

Chapter 6 Local Capabilities and Planning Coordination

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6.1 Overview

A capability assessment identifies the resources and available processes used to carry out mitigation actions. The policies and programs used to mitigate hazards are meant to build on a community's existing capabilities. It is the state's responsibility to coordinate all state and local mitigation activities. This support makes sure that communities are aware of data, resources, and state priorities for mitigation that should be included in local plans.

Oregon has a robust display of agencies and legislation directed towards hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness and response. The state works diligently to provide multiple resources to each county, municipality, and tribe. However, given the vast range of risks and needs in communities along with the overall sheer size of the state, delivering these services and resources in an equitable way can often be a challenge.

There is no one consistent way to categorize and assess a local jurisdiction's ability to implement mitigation actions. Cities, counties, and tribes all possess distinct assets and limitations in operations, and it is

important for the State of Oregon to approach each jurisdiction's abilities uniquely. As a Home Rule state, jurisdictions are empowered to regulate their own laws, codes, and policy choices.

Much of the state resources that involve hazard mitigation capabilities are part of the [Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team](#) (IHMT), a group of 23 agencies that meet quarterly to understand losses arising from natural hazards and coordinate recommended strategies to mitigate loss of life, property, and natural resources.

State agencies can not only provide technical assistance and capacity coordination but should also provide a template for local jurisdictions to self-assess where their assets and capabilities lie in addressing hazard mitigation. Coordinating with the appropriate state agencies will help increase the capacity of local capabilities.

6.2 Local Capabilities

Table # below displays the different capabilities local jurisdictions can self-identify and leverage in pursuing successful mitigation actions. The table is by no means exhaustive but rather is meant for local jurisdictions to locate where their strengths and opportunities are in guiding and developing capacity. Capabilities can be evaluated through an examination of broad categories, including existing authorities, policies, programs, funding, and resources. Those in bold under Mechanisms have been proven to be most effective capabilities.

Capabilities	Description	Mechanisms
Plans & Policies	Plans and policies provide communities with clear directions on the subject planned for. They can be used to determine goals and influence decisions on mitigation actions as the jurisdictional areas and its public's feedback has already been thoroughly assessed through the plan. Integrating hazard planning into local planning documents is the best way to achieve mitigation goals. Local governments can utilize their broad regulatory authority to advance hazard mitigation actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Comprehensive Plans • Capital Improvement Programs • Emergency Operations Plan • Climate Change Adaptation Plans • Streambank Buffer Protection Plan • Transportation Plan • Water and Sewer Master Plans • NHMPs • Burn Permits
Codes & Ordinances	Codes and ordinances can direct development in the appropriate locations away from high-hazard areas and ensure the built environment is resilient to impacts from natural hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Codes • Zoning Codes • Subdivision Regulations • Goal 7 Regulations • NFIP & Community Rating System • Stormwater Management • Erosion Control

Capabilities	Description	Mechanisms
Administration	Staffing in smaller jurisdictions can often be a challenging limitation, as can the volume of work in more populated jurisdictions. This is especially true if it involves enforcement of codes and ordinances. A robust administrative capacity can provide better planning, funding, & resource allocation. These resources can be leverage for mitigation implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code Enforcement • Engineering • FTE Emergency Manager • Planning Commission • Staffing
Technical	The capacity to seek outside funding sources, coordination with multiple state agencies, and assess the feasibility of a mitigation action is often an overlooked facet to local capabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Building Officer • Construction Project Management • Grant Administrator • Grant Writer
Financial	Financial capabilities include funding sources that do not need to be repaid and can be used to implement mitigation planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Improvement Programs • Taxes • Non-FEMA funding programs • Utility Fees • Impact Fees • Zoning and Land Use Fees
Educational	Local educational and outreach campaigns can close the gap in mitigation efforts for local communities' awareness for hazard planning, thus increasing local capabilities through grassroots efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StormReady Certification • Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach • Firewise Communities • Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) • Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) • Be 2 Weeks Ready Program • Great ShakeOut
Groups & Associations	Another grassroots developing capability, local groups and associations can help spread the word on plans and projects, as well as identify local community champions to undertake some mitigation actions on the ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Associations • Conservation Groups • Chamber of Commerce • Business Associations • Watershed Councils
Social Organizations	Community- or affinity-based structures that allow people cross cultural interaction and third places (public places where people can gather and socialize) can act as some of the most resilient infrastructure in hazard situations, especially in rural and tribal communities where social capital in paramount.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Profits • Faith-Based Groups • Community Centers • Assisted Living

6.2.1 Effectiveness

Mitigation actions can and should be structured around the capability of a jurisdiction, the risks assessed to the jurisdiction, and the capacity to implement those capabilities.

6.2.1.1 Plans & Policies

Natural hazard mitigation planning is required by Goal 7, where local governments shall adopt comprehensive plans to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards. However, Goal 7 lacks regulatory authorization to implement mitigation actions. Many towns will integrate NHMPs, Community Wildfire Protections Plans, Climate Adaption Plans, and Capital Improvement Plans into their Comprehensive Plans. DLCD, OEM, and ODF encourage communities to build coordinating plans for stronger implementation regarding mitigation actions.

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions of a community and provide guidance to implement measures such as land use plans and development regulations. It presents a vision for the future, with long-range goals and objectives for all activities that affect the local government. Oregon's 19 statewide goals are achieved through local comprehensive planning. Implementing measures can then be used to guide development to less hazardous areas. Additionally, opportunities for redevelopment projects can be identified to improve hazard mitigation by adjusting current land uses and requiring current building codes and standards for rehabilitation of existing structures.

Many communities are directly or indirectly addressing hazard mitigation through their capital improvement plans. Such plans are generally maintained on a five to six-year basis. Capital Improvement Plans distribute the expense of major capital construction projects over time. Long-range infrastructure improvement projects are implemented annually through a jurisdiction's standard budget process. In many cases, bonds are used to finance projects. In recent years, state and federal grants have been used to offset the costs of local infrastructure improvements.

The purpose of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to specifically protect people, property, and the environment during an emergency situation. It defines roles and responsibilities of how agencies should operate and communicate, operationalizing emergency responses and resources.

6.2.1.2 NFIP & the Community Rating System

Participating communities must adopt NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria through local regulation. They must also adopt the latest effective FIRM. These are important planning and regulatory capabilities because they support risk-aware development decisions in and around the floodplain. Local floodplain programs are built upon statewide requirements for land use planning and implementation of building codes. Local governments implement flood damage prevention ordinances through floodplain development permits, and the state building codes via local building permits.

Local floodplain programs are built upon statewide requirements for land use planning and implementation of building codes. Local governments implement flood damage prevention ordinances through floodplain

development permits, and the state building codes via local building permits. Many local governments in Oregon adopt higher regulatory standards into their flood damage prevention ordinances.

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) goes beyond minimum requirements in floodplain management. The CRS effectively addresses the flood hazard by discounting flood insurance premium rates. CRS participating communities (a) reduce flood damage to insurable property, (b) strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP, and (c) encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

In Oregon, 260 cities, counties, and tribes participate in the NFIP, including eight of the nine federally recognized tribes. Of those, 23 jurisdictions go beyond the minimum with the CRS.

Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Benton	Adair Village	Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Malheur	Adrian		X	
Benton	Albany	Albany NHMP	X	5
Linn	Albany	Albany NHMP	X	5
Yamhill	Amity	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clatsop	Arch Cape Domestic Water Supply District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Clatsop	Arch Cape Sanitary District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Gilliam	Arlington	Gilliam County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Jackson	Ashland	Jackson County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP	X	9
Clatsop	Astoria	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Umatilla	Athena		X	
Marion	Aumsville	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Marion	Aurora	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Baker	Baker City	Baker County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Baker	Baker County	Baker County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	Bandon	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Washington	Banks		X	
Clackamas	Barlow		X	
Coos	Bay Area Hospital	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Tillamook	Bay City	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	
Washington	Beaverton	Beaverton NHMP	X	10
Washington	Beaverton	Washington County NHMP		

Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Deschutes	Bend	Deschutes County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Benton	Benton County	Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	7
Lane	Blachly-Lane Electric Cooperative	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Morrow	Boardman	Morrow County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Klamath	Bonanza		X	
Curry	Brookings	Curry County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Harney	Burns	Harney County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Brownsville		X	
Jackson	Butte Falls	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Canby	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clatsop	Cannon Beach	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Clatsop	Cannon Beach Rural Fire Protection District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Grant	Canyon		X	
Douglas	Canyonville	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Yamhill	Carlton	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Hood River	Cascade Locks	Hood River County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Josephine	Cave Junction	Josephine County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Central Lincoln PUD	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Jackson	Central Point	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	6
Klamath	Chiloquin		X	
Clackamas	Clackamas County	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Clackamas	Clackamas Fire District #1	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Clackamas	Clackamas River Water	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Columbia	Clatskanie	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clatsop	Clatsop Community College	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Clatsop	Clatsop County	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Clean Water Services	Washington County NHMP		

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Lane	Coburg	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Colton Water District	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Columbia	Columbia City	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	Columbia Corridor Drainage Districts Joint Contracting Authority	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Columbia	Columbia County	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Gilliam	Condon	Gilliam County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Consumers Power Inc.	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Coos	Coos Bay	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	Coos County	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	Coquille	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Cornelius	Washington County NHMP	X	
Benton	Corvallis	Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	5
Lane	Cottage Grove	City of Cottage Grove NHMP	X	6
Lane	Creswell	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Crook	Crook County	Crook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Jefferson	Culver	Jefferson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Curry	Curry County	Curry County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Polk	Dallas	Polk County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Damascus		X	
Yamhill	Dayton	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Grant	Dayville		X	
Lincoln	Depoe Bay	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Deschutes	Deschutes County	Deschutes County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Marion	Detroit	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Douglas	Douglas County	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Douglas	Drain	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wasco	Dufur		X	
Yamhill	Dundee		X	
Lane	Dunes City	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Durham		X	
Jackson	Eagle Point	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Umatilla	Echo	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Union	Elgin		X	
Douglas	Elkton	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Emerald People's Utility District	Emerald People's Utility District HMP		
Lane	Emerald People's Utility District	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wallowa	Enterprise	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wallowa	Enterprise School District 21	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Clackamas	Estacada	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Eugene	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	7
Lane	Eugene Water & Electric Board	Eugene-Springfield City		
Multnomah	Fairview	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clatsop	Falcon Cove Beach Domestic Water Supply District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Polk	Falls City	Polk County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Florence	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Forest Grove	Washington County NHMP	X	
Wheeler	Fossil	Wheeler County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Tillamook	Garibaldi	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	
Washington	Gaston		X	
Marion	Gates		X	
Clatsop	Gearhart	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Marion	Gervais	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Gilliam	Gilliam County	Gilliam County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Gladstone	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Douglas	Glendale	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Curry	Gold Beach	Curry County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Jackson	Gold Hill	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Grant	Grant County	Grant County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Grant	Grant Education Service District	Grant County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Grant	Grant Soil and Water Conservation District	Grant County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Josephine	Grants Pass	Josephine County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	8
Sherman	Grass Valley	Sherman County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	Gresham	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Baker	Haines		X	
Baker	Halfway	Baker County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Halsey	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Happy Valley	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Curry	Harbor Water PUD	Harbor Water People's Utility District NHMP		
Harney	Harney County	Harney County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Harrisburg	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	Haynes Drainage District	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Umatilla	Helix	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Morrow	Heppner	Morrow County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	9
Umatilla	Hermiston	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Hillsboro	Washington County NHMP	X	
Harney	Hines	Harney County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Hood River	Hood River	Hood River County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Hood River	Hood River County	Hood River County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Benton	Hoskins Kings Valley Rural Fire Protection District	Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Marion	Hubbard	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Baker	Huntington		X	
Linn	Idanha	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Polk	Independence	Polk County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Morrow	Ione	Morrow County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Morrow	Irrigon	Morrow County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Union	Island City			
Jackson	Jackson County	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	7
Jackson	Jackson County Fire District #3	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Jackson	Jackson County Fire District #5	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Jackson	Jacksonville	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Marion	Jefferson	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Jefferson	Jefferson County	Jefferson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Grant	John Day	Grant County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Malheur	Jordan Valley		X	
Wallowa	Joseph	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Josephine	Josephine County	Josephine County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wallowa	Joseph School District 6	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Lane	Junction City		X	
Marion	Keizer	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Marion	Keizer Fire District	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan		
Washington	King City		X	
Klamath	Klamath County	Klamath County	X	
Klamath	Klamath Falls	Klamath County	X	
Clatsop	Knappa-Svensen-Burnside Rural Fire Protection District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Union	La Grande	City of La Grande NHMP	X	
Yamhill	Lafayette		X	
Jefferson	Lake Chinook Fire and Rescue	Jefferson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Lake	Lake County	Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Lake Oswego	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Multnomah	Lake Oswego	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Lake Oswego	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	Lakeside	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lake	Lakeview	Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Lane County	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	6
Deschutes	La Pine	Deschutes County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Lebanon	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clatsop	Lewis & Clark Rural Fire Protection District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Morrow	Lexington	Morrow County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Lincoln City	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Lincoln County	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Linn-Benton Community College	Linn-Benton Community College NHMP		
Linn	Linn County	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Grant	Long Creek		X	
Gilliam	Lonerock	Gilliam County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan		
Wallowa	Lostine	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Lowell	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Lyons	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Jefferson	Madras	Jefferson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Malheur	Malheur County	Malheur County MJ NHMP	X	
Tillamook	Manzanita	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	
Lane	Mapleton Water District	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Marion	Marion County	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	10
Wasco	Maupin		X	
Yamhill	McMinnville	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Jackson	Medford	Medford City NHMP	X	5
Jackson	Medford Water Commission	Jackson County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP		
Klamath	Merrill			

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Jefferson	Metolius	Jefferson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Linn	Mill City	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Linn	Millersburg		X	
Umatilla	Milton-Freewater	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Milwaukie	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	Milwaukie	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Columbia	Mist Birkenfeld Rural Fire Protection District	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wheeler	Mitchell	Wheeler County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Molalla	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Polk	Monmouth	Polk County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Benton	Monroe	Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Grant	Monument		X	
Sherman	Moro city	Sherman County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Morrow	Morrow County	Morrow County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wasco	Mosier		X	
Marion	Mount Angel city	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Marion	Mt. Angel Fire District	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan		
Grant	Mount Vernon		X	
Multnomah	Multnomah County	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	Multnomah County Drainage District	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Douglas	Myrtle Creek	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Coos	Myrtle Point	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Tillamook	Nehalem Bay Fire and Rescue	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP Update		
Tillamook	Nehalem	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	7
Tillamook	Nestucca Valley School District 101J	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP Update		

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Yamhill	Nestucca Valley School District 101J	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP Update		
Yamhill	Newberg	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Newport	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	North Bend	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	North Plains	Washington County NHMP	X	
Union	North Powder		X	
Malheur	Nyssa	Malheur County MJ NHMP	X	
Douglas	Oakland	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Oak Lodge Water Services	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Lane	Oakridge	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Malheur	Ontario	Malheur County MJ NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Oregon City	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	6
Benton	Oregon State University	Oregon State University NHMP		
Union	Other (Eastern Oregon University)	Eastern Oregon University		
Klamath	Other (Oregon Tech)	Oregon Tech		
Polk	Other (Western Oregon University)	Western Oregon University		
Lake	Paisley	Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	PEN 1 Drainage District	Multnomah County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP		
Multnomah	PEN 2 Drainage District	Multnomah County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP		
Umatilla	Pendleton	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Benton	Philomath	Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Jackson	Phoenix	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Umatilla	Pilot Rock		X	
Polk	Polk County	Polk County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	9
Clackamas	Portland	City of Portland 2021 NHMP	X	5
Multnomah	Portland	City of Portland 2021 NHMP	X	5
Washington	Portland	City of Portland 2021 NHMP	X	5
Clatsop	Port of Astoria	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Coos	Port of Bandon	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Curry	Port of Brookings Harbor	Port of Brookings Harbor NHMP		

