STATE OF OREGON

Natural Hazards MITIGATION PLAN

Public Review Draft

March 6, 2025

VOLUME I: STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

EFFECTIVE MONTH DATE, 2025

THROUGH MONTH DATE, 2030

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose

The dramatic increase in the costs associated with natural disasters over recent decades fostered interest in identifying and implementing effective means of reducing vulnerability. On February 26, 2002, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Part 201, which required all states and local governments to develop natural hazards mitigation plans to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation grant programs, and in the case of the states, to be eligible for certain categories of disaster assistance.

Disasters occur as a predictable interaction among three broad systems: natural systems (e.g., watersheds and tectonic plates), the built environment (e.g., cities and roads), and social systems (community organization infrastructure that includes demographics, business climate, service provision, etc.). What is not predictable is exactly when natural hazards will occur or the extent to which they will affect communities within the state. However, with careful planning and collaboration it is possible to minimize the losses that can result from natural hazards.

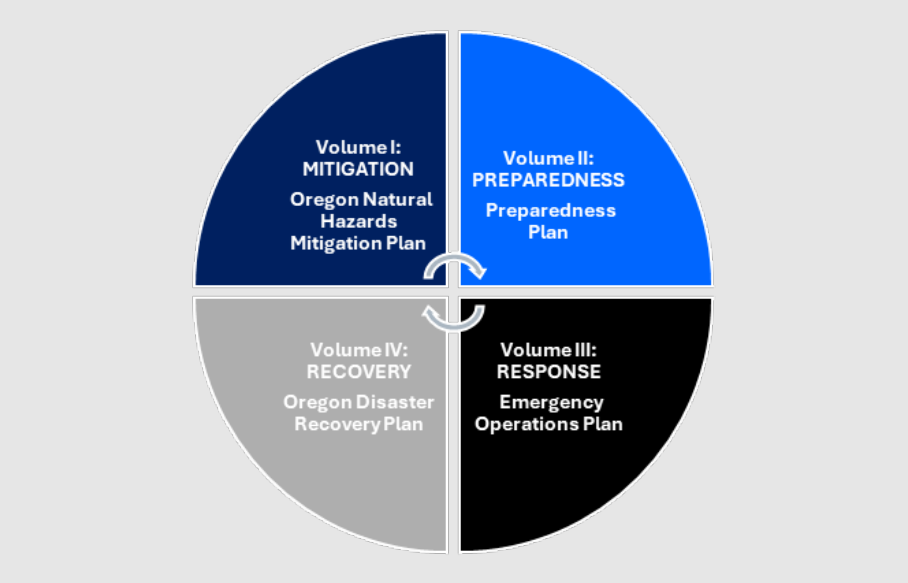
Hazard mitigation is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 44 CFR 201.2 as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards." Hazard mitigation is the responsibility of individuals, private businesses and industries, state and local governments, and the federal government. Engaging in mitigation actions provides the state, counties, cities, businesses, and citizens with a number of benefits: fewer injuries and deaths; less damage to buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure; diminished interruption in essential services; reduced economic hardship; minimized environmental harm; and quicker, lower-cost recovery.

The Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP, Plan) provides information to guide mitigation actions throughout the state. It contains the most complete and up-to-date description of Oregon's natural hazards and their probability, the state's vulnerabilities, its mitigation strategies and implementation resources. Oregon's counties and cities can rely upon this information when preparing local natural hazards mitigation plans. Similarly, local NHMPs provide the state with a deeper understanding of local and regional mitigation goals and issues, advancing alignment of mitigation goals and strategies statewide. Oregon's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan meets FEMA eligibility requirements for hazard mitigation and disaster assistance funding, benefitting the state and local communities alike.

The Oregon NHMP has a five-year life cycle. It must be reviewed, updated, and re-approved by FEMA every five years to maintain state and local eligibility for certain federal natural hazards mitigation funding sources.

The Oregon NHMP comprises Volume I of the *State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan,* administered by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (ODEM, OEM). Figure 1-1 illustrates this organizational relationship.

Figure 1.1. The Oregon NHMP in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Source: Modified from the Oregon Department of Emergency Management.



