
Date: Oct. 8, 2020

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Richard Whitman, Director

Subject: Oct. 9, 2020, Special Meeting - Relating to Debris Removal Recovery from 2020 Oregon Wildfires

- Item A: Asbestos Temporary Variance
- Item B: Solid Waste Temporary Rules

Overview The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Debris Management Task Force strongly recommend that property owners whose residences have been damaged or destroyed by the 2020 wildfires work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state and local governments to remove household hazardous waste and fire debris from their properties. Eight Oregon counties have entered into partnerships with DEQ, FEMA and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess and clear household hazardous waste from fire-damaged properties at no cost to property owners. A similar program using government funds for debris removal is being finalized. These programs will provide significant assistance to households as they prepare properties for rebuilding.

The proposed actions brought to the commission for action are intended to expedite and facilitate debris removal work at residential properties where structures have been damaged or destroyed by the 2020 wildfires. To do this, DEQ is proposing an order for variances related to asbestos-containing materials, as seen in Attachment A, and also proposing temporary rules for specific solid waste authorizations, as seen in Attachment B.

The proposed order includes a set of variances (paragraph A) that would apply to all debris removal activities, and a second set of variances (paragraph B) that would apply only to those residential owners who decide to undertake debris removal work on their own (without employing contractors), and at their own expense.

The proposed temporary rules affect short-term authorizations to stockpile wildfire debris with letters of authorization issued by DEQ and without permit fees (which would apply to *all* 2020 wildfire debris removal activities, regardless of who is carrying out the work).

Item A: Asbestos Variances DEQ is requesting that the commission approve an order granting two sets of temporary variances from certain asbestos requirements for cleanup activity on properties burned by the 2020 wildfires. The purpose is to suspend certain asbestos rules where strict compliance would be unreasonable, burdensome or impractical due to the scope of damage caused by the wildfires and the special physical conditions present at properties burned by the wildfires (proposed order, paragraph A). A second set of variances would allow owners of exclusively residential properties who are doing their own debris removal work, to carry out that work without having to comply with certain requirements relating to use of licensed contractors and testing, subject to conditions designed to protect public health (proposed order, paragraph B).

More specifically, paragraph A in the proposed variance suspends the prohibition against open accumulation of asbestos, as well as two asbestos work practices (the requirement to use a negative pressure enclosure and the requirement that prohibits the use of mechanical equipment). All of these requirements are either impossible or impracticable to comply with in the context of large-scale wildfire debris cleanup. In addition, the paragraph A variance, suspends the requirement to submit an asbestos project notification and fees to DEQ, which will reduce delay and administrative burden for wildfire cleanup projects, and obviate the need for property owners to wait 10 days before they begin work. This variance would apply to all 2020 wildfire debris removal work, regardless of who is carrying out the activity.

The paragraph B variance would apply where property owners and their invitee volunteers choose to clean up wildfire debris themselves, despite the potential risk of exposure to asbestos and other hazards. The paragraph B variance suspends the requirement to hire a licensed asbestos abatement contractor and the some of the work practices that a contractor would be required to follow, subject to the conditions that the property owner must: 1) adequately wet the material being removed or handled, and 2) assume that the debris is asbestos-containing waste material and package, label, transport and dispose of the material according to the requirements in OAR 340-248-0280.

Together, the paragraph A variance and the paragraph B variance are intended to expedite the cleanup of wildfire debris from residences destroyed or damaged by the 2020 wildfires. While these cleanup activities will result in some risk to owners who elect to carry out work themselves, expediting the cleanup will, on balance, reduce the overall risk to public health in the wildfire recovery effort.

Item B: Proposed Temporary Rules Relating to Certain Solid Waste Requirements DEQ is requesting that the commission adopt the 2020 Wildfire Response, Solid Waste Letter Authorization temporary rules as proposed in Attachment B as part of Chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules, to be effective on filing with the Oregon Secretary of State. The proposed temporary rule would suspend, for a period of no more than 180 days, specific solid waste rules requiring the submittal of a land use compatibility statement (LUCS) and a fee for a Solid Waste Letter Authorization application. The proposed temporary rules also allow DEQ to issue a SWLA for up to one year, as applied to facilities within the state of Oregon that are storing or accepting disposal debris from properties that were burned by the 2020 wildfires.

Given the large volume of debris caused by the devastating 2020 wildfires, the suspension of these requirements is needed to allow waste staging areas to be expeditiously set up to store and manage the debris for proper disposal. The expeditious authorization of these staging areas will allow waste to be removed from locations where it poses a greater risk to human health and the environment.

Recommendation DEQ recommends that the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission:

1. Approve the proposed order, included as Attachment A of this report; and
2. Determine that a failure to act promptly would result in serious prejudice to the public interest or the interests of the parties concerned as provided under the Justification section of Attachment B, and adopt the 2020 Wildfire Response, Solid Waste Letter Authorization temporary rules as seen on page five of Attachment B as part of Chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules to be effective on filing with the Oregon Secretary of State.

Background The reasons and justifications for the proposed actions are included in their respective attachments. Director Whitman will present additional background at the commission special meeting.

Attachments

- A. Proposed Order on Asbestos Variance (Action Item A)
- B. Proposed Temporary Solid Waste Rules (Action Item B)

Supporting materials

1. Asbestos wildfire variance flowchart
2. Oregon Office of Emergency Management Daily Update, Oct. 2, 2020
3. Damaged Structures Summary (OEM data)
4. FEMA Map of Counties
5. FEMA Cleanup Process

Order Approving a Temporary Variance to Certain Asbestos Requirements for Wildfire Cleanup

BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

Granting temporary Variances from)
certain asbestos requirements) FINDINGS and
for cleanup activity on properties) ORDER
burned by the 2020 wildfires)

