, and accessible housing options.
  3. Apply a holistic approach to recovery.
  4. Rebuild/Build resilient infrastructure.
  5. Assist communities in visioning and recovery planning.
  6. Expand homeownership and financial literacy opportunities.
- Consider and coordinate efforts to accommodate new housing development and housing affordability (refer also to the CAPP summary on Housing).
- Local governments should consider how the processes for community visioning, updating plans, and building projects can better incorporate the needs of people who have been traditionally underserved or underrepresented, such as: those who have disabilities, lower income families with children, Native Americans / people with Indigenous heritage who lived in the area or have a historic or cultural connection to the Canyon, and young people transitioning from high school into the work force.

# NEED, EQUITY, DEMOGRAPHICS

**Wildfire Impact Dashboard** (produced by the Oregon Office of Emergency Management using ESRI forecasts for 2020, US Census Bureau 2014-2018 American Community Survey data, and Business counts from Infogroup; provided February 2021.)



# RECREATION AND TOURISM PLANNING CONTEXT

## Key Findings / Takeaways

- Recreation and tourism opportunities in the Santiam Canyon were impacted from fire damage to varying degrees. The most significant impact occurred in the Shellburg Falls and the High Lakes Recreation areas (<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/recreation/Pages/santiam-state-forest.aspx>). The Santiam Horse Camp (see photos below), Monument Peak trail system, and trails in the Niagara area were also impacted by fire.
- Other severely impacted areas include the Opal Creek Scenic Area and Wilderness east of Salem. Henline Creek and Falls, and the Three Pools Recreation Site were badly burned; and the Henline Creek bridge providing access to the Opal Creek was destroyed. Additionally, all of the buildings at Opal Creek Ancient Forest Center at Jawbone Flats were destroyed as well. Breitenbush Hot Springs was also impacted; all cabins were destroyed; however, the soaking pools are still available.
- Trails and recreation infrastructure throughout the Santiam Canyon suffered damage resulting in the need for facility infrastructure repair, trail rehabilitation or relocation, stair/handrail replacement, and culvert or bridge replacement.



Source: <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/documents/aboutodf/implementation-plan-north-cascade-district.pdf>

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

- In Linn County, all of the recreational closures are at areas controlled by state or federal agencies. Nearly every recreation site near Lyons, Mill City, Gates, and Cascadia is closed. The Phantom Bridge Trail is currently inaccessible since wildfire damage has cut off access to the roads. Some campsites at the Detroit Lake State Recreation Area are open and more are scheduled to open later in the spring and summer. Most of the sites that have remained open are overlooks and day use areas, like the Mongold Day Use area that contains the only boat access ramp to Detroit Lake.
- In Marion County, all six County parks and the North Fork corridor remain closed to public access, which sustained considerable damage with the near total destruction of vegetation and park amenities. Parks closed due to wildfires include: Salmon Falls, Bear Creek, North Fork, Niagara, Minto, and Packsaddle. Due to the North Fork corridor closure, there is no recreational access to the Little North Fork or Santiam Rivers, and bicyclists are not allowed to use North Fork Road SE, Gates Hill Road SE, or Pioneer Road SE. Source: <https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Parks/Pages/default.aspx>
- Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) maintains updates on the status of recreation sites, including site, condition, open/close status, and estimated date to open, as well as maps: **Oregon Department of Forestry : Recreation : Restoring the Santiam State Forest.** (<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/recreation/Pages/santiam-state-forest.aspx>)
- Oregon State Parks also maintains an interactive **Interagency Recreation Status Map** (<https://stateparks.oregon.gov/index.cfm?do=visit.status>), made possible by collaborative efforts from every government agency affected by the 2020 wildfires, which provides a comprehensive status on what recreational resources are open or closed.