1.1.1 Oregon's Natural Hazards

The State of Oregon is subject to 12 natural hazards. Table 1-1 lists each hazard and describes in general terms where the hazard is located.

Table 1.1-1. Oregon Hazards Overview

Hazards	Generalized Locations
1 Coastal Hazards	Oregon coast
2 High Hazard Potential Dams	Statewide
3 Droughts	Generally east of the Cascades, with localized risks statewide
4 Earthquakes	Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquakes primarily in western Oregon. other active earthquake faults localized statewide.
5 Extreme Heat	Statewide
6 Floods	Localized risks statewide
7 Landslides	Localized risks statewide

Hazards	Generalized Locations
8 Tsunamis	Oregon coast*
9 Volcanoes	Central Oregon, Cascade Range and southeast Oregon, High Lava Plains
10 Wildfires	Primarily southwest, central and northeast Oregon, with localized risks statewide
11 Windstorms	Localized risks statewide
12 Winter Storms	Localized risks statewide

*Maps and GIS files showing potential tsunami inundation for five levels of local Cascadia scenarios and two maximum-considered distant tsunami scenarios are available as DOGAMI Open-File Report O-13-19 (Priest, et al., 2013).

Source: Oregon NHMP lead state agencies for each hazard

Table 1.1-2 shows the state agencies in Oregon responsible for the 12 natural hazards addressed in this plan.

Table 1.1-2 Oregon NHMP Hazard Agencies

Hazard	Agencies
Coastal Hazards	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development Department of State Lands
Dam Failure	Oregon Water Resources Department Dam Safety Program Department of Land Conservation and Development
Droughts	Oregon Water Resources Department Oregon Health Authority Oregon Climate Change Research Institute
Earthquakes	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Oregon Department of Emergency Management
Extreme Heat	Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division Oregon Health Authority – Health, Security, Preparedness, and Response Division Oregon Climate Change Research Institute
Floods	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development Department of State Lands
Landslides	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development
Tsunamis	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development
Volcanoes	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Oregon Department of Emergency Management
Wildfires	Oregon Department of Forestry

	Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal Department of Land Conservation and Development
Windstorms	Oregon Department of Energy Oregon Climate Change Resource Institute
Winter Storms	Oregon Public Utilities Commission Oregon Climate Change Research Institute

Source: DLCD

The United States began formally tracking natural disasters in 1955. Since that time, Oregon has received 40 Presidential major disaster declarations, 4 emergency declarations, and 73 fire management assistance declarations. **Table 1.1-3** lists each of the major disaster declarations, the hazard to which it is attributed, and the impacted counties. Since 1955, approximately one-third of Oregon's counties have been impacted by 10 or more federally declared disasters. Of the 40 major disasters to impact Oregon, the majority have resulted from storm events. Notably, flooding impacts from those events are reported in over two-thirds of the major disaster declarations.

The federal disaster declarations document that storm events, floods, and wildfires have been the primary chronic hazards with major disaster impacts in Oregon over the last 70 years.

Table 1.1-3 Presidential Major Disaster Declarations Since 1955

Disaster	Incident Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
DR-4768	Jan. 10, 2024 - Jan. 22, 2024	Oregon Severe Winter Storms, Straight-line Winds, Landslides, and Mudslides		x		x			x									x						x	x	
DR-4733	Jun. 11-12, 2023	Burns Paiute Tribe Severe Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides			x																					
DR-4599	Feb. 11-15, 2021	Oregon Severe Winter Storm		x		x										x										x

Incident Disaster	Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
DR-4562	Sep. 7, 2020 - Nov. 3, 2020	Oregon Wildfires and Straight-line Winds		x		x		x	x			x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DR-4499	Jan. 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Oregon Covid-19 Pandemic		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DR-4519	Feb. 5-9, 2020	severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides																								
DR-4452	Apr. 6-21, 2019	severe storms, flooding, landslides,									x		x		x											x