Findings

In August and September 2020, catastrophic wildfires in Oregon have destroyed or damaged many homes and other structures, leaving behind large quantities of debris. Since August, Oregon Governor Kate Brown has issued thirteen incident-specific Executive Orders invoking the Emergency Conflagration Act, ORS 476.510-476.610, to mobilize and coordinate state resources to address the threat to life, safety and property posed by those fires. In addition, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency in Executive Order 20-35, due to imminent threat of wildfire. In that order, issued on August 20, 2020, Governor Brown found that Oregon had already “experienced wildfires this season that resulted in evacuations, threatened critical infrastructure, and destroyed homes and other structures.” In a second statewide order, issued on September 9, 2020, Governor Brown invoked the Emergency Conflagration Act statewide in light of extreme fire danger due to hot, dry conditions and extremely high winds that resulted in multiple large fires burning simultaneously. According to the Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM), as of September 13, 2020, there were over 30 fires burning statewide, with the largest measuring more than 55 miles wide. As of October 2, 2020, approximately 1 million acres had burned in Oregon. The wildfires that are the subject of this variance are: Almeda Fire, Archie Creek Fire, Beachie Creek Fire, Brattain Fire, Echo Mountain Complex Fire, Holiday Farm Fire, Lionshead Fire, Mosier Creek Fire, North Cascade Complex Fire, Powerline Fire, Riverside Fire, Slater Fire, South Obenchain Fire, Two Four Two Fire, White River Fire (the “2020 wildfires”).

As a result of this already catastrophic wildfire season, OEM reported that as of October 2, 2020, 4,303 structures had been destroyed by the 2020 wildfires; this includes 2,900 residences and 1,403 other structures. The wildfire debris may contain asbestos and other hazardous contaminants. Most of that debris remains in the open and uncontained, where it may impact human health and the environment. In order to mitigate the effects of the wildfire debris, and to allow people to return to their properties to begin the process of rebuilding, the debris must be safely and expeditiously cleared, contained, and properly disposed.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is working with OEM, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and impacted counties to implement a government-funded cleanup effort, known by its FEMA designation as the “Public Assistance” program. The first part of this effort, known as “Step 1,” involves the removal of household hazardous waste or other hazardous substances (e.g. fuel and petroleum, car batteries, antifreeze, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, propane tanks, disinfectants, aerosols, paint, bleach, and ammunition). Due to the

significant health risks involved with handling this material, DEQ recommends that property owners participate in those cleanup programs by signing right of entry forms to allow federal contractors to remove household hazardous waste. Property owners may obtain right of entry forms from their counties, generally available on county websites and in some in-person locations. If property owners choose to remove, handle and dispose of household hazardous waste themselves, they must follow all applicable regulations. “Step 2” of the government-funded cleanup process is ash and debris removal. As with the Step 1 cleanup, property owners will be able to participate in Step 2 by signing a right of access document to authorize government contractors to enter their properties for this purpose.

But some homeowners are already returning to burned properties and initiating their own cleanup efforts ahead of the government sponsored Step 1 or Step 2 efforts. Other property owners may decide not to participate in government-funded cleanup assistance. DEQ does not recommend that property owners undertake wildfire ash and debris cleanup themselves but also understands that some property owners will choose to do so. The first variance (paragraph A of the Order) addresses requirements that the commission finds to be overly burdensome or impractical in the context of that ash and debris clean up. The paragraph A variance applies to all projects, including the case where a property owner hires a DEQ-licensed contractor to remove asbestos-containing material from their property. The second variance (paragraph B of the Order) suspends additional requirements where a property owner chooses to undertake the work themselves, with no paid labor. The paragraph B variance includes conditions to ensure that asbestos-containing material handled on and removed from burned properties does not pose threat to other members of the public, and that it is properly disposed.

DEQ regulates activity that involves the removal, salvage, handling or disposal of asbestos-containing material or asbestos-containing waste material through its OAR Chapter 340, Division 248 rules. There is no known safe level of exposure to asbestos fibers, and the purpose of these rules is to minimize the public health risk associated with exposure to those fibers. Because wildfire ash and debris may contain asbestos, DEQ has received numerous inquiries in recent weeks about how the asbestos requirements apply to the cleanup of properties and structures burned by the wildfires.

A. Findings regarding the variance from certain asbestos requirements for activity on structures and other property burned by the 2020 wildfires

As a result of the 2020 wildfires, many residential and commercial properties in Oregon are currently storing ash, debris, and the remnants of structures that may contain asbestos. Thus, the open accumulation of asbestos-containing material or asbestos-containing waste material—which is prohibited under Oregon’s asbestos rules according to OAR 340-248-0205(1)—is a condition that exists beyond the control of the property owners and the contractors who may be called upon by property owners to clean it up. In addition, certain asbestos abatement work practices, including OAR 340-248-0270(8)(e)(D) (the requirement to maintain a negative pressure enclosure), and OAR 340-248-0270(8)(g) (the prohibition against using mechanical equipment to remove asbestos-containing material outside of a negative pressure enclosure) are unreasonable, burdensome and impractical to comply with in the context of a wildfire debris cleanup. A negative pressure enclosure is an area sealed with thick plastic to prevent asbestos

fibers from escaping a regulated area during an asbestos abatement project. Such an enclosure is impractical to set up in the context of an asbestos abatement project where facilities have been extensively burned and only ash and debris or partial structures remain. Similarly, it is impractical to limit the use of mechanical equipment, which would hinder and delay the cleanup of asbestos-containing ash and debris.

Under normal circumstances, OAR 340-248-0260 requires property owners and contractors to submit a written notification to DEQ, along with a fee, at least 10 days prior to conducting a friable asbestos abatement project. Due to the special circumstances of wildfire debris cleanup—where time is of the essence to get a large volume of asbestos-containing waste material cleaned up in locations throughout the state—the commission finds that strict compliance with this requirement to be burdensome and impractical. Nevertheless, in order to better track larger projects involving demolition, DEQ is still requiring notifications (but not fees) for commercial facilities and residential facilities with more than four dwelling units.

Asbestos abatement project notifications will likely be required for all government-sponsored asbestos abatement projects, along with other federal requirements and up-front documentation needs. Thus, any work conducted by property owners or contractors under the paragraph A variance will not qualify for government assistance.

The variance from certain asbestos requirements for activity on structures and other property burned by the 2020 wildfires (paragraph A of the Order) suspends the above-described rules through October 1, 2021 to allow sufficient time for cleanup efforts of wildfire burned properties to be carried out.