## Existing Plans, Policies, Projects, or Funding

### *Pre-Disaster*

- **Marion County Parks** (<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Parks/>) - There is little information about park planning on the County's website. There is a **Draft Marion County Parks Master Plan** that is dated 2010 (<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/Documents/parksmasterplanwappendicesapril022010.pdf>).
- **North Santiam Canyon Economic Opportunity Study**, published December 2014 by the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (<https://www.mwvcog.org/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php?cdm-download-file-id=NDV8MjAxNS0wOC0yNyAxMDoyNToyM3xuc2MtZW9zLWRYYWZ0LXBsYW4tOS4yNS5wZGY=>) - This report, while done prior to the wildfires, sheds light on the importance of recreation and tourism to the economy of the counties and local jurisdictions impacted by the fires. The economic study states that tourism and recreation use are becoming an important part of the economy as recreational activities near Detroit Lake and within the Willamette National

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

Forest continue to attract users from around the state. However, the report states that current infrastructure remains a limiting factor as traffic volumes on Highway 22, the main highway artery that connects the mid Willamette Valley to Central Oregon and serves as a gateway to nearby Cascade mountains and North Santiam River recreation areas, is in severe need of modernization and safety improvements. Without these critical safety enhancements, communities in the North Santiam Canyon will be unable to capitalize on economic development opportunities and recruit and retain residents and businesses.

- **Detroit Reservoir Water Reductions** - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will lower summertime water levels in Detroit Reservoir in order to mitigate risk in the unlikely event of a large earthquake, a decision residents and businesses worry will shorten the recreational season. While Corps officials stress that the dam is in “very good condition,” a seismic hazard analysis last year revealed there is a possibility the spillway gate’s supporting arms could buckle during such an event, resulting in an uncontrolled release of water. Marion County is in the process of dredging the marinas, part of a multi-year project, that could help offset the impacts caused by water level reductions.
- Each jurisdiction in Santiam Canyon has its own comprehensive plan that include policies and projects for natural resources, open spaces, and recreation facilities, among other land uses. The Comprehensive Plans that govern recreation in the canyon were originally established 10 or more years ago with limited revisions.

### ***Post-Disaster***

- **Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Major Revision of the North Cascade District Implementation Plan** (February 2021) (<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Documents/aboutodf/implementation-plan-north-cascade-district.pdf>) - The revised Implementation Plan (IP) for the North Cascade District covers the Santiam State Forest and reflects circumstances after the fires. This revised plan covers Fiscal Year 2021 through June 30, 2023, and provides a broad overview of strategies and activities with the aim of reestablishing a healthy, productive forest that provides the economic, environmental, and social benefits required by law on state forests.

The Implementation Plan’s objective is to restore and enhance diverse recreational opportunities. In the short term, the Recreation Education and Interpretation (REI) team will be engaged in recreation facility and trail restoration and repair work to address public safety, investment protection, and resource impacts. As restoration and recovery work progresses, the REI team will transition into a recreation planning effort focused on the redesign of recreation facilities and trail systems that reflect the change in forest setting and offer interpretive and educational opportunities. This phase of the restoration effort will include the development of conceptual plans for new

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

trails and facilities to enhance and support recreational needs well into the future with an eye toward integrated regional recreation planning with other State and Federal partners.