Incident Disaster	Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
		and mudslides																								
DR-4432	Feb. 23-26, 2019	severe winter storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides							x		x		x							x				x		
DR-4328	Jan. 7-10, 2017	severe winter storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides						x				x						x			x					
DR-4296	Dec. 14-17, 2016	severe winter storm and flooding																			x			x		
DR-4258	Dec. 6-23, 2015	severe winter storms, straight-line				x	x	x	x		x		x											x	x	x

Incident Disaster	Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
		winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides																								
DR-4169	Feb. 6–14, 2014	severe winter storm		x																				x	x	x
DR-4055	Jan. 17–21, 2013	severe winter storm / flooding / landslides / mudslides		x				x	x		x		x					x						x	x	x
DR-1964	Mar. 11, 2011	tsunami							x		x														x	
DR-1956	Jan. 13–21, 2011	winter storms / flooding / mudslides/				x	x			x			x												x	

Incident Disaster	Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
		landslides / debris flows																								
DR-1824	Dec. 13, 2007–Jan. 26, 2008	winter storms / flooding				x	x	x																		
DR-1733	Dec. 1–17, 2007	storms / flooding / landslides / mudslides																								
DR-1683	Dec. 14–15, 2006	winter storms / flooding		x			x	x																	x	
DR-1672	Nov. 5–8, 2006	storms / flooding / landslides / mudslides					x											x							x	

Disaster	Incident Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
DR-1632	Dec. 18, 2005–Jan. 21, 2006	storms / flooding / landslides / mudslides		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x					x	x	x				x	x
DR-1510	Dec. 26, 2003–Jan. 14, 2004	winter storms	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x	x
DR-1405	Feb. 7-8, 2002	winter storm							x		x		x											x		x
DR-1221	May 28–June 3, 1998	flooding								x																

Incident Disaster	Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
DR-1160	Dec. 25, 1996–Jan. 6, 1997	winter storm / flooding							x				x						x		x	x	x	x		
DR-1107	Dec. 10–12, 1995	storms / high winds		x			x	x					x											x	x	x
DR-1099	Feb. 4–21, 1996	storms / flooding		x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x				x		x	x			x	x	x
DR-1061	July 8–9, 1995	flash flooding																								
DR-1036	May 1–Oct. 31, 1994	El Niño effects					x	x	x		x		x											x	x	
DR-1004	Sep. 20, 1993	earthquakes																				x				

Disaster	Incident Period	Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn	
DR-985	Mar. 25, 1993	earthquake				x																					
DR-853	Jan. 6-9, 1990	storms / flooding					x																				
DR-413	Jan. 25, 1974	storms / flooding / snow melt		x		x		x	x		x		x	x				x	x		x			x	x		
DR-319	Jan. 21, 1972	storms / flooding				x	x		x				x											x	x	x	
DR-301	Feb. 13, 1971	storms / flooding					x																				
DR-184	Dec. 24, 1964	heavy rains / flooding	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total number of disasters by county / IR* post 1964			2	13	2	14	15	14	15	6	11	6	17	6	4	1	3	9	6	7	9	5	5	17	18	14	3

Incident Disaster Period		Disaster Type	Baker	Benton	Burns Paiute IR*	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Grand Ronde IR*	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn
DR-144	Feb. 25, 1963	flooding	No individual county impact data available																							
DR-136	Oct. 16, 1962	storms																								
DR-69	Mar. 1, 1957	flooding																								
DR-60	July 20, 1956	storm / flooding																								
DR-49	Dec. 29, 1955	flooding																								

*IR = Indian Reservation

Source: Oregon Office of Emergency Management (2013), FEMA (2025)

Local Risk Assessment and State Risk Assessment Comparison Table

COLOR KEY ON RIGHT OF TABLE

County	Coastal Erosion		Tsunami		Dam Failure		Drought		Earthquake		Extreme Heat		Flood		Landslide		Volcano		Wildfire		Windstorm		Winter Storm	
	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State

