

ESF 14

**Long-Term Community Recovery
and Mitigation**

This page left blank intentionally.

1 Introduction: Purpose and Scope

1.1 Recovery

Emergency Support Function 14 provides an overview of the general process to be followed in recovering from the consequences of a disaster or other emergency affecting Marion County. It outlines the immediate steps to be taken to request state and Federal assistance and the type of assistance that may be available. To be most effective, this annex should be used in conjunction with the *Oregon State Disaster Recovery Assistance Guidebook*.

The recovery process begins during the response phase of the emergency. Incident management must document all costs that are eligible for reimbursements from the Robert T. Stafford Act PL 277, CRF 44 as amended. The Emergency Management Division will coordinate the initial damage assessment in cooperation with the Marion County Building Inspection Division, the American Red Cross. The County Assessor's Office will provide assessed value of homes.

The Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies offer several sources of recovery-oriented disaster relief. FEMA provides two types of recovery assistance programs, the Public Assistance Program and the Individual and Family Assistance Program. A Presidential Declaration of Disaster determines what type of assistance is authorized, although in most cases both programs are available. Additionally, the Small Business Administration can also declare a disaster and provide low interest loans for businesses and local residences. The USDA may declare an area to be eligible for the emergency feed program to assist farmers with additional assistance. The American Red Cross also provides a safety net for assisting individual and families with emergency assistance programs, which include grants and additional financial assistance.

1.2 Mitigation

This ESF also describes coordinated hazard mitigation planning and implementation measures to accomplish the long-term prevention or reduction of the adverse impacts of natural and man-made hazards on the citizens of Marion County. To be most effective, this annex should be used in conjunction with the *Marion County Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

2 Policies and Agreements

There are a number of policies and programs available to support recovery operations, financial reimbursement, and other types of assistance following an emergency or disaster. The following agencies/entities have established disaster programs that can assist with local recovery efforts:

- U.S. Small Business Administration: Physical disaster and economic injury disaster loans.

ESF 14: Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation

- USACE: Assistance with mitigation, response, and recovery, particularly dealing with flood hazards:
 - Emergency Water Program: Providing emergency supplies of potable water to communities dealing with contaminated water sources or drought.
 - Rehabilitation Program: Repairing flood control structures that have been damaged or destroyed.
 - Advanced Measures Program: Preventative work prior to predicted unusual flooding.
- Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program: Assists with the cost of repairing roads and bridges on Federal aid highways and non-Federal aid roads on Federal lands damaged by natural disaster or catastrophic failure.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

As identified in the analysis of hazards that may occur in Marion County, many hazardous events have the potential for causing extensive injury, loss of life, and property damage. In the event that such damage occurs, the economic resources of local government, businesses, and individual citizens may be overwhelmed and state and Federal assistance will be needed during the recovery process.

3.2 Assumptions

The timely and accurate assessment of damage to public or private property will be of vital concern to local officials following a disaster and will have great bearing upon the manner in which recovery is affected in Marion County.

Damage assessments may need to be undertaken at different periods during a disaster event: a “windshield” survey may be done initially to get an overall general impression of the impact of the event as part of preparing to do the disaster declaration. A more detailed damage assessment will need to be done to document the need for State and Federal aid.

State and Federal assistance will be dependent upon the adequate and timely documentation of the results of the disaster on the local community.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

Lead and supporting agency/entity assignments will depend on the type of incident and severity of impacts to the community resulting from the emergency or disaster.

Lead Agency for Damage Assessment:

Marion County Building Inspection

Supporting Agencies/Entities

Marion County Emergency Management
Marion County Board of Commissioners

Marion County Assessors Office
Marion County Public Works Department
American Red Cross
Executives of incorporated cities

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

Disaster recovery and hazard mitigation are complementary activities that may take place independently or may happen concurrently and in a coordinated manner. Recovery is a largely reactive set of activities that take place following a specific incident, while hazard mitigation represents proactive measures that are not incident-specific but that may temporarily become increasingly salient following a disaster.