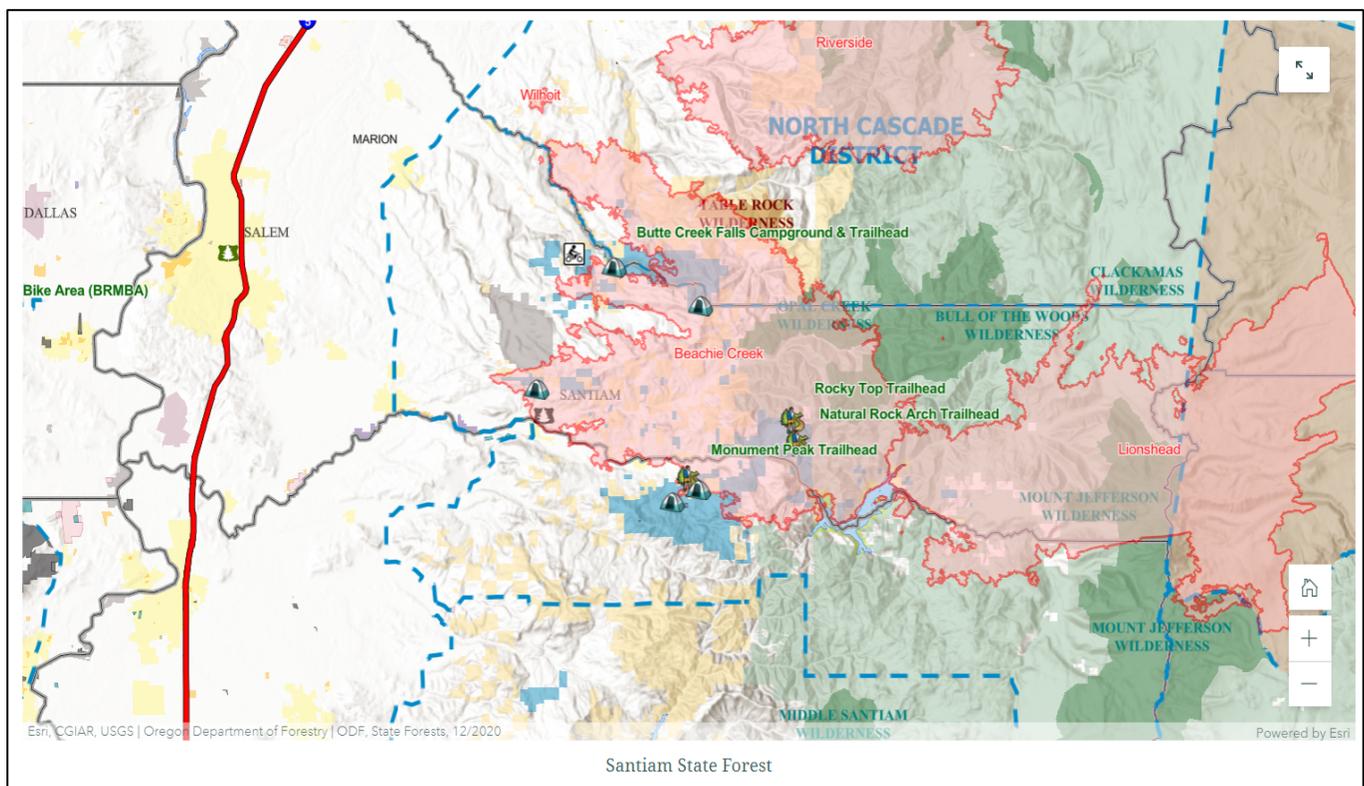
Additionally, the REI program is building an education and interpretation program framework focused on the role of fire on the landscape and relationships with active forest management. Additional opportunities for complementary redesign of recreation facilities and habitat restoration will be explored as part of the long-term recovery and restoration planning.

Recreation facilities and trails that have been significantly impacted will be closed to public access for extended periods to ensure public safety and allow for hazard tree removal, forest road repair, post-fire harvest operations, reforestation, and facility and trail repair. The team will develop a public access management plan that reflects the progression of rehabilitation, recovery, and safety mitigation work.

- **Santiam Restoration Plan** - Beginning in the winter of 2021, ODF staff will develop a multi-decade, long-term restoration plan. The Santiam Restoration Plan will articulate the long-term needs beyond the spatial and temporal scope covered in the short-term revised IP. ODF will engage counties, stakeholders, tribes, and partner agencies during the development of the Restoration Plan.
- **ODF Collaboration and Partnerships** - A concerted effort between partner agencies (including Oregon Department of Transportation, Marion County Parks, and federal emergency assistance funding), recreation clubs, organizations, and volunteers will be needed to restore recreation on these lands and across ownerships. Opportunities for new or continued collaboration over the next few years with respect to recreation include (but are not limited to):
  - Coordination with recreation clubs, organizations, and volunteers on trails and recreation infrastructure-related recovery and restoration efforts.
  - Potential project with Oregon Hunters Association to establish early seral forage plots.
  - Work with partners on education and interpretive messaging around fires and fire legacies.
- **ODF Santiam State Forests Recovery Website** (<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/recreation/Pages/santiam-state-forest.aspx>) - Provides maps, tables, and videos with information on recovery work. The site links forest plans, including the 2021 implementation plan, and public engagement opportunities.
- **Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)** - ODOT has already been doing a lot of clearing work along Highway 22, and Marion County has reached agreement with the state to do much of the clearing along North Fork Road, gateway to many of the top attractions.

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

- **Breitenbush Hot Springs** – Updates on the status of Breitenbush Hot Springs are provided at <https://breitenbush.com/reopen>. Much of the area, including some trails, are still barricaded. Only two indoor sleeping rooms are open in the Lodge; however, tent and RV sites are available.
- **Opal Creek Ancient Forest Center and Wilderness School** - This center is still closed. Updates are provided at <https://www.opalcreek.org/>.