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Curry	Port of Brookings Harbor	Port of Brookings Harbor NHMP		
Hood River	Port of Cascade Locks	Hood River County MJ Plan		
Hood River	Port of Cascade Locks	Hood River County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Coos	Port of Coos Bay	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Tillamook	Port of Garibaldi	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update		
Curry	Port of Gold Beach	Curry County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP		
Hood River	Port of Hood River	Hood River County MJ Plan		
Hood River	Port of Hood River	Hood River County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Multnomah	Port of Portland	Multnomah County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP		
Curry	Port of Port Orford	Curry County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP		
Lane	Port of Siuslaw	Port of Siuslaw NHMP		
Tillamook	Port of Tillamook Bay	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update		
Curry	Port Orford	Curry County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Coos	Powers	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Grant	Prairie City		X	
Columbia	Prescott	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Crook	Prineville	Crook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Rainbow Water District	Eugene-Springfield City		
Columbia	Rainier	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Deschutes	Redmond	Deschutes County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Douglas	Reedsport	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Douglas	Riddle	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Tillamook	Rockaway Beach	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	10
Josephine	Rogue Community College	Rogue Community College NHMP		
Jackson	Rogue River	Jackson County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Douglas	Roseburg	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	7
Sherman	Rufus	Sherman County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Marion	Salem	City of Salem NHMP	X	3
Polk	Salem	City of Salem NHMP	X	3
Clackamas	Sandy	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	Sandy Drainage Investment Company	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Columbia	Scappoose	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	9
Columbia	Scappoose Drainage Improvement District	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Linn	Scio	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Marion	Scotts Mills	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Lincoln	Seal Rock Water District	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Lincoln	Seal Rock Water District	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Clatsop	Seaside	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clatsop	Seaside School District 10	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Jackson	Shady Cove		X	
Jackson	Shady Cove	Jackson County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Yamhill	Sheridan	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	8
Sherman	Sherman County	Sherman County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Sherwood	Washington County NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Siletz	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Marion	Silverton		X	
Deschutes	Sisters	Deschutes County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Sodaville	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Coos	Southern Coos Hospital	Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wheeler	Spray	Wheeler County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Springfield	Eugene-Springfield City	X	
Lane	Springfield Utility Board	Eugene-Springfield City		
Marion	St. Paul		X	

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Umatilla	Stanfield	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	10
Marion	Stayton	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Columbia	St. Helens	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Columbia	St. Helens School District 502	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Marion	Sublimity	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan		
Union	Summerville		X	
Baker	Sumpter		X	
Clatsop	Sunset Empire Transportation District	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Douglas	Sutherlin	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Linn	Sweet Home	City of Sweet Home NHMP	X	
Jackson	Talent	Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	8
Linn	Tangent	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wasco	The Dalles	Wasco County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Tigard	Washington County NHMP	X	
Tillamook	Tillamook	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	9
Tillamook	Tillamook County	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	10
Tillamook	Tillamook People's Utility District	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update		
Lincoln	Toledo	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Multnomah	Troutdale	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	9
Washington	Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District	Washington County NHMP		
Washington	Tualatin	Washington County NHMP	X	
Washington	Tualatin Valley Water District	Washington County NHMP		
Marion	Turner	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Umatilla	Ukiah	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Umatilla	Umatilla County	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

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Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Union	Union County	Union County NHMP	X	
Lane	University of Oregon	University of Oregon		
Multnomah	Urban Flood Safety and Water Quality District	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Malheur	Vale	Malheur County MJ NHMP	X	
Lane	Veneta	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Columbia	Vernonia	Columbia County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Waldport	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wallowa	Wallowa	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wallowa	Wallowa County	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wallowa	Wallowa County Soils and Water Conservation District	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wallowa	Wallowa Lake County Service District	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wallowa	Wallowa Lake Irrigation District	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Wallowa	Wallowa School District 12	Wallowa County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Clatsop	Warrenton city	Clatsop County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Sherman	Wasco	Sherman County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Wasco	Wasco County	Wasco County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Washington County	Washington County NHMP	X	
Linn	Waterloo	Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lane	Westfir	Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	West Linn	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Umatilla	Weston	Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP		
Tillamook	Wheeler	Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP2023 Update	X	
Wheeler	Wheeler County	Wheeler County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

Jurisdictions Participation in NFIP and CRS [October 2024]				
County Name	Community Name	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Yamhill	Willamina	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Clackamas	Wilsonville	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Washington	Wilsonville	Clackamas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Douglas	Winston	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Marion	Woodburn Rural Fire Protection District	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan		
Marion	Woodburn	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Multnomah	Wood Village	Multnomah County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Lincoln	Yachats	Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Yamhill	Yamhill	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Yamhill	Yamhill County	Yamhill County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	
Douglas	Yoncalla	Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP	X	

Tribe	Plan Title	NFIP	CRS Level
Burns Paiute Tribe	Burns Paiute Tribal Mitigation Plan		
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians Multi-NHMP	X	
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians Tribal Mitigation Plan	X	
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Tribal Mitigation Plan	X	
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tribal Mitigation Plan	X	
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation	Warm Springs Tribal Mitigation Plan	X	
Coquille Indian Tribe	Coquille Indian Tribe NHMP	X	
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	X	
Klamath Tribes		X	

6.2.1.3 Building Codes & Code Enforcement

The mission of the Building Codes Division is to work with Oregonians to ensure safe building construction while promoting a positive business climate. This mission is accomplished through (a) adopting and

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administering uniform statewide building codes, (b) providing code and rule interpretation, (c) assisting local government building departments and facilitating dispute resolution, (d) enforcing license, code, and permit requirements, (e) certifying inspectors and licensing trade professionals, (f) facilitating economic development efforts around the state, and (g) conducting inspections where local entities do not.

Building codes have proven to be effective in hazard mitigation, establishing uniform standards for all residential and commercial buildings in Oregon. At the local level, all jurisdictions have building codes that they adopt and enforce. This allows cities and counties in Oregon to ensure that new construction is built to minimum standards. Certain provisions of the building code apply to the design and construction of buildings located in areas prone to natural hazards. For example, The City of Ashland adopted and administers the 2023 Oregon Residential Specialty Code and the 2022 Oregon Fire Code. However, Oregon's minimum and maximum requirements limit how local jurisdictions can address hazard resilience through exceeding maximum requirements. Refer to Table ____ in the state capability assessment for Oregon State building codes related to hazard resilience.

6.2.1.4 Administrative & Technical

When local governments have the staff to seek funding and administer code enforcement, there are clear advantages in pursuing mitigation actions. Some jurisdictions lack full-time emergency managers and staffing, providing a clear deficiency to implement administrative duties or and/or managing grants. All counties have Emergency Managers and all cities over 85,000 can access the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) to pay for Emergency Managers.

Using the STAPLEE guide, Emergency Managers should consider staffing, resource to technical experts, and funding to implement migration action; whether the action can be maintained by local capacity; whether the implementation project can be accomplished in a timely manner; whether the implementation action is a short or long-term fix; the potential impacts to infrastructure or systems not directly related to the implementation action.

Oregon's cities are governed by one of four forms that vary in the administrative role of its city council: council/manager or administrator, commission, mayor/council, and strong mayor. Most Oregon cities with populations over 2,500 have the council/manager or council/administrator.

Twenty-eight counties are governed by a board of commissioners comprised of three to five elected members. The other eight are governed by a county court consisting of a county judge and two commissioners.

6.2.1.5 Financial

Many cities implement Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) with great success at providing services to their communities within their budget. CIPs are effective at addressing mitigation actions through specific budgeting, especially when integrated into other plans and policies. For example, the City of Salem provides a comprehensive mapping of projects by category that allows citizens to see where infrastructure projects are occurring.