While recovery and mitigation are first and foremost local concerns, the Federal government is an important source of technical and financial assistance for these activities. When an incident occurs, a Federal declaration is needed in order for several types of support to be made available. There are two main types of Federal declarations:

- An *emergency declaration* is more limited in scope than a major disaster declaration, with assistance provided on a short-term basis and focused on expediting specific needs such as providing technical assistance or distributing food and medical supplies.
- A *major disaster declaration* uses Federal assistance authorized under the Stafford Act, such as Individual Assistance (which offers a range of human services including grants, loans, housing assistance, food distribution, and unemployment compensation) and Public Assistance (which provides assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration facilities owned by local governments and some private non-profit organizations.).

5.2 Recovery

The recovery process for a disaster should actually begin early in the response phase through the declaration of a local emergency, followed by a fast and accurate assessment of conditions and a formal request for state assistance. In addition, a complete record of expenditures for local response personnel, equipment and supplies should be maintained in the event that a Federal disaster is declared and funds are made available to reimburse the documented response costs of public/non-profit agencies, as well as providing funds for disaster damage to the infrastructure of the state and local government.

The EMD is responsible to ensure a coordinate disaster recovery assistance be made available to meet the needs of the disaster victims at the local level and begin restoring the community to its pre-disaster state (or better). Depending on

the disaster's impacts and on the adequate and timely documentation of losses, FEMA may provide two types of assistance, Public Assistance and Individual Assistance when a Presidential Declaration is made. If a Declaration is made and financial assistance is offered, FEMA and OEM will open one or more Disaster Field Offices in or near the affected communities to coordinate with local emergency management in publicizing the availability of financial assistance and determining eligibility for public and non-profit agencies. Disaster Recovery Centers may also be opened, if requested by local and state authorities, to coordinate the process for providing financial assistance to individuals and small businesses, if that type of assistance is offered under the Federal declaration.

In situations where damage is limited to a discrete area or activity (e.g., if a tornado damages crops and a major agricultural processing facility), there may be special assistance programs available that do not require a Presidential disaster declaration. Small-scale or "specialized" disasters will be handled on a case-by-case basis to ensure that an appropriate response is made.

5.3 Mitigation

The achievement of hazard mitigation objectives is a high priority, and all departments will seek out and implement risk reduction measures. The hazard mitigation process is long-term in nature and is thus an ongoing element of the emergency management program that directly influences preparedness, response, and recovery requirements. Mitigation measures should be less costly to implement than the damages they are intended to prevent. Additionally, they should be demonstrably linked to established risk data concerning the actual or potential impacts of the hazard(s) being mitigated; risk factors include the number of previous hazard event occurrences, the estimated probability of future incidents, the potential for loss of life, property, and/or economic function; local response capabilities; and the financial, time, and human restoration and recovery costs that could arise.

Mitigation addresses known hazards while also representing a continual search for emerging sources of risk. Thus, it can take place in both the pre-incident and post-incident contexts. The pre-incident time frame provides a deliberative atmosphere for the development and implementation of long-term, multi-hazard oriented mitigation measures. In contrast, mitigation activities that take place after an incident has already adversely affected the jurisdiction are reactive in nature and are too late to prevent or reduce the impacts already suffered; however, heightened risk awareness and a desire for speedy recovery after an incident can lend salience and public support to such activities during this time frame.

The Marion County Hazard Mitigation Team, led by the Marion County Emergency Manager, is responsible for leading and coordinating mitigation activities in Marion County. To achieve mitigation objectives, the Marion County Community Development Director will be assisted by a Hazard Mitigation Team comprising members of the community such as local businesses, agencies, non-governmental organizations, and individual citizens. The Hazard Mitigation

Team is not intended to be a standing organization with set membership and duties but rather one of flexible composition whose makeup and duties are dependent upon the particular mitigation activity under consideration. This approach allows the Marion County Community Development Director to tailor the group to meet the situation while ensuring the involvement of appropriate individuals from the community. In the event of a Presidential Declaration, the Hazard Mitigation Team will coordinate with the Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team established by FEMA. Such a multi-disciplinary, consensus-based approach facilitates identification of mitigation opportunities and implementation of mitigation measures in both pre- and post-incident settings. This process, in turn, facilitates the development of a joint Federal, State, and Local government partnership dedicated to the achievement of effective risk reduction objectives.

5.4 Sequence of Events

When an incident occurs, the EMD and Marion County Community Development Director are responsible for ensuring that appropriate data on disaster impacts are captured for use in recovery program implementation and in future hazard mitigation activities. This includes estimates of the time and costs associated with repairing damage, restoring services, and returning economic stability after an incident. Documentation of such data should begin as soon as possible during the response phase, as the Federal government may later provide reimbursement of documented costs associated with disaster response. Each county department will document its own costs, with technical assistance from the ECC's Finance Section Chief.