*Santiam State Forest After the Fire: Recreation Impacts (Oregon Department of Forestry, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/6a8a70c4a81142b3ab50fb75db29c79c>)*

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

### Opportunities for Recovery

- Ensure local stakeholders and communities are involved in ODF's restoration and recovery efforts such that recreational resources reflect local needs and the needs of tourists upon which local economies depend. ODF Plans include ongoing public engagement opportunities for communities to learn more about the future of forest restoration and management. Providing ODF with community perspectives will strengthen the actions and directions that come out of these planning documents.
- As the safety and capacity of Highway 22 is essential to supporting the level of recreation and tourism activity in demand, modernizing the corridor to support long term capacity needs should be considered, if not already underway.
- Update Linn and Marion County's Parks Master Plans to understand local needs and leverage funding that aligns and implements those needs in the recreational recovery efforts.

### Recommendations

- Update Park Master Plans and Comprehensive Plan elements to assess and incorporate changed landscape and community needs.
- Engage in existing ODF planning efforts to ensure community interests are represented.
- Engage with transportation planners and public works professionals at the state, counties, cities, and COGs to ensure the Santiam Canyon transportation system is modernized and upgraded to support ongoing and increasing demands from the many users, including those seeking to access recreation and tourism in the area.

# Santiam Canyon Wildfire Recovery Planning Resource Directory

Category	Stakeholder	Contact	Title / Role	Email	Phone	Notes
community organization / federal	<b>National Forest Foundation</b>	Patrick Shannon	Pacific Northwest & Alaska Director	<a href="mailto:pshannon@nationalforests.org">pshannon@nationalforests.org</a>	503-407-2898	
community organization / local	<b>Detroit Lake Foundation</b>	Candy Page		<a href="mailto:candicepage@yahoo.com">candicepage@yahoo.com</a>	503-931-4115	
community organization / local	<b>McKenzie Regenerative Travel Project</b>			<a href="mailto:info@cascaDEVOLS.org">info@cascaDEVOLS.org</a>	541-525-6746	<a href="https://cascaDEVOLS.org/mckenzie-regenerative-travel-project/">https://cascaDEVOLS.org/mckenzie-regenerative-travel-project/</a>
community organization / local	<b>Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency</b>	Jimmy Jones	Executive Director	<a href="mailto:jimmy.jones@mwvcaa.org">jimmy.jones@mwvcaa.org</a>	501-827-7547	Providing and supporting housing solutions for at-risk and low-income populations
community organization / local	<b>Santiam Canyon Wildfire Relief Fund</b>	Deana Freres		<a href="mailto:dfreeres@wvi.com">dfreeres@wvi.com</a>		Deana is also lead for the Santiam Canyon Long Term Recovery Group sponsored by VOAD
community organization / local	<b>Santiam Canyon Wildfire Relief Fund</b>	Ed Diehl	Board Member	<a href="mailto:ediehl@santiamhospital.org">ediehl@santiamhospital.org</a>	503-510-3415	
community organization / local	<b>Santiam Canyon Wildfire Relief Fund</b>	Elizabeth Schroder	Chief Development Officer, United Way of Mid Willamette Valley	<a href="mailto:eschroder@unitedwaymwv.org">eschroder@unitedwaymwv.org</a>	503-580-1069	
community organization / local	<b>Santiam Hospital</b>	Maggie Hudson	President & CEO	<a href="mailto:mhudson@santiamhospital.org">mhudson@santiamhospital.org</a>	503-769-9236	