B. Findings regarding the variance from certain additional asbestos requirements for residential property owners electing to clean up their own property burned by the 2020 wildfires

In addition to the rule suspensions described above, some property owners want to return to their residences and conduct ash and debris removal, and even some demolition activities, themselves. While DEQ understands the urgency that property owners feel, DEQ does not recommend this path. While waiting for a larger process to get set up can be frustrating, property owners will save money by waiting for state and federal programs that may cover a majority of the costs for disaster-related debris removal and demolition. In addition, property owners that do their own cleanup without proper training and protection put their own health (and the health of anyone who helps with the debris removal) at risk. Burned buildings are likely to contain asbestos, which is carcinogenic. The removal and handling of asbestos-containing debris, or the demolition of structures with asbestos-containing materials is an asbestos abatement project with the potential of releasing asbestos fibers into the air, and those fibers may be breathed in by anyone working on or nearby the project. There is no known safe level of exposure to asbestos fibers. Property owners allowing any volunteers to help with ash and debris cleanup are advised to inform their helpers of these risks, and may want to obtain a written acknowledgement of risk from those volunteers.

Despite the risks identified above, the commission has determined that is appropriate to authorize residential property owners to undertake ash and debris cleanup on their own properties. Many Oregonians have witnessed the generosity of friends, family and community organizations ready to assist people whose homes have burned. The commission does not want to prevent such activity. However, under the paragraph B variance, this activity may use only volunteer labor.

In the case where property owners and their volunteers choose to clean up wildfire debris on their own, despite the potential risk of exposure to asbestos and other hazards, the commission finds that strict compliance with certain requirements of OAR Chapter 340, Division 248 to be unreasonable, burdensome and inappropriate. Specifically, the requirements in ORS 468A.715(1), OAR 340-248-0110(1), OAR 340-248-0110(2) and OAR 340-248-0110(5) that prevent property owners from conducting their own asbestos abatement project are unreasonable and burdensome in the case of a property owner who wants to clean up their own property. The variance does not suspend OAR 340-248-0270(8)(f), requirements that apply to a facility under an order of the State of Oregon or local government agency, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. Property owners under such an order are not authorized by this variance to undertake asbestos abatement work, even on their own properties, due to the heightened risk to human life involved in such projects.

The above-described flexibility afforded to residential property owners is subject to three important conditions that are intended to help ensure that property owners choosing to conduct their own wildfire debris cleanup does not pose a risk of harm to other people not voluntarily assuming that risk. First, the property owner removing the ash and debris must do the work themselves or with volunteer labor and may not use any paid labor. Second, due to the likelihood that the ash and debris contains asbestos, the property owner conducting the work must use the best management practice of adequately wetting the debris as it is removed and handled on their property, and all the way through to disposal. Third, property owners conducting a cleanup project under the paragraph B variance must treat the material removed from the property as asbestos-containing and follow the transportation and disposal requirements of OAR 340-248-0280. These requirements are essential to protecting other members of the public from the risks of asbestos fibers. In addition, many landfills require specific documentation of the waste people drop off so they can handle it properly and comply applicable regulations. Without proper documentation, property owners will need to dispose of the material as asbestos-containing material, for which landfills usually charge a higher tipping fee.

The variance from certain additional asbestos requirements for residential property owners electing to clean up their own property burned by the 2020 wildfires (paragraph B of the Order) suspends the above-described statute and rules through October 1, 2021 to allow property owners sufficient time to clean up their residences and other structures, many of which have been burned to the ground.

For the reasons described above, strict compliance with certain requirements of ORS 468A.715 and OAR Chapter 340, Division 248 are inappropriate as applied to the classes of persons described in the Order below.

Order

On the basis of these findings, the commission grants the following variances under ORS 468A.745(1) and 468A.075, subject to the following requirements, limitations and conditions:

A. Variance from certain asbestos requirements for activity on structures and other property burned by the 2020 wildfires

(1) Class of persons eligible for the variance: Any property owner or operator conducting activity on structures and other property burned by the 2020 wildfires in the following counties: Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Wasco, and Washington.

(2) Rules suspended: The following rules are suspended from the date of issuance through October 1, 2021.

- (a) OAR 340-248-0260, Asbestos Abatement Notification requirements and fees, except that owners of the following types of properties that require demolition must still provide the notification required under this rule: commercial facilities and residential facilities with more than four dwelling units;
- (b) OAR 340-248-0205(1), that prohibits the open accumulation of friable asbestos material or asbestos-containing waste material;
- (c) OAR 340-248-0270(8)(e)(D), the requirement to maintain a negative pressure enclosure; and
- (d) OAR 340-248-0270(8)(g), the prohibition against using mechanical equipment to remove asbestos-containing material outside of a negative pressure enclosure.

B. Variance from certain additional asbestos requirements for residential property owners electing to clean up their own property burned by the 2020 wildfires

(1) Class of persons eligible for the variance:

- (a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b), any owner of an exclusively residential property burned by the 2020 wildfires, where the residential building on the property is four units or less, in the following counties: Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Wasco, and Washington.
- (b) Property owners not eligible for this variance include: (i) owners of a facility under State of Oregon or local government agency demolition order, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse; (ii) owners of a property with more than four dwelling units; and (iii) property owners that use a contractor, meaning a person who undertakes the work for compensation (wages, salaries, commissions, and other forms of remuneration paid to a person for personal services), to collect, clear and load wildfire debris for removal from the property.

(2) Statute and rules suspended: Subject to the conditions provided in paragraphs B(3) and (4), below, a variance from the following statute and rules is granted from the date of issuance through October 1, 2021.

- (a) ORS 468A.715(1), the requirement that an owner of a facility containing asbestos shall require only a licensed contractor to perform an asbestos abatement project;
- (b) OAR 340-248-0110(1), the requirement that a person performing an asbestos abatement project must be a certified supervisor or worker under OAR 340-248-0130;
- (c) OAR 340-248-0110(2), the requirement that an owner or operator of a facility may not allow a person to perform an asbestos abatement project in or on the facility unless the person is certified or licensed under the provision of OAR Chapter 340, Division 248 to perform an asbestos abatement project;
- (d) OAR 340-248-0110(5), the requirement to have a certified supervisor be present on each asbestos abatement project.
- (e) OAR 340-248-0270, asbestos work practices and procedures, except for OAR 340-248-0270(8)(f), requirements that apply to a facility under an order of the State of Oregon or local government agency, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse.