Baker	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	H	M	-	H	M	M	L	M	L	-	H	H	M	H	M	H
Benton	-	-	-	-	L	Y	M	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	M	L	L	-	H	L	H	M	H	M
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	Y	L	L	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M
Clatsop	M	L	H	M	-	Y	H	L	H	H	-	L	H	M	L	H	L	-	L	L	H	H	H	H
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	H	M	-	L	H	M	-	M	M	-	M	L	-	H	-	H
Coos	L	M	H	M	-	Y	M	M	H	H	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	M	M	H	H	H	H
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	H	H	M	-	M	H	M	L	M	H	-	M	M	-	M	-	M
Curry	M	H	H	M	-	Y	M	M	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	L	-	H	H	H	H	H	—
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	Y	L	M	H	L	-	M	L	L	L	L	H	M	H	M	H	L	H	H
Douglas	L	M	M	H	-	Y	M	M	H	H	M	H	M	H	M	M	-	M	H	M	M	M	H	M
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	M	M	*	H	M	H	H	H	L	-	H	H	M	L	H	H
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	M	H	-	H	H	H	L	H	H	-	H	H	L	H	H	H
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	L	H		H	-	H		M		-		H	-	L	-	M
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	Y	M	M	M	M	-	M	L	L	M	M	L	H	H	M	L	H	H	H

KEY

Different risk rating, used higher rating
No specific designation, included in broader rating
EQ was for CSZ and Crustal, used the higher rating of the two
Different Risk Assessment method, same results (L-M-H)
County risk was split into North and South county

Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	Y	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	M	H	M	M	H	M	H
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	L	M	-	H	M	H	L	M	L	H	H	H	M	—	H	H
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	-	H	H	M	H	H	H
Klamath	-	-	-	-	M	Y	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	-	M	M
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	L	H	H	-	H	H	H	M	H	H
Lane	-	M	M	L	-	Y	L	M	H	M	*	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	H	M	H	M	H	H
Lincoln	L	M	H	M	-	Y	M	M	H	H	-	M	M	H	H	H	L	-	M	M	H	H	M	—
Linn	-	-	-	-	L	Y	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	H
Malheur	-	-	-	-		Y	H	H	L	H	*	H	M	H	L	M	L	-	M	H	-	M	H	M
Marion	-	-	-	-	H	Y	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	H	L	-	H	-	H
Morrow - North	-	-	-	-	-	Y	M	M	H	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	H	-	L	M	M	M	H	H
Morrow - South	-		-		-		M		H		M		M		M		L		H		M		M	
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	L	H	L	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	Y	M	L	H	M	M	L	M	M	L	L	L	-	M	L	H	H	H	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	L	M	H	H	L	H	M	H	M	-	H	H	H	M	H	-
Tillamook	M	M	H	L	-	-	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	-	-	H	L	H	H	H	H

Umatilla	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	H	M	-	H	H	M	M	L	H	-	H	M	-	H	-	H
Union	-	-	-	-	L	Y	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	-	-	M	M	M	H	H	H
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	M	Y	H	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	M	H	-	-	H	H	M	M	M	M
Wasco	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	L	H	H	H	H	H	-	H	-	H
Washington	-	-	-	-	M	Y	H	L	H	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	M	-	M	L	M	H	H	H
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	Y	H	H	H	M	-	M	H	M	H	H	H	-	H	H	M	M	H	H
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	Y	M	L	H	H	-	M	H	M	L	M	L	-	L	L	M	M	H	H

This comparison indicates similarities and differences between local and state vulnerability rankings. For some counties, local and state assessments agree on the level of vulnerability to a hazard. In other instances, local and state rankings are not in sync. For example, in several instances a county did not score itself for a hazard (indicating it is not at risk to that hazard), or scored itself "L" (as having low vulnerability) to a hazard, while the state ranked that county as having "H" (high) vulnerability to that hazard. DLCD used GIS software to break the risk assessment preference scores into three categories to create a 3-tiered state ranking (Low, Medium, High) in order to have consistency with local assessments. However, it is important to note this manipulation is exclusive to this analysis.

It would be instructive to compare the results of the 2025 risk assessment with local risk assessments and the National Risk Index. The results of such a comparison could lead to more accurate assessments both by local planners and illuminate areas that could most benefit from mitigation investment. All three perspectives – local practitioners, state hazard experts, and objective data – are necessary for reaching the best assessment of vulnerability. However, they can complement one another and lead to more robust mitigation.