community organization / local	<b>Santiam Rebuild Coalition</b>	SEDCOR Construction Alliance		<a href="https://santiamrebuildcoalition.org/contact/">https://santiamrebuildcoalition.org/contact/</a>		<a href="https://santiamrebuildcoalition.org/">https://santiamrebuildcoalition.org/</a>
community organization / local	<b>Willamette Valley Visitors Association</b>	Tori Middelstadt	Development & Industry Relations Manager / tourism and recreation development	<a href="mailto:tori@oregonwinecountry.org">tori@oregonwinecountry.org</a>	503-881-4442	
community organization / local	<b>Willamette Workforce Partnership</b>	Kim Parker-Llerenas	Executive Director	<a href="mailto:kparker-llerenas@willwp.org">kparker-llerenas@willwp.org</a>	503-703-7854 c 503-581-1002 o	
community organization / statewide	<b>American Red Cross</b>	Cathe Guptill		<a href="mailto:cathe.guptill2@redcross.org">cathe.guptill2@redcross.org</a>		Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force
community organization / statewide	<b>OAPA - Oreogn Chapter American Planning Association, CAPP</b>	Deb Meihoff	OAPA CAPP Community Assistance Planning Program (pro bono services)	<a href="mailto:deb@communitasplanning.com">deb@communitasplanning.com</a>	503-358-3404	
community organization / statewide	<b>OEMA - Oregon Emergency Management Association</b>	Nancy Bush		<a href="mailto:nbush@co.clackamas.or.us">nbush@co.clackamas.or.us</a>		Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force
community organization / statewide	<b>Oregon Community Rebuilding Fund</b>	Oregon Community Foundation, Ford Family Foundation, Meyer Memorial Trust		<a href="https://mmt.org/CommunityRebuildingFund">https://mmt.org/CommunityRebuildingFund</a>	503-228-5512	<a href="https://mmt.org/CommunityRebuildingFund">https://mmt.org/CommunityRebuildingFund</a>
community organization / statewide	<b>TFFF - The Ford Family Foundation</b>	Denise Bacon	Field Coordinator	<a href="mailto:dbacon@tfff.org">dbacon@tfff.org</a>	541-492-1072	Covers Marion and Linn Counties
government / federal	<b>EDA - U.S. Economic Development Administration</b>	Frances Sakaguchi	Economic Development Integrator, region 10	<a href="mailto:fsakaguchi@eda.gov">fsakaguchi@eda.gov</a>	206-482-2844	
government / federal	<b>EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</b>	Anthony Barber	Sustainability Advisor	<a href="mailto:Barber.Anthony@epa.gov">Barber.Anthony@epa.gov</a>	503-709-1636	
government / federal	<b>FEMA Community Planning &amp; Capacity Building</b> *temporary assignment only*	Beth Otto	CPCB Division, Supervisor level	<a href="mailto:elizabeth.otto@fema.dhs.gov">elizabeth.otto@fema.dhs.gov</a>	202-674-2860	
government / federal	<b>FEMA Community Planning &amp; Capacity Building</b> *temporary assignment only*	Heidi Arnold	CPCB Division, Staff deployed to Santiam Canyon	<a href="mailto:heidi.arnold@fema.dhs.gov">heidi.arnold@fema.dhs.gov</a>	312-286-9333	
government / federal	<b>FEMA Community Planning &amp; Capacity Building</b> *temporary assignment only*	Lawrence Leahy	Philanthropic Advisor	<a href="mailto:Lawrence.leahy@fema.dhs.gov">Lawrence.leahy@fema.dhs.gov</a>	256-371-1583	
government / federal	<b>FEMA Natural and Cultural Resources</b>	Philip "Phil" Salzarulo		<a href="mailto:philip.salzarulo@fema.dhs.gov">philip.salzarulo@fema.dhs.gov</a>	256-454-2447	
government / federal	<b>HUD - U.S. Dept. of Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>	Ann Gravier		<a href="mailto:Ann.Y.Gravier@hud.gov">Ann.Y.Gravier@hud.gov</a>		
government / federal	<b>HUD - U.S. Dept. of Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>	Vanessa Krueger		<a href="mailto:vanessa.j.krueger@hud.gov">vanessa.j.krueger@hud.gov</a>	971-222-2600	Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force