The property tax system in Oregon is heavily influenced by Measures 5 and 50, which both limit the amount of tax that can be levied. These fixed tax rates, set at 1997 level, limit potential growth revenue for local governments and fail to reflect changes in community dynamics. Property tax systems based on a fixed assessed value as opposed to market values severely limit a local government’s ability to improve their financial situation.

Financial capabilities are tied to administration insofar as setting up civic fees, grant writing and administration, and other sources that could support CIPs. Having the appropriate staff to seek and manage funding is an integral facet for local governments.

6.2.1.6 Educational Outreach, Groups, & Organizations

Considered people-powered capabilities, grassroots capabilities involve people at their core, directly serving locals, people with acute needs, and disadvantaged communities that cross jurisdictional boundaries. These capabilities are the most direct, on-the-ground resources for smaller communities, especially impacting underserved communities. They have the power to cross cultural or political barriers to serve, inform, and educate people in a broader range towards disaster resilience and mitigation capacities. Social cohesion, in the form of resilience hubs (such as community centers, general stores, town halls etc.), gives people not only a place to gather, shelter, and share information but provides the foundation to a community response system during hazards.

Numerous county plans in Eastern Oregon, such as Wheeler County in their Community Profile, do an excellent job of listing the wealth of social connectivity entities in their area using their hazard plan as a more active resource for the community.

6.2.2 Tribal Capability

The tribal capability assessment provides a general description of tribal mitigation capabilities in Oregon, including examples of successful policies and programs, followed by an analysis of the effectiveness of these capabilities. The assessment concludes with a discussion of opportunities and obstacles to implementing and strengthening tribal capabilities.

The nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon include the following. The four bolded tribes go through OEM for review of their NHMP (others work directly with FEMA):

Indian Tribal Government NHMP Status through [February 2025]		
Tribal Nation	Expiration Date	Comments
Burns Paiute Tribe	7/20/2026	Approved
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw	8/13/2029	Approved

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	4/19/2020	Update in process
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	1/27/2025	Expired; update in process
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	1/31/2027	Approved
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	9/19/2021	Update in process
Coquille Indian Tribe	6/11/2023	Approval, pending adoption
Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe	8/1/2029	Approved
Klamath Tribes	9/6/2022	Expired

Similar to local rural capabilities, much of tribal capacity rests in tribal government's ability their governance and administration through people power. The ability to apply and process grants, securing staffing through competitive pay, and the development of master plans and regulatory documents provide similar effectiveness and limitations as other forms of jurisdictions. For example, the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) provides a comprehensive assessment of their planning, administrative, financial, and education capabilities and how they relate to hazard planning. Similarly, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) provides a complete governmental organization structure within their NHMP.

Currently, four of the nine federally recognized tribes have active NHMPs with two plans in review. DLCD began assisting tribal mitigation planning in 2020. Some tribes seem better equipped than others to implement mitigation actions, pursue and manage grants, and more.

Many state agencies have government-to-government relations policies put in place with the intent of bolstering tribal autonomy and communication. DLCD and OEM could provide more outreach and availability to coordinate with all tribes to meet specific needs while continuing inter-governmental relationships.

6.2.3 Obstacles

Low-capacity jurisdictions that already struggle with overburdened staff and tight budget constraints are often unable to utilize or are unaware of mitigation capabilities. In plan development, some jurisdictions assess capabilities in an explicit section, others in their community profile. Conducting a thorough examination of available resources and capabilities that are clearly written in the plan will help the development of mitigation strategies.

One such significant obstacle for low-capacity jurisdictions is the cost-share required for FEMA grants. For already financially constrained jurisdictions, a grant's cost share requirement is a deterrent, preventing low-

capacity jurisdictions from applying. This is often seen with federal HMA grants, including BRIC and FMA, where the required non-federal cost share can reach up to 25%. Though the state legislature provided funding through House Bill 5006 (2021) to cover the cost share requirement for one FEMA grant in full, many jurisdictions are still applying much less often than higher-capacity jurisdictions.

Other obstacles involve staffing, managing grant funding, and adhering to the administrative requirements of a grant. Many jurisdictions are without grant writers or administrators, and some maintain part-time Emergency Managers. Large grant projects often can't fit with local capacity. Larger communities are generally able to obtain grants to implement mitigation actions but managing them can still be an obstacle. However, since the 2021 legislative session, OEM's staff have more than doubled their full-time positions, potentially lending more resources for communities and districts across the state. The OEM Mitigation and Recovery Regional Coordinators provide their regions with technical and coordination assistance in pursuing mitigation grant opportunities and assist in effectively leveraging state and federal dollars so as to maximize community risk reduction and be better positioned to recover from disasters.

For a local Emergency Manager, finding the appropriate resources and agency to support efforts may also present a challenge. Each agency within the IHMT offers support in a different facet of hazard mitigation, and jurisdictions can sometimes find the information they're looking for elusive. Agency regions and coordinating offices are very inconsistent across sectors. Difficulty in accessing reliable data to inform decision-making and prioritize mitigation efforts for these communities drain administrative availability, unnecessarily extend timelines, and potentially be a deterrent when factoring implementation choices

Most importantly, building trust with community members and local authorities; encouraging active participation from underserved communities can both be challenging to make the most of a successful hazard mitigation action.

6.2.3.1 Underrepresented Communities

Underrepresented communities, including those with lower incomes, larger travel times, limited safe routes, limited essential services and lifelines, in rural areas can often have less resources available to them. This makes community organizing, "word of mouth" resources, integrating social systems, and social capital even more important.

Inversely, getting communication out in urban areas where people can access it clearly and with accurate information to underrepresented communities can be an issue. The City of Salem approaches this issue by engaging faith communities, social service agencies, nonprofits, and neighborhood associations in building community resilience (Action Item #12).

Mitigation actions should prioritize the location and needs of people who are elderly, disabled, homeless, children, or have limited English proficiency. Locating service centers, schools, hospitals, and more around mitigation actions should be a priority for all communities.

Social organizations that represent people of color, people with mental or physical disabilities, veterans, and other underrepresented communities should be included in any advisory group to maintain active participation across all backgrounds.

Economic constraints in rural areas may limit the ability to implement costly climate adaptation measures. Dependence on agriculture or other climate-sensitive industries may exacerbate the economic impacts of climate change.

6.2.3.2 Climate Change

As climate change continues to shape the extent of natural disasters, mitigation actions that local hazard plans develop will have to be more proactive in anticipating such impacts. The magnitude and repetition of disaster effects could further exacerbate budgets and finite resources. Further complicating effects for rural communities, social capabilities aren't likely to supplant the effects of climate change on local populations.

A lack of awareness and understanding of the local impacts of climate change may result in a lack of urgency or prioritization in adaptation efforts, as well as insufficient knowledge about the specific vulnerabilities of the community to climate change. Aging or inadequate infrastructure may be more vulnerable to climate-related events, increasing the community's overall susceptibility.

Lastly, resistance or lack of buy-in from community members or local authorities may impede the adoption of climate-resilient practices and policies. Balancing short-term priorities with long-term climate mitigation and adaptation goals can be challenging.

6.2.3.3 Private Dams

In general, tribes and local governments have low capabilities for mitigating the risk from dams. A notable exception is dams that are eligible for funding from the High Hazard Potential Dams program. Also, some local governments have participated in exercises to test their emergency action plan. Few local governments have used inundation maps to develop evacuation maps.

Inundation maps are only required for dams rated high hazard. Inundation maps for state regulated dams in Oregon are public information; however, there is no mechanism to get this information to people at risk from high hazard dams in unsatisfactory or poor condition. Residents below dams are usually unaware of the risk. The issue is mostly due to past developments below dams. Oregon land use regulations are fairly effective at limiting new development in rural areas below dams.

6.2.4 Potential Solutions

The State of Oregon has many resources and the capacity to hone those resources to better meet the multitude of needs across counties, cities, tribes, and special districts. In general, assessing local capabilities could be bolstered by further integrating FEMA's STAPLEE evaluation method of assessing resiliency of a mitigation action.