(3) The property owner conducting the ash and debris removal project must adequately wet, as defined in OAR 340-248-0010, the material being removed or handled, and ensure that the material remains wet until delivered to a disposal site permitted to accept such material, as provided under paragraph B(4) of this variance.

(4) The property owner must assume that all of the wildfire debris and any facility components removed from the property are asbestos-containing waste material and that material must be packaged, labeled, transported, and disposed according to OAR 340-248-0280.

C. Delegation to LRAPA to Grant Variances under ORS 468A.075(2) and 468A.135

Pursuant to ORS 468A.075(2) and 468A.135, the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) is authorized to grant variances from the asbestos requirements it administers within its jurisdiction, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency, Title 43, Asbestos Requirements, provided such variances are equivalent to the variances granted by the commission under paragraphs A and B of this order, such that the asbestos regulations that LRAPA administers remains no less strict than DEQ's asbestos regulations.

D. Delegation to the DEQ Director

The commission delegates authority to the Director (i) to modify the date parameters provided in paragraphs A(2) and B(2) of this order, if the Director determines, based on the factors in ORS 468A.075(1)(a) and (b), that this variance is no longer necessary or that the deadline in this variance should be extended; and (ii) to make other technical modifications to any such variance as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Director.

Dated: _____

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION

Its



Oregon Environmental Quality Commission Special Meeting Oct. 9, 2020

Action Item B, Temporary Rulemaking 2020 Wildfire Response, Solid Waste Letter Authorization Waivers and Exemptions

DEQ recommendation to the EQC

DEQ recommends that the Environmental Quality Commission:

- Determine that a failure to act promptly would result in serious prejudice to the public interest or the interests of the parties concerned as provided under the Justification section of this document, and
- Adopt the 2020 Wildfire Response, Solid Waste Letter Authorization temporary rules as proposed on page five of this document as part of Chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules to be effective on filing with the Oregon Secretary of State.

Proposed motion language for the commission:

I move the commission determine that a failure to act promptly would result in serious prejudice to the public interest for the reasons stated in the Justification section, and adopt the proposed temporary rule, as seen on page five of this document, as part of Chapter 340, Division 93 of the Oregon Administrative Rules, allowing for waivers and exemptions to existing Solid Waste Letter Authorization requirements.

Overview

In August and September 2020, catastrophic wildfires in Oregon have destroyed or damaged many homes and other structures, leaving behind large quantities of debris. Since August, Oregon Governor Kate Brown has issued thirteen incident-specific Executive Orders invoking the Emergency Conflagration Act, ORS 476.510-476.610, to mobilize and coordinate state resources to address the threat to life, safety and property posed by those fires. On Aug. 20, 2020, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency in Executive Order 20-35, due to imminent threat of wildfire, finding that Oregon had already “experienced wildfires this season that resulted in evacuations, threatened critical infrastructure, and destroyed homes and other structures.” In a second statewide order, issued Sept. 9, 2020, Governor Brown invoked the Emergency Conflagration Act statewide in light of extreme fire danger due to hot, dry conditions and extremely high winds that resulted in multiple large fires burning simultaneously.

As a result of this unprecedented wildfire season, Oregon’s Office of Emergency Management reported that as of Oct. 2, 2020, 4,303 structures had been destroyed by the 2020 wildfires; this includes 2,900 residences and 1,403 other structures. Most of that debris remains in the open and

uncontained, where it may impact human health and the environment. In order to mitigate the effects of the wildfire debris, and to allow people to return to their properties to begin the process of rebuilding, the debris must be safely and expeditiously cleared, contained, and properly disposed.

On Oct. 1, 2020, Governor Brown declared and ordered that the EQC rules listed below be suspended for the duration of the wildfires state of emergency declared by [Executive Order 20-35](#). This Executive Order remains in effect until Nov. 1, 2020, or until the threat is significantly relieved or the fire season ends, as determined by the Governor.

Solid Waste Letter Authorization Rules suspended by Governor Brown

OAR 340-093-0060(1)(g) and OAR 340-097-0120(2)(d), requiring, respectively, the submittal of a land use compatibility statement (LUCS) and fee with a Solid Waste Letter Authorization application, are suspended as applied to facilities within the State of Oregon that are storing or accepting for disposal debris from properties that were burned by the 2020 wildfires in counties approved to receive funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance Program.

This proposed temporary rule facilitates the swift, efficient, and environmentally protective response to the 2020 Wildfires by giving DEQ the ability to waive some Solid Waste Letter Authorization application requirements for proposed temporary staging areas of wildfire debris.

Debris cleanup efforts will extend well past the current Executive Order end date of Nov. 1, 2020. This proposed temporary rule extends the timeline and separates it from Governor Brown's Executive Order. Specifically, this proposed temporary rule allows DEQ to waive the land use verification requirement and the \$500 application fee for the next 180 days. In addition, this temporary rule allows DEQ to issue a Solid Waste Letter Authorization for wildfire debris for up to one year.

Statement of Need

Solid Waste Letter Authorization Waivers and Exemptions

What need is DEQ trying to address?

DEQ is trying to facilitate the expedient and safe removal of household hazardous waste, ash and other debris from areas impacted by the devastating Oregon wildfires. It is anticipated that there will be a need for temporary transfer stations, staging areas, and debris sorting areas as part of mitigation and recovery efforts.

How would the proposed rule address the need?

By waiving the land use verification requirement and the \$500 application fee, DEQ is streamlining the process to permit solid waste transfer or processing sites for hazardous

substance and debris removal. Granting the ability to issue a SWLA for one year eliminates the need to renew a SWLA if the debris staging area is needed for greater than six months. Current rules allow for six months' authorization with a one-time six-month renewal. It also eliminates the need for the \$500 renewal fee and the potential for a LUCS if the renewal were to occur after the temporary rules expire.

Justification

Solid Waste Letter Authorization Waivers and Exemptions

Consequences of not taking immediate action

If the commission does not take immediate action, the requirement for a LUCS, the application fee and the need to renew a SWLA could prevent, hinder or delay cleanup and recovery efforts from the wildfires. Fire debris can contain asbestos, heavy metals and other hazardous materials and should be removed from properties in an expeditious and safe manner. Establishing temporary debris staging areas could help prevent illegal disposal of debris.