Category	Stakeholder	Contact	Title / Role	Email	Phone	Notes
government / federal	<b>National Park Service - Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program (NPS-RTCA)</b>	Barbara Rice	Pacific NW Regional Manager	<a href="mailto:barbara_rice@nps.gov">barbara_rice@nps.gov</a>		
government / federal	<b>U.S. Forest Service</b>	Lynn Burditt	Pacific NW Regional Operation Care & Recovery Interagency Liaison	<a href="mailto:lynn.burditt@usda.gov">lynn.burditt@usda.gov</a>	360-921-3382	
government / federal	<b>USDA - Family Housing for the U.S. Department of Agriculture</b>	Drew Davis	Family Housing Director	<a href="mailto:drew.davis@usda.gov">drew.davis@usda.gov</a>		Topics include Borrowers, Contractors, Repairs claims DCBS - Building Codes, Insurance and Contractor focus
government / federal	<b>USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture</b>	Jill Rees	Acting State Director, Oregon	<a href="mailto:jill.rees@usda.gov">jill.rees@usda.gov</a>	503-414-3302	
government / federal	<b>USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development</b>	Holly Halligan	Community Programs Specialist, USDA Rural Development	<a href="mailto:holly.halligan@usda.gov">holly.halligan@usda.gov</a>	541-801-2682	
government / local	<b>Linn County Administration</b>	Darrin Lane	County Administrative Officer	<a href="mailto:dlane@co.linn.or.us">dlane@co.linn.or.us</a>	541-967-3825	
government / local	<b>Linn County Assessor</b>	Andy Stevens	Assessor & Tax Collector	<a href="mailto:astevens@co.linn.or.us">astevens@co.linn.or.us</a>	541-967-3808	
government / local	<b>Linn County Emergency Management</b>	Joe Larsen	Emergency Manager	<a href="mailto:jlarsen@linsnsheriff.org">jlarsen@linsnsheriff.org</a>	541-967-3950	
government / local	<b>Linn County Planning &amp; Building Department</b>	Alyssa Boles	Senior Land Use Planner	<a href="mailto:aboles@co.linn.or.us">aboles@co.linn.or.us</a>		
government / local	<b>Linn County Planning &amp; Building Department</b>	Robert Wheeldon	Planning & Building Director	<a href="mailto:rwheeldon@co.linn.or.us">rwheeldon@co.linn.or.us</a>	541-967-3816 ext. 2075	
government / local	<b>Linn County Planning &amp; Building Department</b>	Steve Wills	Building Official	<a href="mailto:swills@co.linn.or.us">swills@co.linn.or.us</a>	541-967-3816 ext. 2768	
government / local	<b>Marion County Administration</b>	Jan Fritz	Chief Administrative Officer	<a href="mailto:jfritz@co.marion.or.us">jfritz@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-588-5212	
government / local	<b>Marion County Assessor's Office</b>	Tom Rohlffing	Assessor	<a href="mailto:TROHLFFING@co.marion.or.us">TROHLFFING@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-373-4312	
government / local	<b>Marion County Board of Commissioners Office</b>	Lisa Trauernicht	Senior Policy Analyst	<a href="mailto:ltrauernicht@co.marion.or.us">ltrauernicht@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-589-3264	
government / local	<b>Marion County Building Inspection</b>	Chris Trussell	Building Official	<a href="mailto:Ctrussell@co.marion.or.us">Ctrussell@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-566-3977	
government / local	<b>Marion County Community Services</b>	Tamra Goettsch	Community Services Director	<a href="mailto:tgoettsch@co.marion.or.us">tgoettsch@co.marion.or.us</a>		department includes community and family services, economic development