Already a direct liaison with a wealth of understanding, the [Regional Coordinators](#) at OEM can support greater direct involvement in plan monitoring and maintenance throughout the development of NHMPs to ensure that local capabilities support potential actions.

The Governor's Regional Solutions Team works to provide collaborative governance and facilitation and could assist in linking adjacent counties and cities' capacity to increase resilience. The Regional Solutions Team could take a more proactive approach in emphasizing hazard mitigation actions with local Emergency Managers. A multi-agency collaboration to identify funds to help cover the 25% obligation would lessen the financial burden on sub applicants.

With a robust building code inventory at the state level and a proven track record at improving disaster resilience, ensuring each county has a building code official would provide a strong measure of effectiveness and coordination. All 36 counties have [Building Officials](#).

The [Emergency Management Performance Grant](#) (EMPG) makes grants to states to assist jurisdictions in preparing for hazards. One of the objectives of the funds is to build continuity capabilities to ensure governmental essential functions and services are resilient. OEM applies to this grant on behalf of jurisdictions and Tribes as the eligible entity. Increasing awareness that OEM can provide technical support may help to increase the quantity of grant applications turned in.

The biggest opportunity to reduce risks from high hazard potential dams would be to create a process to share information with residents and property owners at risk. This information is sometimes in floodplain management plans within NHMPs. The Oregon Dam Safety has drafted sample sections to add this information to NHMPs that do not yet have it.

6.3 State and Local Planning Coordination

The State of Oregon has a strong history of working with local governments to reduce their risk from hazards. Maintaining this relationship is a top priority.

Considering the breadth of agencies and departments associated with hazard mitigation planning at the state level, it's imperative that their resources are available at the several scales needed to support all of Oregon's counties, cities, tribes, and special districts in natural hazards mitigation. This requires clear coordination and communication among state agencies and a willingness to collaborate and build local capacity.

Success of local mitigation efforts is one measure of the state's achievement of its mitigation goals. Likewise, local governments should take into account the resources the state can provide when determining its mitigation goals and actions. The better informed of an aligned each others' mitigation priorities, the more easily both levels of government can collaborate in advancing resilience.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plans provide the clearest insight into the success of mitigation efforts, allocation of resources, and overall community buy-in. This section describes the state's policies and processes for assisting local governments with hazard mitigation planning and projects, including funding opportunities, technical assistance, and training.

6.3.1 Technical Assistance

DLCD, DOGAMI, the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR), and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI) provide direct state technical planning assistance for developing and updating

local and tribal NHMPs. Funded through FEMA grants with a non-federal cost share of 25%, DLCD's staff and OPDR's staff and students support local government leaders throughout the mitigation planning process, ensuring a robust public process; that NHMPs are based on the best information available; and that they are approvable by FEMA. DLCD and OPDR assist local governments in the same way with developing or updating Community Wildfire Protection Plans that local governments can then integrate with their NHMPs.

DOGAMI provides county-level risk assessments and OCCRI provides county-level future projection reports that directly inform the natural hazards mitigation planning process. Staff also provide technical assistance indirectly, in the form of education and access to products and information on state and federal websites. Councils of Government and private sector consultants provide similar technical assistance.

At OEM, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) and two Deputy SHMOs lead teams which assist with mitigation project development, execution, and grant compliance. The Special Projects Coordinator leads mitigation plans; public information and outreach, particularly for earthquake and tsunami hazards; and tsunami evacuation planning.

Since 2021, OEM has added 15 new staff members to assist in HMA grant assistance, RiskMAP coordination, administration, and general technical assistance. Though this increase in capacity has resulted in new support for local governments it has also increased administrative and reporting responsibilities.

DLCD's Ocean and Coastal Management Program (OCMP) staff provide local governments on the Oregon Coast assistance in complying with Statewide Planning Goal 7 which requires planning for natural hazards. Also frequently working cooperatively with DOGAMI, OCMP staff assist with planning for a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami, sea level rise, coastal erosion, and other hazards unique to the coast. Goal 7 encourages implementing the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) minimum and higher standards. In 2015, DLCD staff began assisting local jurisdictions with updating and developing new NHMPs. DOGAMI continues to develop local risk assessments that underpin local NHMPs through FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program and partnering with the Risk MAP (Mapping, Assessment and Planning) Program.

Together, OEM and DLCD provide technical assistance to property owners, local governments, and tribes for mitigating repetitive loss (RL) and severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties. DLCD and OEM provide notification and information about mitigation grants to state agencies, tribes, counties, cities, and special districts. OEM provides assistance, to the degree possible, to communities to help them prepare grant subapplications. The state and local governments must have an information sharing agreement with FEMA to obtain RL and SRL data. Since the state does not have such an agreement and is therefore unable to share RL and SRL data with local governments, DLCD advises them to request the data from FEMA and execute the data sharing agreement. Once the local governments have obtained the data, DLCD will work with them to identify mitigation options and prioritize mitigation projects for RL and SRL properties.

DOGAMI: In addition to the RiskMAP Program's natural hazard data products, specific hazard information, risk, and vulnerability assessment products are provided by DOGAMI on a funding-contingent basis. When State funding is involved, it may come through DOGAMI itself or from other State agencies. One example is DOGAMI's initial study of statewide channel migration zone susceptibility which was fully supported with State funds. This is an important step forward in understanding the state's flood risk and is expected to pave the way for further state and federal funding to support detailed channel migration zone delineations.

Ultimately, these non-regulatory, informational products can help save lives and reduce property damage from flooding. Another example is DOGAMI's recently launched flood hazard webpage, <http://www.oregongeology.org/flood/default.htm>.

Numerous other agencies — federal (e.g., FEMA, USGS, USACE), state (e.g., ODF, ODOT, OHA) and local (counties, cities, councils of governments, and special districts) also contribute valuable technical information and support to local mitigation planning efforts. The Oregon Department of Forestry, as an example, provides assistance protecting against insect and disease infestation. The Oregon Health Authority manages Oregon's Health Security, Preparedness, and Response (HSPR) Program in collaboration with OEM to provide resources in the event of health emergencies and natural hazard events.

In addition to contributions by state, federal, and local agencies, other entities contribute critical technical assistance to the hazard mitigation planning and include the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) and Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI).

OPDR: A critical source of technical hazard mitigation planning assistance in Oregon, the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR), part of the Institute for Policy Research and Engagement at the University of Oregon assists local jurisdictions with grant writing, local NHMP development or updates, process facilitation, stakeholder engagement, public outreach, and hazard research services and serves as a liaison between tribes and local governments and state, federal and NGO partners during the mitigation planning process. OPDR strives to ensure that tribes and local communities:

- a) receive the tools and resources to successfully facilitate and document plan development or plan update processes;
- b) establish regional partnerships to discuss collaborative projects and implementation strategies; and
- c) engage with a variety of state and local agencies and organizations that can assist with local risk reduction strategies.

OCCRI: Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI), created under HB 3543 (2007), also plays a critical role, providing technical assistance to local jurisdictions and the state by analyzing the influence of climate change on natural hazards. OCCRI is a network of dozens of researchers and professionals at Oregon State University, Portland State University, University of Oregon, and other universities, agencies, and organizations. Among OCCRI's charges from the Legislature is assessment of "the state of climate change science, including biological, physical and social science, as it relates to Oregon and the likely effects of climate change on the state." According to OCCRI, to meet its charges from the Legislature, the institute serves roles that include the following:

- Facilitate research on climate change and its effects on natural and human systems in Oregon.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for climate change information.
- Provide climate change information to the public in integrated and accessible formats.
- Provide technical assistance to local governments in developing climate change policies, practices, and programs.
- Produce a biennial assessment on the state of the science of climate change as it applies to Oregon and the likely effects of climate change on the state.

Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) is an AmeriCorps program also housed at the University of Oregon's Institute for Policy Research and Engagement. Its mission is "to increase the capacity of rural communities to improve their economic, social, and environmental conditions, through the assistance of trained graduate-level members who live and work in communities for 11 months." The RARE program has successfully provided natural hazards mitigation planning assistance to rural communities and the state could potentially create a relationship with the program to provide ongoing mitigation planning assistance in rural communities.

Technical assistance provided by DLCD's Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) during the life of the 2020 Oregon NHMP resulted in these accomplishments:

- The Oregon Coastal Management Program created a collection of tools to assist communities in planning for sea level rise impacts specific to the Oregon coast both within estuaries and along the outer coast. The three resources in this kit support data acquisition, vulnerability assessment, and adaptation planning.
 - The Sea Level Rise Impact Explorer assists communities and planners in accessing and exploring community data sets with respect to sea level rise impacts so they can understand the risks and plan accordingly.
 - The Sea Level Rise Impact Assessment Tool is a digital workbook designed to help users inventory what activities take place within areas affected by sea level rise, assess vulnerability to harm, and prioritize further investigation into remedial and adaptive actions.
 - The Sea Level Rise Planning Guide for Coastal Oregon is a document that provides a suggested approach to evaluating the assets and populations at risk from the impacts of sea level rise.
- DLCD worked with a NOAA Coastal Management Fellow to complete a sea level rise vulnerability assessment for Clatsop County. The Fellow led community workshops in which community assets at risk from sea level rise were identified, completed a [Sea Level Rise Impact Assessment](#), developed Inundation Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plans for project implementation, and created a Sea Level Rise Community Engagement Guide for other communities to carry out similar work.
- DLCD has contracted DOGAMI to update the previously used 1975 Beach and Dune Inventory maps for the whole coast, starting with a pilot project in Tillamook County. DLCD has worked with Tillamook County, Coos County, and the City of Bandon to adopt these new inventory maps into their comprehensive plans and to update their Beaches and Dunes sections of their comprehensive plans, policies, and codes. DLCD is also working with Clatsop County to do the same as they update their comprehensive plan for Goals 16, 17, and 18. Adopting these maps and updating accompanying Goal 18 policies can limit hazards to people and property along the ocean shore and minimize impact to the natural beach and dune environments.
- The OCMP also assists with addressing hazards to promote community resilience through the ongoing King Tides Project. This project is co-coordinated with Coast Watch, a nonprofit group housed within Oregon Shores. The project asks community volunteers to take and submit photographs of king tide impacts such as storm surge, coastal flooding, and erosion. Photos taken during king tides can show the impact of higher sea levels and storms on those sites. This information can help raise awareness of possible impacts from sea level rise and inform planning for coastal inundation. Staff for the King Tides Project created a new website and are

improving the image by tagging and sharing efforts, conducting outreach events, and spreading awareness through press interviews and social media.

6.3.2 Funding Assistance

Funding for the State's Hazard Mitigation Planning Program comes primarily from FEMA's non-disaster grant program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and from the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). These grants are supplemented by state and local general funds, University of Oregon in-kind matches, and other in-kind matching sources (e.g., local stakeholder match).

6.3.2.1 Land Use Planning Grants

The Land Conservation and Development Commission oversees a grant program through which each biennium local government is awarded general funds for purposes that support the statewide land use planning program. One of the grants in the program is the Technical Assistance (TA) Grant. It is a competitive grant that has the following five priorities, in order:

1. Promote economic development.
2. Plan for resilience to natural hazards and climate change
3. Plan for resolution of a local planning issue, challenges in integrating conflicting statewide planning goals, or problem of statewide concern that can provide a framework, solutions, or guidance for similar programs to be implemented by other local governments around the state.
4. Provide infrastructure financing plans for urbanizing areas.
5. Update comprehensive plans and implementing codes to respond to changes in state law, regulatory streamlining, or significantly changed local conditions since the last plan update.

In the 2023-25 biennium, the descriptive language for Priority #2 acknowledges the need to plan for resilience to natural hazards and climate change and provides assistance with (a) creating or updating local natural hazards mitigation, climate adaptation, pre-disaster recovery, and planning to reduce climate pollution; (b) other studies and activities supporting local resilience to natural hazards, climate adaptation, pre-disaster recovery, and climate mitigation; (c) incorporating new natural hazards, climate adaptation, climate pollution reduction, and pre-disaster recovery data and policies, and related state goals, policies, and regulations, into comprehensive plans, land use and zoning regulations.

The legislature reduced the amount of funding allocated to this program in response to the 2009 great recession and has not restored previous levels of funding since then, despite DLCD requests to do so. One bright spot since then – the legislature has increased technical assistance funding since 2018 for local government work on housing issues, thus allowing use of the technical assistance funding for other types of projects, which may include projects addressing natural hazards.

DLCD and OEM have continued to request new funding to support hazard mitigation-related staff positions in their respective agencies. New positions would increase the state's capacity to develop data useful for local hazard mitigation planning; provide access for local jurisdictions and tribes to that data; provide

technical assistance to local jurisdictions for mitigation planning, projects, and integrating local NHMPs with comprehensive plans, implementing programs and regulations.

6.3.2.2 Mitigation Program Regional Representatives

The Regional Coordinators Program at OEM employs specialized field staff members to support local and Tribal emergency management partners through all areas of emergencies and disasters. Regional Coordinators provide service to all 36 counties in Oregon. The OEM Tribal Liaison, who helps coordinate emergency management initiatives for the nine federally recognized Tribes of Oregon, provides additional support to the Regional Coordinators Program. The Regional Coordinators Program is structured into two teams: Preparedness and Response Coordination Team and Mitigation and Recovery Coordination Team.

6.3.3 Training

Oregon delivers a robust calendar of training classes and events each year that support mitigation planning, project development and implementation, and risk reduction. Oregon also delivers the *Oregon Prepared* Conference in the spring of each year which brings together emergency managers and others for a few days of training and networking.

OEM Mitigation Planning staff will provide periodic training, in partnership with FEMA, on how to develop and implement natural hazard mitigation plans. OEM will use:

- The FEMA “318” series of classes (G-318, etc.)
- Webinars
- Individual technical assistance

State NFIP Trainings by DLCD Staff					
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Oregon Private Land Surveyors of Oregon Conference Salem, Or.					
Elevation Certificates		X	X		X
Floodplain Management for Surveyors		X			
L0273: Managing Floodplain Development Through the NFIP June 5-8, 2023 Eugene, Or.		X			
L0273: Managing Floodplain Development Through the NFIP May 6-9, 2024 Newport, Or.	X				
Northwest Regional Floodplain Management Association Conference					
Silver Jackets Update		X		X	
Oregon Biological Opinion Update	X	X			
Oregon State Breakout Discussion	X	X		X	
Federal Flood Risk Management Standard Webinar Dec. 2024	X				
Oregon Dept. of Insurance Commission Floodplain Training	X				

= Public Review Draft = March 2025 =

DLCD trainings					
Hazard Happenings - Post Disaster Floodplain Management				X	
Buildable Lands Inventory TAC	X				
Hazards Work Group BiOp Update	X				
Oregon Coastal Planners Network	X				
All-Staff Meeting March 2024	X				
The Seminar Group - Basic Floodplain Management	X				
Oregon Floodplain Manager Group Quarterly Meetings					
NOAA-NMFS Biological Opinion (BiOp) Update Oct. 2024	X				
Oregon Silver Jackets Update March 2024	X				
Oregon Silver Jackets					
Inundation Mapping National Presentation	X				
Substantial Damage Training			X		X
Oregon Realtor Association Conference Presentation				X	
Flood Preparedness Webinar			X		
Insurance Workshops DLCD & FEMA					X
ASFPM Presentation - Post Wildfire Floodplain Management				X	
Fish Enhancement Policy Rescission Presentation				X	
NFIP and Floodplain Management in Oregon				X	

Geological Hazard Trainings by OEM – 2020-2024		
2024	FEMA P-2055, ATC-20	In this training, participants learn how to evaluate the safety of buildings following earthquakes. Trainees learn how to perform seismic inspections and safety evaluations of buildings, and to post appropriate safety-status placards. These evaluations and placards can be used in planning and executing evacuation, re-entry, and rebuilding strategies. Under NETAP, ATC-20 training can only be obtained if conducted in conjunction with FEMA P-154 or FEMA P-2055.
2023	FEMA P-1100	Wood light-frame residential buildings represent the most common type of dwelling in the United States. Although this type of construction in one- and two-family configurations has generally provided good performance in past earthquakes, there are well-known vulnerabilities that have led to large numbers of homes being rendered uninhabitable or even unrepairable following an earthquake. Improved seismic design and seismic retrofitting of these structures will increase the probability that homes are available to provide shelter immediately following moderate to large seismic events. FEMA P-1100, prepared by ATC for the California Earthquake Authority (CEA) and FEMA, provides a methodology to identify and retrofit specific vulnerabilities in wood light-frame dwellings.