Affected parties

This rule affects public and private entities establishing temporary debris staging and transfer areas. EPA has currently identified two staging areas for the accumulation and processing of household hazardous waste collected from impacted communities (Step 1 efforts). These staging areas are an example of sites needing a Solid Waste Letter of Authorization. As efforts progress toward a Step 2 larger scale ash and debris removal, it is anticipated that additional staging areas will be established by private contractors, county and/or federal partners.

How the temporary rule would avoid or mitigate consequences

Adopting this temporary rule allows for the streamlined establishment of temporary wildfire debris staging, sorting and transfer sites. Nothing in this rule diminishes DEQ's ability to include environmentally protective standards for the approved SWLAs.

Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents

Land Quality Division

Chapter 340 action: Adopt

OAR 340-093-0900


Statutory authority

ORS 183.335; 459.215, 459.045

Statutes implemented

ORS 183.335; 459.215, 459.045

Documents relied on for rulemaking

Document title	Document location
Governor Brown EO 20-35	Executive Order 20-35
Governor Brown Temporary Wildfire Rule Suspension	https://www.oregon.gov/gov/Pages/OAR-temporary-suspensions.aspx
Managing and Permitting Disaster Debris	 ManagPermitDisaste rDebris.pdf

Housing Costs

As ORS 183.534 requires, DEQ evaluated whether the proposed rules would have an effect on the development cost of a 6,000-square-foot parcel and construction of a 1,200-square-foot detached, single-family dwelling on that parcel. DEQ determined the proposed rules would have no effect on the development costs because these rules do not apply to developers or any materials related to housing construction.

Proposed rule text:

OAR 340-093-0900

Wildfire Response Waivers and Exemptions – Temporary

- (1) “2020 Wildfires” means Alameda Fire, Archie Creek Fire, Beachie Creek Fire, Brattain Fire, Echo Mountain Complex Fire, Holiday Farm Fire, Lionshead Fire, Mosier Creek Fire, North Cascade Complex Fire, Powerline Fire, Riverside Fire, Slater Fire, South Obenchain Fire, Two Four Two Fire, and White River Fire.
- (2) DEQ may deem an application for a Solid Waste Letter Authorization complete without written verification required by OAR 340-093-0060(1)(g) at a proposed facility that will store or accept for disposal debris from properties that were burned by the 2020 Wildfires.
- (3) DEQ may waive the application processing fee set out in OAR 340-097-0120(2)(d), for a Solid Waste Letter Authorization application for a proposed facility that will store or accept for disposal debris from properties that were burned by the 2020 Wildfires.
- (4) DEQ may issue letter authorizations for a period not to exceed one year for proposed facilities that will store or accept for disposal debris from properties that were burned by the 2020 Wildfires.



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

Asbestos and fire debris cleanup

DEQ DOES NOT RECOMMEND PERFORMING CLEANUP OF ASH AND DEBRIS ON YOUR OWN

Was your property burned by the 2020 wildfires?

(Alameda Fire, Archie Creek Fire, Beachie Creek Fire, Brattain Fire, Echo Mountain Complex Fire, Holiday Farm Fire, Lionshead Fire, Mosier Creek Fire, North Cascade Complex Fire, Powerline Fire, Riverside Fire, Slater Fire, South Obenchain Fire, Two Four Two Fire, White River Fire)

No

STOP.

This information does not apply to debris cleanup or asbestos removal on your property. You must comply with all of [DEQ's asbestos rules](#).

Yes

Do you want to be eligible for FEMA Public Assistance to cleanup your property?

Federal and state contractors will clean up ash and debris at no charge to the property owner. Trained professionals will remove asbestos-containing materials.

No

If you choose to conduct cleanup yourself, it will be at your own cost and you need to follow asbestos regulations.

DEQ does not recommend this option.

Yes

You will need to complete a right of entry form.

Find information on your [county's website](#) or call 682-800-5737 to complete the form.

DEQ recommends this option.

Option 1 – Recommended: Hire a DEQ licensed asbestos abatement contractor

If you opt out of federal assistance, DEQ recommends this route. This is the only option for commercial properties and the safest option for all property owners.

Variance Summary

- Notifications suspended, except for demolition projects at commercial sites or residential buildings with more than four units
- Fees suspended for all projects
- Open accumulation allowed
- No negative pressure enclosure required
- Use of mechanical equipment allowed

Option 2 – If you choose to clean up your own residential property (rather than hiring a contractor)

ASBESTOS IS A KNOWN CARCINOGEN AND THERE IS NO SAFE LEVEL OF EXPOSURE.

You may be putting yourself and others who assist you at risk.

DEQ recommends that you notify any volunteers of the risks associated with handling asbestos containing material.

Variance Summary

- You may not use any paid labor.
- You must adequately wet the material.
- You are still subject to all packaging, transport and disposal requirements.
- Does not apply if property has more than four residential dwelling units.



OREGON OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

October 2, 2020

Wildfire Response & Recovery Update

The Oregon Office of Emergency Management, in coordination with the Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon State Fire Marshal, Oregon State Police and other state and federal partners, will distribute this daily update, collating verified information on the wildfire response.

SITUATION SUMMARY

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Transportation and Oregon Office of Emergency Management are moving forward with the important task of removing hazardous waste and debris from properties impacted by the wildfires. Property owners must sign a "Right of Entry" access agreement to allow state and local partners to remove hazardous waste from private property. This hazardous waste removal is funded by federal and state government and provided free of charge to property owners in Jackson, Marion, Lincoln, Douglas, Klamath, Clackamas, Linn, and Lane counties. For more information about this program in your area visit <https://wildfire.oregon.gov/cleanup>.

HUMAN IMPACTS

Confirmed fatalities: **9**

Source: Oregon State Medical Examiner

Missing persons: **3**

Source: Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS)

Sheltered persons: **2,159**

Congregate: 141 | Non-Congregate: 2,018

Source: American Red Cross

Individual Assistance Registrants: **6,835**

Assistance Approved: \$14.5 million

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

DAILY STATS

Acres burned (approx.): **1 million**

Source: Oregon Department of Forestry

Residences destroyed: **2,900**

- Single Family: 1,069
- Multi-Family: 197
- Manufactured Homes: 1,634

Source: OEM Planning Section

Other structures destroyed: **1,403**

Source: Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN)

NEED TO KNOW

Critical Need Assistance Still Available

The deadline for Critical Needs Assistance (CNA) from FEMA has been extended for Lane, Lincoln, and Jackson counties.