government / local	<b>Marion County Disaster Recovery</b>	Scott McClure	Long Term Recovery Manager	<a href="mailto:SMcClure@co.marion.or.us">SMcClure@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-588-5167	
government / local	<b>Marion County Economic Development</b>	Brian Moreland	Economic Development Team	<a href="mailto:bmoreland@co.marion.or.us">bmoreland@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-589-3234	
government / local	<b>Marion County Economic Development</b>	Danielle Gonzalez	Economic Development Team	<a href="mailto:dgonzalez@co.marion.or.us">dgonzalez@co.marion.or.us</a>	971-718-7928	
government / local	<b>Marion County Economic Development</b>	Jason Schneider	Economic Development Coordinator	<a href="mailto:jschneider@co.marion.or.us">jschneider@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-930-9321	
government / local	<b>Marion County Emergency Management</b>	Kathleen Silva	Emergency Manager	<a href="mailto:ksilva@co.marion.or.us">ksilva@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-991-6926	
government / local	<b>Marion County Environmental Services</b>	Brian May	Division Manager	<a href="mailto:BMay@co.marion.or.us">BMay@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-365-3147	
government / local	<b>Marion County Planning Division</b>	Brandon Reich	Building and Planning Division Manager	<a href="mailto:BREICH@co.marion.or.us">BREICH@co.marion.or.us</a>	(503) 566-4175	
government / local	<b>Marion County Planning Division</b>	Joe Fennimore	Planning Director	<a href="mailto:GFENNIMORE@co.marion.or.us">GFENNIMORE@co.marion.or.us</a>	503-566-4177	
government / local	<b>Marion County Public Works</b>	Brian Nicholas	Public Works Director	<a href="mailto:BNicholas@co.marion.or.us">BNicholas@co.marion.or.us</a>	(503) 588-7943	
government / local	<b>Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG)</b>	McRae Carmichael	Associate Planner, part-time, assigned to Santiam Canyon	<a href="mailto:mcarmichael@mwvcog.org">mcarmichael@mwvcog.org</a>	503-540-1625	
government / local	<b>Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG)</b>	Renata Wakeley	Community Development Director	<a href="mailto:rwakeley@mwvcog.org">rwakeley@mwvcog.org</a>	503-540-1618	
government / local	<b>Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG)</b>	Scott Dadson	Executive Director	<a href="mailto:sdadson@mwvcog.org">sdadson@mwvcog.org</a>	503-540-1601	
government / local	<b>Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG)</b>	Jenny Glass	Economic & Community Development Director	<a href="mailto:jglass@ocwcog.org">jglass@ocwcog.org</a>	541-924-8474	
government / local	<b>Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG)</b>	Ryan Vogt	Executive Director	<a href="mailto:rvogt@ocwcog.org">rvogt@ocwcog.org</a>	541-924-8465	
government / local	<b>Santiam Canyon School District</b>	Todd Miller	Superintendent	<a href="mailto:todd.miller@santiam.k12.or.us">todd.miller@santiam.k12.or.us</a>	503-897-2321	
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Arthur Chaput	Regional Development Officer (Marion county)	<a href="mailto:arthur.chaput@oregon.gov">arthur.chaput@oregon.gov</a>	503-798-5076	
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Daniel Holbrook	Broadband Program Manager	<a href="mailto:daniel.l.holbrook@oregon.gov">daniel.l.holbrook@oregon.gov</a>	503-877-7006	