2023	FEMA P-2055, ATC-20	In this training, participants learn how to evaluate the safety of buildings following earthquakes. Trainees learn how to perform seismic inspections and safety evaluations of buildings, and to post appropriate safety-status placards. These evaluations and placards can be used in planning and executing evacuation, re-entry, and rebuilding strategies. Under NETAP, ATC-20 training can only be obtained if conducted in conjunction with FEMA P-154 or FEMA P-2055.
2023	FEMA P-2055, ATC-20	In this training, participants learn how to evaluate the safety of buildings following earthquakes. Trainees learn how to perform seismic inspections and safety evaluations of buildings, and to post appropriate safety-status placards. These evaluations and placards can be used in planning and executing evacuation, re-entry, and rebuilding strategies. Under NETAP, ATC-20 training can only be obtained if conducted in conjunction with FEMA P-154 or FEMA P-2055.

Trainings Conducted by OEM				
Date	Location	Topic	Hours	Lead Dept.
April 2021	remote	HMGP and Mitigation Planning for SDAO	~80	OEM
Jan. 2022	remote	Hazard Mitigation Planning 101	~10	OEM
Feb. 2022	remote	Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning for Special Districts	~50	OEM
Feb. 2022	remote	Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) for Special Districts	~50	OEM
Oct. 2022	Eugene	Hazard Mitigation Planning 101	~60	OEM
Dec. 2022	remote	Hazard Mitigation Planning 101	~5	OEM
July 2023	remote	Oregon NHMP and SRAUP	~25	DLCD/OEM
Sept. 2023	remote	FEMA P-1100, Vulnerability-Based Seismic Assessment and Retrofit of One- and Two-Family Dwellings	unk	NETAP
Oct. 2023	Tigard	FEMA P-2055, ATC-20, Post Earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings	unk	SEAO
May 2024	Bend and remote	Local and Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning Training	18	OEM
June 2024	Salem and remote	Local and Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning Training	18	OEM
Nov. 2024	Medford	FEMA P-2055, ATC-20, Post Earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings	unk	SOCICC
Nov. 2024	remote	Hazard Mitigation Planning 101	~10	OEM

6.3.4 Funding and Technical Assistance Process

The State of Oregon strives to build local capacity in developing and implementing risk reduction strategies through NHMP development support, resource sharing, and technical assistance. Local mitigation planning continues to be accomplished in great measure through the planning set-aside associated with the HMGP or via BRIC subgrants which provide funding and technical assistance to tribal or local governments for the purpose of developing or updating existing local natural hazards mitigation plans. The goal is to ensure that each county and municipality in the State of Oregon maintains a FEMA-approved natural hazards mitigation plan.

Because local mitigation plans lose their FEMA approval after five years, the state's strategy is to assist local jurisdictions with plan updates and new plan development on a five-year rotational basis.

We track (with the assistance of FEMA's weekly plan status updates and communication among the assisting partners) which jurisdictions to target for mitigation planning assistance. Normally we find ourselves ahead of the jurisdictions, preparing to apply for grant funding earlier than they expect because of the long grant processing timelines. After discussion, those interested are asked to provide a letter of interest with all the information necessary to support the grant subapplication.

One of the issues we find is that even the more resource-rich jurisdictions have capacity- and priority-balancing issues. They cannot ask the same stakeholders to be involved in multiple planning projects simultaneously so they must decide which to delay. Others simply don't foresee that they would ever need to apply for mitigation grants and prefer to put their limited capacity to use in other ways.

It has long been the state's goal that Oregon's entire population is covered by current, effective NHMPs, with a key performance measure (KPM) of 90% of the state's population.

It is important to build capacity in tribal and local governments – and especially among planning consultants – for developing and updating NHMPs. Training is one way to do this. The state should focus on providing more mitigation planning classes. In addition, the state and FEMA have been collaborating on creative ways to deliver the mitigation planning courses that will reach the greatest number of jurisdictions and stakeholders.

One key is capacity building is to train planning consultants in mitigation planning, creating a pool of talent and expertise from which tribal local governments can draw support.

One way to address the lack of vision and the issue of competing priorities is to develop a risk communication and outreach program that clearly demonstrates to local governments and stakeholders the risks and potential consequences of natural hazards events and the value of mitigation planning. The goal of the program would be for local governments with plans (expired or not) to commit to keeping their plans current and using them. Another goal would be to continue to expand NHMP coverage by encouraging cities and special districts without their developing plans. DLCD has been working to do this regularly since the last state update.

On the issue of the divergence of FEMA's and the State's RiskMAP priorities, communication is the key. The State is very grateful that FEMA has funded multi-hazard risk assessments through the CTP program and has found that these risk assessments are vital elements of NHMP updates. If FEMA will continue to

support the development of these risk assessments underpinning NHMP updates and new NHMPs, the issue is to agree on the communities for which they will be developed and when. Local communities have expressed confusion in the lack of coordination between RiskMAP and NHMP updates. Continuous and effective communication between the state agencies involved and FEMA is the answer.

Prioritizing Applications for Natural Hazard Mitigation Grants

Each grant program has eligibility requirements, and most have criteria for prioritizing proposals. Once the grant-specific criteria are met, the granting agency may need additional criteria to prioritize proposals. The following criteria are to be used for that additional prioritization, and more generally as a touchstone to ensure the state's priorities are considered in grant decisions.

These criteria could be used for a broad range of applicants including Tribes, counties, cities, special districts, non-profit organizations, and privately owned utilities.

- I. Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan**
 - A. The applicant or subapplicant is in the process of developing or updating its natural hazard mitigation plan.
- II. Degree of Impact**
 - B. The proposal addresses a low-probability, high-impact natural hazard.
 - C. The applicant or subapplicant was impacted by a natural disaster, including impacts that were not severe enough to receive a federal major disaster declaration or presidential disaster declaration.
- III. Benefits of Risk Reduction**
 - D. The proposal is in an area at the highest risk on FEMA's National Risk Index or the Oregon Natural Hazard Risk Assessment, or an area of underserved cultures, underserved communities, or socially vulnerable populations.
 - E. The proposal maximizes benefits to a high degree by addressing multiple hazards, adapting to climate change, leveraging other funding, or addressing other priorities. For example, the proposal includes green infrastructure or resilient energy sources.
 - F. The proposal would reduce risk to a high degree. For example, it would reduce vulnerability to structures, critical facilities, lifelines, or socially vulnerable populations.
 - G. The proposal considers not only the benefits to the property and property owner, but also the impacts and benefits to surrounding areas. For example, it considers watershed health, ecology, economy, housing, or infrastructure.
 - H. The proposal anticipates future natural hazards through mitigation actions such as defensible space, engineering for increased snow load or wind speeds, or adopting higher standards for floodplain management.
 - I. The proposal links climate change adaptation to a risk identified in the Oregon Natural Hazard Risk Assessment, a tribal risk assessment, or a local risk assessment.
- IV. Disaster Resilience**

- J. The proposal would increase community resilience to a high degree. For example, it would raise community awareness, bring the community closer together, or increase trust between government and residents.
- K. The proposal includes communicating its benefits to the community.
- L. The applicant is an “Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community.”
- M. The proposal is in a “Community Disaster Resilience Zone.”
- N. The proposal would integrate a tribal or local natural hazard mitigation plan with a comprehensive plan.
- O. The proposal supports energy resilience for critical public service facilities or households. For example, it would diversify fuels, increase energy storage, improve grid resilience, or add alternative energy generation.