The recovery and mitigation phases of a large-scale incident in which the Marion County ECC is activated would generally involve several steps that occur or begin during the response phase. All of the actions listed below may or may not be necessary during the recovery phase. The selection and timing of these activities may be influenced by the nature and consequences of the incident: some of the actions may occur quickly during the response phase, while others may not be necessary due to a narrow incident scope. Typical recovery actions include:

- A windshield survey that provides a summary overview of the situation with a focus on damage to residential structures. This survey results in an initial estimate of the extent and boundaries of the damaged area as well as estimates of displaced population and shelter needs. The Building Inspections Division leads this effort, supported by the American Red Cross, in cooperation with the emergency operations organization (e.g., Civil Air Patrol over flight coordination).
- An Initial Damage Assessment intended to provide an expedited but accurate initial estimate of damages, potential costs, and other impacts in support of a formal disaster declaration by the Governor and the President. The ECC Situation Status staff (Planning Section) is responsible for compiling the necessary information regarding the loss of life, injuries and general property damage and must forward it in the required format

ESF 14: Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation

(Initial Damage Assessment Report) to OEM and Federal agencies responsible for providing disaster recovery assistance. Damage assessment information will be gathered from local units of government, including such special districts as fire, water and utilities, as well as the incorporated cities. (See ESF 5 Annex, Initial Damage Assessment Report Form and Initial Damage Assessment Field Collection Form.)

- A local declaration of emergency, which the BOC should make as soon as it is determined that a situation exists that requires emergency action to safeguard the public or that the County does not have adequate local resources to manage.
- A request for State assistance, which the Emergency Management Organization should transmit to OEM once it is sufficiently clear that the emergency has exceeded the County's response capabilities. (This request can be included within the County's declaration of emergency.) The request should include the type of emergency/disaster; the area(s) affected; fatalities, injuries, and population still at risk; current conditions, including continuing threat; initial estimate of damage (Initial Damage Assessment report attached, if available); actions taken and resources committed; and specific information on the type(s) of assistance/resources needed.
- Initiation of damage information collection outreach to the public. The Emergency Operations Organization will encourage individuals and businesses to report damage to the ECC's Planning Section (Situation and Status). The need for the County to publicize the damage reporting number and website information for the public may be superseded by an immediate Presidential Disaster Declaration that provides individual assistance; in this case, FEMA may then establish toll-free numbers for the public to use when applying for Federal assistance.
- Establishment of a JIC to coordinate the provision of information to the public. (See Annex ESF-15, Emergency Public Information and External Affairs.)
- A Preliminary Damage Assessment intended to build on the Initial Damage Assessment by substantiating the need for a Presidential Declaration. This joint local-State-Federal process collects more detailed information about the location and extent of damage, the impact of the disaster on communities, capability of State and local government to deal with the disaster, and the type and magnitude of unmet needs for which Federal assistance is requested. Separate teams may perform Preliminary Damage Assessments for Public Assistance and Individual Assistance.
- Supporting Public Assistance applicants such as local government agencies and certain private non-profit organizations by providing applicant briefing information, process coordination, and technical

assistance.

- Supporting Individual Assistance applicants by identifying housing needs and facilitating the establishment of Disaster Resource Centers.
- Conducting a comprehensive after-action review, developing an improvement plan, and updating County plans, procedures, mutual aid agreements, and other provisions as necessary to reflect lessons learned.

Recovery from a disaster also includes governmental efforts to resume normal operations. When needs have largely been met, the crisis subsides, and the Marion County government can begin to function in its normal, day-to-day mode, the resource management function will focus on the following areas:

- Disposal of excess stocks: Loaned equipment will have to be returned to its owners. Surplus property can be dealt with through normal procedures, except where hazardous materials are involved. Warehouse space may be needed for excess donations as local and area volunteer agencies attempt to absorb them. A Donations Coordination Team may be assigned to manage donated goods.
- Stand down: Facilities and staff should be deactivated as soon as is feasible, with all reports and documentation filed.
- Appreciation acknowledgement: The Emergency Operations Organization should acknowledge suppliers and donors. New suppliers should be contacted regarding the potential for developing a memorandum of agreement with the County for emergency response.