Immediate or critical needs include life-saving and life-sustaining items such as: water, food, first aid, prescriptions, infant formula, diapers, consumable medical supplies, durable medical equipment, personal hygiene items and fuel for transportation.

Residences impacted by the fires in Lane, Lincoln and Jackson Counties are encouraged to reach out to FEMA and apply for Individual Assistance (IA) by visiting www.DisasterAssistance.gov or call 1-800-621-3362



Step-by-step videos for IA are available in **English** and **Spanish** to walk you through the application process.



www.DisasterAssistance.gov



1-800-621-3362

1-800-462-7585 TTY

Individual assistance is available to people impacted by fires in Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion counties.

Public assistance is available in Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Coos, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington and Yamhill counties for publicly owned infrastructure impacted by the wildfires.

NUMBER OF MISSING PEOPLE DECREASES

The number of people thought to be missing as a result of the 2020 Oregon wildfires decreased from nine to three earlier this week. The missing person number has fluctuated throughout this event as the situation evolves. Repaired communications have been integral, and people are locating loved ones as cell phones and landlines come back online.

We are thankful for our federal, state, and local partners who continue to work tirelessly to connect missing persons with their loved ones.



Kathie Tapia gets assistance from American Red Cross volunteers, Rick Eilers (left) and Sivisay Rajsavong (right) as she returns home after staying at an American Red Cross shelter. Photo by Darrell Fuller/ American Red Cross.

2020 Oregon Wildfire

Debris management for homeowners
Household hazardous waste
and ash & debris removal

Information at
wildfire.oregon.gov/cleanup



INFORMATION RESOURCES

[Active fire dashboard](#)

[Oregon Wildfire News](#)

[Sign up for Individual Assistance](#)

[Emergency management websites by county](#)

[Oregon Insurance Commissioner](#)

NOTE: There will be no update on Saturday or Sunday. Going forward, this publication will be released Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Check wildfire.oregon.gov or visit or [Twitter](#) or [Facebook](#) pages for additional updates.

wildfire.oregon.gov

Media inquiries
fire.info@state.or.us
503-378-7872

Damaged Structure Summary

September 29, 2020

For Official Use Only

Updated: 29-Sep

12 Active Fires (3 Inactive)

Total Acres Burned	1,017,013	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	#REF!
1 Lionshead			
	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	263
Marion, Linn, Jefferson, Wasco		Private Residences Damaged	57
Acres Burned	204,355	(+935) Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	1
Percent Contained: 15% 34% (+19)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	3
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	14
Other damaged/destroyed 2/2		Commercial Structures Damaged	8
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	346
2 Beachie Creek			
	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	486
Marion, Clackamas, Linn		Private Residences Damaged	60
Acres Burned	192,848	(+43) Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 58% (+12%)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	36
Other minor Damaged/Destroyed: 95/801		Commercial Structures Damaged	5
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	587
3 Holiday Farm			
	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	406
Lane, Linn		Private Residences Damaged	11
Acres Burned	173,094	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	25
Percent Contained: 60% (+33%)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	14
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	24
Other damaged/destroyed: 37/313		Commercial Structures Damaged	3
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	483
4 Riverside			
	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	56 (-1)
Clackamas		Private Residences Damaged	10
Acres Burned	138,029	(+2) Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 37% (+6%)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0 (-3)
other damaged/destroyed 8/83 (0/-100)		Commercial Structures Damaged	1
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	67
5 Archie Creek			
	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	109 (-2)
Douglas		Private Residences Damaged	0
Acres Burned	131,542	(-56) Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 72% (+28%)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
Other Damaged/Destroyed: 5/2		Commercial Structures Damaged	2
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	111

Supporting materials 3: Damaged structures summary

Oct. 9, 2020, EQC special meeting

Page 2 of 10

6 Brattain Lake	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	1
Acres Burned	50,951	Private Residences Damaged	0
Percent Contained: 98% (+11%)		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	1
7 S. Obenchain Jackson	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	33
Acres Burned	32,671	Private Residences Damaged	0
Percent Contained: 96% (+16%)		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
Other damaged/destroyed 0/56		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	33
8 Two Four Two Klamath	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	8
Acres Burned	14,473	Private Residences Damaged	17
Percent Contained: 97% (+2)		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	1
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	1
Other damaged/destroyed 14/39		Commercial Structures Damaged	1
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	28
9 Thielsen Douglas	Last 209 update 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	0
Acres Burned	9,971	Private Residences Damaged	0
Percent Contained: 69% (+46%)		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0
10 Echo Mtn Complex Lincoln	Last 209 update 9/20	Private Residences Destroyed	293
Acres Burned	2,552	Private Residences Damaged	22
Percent Contained: 100%		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Last reported 209 on 9/20 states 90%, unsure where 100% comes from		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	315
11 Slater Josephine	Last 209 update: UNK	Private Residences Destroyed	0
Acres Burned	43,234	Private Residences Damaged	0
Percent Contained: 10%		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
no data yet - California		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0

Supporting materials 3: Damaged structures summary

Oct. 9, 2020, EQC special meeting

Page 3 of 10

12 Clackamas County Fires	Last 209 update: 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	7 (+1)
Clackamas		Private Residences Damaged	3
Acres Burned	2,584	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 98% (+20%)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
Wilhoit, Unger, Dowty Creek, Graves Creek Fires		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
Other damaged/destroyed: 4/31		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	10
13 White River (Inactive)	Last 209 update: 9/28	Private Residences Destroyed	0
Wasco		Private Residences Damaged	0
Acres Burned	17,383	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 87% (+2%)		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
Other damaged/destroyed: 0/1		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0
14 Alameda (Inactive)	Last 209 update: 9/14	Private Residences Destroyed	2357
Jackson		Private Residences Damaged	57
Acres Burned	3,200	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 100%		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	100
		Commercial Structures Damaged	25
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	2539 Last 209 on 9/14 indicates 700 total
15 Powerline (Inactive)	Last 209 update: UNK	Private Residences Destroyed	0
Washington		Private Residences Damaged	0
Acres Burned	126	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0
Percent Contained: 100%		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0