Category	Stakeholder	Contact	Title / Role	Email	Phone	Notes
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Jon Unger	Water / Wastewater Program & Policy Coordinator	<a href="mailto:jon.unger@oregon.gov">jon.unger@oregon.gov</a>	503-507-7107	
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Karen Homolac	Brownfields Specialist	<a href="mailto:karen.homolac@oregon.gov">karen.homolac@oregon.gov</a>	971-239-9951	
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Melissa Murphy	Regional Development Officer (Linn county)	<a href="mailto:melissa.murphy@oregon.gov">melissa.murphy@oregon.gov</a>	503-983-8857	
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Michelle Bilberry	Regional Project Manager	<a href="mailto:Michelle.bilberry@oregon.gov">Michelle.bilberry@oregon.gov</a>	503-856-2483	Serving Benton, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill counties
government / state	<b>Business Oregon</b>	Rena Schoen	CDBG Program & Policy Coordinator	<a href="mailto:Rena.Schoen@oregon.gov">Rena.Schoen@oregon.gov</a>		Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force
government / state	<b>DCBS - Consumer and Business Services</b>	Aeron Teverbaugh	Building Codes	<a href="mailto:Aeron.Teverbaugh@oregon.gov">Aeron.Teverbaugh@oregon.gov</a>		Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force
government / state	<b>DCBS - Consumer and Business Services</b>	Michael Morter	Building Codes, Insurance & Contractors / Senior Policy Advisor	<a href="mailto:Michael.H.Morter@oregon.gov">Michael.H.Morter@oregon.gov</a>		Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force
government / state	<b>DEQ - Environmental Quality</b>	Jessica Joye	OnSite Septic Program / Wastewater Specialist	<a href="mailto:joye.jessica@deq.state.or.us">joye.jessica@deq.state.or.us</a>	503-378-5033	
government / state	<b>DEQ - Environmental Quality</b>	Mary Camarata	Primary contact for Santiam area	<a href="mailto:mary.camarata@deq.state.or.us">mary.camarata@deq.state.or.us</a>	503-983-2277	
government / state	<b>DLCD - Land Conservation and Development</b>	Kirstin Greene	Deputy Director	<a href="mailto:kirstin.greene@state.or.us">kirstin.greene@state.or.us</a>		
government / state	<b>DLCD - Land Conservation and Development</b>	Matt Crall	Planning Services Division Manager	<a href="mailto:matthew.crall@state.or.us">matthew.crall@state.or.us</a>	503-798-6419	Planning services includes TGM, Code Assistance, Quick Response
government / state	<b>DLCD - Land Conservation and Development</b>	Patrick Wingard	Southern Willamette Valley Regional Representative	<a href="mailto:patrick.wingard@state.or.us">patrick.wingard@state.or.us</a>	541-393-7675	
government / state	<b>DLCD - Land Conservation and Development</b>	Sarah Marvin	Mid-Willamette Valley Regional Representative	<a href="mailto:sarah.marvin@state.or.us">sarah.marvin@state.or.us</a>	503-559-1380	
government / state	<b>DLCD-Land Conservation and Development</b>	Tricia R. Sears	Natural Hazards Planner	<a href="mailto:tricia.sears@state.or.us">tricia.sears@state.or.us</a>	503-428-0496	
government / state	<b>ODOT - Transportation &amp; Growth Management (TGM)</b>	David Helton	ODOT Region 2 Lead Grant Manager		541-726-2545	
government / state	<b>ODOT - Transportation &amp; Growth Management (TGM)</b>	Elizabeth Ledet	TGM Program Planner		503-986-3205	
government / state	<b>ODOT - Transportation &amp; Growth Management (TGM)</b>	Michael Rock	Transportation & Growth Management (TGM)			
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Alaina Mayfield	Response and Preparedness Manager	<a href="mailto:Alaina.mayfield@state.or.us">Alaina.mayfield@state.or.us</a>		
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Amanda Mathis	Regional Mitigation & Response Manager			
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Amie Bashant	State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	<a href="mailto:shmo@mil.state.or.us">shmo@mil.state.or.us</a>	503-798-7240	
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Anna Feigum	State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	<a href="mailto:shmo@mil.state.or.us">shmo@mil.state.or.us</a>	503-798-7240	
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Michael Morter	Wildlife Recovery Ombudsman	<a href="mailto:michael.morter@state.or.us">michael.morter@state.or.us</a>	503-302-8971	
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Shawna Jepson	Mitigation & Recovery Services	<a href="mailto:shawna.jepson@state.or.us">shawna.jepson@state.or.us</a>	971-719-1176	
government / state	<b>OEM - Office of Emergency Management</b>	Stan Thomas	Primary contact for Santiam area	<a href="mailto:stan.thomas@mil.state.or.us">stan.thomas@mil.state.or.us</a>	503-991-3933	
government / state	<b>OHA - Oregon Health Authority</b>	Lori Kelley	Social Determinants of Health & Intensive Services	<a href="mailto:LORI.S.KELLEY@dhsosha.state.or.us">LORI.S.KELLEY@dhsosha.state.or.us</a>		Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force
government / state	<b>OHCS - Housing and Community Services and Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force</b>	Kim Travis	Housing program, framework, plan for recovery	<a href="mailto:kim.travis@oregon.gov">kim.travis@oregon.gov</a>	503-428-3843	
government / state	<b>OPRD - Parks and Recreation</b>	Cailin O'Brien-Feeney		<a href="mailto:Cailin.OBrienFeeney@oregon.gov">Cailin.OBrienFeeney@oregon.gov</a>	503-510-8259	
government / state	<b>OPRD - Parks and Recreation</b>	Rachel Hill		<a href="mailto:rachel.hill@oregon.gov">rachel.hill@oregon.gov</a>		
government / state	<b>OPRD - Parks and Recreation</b>	Ryan Sparks		<a href="mailto:ryan.sparks@oregon.gov">ryan.sparks@oregon.gov</a>	503-480-5656	
government / state	<b>Regional Solutions and Santiam Wildfire Economic Recovery Team (WERT)</b>	Jody Christensen	Office of Governor Kate Brown / Recovery Manager	<a href="mailto:jody.christensen@oregon.gov">jody.christensen@oregon.gov</a>	503-559-0382	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Pages/Mid-Valley--Santiam-Canyon-WERT.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Pages/Mid-Valley--Santiam-Canyon-WERT.aspx</a>

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