Some hazards and counties have nuanced reporting. For example, dam failure is reported as simply the presence of a high hazard potential dam within the county, and similarly symbolized with an "Y" to indicate the presence of a federally or state regulated high hazard potential dam, and dash to indicate no presence of a state or federally regulated high hazard potential dam. Additionally, Morrow county splits its county into two geographic regions, north and south, and assesses hazards based on those regions. We report those evaluations and a single county evaluation for the statewide assessment.

While this perspective may be skewed by the last hazard event suffered, it also contextualizes the assessment with a depth of knowledge and experience with the community that is valuable to the assessment. Local practitioners with such understanding can identify errors in data, assumptions, or interpretation that may be made by outside experts. They know the places that the population cares about protecting, for example iconic establishments or heritage sites. The local perspective is also helpful on the human side of vulnerability assessment. People know their neighbors and the organizations in the community that serve those in need. They are invaluable in identifying the potential and actual human costs of hazard events. While the state may provide data and analysis, the local risk assessors can use that data and analysis to derive a deeper understanding of the vulnerabilities of their community, use that knowledge to improve the local risk assessment, and then to more effectively mitigate. Local risk assessments therefore can add depth and granularity to the state risk assessment.

As the state strives to incorporate local risk assessments into the state risk assessment (Section X.X), this deeper local understanding of local vulnerability and risk, based in part on state data and analysis and in part on local knowledge and experience, will help the state focus its limited resources in communities that need them most and in the ways those communities need them most. This partnership or linkage between state and local mitigation planning promises to be beneficial to both local and state government and most importantly, to the citizens of Oregon.

1.2 Approach

The 2025 Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan meets the requirements of 44 CFR 201.4, Standard State Mitigation Plans.

Oregon set several goals for the 2025 Oregon NHMP Update:

- To employ a sophisticated, scientifically-sound risk assessment method.
- The results of the risk assessment should provide the information necessary to drive strategic investments in natural hazards mitigation.
- Priority mitigation actions should be those that:
    - Respond to the risk assessment results through the mitigation goals.
    - Meet FEMA requirements.
    - The state has or can quickly obtain the capability to accomplish.
    - The state can accomplish within the five-year life of the Plan.
    - Are as specific as possible.
    - Are measurable, if possible.
    - Will not result in inequities, to the extent foreseeable.
- Reduce the NHMP's size to enhance user experience.

The 2025 Oregon Natural Hazards Risk Assessment (ONHRA) produced results at the census tract level for the entire state for nine of the 12 hazards addressed in this plan:

- Coastal Hazards
- Droughts
- Earthquakes
- Extreme Heat
- Floods
- Landslides
- Tsunamis
- Volcanic Hazards
- Wildfires