5.5 Direction and Control

When the County ECC has been activated following a local disaster or emergency, the County EMD or designee determines which county officers and officials are available to support recovery operations and, according to the adopted line of succession, will replace those officials unavailable or unable to serve. At all times—incident and non-incident—overall coordination of pre-, trans-, and post-disaster recovery and hazard mitigation processes will be exercised from the ECC when activated and by the emergency management organization when the ECC is not activated.

The EMD is responsible for ensuring that appropriate disaster recovery activities are accomplished as a part of the County's Emergency Management Program. The Marion County Community Development Director will manage the activities of the Hazard Mitigation Team and coordinate all hazard mitigation related activities of this jurisdiction.

The Marion County Emergency Management organization will coordinate with any Disaster Field Office and/or Disaster Recovery Centers that may be opened

by OEM/FEMA. In all cases, the EMD will ensure that appropriate disaster recovery activities are accomplished as a part of the County's Emergency Management Program, and all County Departments and agencies shall coordinate their recovery activities with the EMD.

6 Supporting Plans and Procedures

Marion County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

Marion County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Marion County Codes

Oregon State Disaster Recovery Assistance Guidebook.

State of Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

7 Appendices

Appendix 1 Individual Assistance Programs

Appendix 2 Federal Assistance without a Presidential Declaration

Appendix 3 Disaster Recovery Center Requirement Checklist

Appendix 4 Potential Alternatives for Disaster Housing in Marion County

Appendix 1
INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(This compendium identifies typical individual assistance programs that may be available to Marion County following an emergency or disaster.)

PROGRAM: Humanitarian Service Groups (e.g. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Church Groups, Voluntary Organizations, Community Service Groups)

Funded by: Agency or Group

Administered by: Agency or group at temporary or permanent locations

Individuals, local, or state officials can request these services. They provide immediate emergency aid such as clothing, food, medical assistance, shelter, clean-up help, transportation, furniture, and medical supplies.

PROGRAM: Emergency Food Stamp Program

Funded by: Food and Nutrition Services (USDA)

Administered by: State Department of Social and Health Services

Provides food coupons to qualifying disaster victims. Requires a request to the USDA by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), based on request to DSHS by State Emergency Management in coordination with local Emergency Management.

PROGRAM: Insurance Assistance

Administered by: American Insurance Association, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program

Counseling on insurance problems or questions.

PROGRAM: Consumer Protection

Administered by: State Attorney General's Office

Provides counseling on consumer problems such as non-availability of products and services needed for reconstruction, price gouging, and disreputable business concerns and practices. May involve coordinating with the Insurance Commissioner and/or legal counsel.

PROGRAM: Crisis Counseling

Administered by: Oregon Department of Human Services

Available only after a special request by the Governor and approved by FEMA. Referral services and short-term counseling for mental health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster.

PROGRAM: Individual and Family Grant Program

Funded by: 75% Federal 25% State

Administered by: Oregon Emergency Management

Intended to provide assistance to individuals and families to permit them to meet those disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs for which other assistance is either unavailable or inadequate. It is not intended as a replacement or insurance program.

PROGRAM: Temporary Housing Program

Funded by: 100% Federal

Administered by: Federal Emergency Management Association

Provides financial assistance or government-owned dwellings, if available, for those whose primary residences are uninhabitable as a result of a disaster.

PROGRAM: Disaster Loans

Funded by: U.S. Small Business Administration

Administered by: U.S. Small Business Administration

Physical Disaster Loans. Low interest loans to individuals for repair, replacement, or rehabilitation of owner-occupied primary residences or personal property loss for renters.

Business Loans (Physical Disaster Loans). Low interest loans to businesses for repair, replacement, or rehabilitation of disaster damaged property.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans. For businesses that are suffering economic loss as a result of a single sudden physical event of catastrophic nature. Small Business Administration's maximum loan is up to \$500,000. Funds can be used for indebtedness and operating expenses.

PROGRAM: Emergency Loans, Farmers Home Administration

Administered by: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Low interest loans to farmers, ranchers, and agricultural operators, either tenant-operator or owner-operator, for physical and production losses. Loan may also be used to repair or replace farm property and supplies, or for repayment of farm operating debts incurred during the disaster year. May also be available if approved by the USDA following a Governor's request.