Counties

1 Jackson (Almeda, S. Obenchain)				
	Almeda	Private Residences Destroyed	2357	
		Private Residences Damaged	57	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	100	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	25	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	2539	Almeda and S. Obenchains fires are located only in Jackson county, therefore, the numbers here are equal to the total reported numbers for those fires.
	S. Obenchain	Private Residences Destroyed	33	
		Private Residences Damaged	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	33	
		Total County Structures Destroyed/Damaged	2572	

Counties (cont'd)

2 Marion (Beachie Creek, Lionshead)	Beachie Creek	Private Residences Destroyed	364	<p>It appears that 75% of the Beachie Creek fire is located within Marion County. Therefore, these numbers are 75% of the total Beachie Creek numbers</p>
		Private Residences Damaged	45	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	27	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	4	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~440	
	Lionshead	Private Residences Destroyed	158	
		Private Residences Damaged	34	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	1	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	2	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	8	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	5	
Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~207			
Total County Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~647			
3 Lincoln County (Echo Mtn. Complex)	Private Residences Destroyed	293	<p>Echo Mtn. Complex fire is entirely within Lincoln county. Therefore these numbers are the same as the total numbers of Echo Mtn. Complex Fire</p>	
	Private Residences Damaged	22		
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0		
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0		
	Commercial Structures Destroyed	0		
	Commercial Structures Damaged	0		
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	315		

Counties (cont'd)

4 Douglas County					
(Archie Creek and Thielsen)	Archie Creek	Private Residences Destroyed	109		
		Private Residences Damaged	0		
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0		
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0		
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0		
		Commercial Structures Damaged	2		
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	111		Archie Creek fire is entirely within Douglas County. Therefore these numbers are the same as total numbers of the Archie Creek fire
	Thielsen	Private Residences Destroyed	0		
		Private Residences Damaged	0		
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0		
Multiple Family Residences Damaged		0			
Commercial Structures Destroyed		0			
Commercial Structures Damaged		0			
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0		Thielsen Creek fire is entirely within Douglas County. Therefore these numbers are the same as total numbers of the Thielsen fire	
	Total County Structures Destroyed/Damaged	111			
5 Klamath County (Two Four Two)					
	Private Residences Destroyed	8			
	Private Residences Damaged	17			
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0			
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged	1			
	Commercial Structures Destroyed	1			
	Commercial Structures Damaged	1			
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	28		Two Four Two fire is entirely within Klamath County. Therefore these numbers are the same as total numbers of the Two Four Two fire	

Counties (cont'd)

6 Clackamas County					
(Riverside, N. Cascades, Beachie Creek)					
Riverside	Private Residences Destroyed		56		
	Private Residences Damaged		10		
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed		0		
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged		0		
	Commercial Structures Destroyed		0		
	Commercial Structures Damaged		1		
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged		67	All of Riverside Fire is within Clackamas county, therefore these numbers match the overall statistics of Riverside fire	
	N. Cascade	Private Residences Destroyed		7	
		Private Residences Damaged		3	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed		0	
Multiple Family Residences Damaged			0		
Commercial Structures Destroyed			0		
Commercial Structures Damaged			0		
Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged		10	All of the N. Cascade fire (clackamas county fires) is located within Clackamas county. Therefore these numbers match the Clackamas County Fire numbers.		
Beachie Creek	Private Residences Destroyed		97		
	Private Residences Damaged		12		
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed		0		
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged		0		
	Commercial Structures Destroyed		7		
	Commercial Structures Damaged		1		
Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged		~117	It appears that 20% of the Beachie Creek Fire is located within Clackamas County. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 20% of the total Beachie Creek numbers.		
Total County Structures Destroyed/Damaged			~194		

Counties (cont'd)

7 Linn County				
(Holiday Farm, Beachie Creek, Lionshead)				
	Holiday Farm	Private Residences Destroyed	20	
		Private Residences Damaged	1	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	1	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	1	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~23	It appears that 5% of the Holiday Farm fire is within Linn County. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 5% of the total numbers of the Holiday Farm.
	Beachie Creek	Private Residences Destroyed	23	
		Private Residences Damaged	30	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	2	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~55	It appears that 5% of Beachie Creek Fire is within Linn County. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 5% of the total numbers of the Beachie Creek Fire.
	Lionshead	Private Residences Destroyed	8	
		Private Residences Damaged	2	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~10	It appears that 3% of the Lionshead fire is within Linn County. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 3% of the total numbers of the Lionshead fire.
		Total County Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~88	

Counties (cont'd)