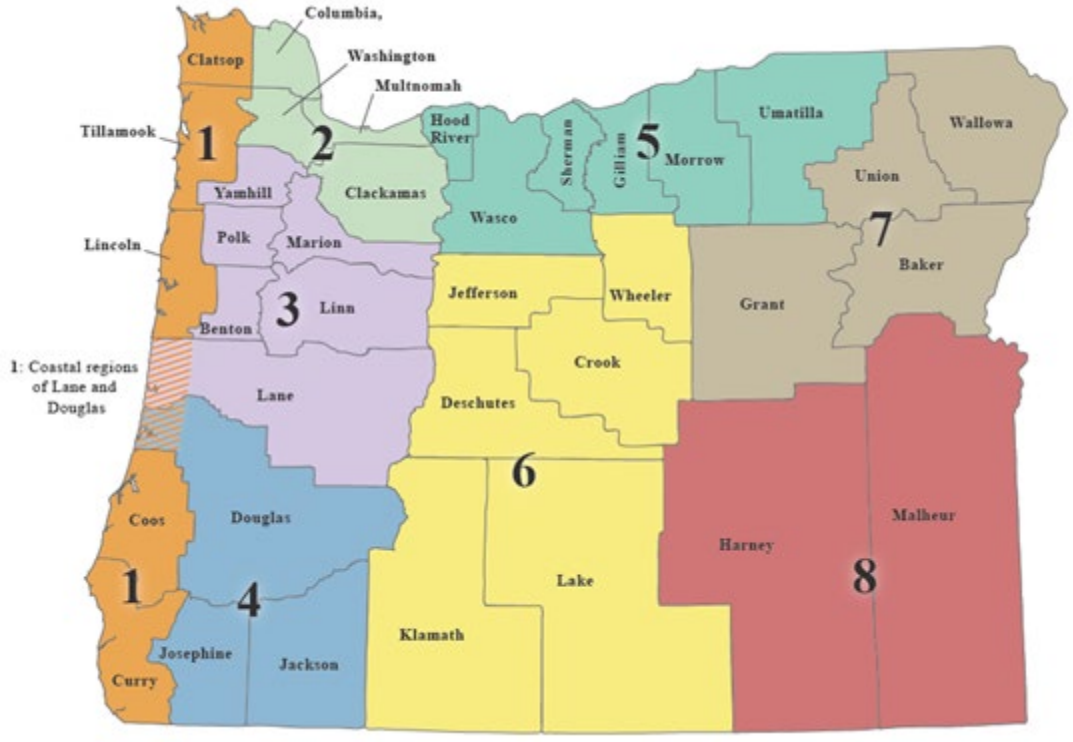
Data for Windstorms and Winter Storms is available in a form that is incompatible with this method. Standard dam risk assessment method also does not lend itself to this method. While dam failure is generally not considered a natural hazard, FEMA requires that state NHMPs include a section on "high hazard potential dams (HHPDs)," to maintain eligibility for certain FEMA dam mitigation grants. Thus, the Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan includes a section on dam failure, and the Risk Assessmenet focuses on the nine hazards listed above.

Recognizing that this Plan has a five-year life, the state is focusing on the areas the risk assessment methods identified as most vulnerable or most at risk. This method takes social as well as physical vulnerability into account. State mitigation goals and actions will focus on reducing the risk in the areas identified.

1.2.1 Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Regions

Because Oregon is a large state with diverse geophysical regions that experience natural hazards differently, the state uses eight natural hazards mitigation planning regions to address their characteristics, hazards, and mitigation, referring to them by number.

Figure 1.2-1 Oregon NHMP Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Regions



1.3 Plan Structure

The 2025 Oregon NHMP contains nine chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Oregon Profile
3. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
4. State Capability Assessment
5. Mitigation Strategy
6. Local Planning Coordination and Capability Building
7. Planning Process
8. Acronyms, Abbreviations, Glossary, and References
9. Appendices

Chapter 2: Oregon Profile provides a general overview of the state's physical and human geography, built environment, and economy.

Chapter 3: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment introduces and characterizes Oregon's natural hazards and discusses how vulnerability and risk were assessed. It presents the results of the assessments, highlighting the areas most vulnerable and at risk from natural hazard events.

Chapter 4: State Capability Assessment summarizes and evaluates Oregon's ability to implement natural hazards mitigation through its legal and regulatory framework, policies, programs, and funding sources. Building codes, FEMA's National Flood Insurance and Risk Mapping, Analysis, and Planning Programs receive special attention.

Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy establishes Oregon's natural hazards mitigation goals based on the information provided through the risk assessment. It describes mitigation actions to advance achievement of those goals over time through the capabilities identified in Chapter 4.

Chapter 6: Local Planning Coordination and Capability Building contains a general description and evaluation of local government capabilities to accomplish natural hazards mitigation. It also describes how the state supports local governments in developing, updating, and submitting their natural hazards mitigation plans (NHMPs) to FEMA for approval, and sharing mitigation data and priorities. In addition, Chapter 6 contains criteria for prioritizing jurisdictions to receive mitigation grants.

Chapter 7: Planning Process details the 2025 Plan Update process, highlighting coordination with other state agencies and integration with other state planning efforts. It describes the process of evaluating the 2020 Oregon NHMP, and frames processes for tracking implementation progress, monitoring, evaluating, and updating the 2025 Plan.

Chapter 8: Glossary of terms used in the Plan, acronym, abbreviations, and a list of references cited throughout the Plan.

Chapter 9: Appendix with documents or links to documents referenced throughout the Plan