PROGRAM: Disaster Unemployment Assistance

Funded by: Federal Emergency Management Association

Administered by: U.S. Department of Labor through the State Employment Security Department

Provides weekly benefit payments to those out of work due to the disaster, including self-employed persons, farm workers, farm and ranch owners, and others not normally covered under regular unemployment insurance programs.

PROGRAM: Tax Assistance

Administered by: Internal Revenue Service, County Assessors

Provides counseling and assistance in the form of income tax rebates to disaster victims who file income tax returns during the year of the disaster or during any of the three previous years. These earlier returns may be amended to receive an immediate tax rebate for non-insured casualty losses to homes, personal property, businesses or farming/ranching operations. Benefits may also result from filing amended state income tax returns. County assessors may provide information on possible property tax relief.

PROGRAM: Social Security Benefits

Funded by: Social Security Administration

Administered by: Social Security Administration

Assistance to annuitants with address changes and expedited check delivery. Assistance in applying for disability, death, survivor benefits, and Social Security Insurance payments.

PROGRAM: Veteran's Benefits

Funded by: Veterans Administration

Administered by: Veterans Administration

Assistance in applying for Veterans Administration death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements and adjustments to Veterans Administration insured home mortgages. Veterans Administration representatives will also record address changes if necessary.

PROGRAM: Legal Services

Administered by: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Free legal counseling to low income persons for disaster related problems. Counseling topics may include legal document replacement, title transfer, contracting problems, will probates, and insurance problems.

OTHER EMERGENCY FINANCING PROGRAMS

PROGRAM: Infrastructure Assistance Coordination Council

Administered by: State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development

The Infrastructure Assistance Coordination Council is an organization of state and Federal agencies and associations that provides Oregon communities with public financial and technical assistance. Through the council, these agencies coordinate their efforts to better assist counties, cities, towns, special purpose districts, utilities, and tribal governments.

**Appendix 2
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE WITHOUT A
PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION**

In many instances, emergency response and other types of disaster assistance may be obtained from the Federal Government without a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or an emergency. Federal establishments, particularly military installations that are located in or near the disaster area, may provide immediate lifesaving assistance, and other Federal agencies may be able to provide assistance under their own statutory authorities. The following assistance may be obtained from Federal agencies by request through OEM.

Search and Rescue

The United States Coast Guard or United States Armed Forces units may assist in SAR operations, evacuate disaster victims, and transport supplies and equipment.

Flood Protection

The USACE has the authority to assist in flood-fighting and rescue operations and to protect, repair, and restore certain flood-control works that are threatened, damaged, or destroyed by a flood. They also have authority to assist States for a 10-day period subject to specific criteria.

Fire Suppression Assistance

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide assistance, including grants, equipment, supplies, and personnel, to a state for the suppression of a forest or grassland fire on public or private lands that threaten to become a major disaster. This authority has been delegated to the Associate Director, Request and Response. The governor of a state, or the governor's authorized representative, must request such assistance through the Regional Director and should support the request with detailed information on the nature of the threat and the Federal assistance needed.

Health and Welfare

The Department of Health and Human Services may provide assistance to the state and local welfare agencies and to state vocational rehabilitation agencies. The Public Health Service can aid States and local communities in emergency health and sanitation measures. The Food and Drug Administration may work with state and local government in establishing public health controls through the decontamination or condemnation of contaminated food and drugs.

Department of Defense Pre-declaration Emergency Assistance

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to utilize personnel and equipment of the Department of Defense to remove debris or provide temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services in the aftermath of an incident that may ultimately qualify for a major disaster or emergency. This authority has been delegated to the Associate Director, Request and Response. The governor of a state must request such assistance through the FEMA Regional Director and should support the request with a finding that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property. When authorized, the work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.

Emergency Loans for Agriculture

The Farmers Home Administration may make emergency loans to farmers, ranches, and agriculturists in areas designated as eligible by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Administrator of Farmers Home Administration.

Disaster Loans for Homeowners and Business

The Small Business Administration can provide both direct and bank-participation disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses to repair or replace damaged or destroyed private property when the Administrator declares a disaster loan area under Small Business Administration's statutory authority. Economic injury loans can help small firms suffering economic losses as a result of a disaster.