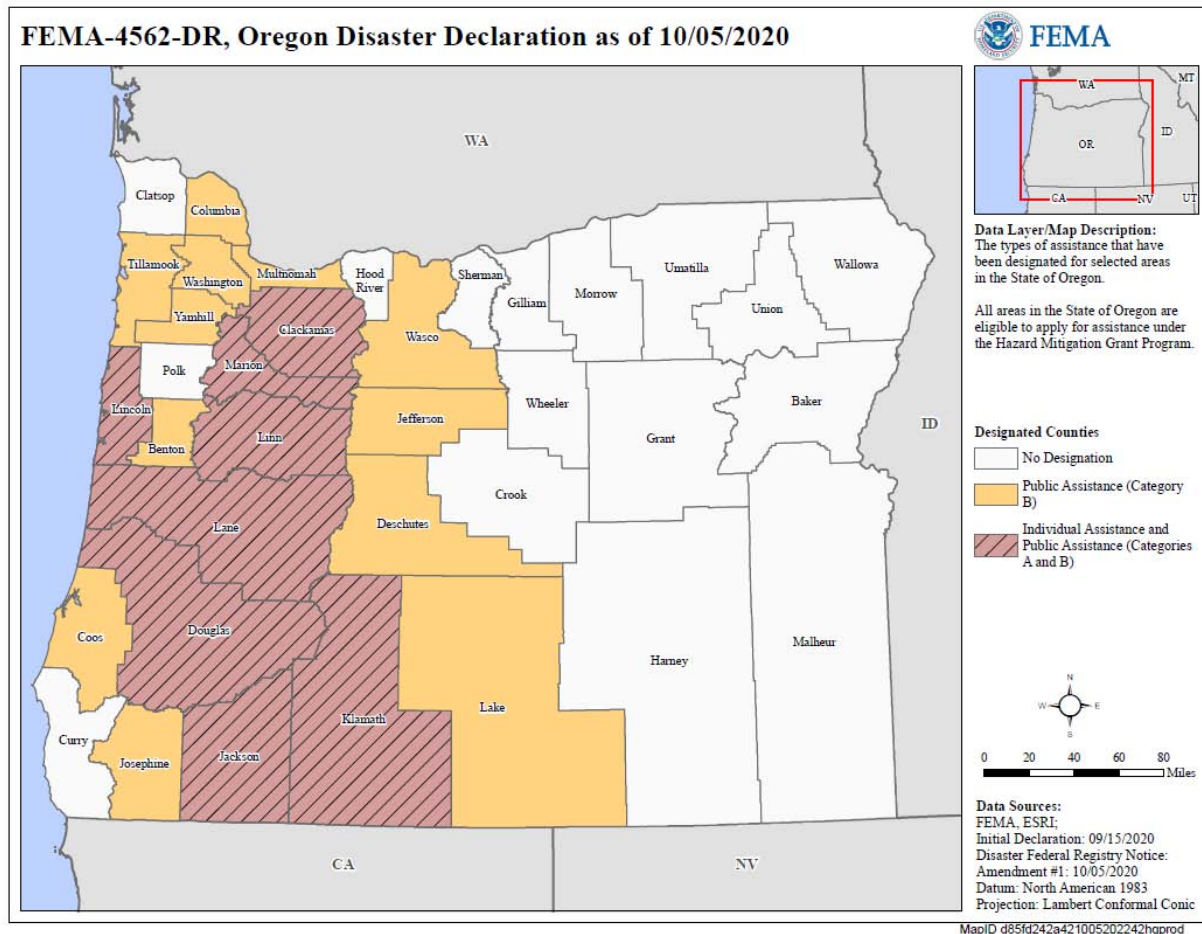
8 Lane (Holiday Farm)	Private Residences Destroyed	385	It appears that 95% of the Holiday Farm fire is located within Lane county. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 95% of the total numbers of the Holiday Farm fire
	Private Residences Damaged	10	
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	24	
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged	13	
	Commercial Structures Destroyed	23	
	Commercial Structures Damaged	3	
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	458	
9 Jefferson County (Lionshead)	Private Residences Destroyed	66	It appears that 25% of the Lionshead fire is located within Jefferson county. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 25% of the total numbers of the Lionshead fire
	Private Residences Damaged	14	
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged	1	
	Commercial Structures Destroyed	4	
	Commercial Structures Damaged	2	
Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	~87		
10 Josephine County (Slater)	Private Residences Destroyed	0	These numbers are unknown due to no ICS 209 for Slater fire
	Private Residences Damaged	0	
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
	Commercial Structures Destroyed	0	
	Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0		
11 Lake (Brattain)	Private Residences Destroyed	1	The Brattain fire is located within Lake County. Therefore these numbers match the Brattain fire statistics.
	Private Residences Damaged	0	
	Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
	Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
	Commercial Structures Destroyed	0	
	Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	1		

Counties (cont'd)

12 Wasco (White River and Lionshead)	Lionshead	Private Residences Destroyed	32	It appears that 12% of the Lionshead fire is within Wasco County. Therefore, these numbers are calculated by taking 12% of the total numbers of the Lionshead fire
		Private Residences Damaged	7	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	2	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	1	
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	42		
White River	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0		
13 Washington (Powerline)	Any damaged structures?	Private Residences Destroyed	0	These numbers are unknown since no 209 is provided
		Private Residences Damaged	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	0	
		Multiple Family Residences Damaged	0	
		Commercial Structures Destroyed	0	
		Commercial Structures Damaged	0	
		Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	0	

Summary by category	Private Residences Destroyed	4019 (-3)
	Private Residences Damaged	237
	Total Multiple Family Residences Destroyed	26
	Total Multiple Family Residences Damaged	18
	Total Commercial Structures Destroyed	175 (-3)
	Total Commercial Structures Damaged	45
	Total Structures Destroyed/Damaged	4,520
<p>**All data was collected from the daily 209 forms provided by each Fire Incident Management Team and based on individual fires, not county lines. Changes are anticipated as additional data becomes available. In areas where fires covered multiple counties, GIS is working on getting more accurate county numbers. Destroyed vs. Major Damage categories determined by field inspectors and reviewed by local sheriffs prior to submission to counties.</p>		

FEMA map of counties eligible for public and individual assistance



This map ([link here](#)) identifies the counties in Oregon that are eligible for public assistance or for individual and public assistance.

- [FEMA's Public Assistance Program](#) provides assistance to state, local, and tribal governments. It allows for communities to quickly respond and recover from major disasters or emergencies. The program provides Federal grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and restoration of disaster-damaged facilities.
- [FEMA's Individual Assistance Program](#) provides resources for state, local, and tribal governments who assist disaster survivors with post-disaster recovery.

The following counties are eligible for individual assistance through FEMA:

Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion

The following counties are eligible for public assistance through FEMA:

Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Coos, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill

FEMA's 2-step process for wildfire debris removal

Step 1: Household hazardous waste removal

- No cost to property owners
- This step includes both residential and commercial properties
- Specialized crews will ID and remove hazardous substances for safe disposal
- This will be provided in Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion counties
- Hazardous waste includes asbestos materials and household hazardous substances
- Property owners must sign an access agreement by October 16, 2020 to allow cleanup crews onto their property

Step 2: Ash and debris removal

- This can only begin after Step 1 has been completed
- Debris removal options are being formed with assistance from state, county, and federal partners

Reasons to wait for this process:

- You can save money – removal of hazardous waste can be expensive
- Reimbursement and eligibility – only certain materials are approved for removal and reimbursement and require specific documentation procedures
- Threat to your health – asbestos is a known carcinogen and there is no known safe level of exposure
- Difficult to dispose – landfills require specific documentation that may include lab results to comply with regulations

Homeowners who choose to perform their own cleanup will forgo federal assistance:

- The cleanup will be at their own cost
- DEQ and EPA strongly urge individual property owners not to remove hazardous materials and debris themselves due to potential risks to health and safety

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