Repairs to Federal Aid System Roads

The Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation can provide assistance to restore roads and bridges on the Federal Aid System.

Emergency Conservation Program

The State Director may designate areas eligible for the Emergency Conservation Program of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Their program provides for cost-sharing grants to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by natural disasters.

Tax Refunds

The Internal Revenue Service can assist individuals in applying for casualty losses resulting from natural disasters.

Appendix 3
DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST

GENERAL INFORMATION

Disaster Recovery Centers are sited only in jurisdictions where the need exists and local officials request them. Disaster Recovery Centers may be open for only a few days or as long as a few weeks. Site selection for Disaster Recovery Centers is a joint local, state, and Federal responsibility. This process is facilitated when local officials have prepared ahead of time, and identified types of buildings which could potentially serve as Disaster Recovery Centers (see TAB, Disaster Recovery Centers - Potential Locations). There is no State or Federal reimbursement for any costs associated with use of the building selected (e.g., rent, utilities, etc).

REQUIRED

The following issues need to be considered in identifying possible facilities to serve as Disaster Recovery Centers:

- The building must be large enough for the needs of the situation (number of agencies and clients anticipated in the Disaster Recovery Center). This may vary from as few as 1500 square feet to more than 4500 square feet. Consequently, it is advisable to identify a variety of buildings of different sizes in different locations within your jurisdiction.
- Sufficient tables and chairs for the needs of the situation should be readily available (in the facility, or easily moved to the facility). Each agency working at the facility will need at least one table and five chairs.
- The building must have heat, electricity, good lighting, potable water, rest rooms, and adequate parking.
- Appropriate emergency medical support should be quickly available to the building.
- Appropriate fire protection should be readily available.
- Access to and through the building must be barrier-free for disabled persons. (Disaster Recovery Centers must meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements and have a certification to that effect from the local building official on file prior to the disaster).
- The building owner must be willing to allow FEMA to install telephone lines.

PREFERRED

- The public should generally be familiar with the building.
- The building should be proximate to most of the affected population. Travel time should be reasonable for most of the people affected by the disaster.
- Custodial support should be available at the facility.

- An indoor waiting area near the entrance to the building is helpful.
- Bilingual support should be available, if appropriate.
- Childcare is a useful addition if it can be provided at the facility.
- Local officials should be prepared to help provide supplies, such as trash cans, writing pads, pencils, local telephone directories, maps of the disaster area(s)., string, masking tape, etc.

TAB

Disaster Recovery Center - Potential Locations

MARION COUNTY Disaster Recovery Center - Potential Locations				
SILVERTON *Population: 9,762	STAYTON Population: 7,383	KEIZER Population: 36,415	SALEM Population: 155,469	WOODBURN Population: 22,900
Community Center 421 S. Water Street	Community Ctr. 400 W. Virginia Avenue	City Hall / Civic Center 930 Chemawa Road	State Fairgrounds 17 th St. & Silverton Road	St. Luke's Parish Harrison Street
City Hall Conf. Area 306 S. Water Street	Fire Hall Conf. 1988 W. Ida Street		vacant Mall retail area 600 Block Lancaster and Center Street	Woodburn Family Medical Clinic Meridian Drive
Fire District Conf. Area 819 Railway S.E. Street	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church 525 E. Santiam Road		vacant retail area S. Commercial	United Methodist Church Cascade Drive
GTE Telephone Bldg 106 W. Main Street				
City Shops 830 McClain				

*Populations from the 2009 census website

**Appendix 4
POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVES FOR
DISASTER HOUSING IN MARION COUNTY**

The American Red Cross has shelter agreements with schools and churches to meet the emergency food and shelter needs for the general public immediately following a major emergency or disaster.

The following facilities could be considered for use in the event a disaster was so damaging that shelters would be required beyond American Red Cross capabilities:

- Oregon State Fairgrounds
- Armories in each city (requested through OEM/National Guard)
- Granges in eight cities in Marion County
- Fraternal organizations: American Legion, VFWs, Elks, Masonic Temples, Moose
- Private camps: Breitenbush (Detroit), Camp Cascade at Elkhorn (Detroit), Aldersgate at Turner
- Tent cities (Available through OEM/FEMA)
- Salem Area Board of Realtors