V. Managing Development

- P. The proposal is in an area under intense development pressure.
- Q. The proposal would remove people, structures, critical facilities, or lifelines from a hazard area rather than mitigating risk within the hazard area.

VI. Repetitive or Severe Repetitive Flood Loss

- R. The proposal would mitigate a high-risk property, a group of high-risk properties, a repetitive flood loss structure, or a severe repetitive flood loss structure.
- S. The proposal would protect historical or current salmonid habitat in an area with no, low, or moderate repeat flood damage.

VII. Dam Safety

- T. The semi-quantitative or other risk assessment that meets FEMA criteria is complete.
- U. The deterministic analysis of work needed to rehabilitate or remove the dam is complete.
- V. The designs and permits are ready.
- W. The project has public benefits.
- X. The dam is needed for municipal water supply, livelihood, or employment.
- Y. The dam owner can provide significant funding and implement the project.

6.3.5 Local Mitigation Plan Review Process

OEM is responsible for reviewing local jurisdictions’ NHMPs prior to submittal to FEMA for review and approval. Once a local jurisdiction has completed a draft plan, it submits the plan to the OEM for review. If OEM finds that the draft plan does not meet all FEMA requirements, it returns the draft to the local jurisdiction for revision. Once OEM is satisfied that the draft plan is approvable, it forwards the draft to FEMA for review.

If FEMA finds deficiencies, it returns the draft to OEM which in turn returns it to the jurisdiction for revision. Once OEM and FEMA are satisfied that the draft is approvable, FEMA issues *Approvable Pending Adoption* (APA) status by letter to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO). At this point, the local jurisdiction adopts its NHMP, usually by resolution, and sends a copy of the signed resolution and adopted NHMP to OEM. OEM verifies that the NHMP has not changed substantively since APA status was conferred and

forwards the adopted NHMP and resolution to FEMA. Upon receipt and verification that the NHMP has not changed substantively, FEMA issues final approval by letter to the highest elected official of the local jurisdiction.

In many cases, two or more local jurisdictions collaborate to develop a multi-jurisdictional NHMP. Most often this collaboration is among a county and some or all of its cities, and often some of its special districts. In these cases, the county plan is primary, and the cities and special district plans are addenda to the county plan. The same process is followed, but the county adopts and receives final approval from FEMA first, then the cities and special districts follow suit. All jurisdictions that are parties to the plan receive the same effective date as the first jurisdiction to receive FEMA approval.

6.3.5.1 Linking State and Local NHMPs

DLCD works with many tribes, counties, cities and special districts to create or update an NHMP. OPDR creates and updates other NHMPs. OEM assists with and reviews all NHMPs within Oregon. In addition, some local governments develop and update their plans in-house. Occasionally a council of governments assists, and occasionally a consultant or consulting firm is retained. Approach, data availability, and planning and analytical expertise vary widely. Gathering, analyzing, and coalescing this disparate collection of risk assessments, goals, and mitigation actions into a coherent statewide mitigation strategy embodied by the Oregon NHMP is a challenge indeed, and the State has begun advancing toward this goal.

Counties usually do review the state's goals to inform them of their own. However, county NHMPs do not consistently reference their review of the State goals in an explicit manner. In some cases, two or more state goals are combined into one local goal.

As an example, Washington County's 2023 HMP explicitly reviews local jurisdictional mitigation goals along with the 2020 state plan to create seven overarching goals to inform their actions. Similarly, The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's 2021 mitigation strategies list both internal and external coordinating partners on executing implementation. Listing coordinating partners expresses an actionable understanding of matching goals with implementation with state agencies.

Further, we found that about half of the state's goals at the time were reflected in local goals, and that several goals that appeared in a number of local NHMPs were not reflected in the state's NHMP. The state added three goals to enhance coordination.

As a result, when assisting local governments with NHMPs, DLCD, OPDR, and OEM have made it a point to review not only the Oregon NHMP's goals, but also mitigation actions and other information for incorporation into local plans to accomplish overall state mitigation strategies.

Technical assistance staff at DLCD, OEM, and other regional coordinators should continue working iteratively and holistically to link state and local mitigation strategies. OEM's goal for the next five years is to work directly with local governments to identify projects to fund to implement the local NHMP.

OEM Mitigation Planning staff will continue to review NHMPs as they are updated and provide comments and guidance to local jurisdictions and tribes in editing their plans in preparation for FEMA review. Staff will also work with FEMA, local jurisdictions, and tribes through the review and adoption process.

6.3.5.2 Tracking & Implementing Mitigation Actions

Most jurisdictions in Oregon use data available from state and federal agencies and in some cases universities as well as any local data sources for their risk assessments. In recent years, FEMA has supported development of local risk assessments of the seven mapped hazards (coastal erosion, earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic hazards, and wildfires) through the RiskMAP program. We have been mostly successful in coordinating the funding cycles and preliminary studies to be able to have the risk assessments done for the jurisdictions next in line for NHMP updates and ready at or near the beginning of the mitigation planning process. This work is foundational for these jurisdictions' risk assessments providing a level of data and analysis that is otherwise unavailable. The state's vision is for this partnership to continue in a manner similar to the NHMP update cycle, so that over time all local jurisdictions have the benefit of this work for their NHMP updates. Then the cycle would renew and continue, bringing new and enhanced data to each update.

Similarly, the state has been using a small portion of FEMA planning grants to contract with OCCRI to provide assessments of the impacts of climate change on natural hazards at the county level for local NHMPs. This work has been very well received by local NHMP steering committee members and has been valuable in assessing changing future conditions. Because the climate change assessments are more easily tailored to each county, they address not only the seven mapped hazards but others as well. Again, the state's vision is for this partnership to endure, continuing to enhance our understanding of the effects of climate change on the frequency, intensity, and emergence of natural hazards.

To coordinate and integrate local risk assessments into the state risk assessment, especially as the state continues to advance its risk assessment methodology and fill data gaps, is complex. FEMA continuing to support the state's production of local risk assessments through the RiskMAP program is key because the data sources and methodology used are the same as or closely aligned with those available for the state's risk assessment. Right now, there are not enough state-produced local risk assessments to meaningfully inform the state risk assessment, but as more and more of them are produced, we will be able to create a statewide picture of risk at a fine-grained local scale.

The first step is to collect all local NHMPs with their existing state-produced and locally produced risk assessments. DOGAMI is in possession of the state-produced risk assessments. The locally produced risk assessments need to be analyzed for data sources, methodology, and compatibility with each other and with the state's data sources and methodology to determine how best to incorporate them into the state risk assessment.

Collecting the latest NHMPs, finalizing them with a cover, effective dates, and approval letters, storing them in a repository where they will be readily available to the public is a project the state is anticipating returning to and complete during calendar year 2026.

Completed NHMPs and state-produced risk assessments will be collected quarterly in conjunction with the plan maintenance process described in Section 4.3.2; tracked by OEM and DLCD; and analyzed by DLCD with assistance from other IHMT members. As the state further develops its risk assessment methodology, we will determine how best to incorporate the locally produced risk assessment information. The goal is to have an improved state risk assessment methodology incorporating all state-produced local risk

assessments and the information that can be incorporated from locally produced risk assessments at the three-year mark in the life of the 2020 Oregon NHMP. We will begin the 2025 update with this information.

As NHMPs are collected, the mitigation goals along with attributes (to be determined) will be entered in a database. The database will be available to local governments and will yield useful information about characteristics and trends of local NHMP goals statewide. This will help the IHMT determine whether local mitigation goals are connected to local risk assessments; the degree of similarity or disparity among them; and the degree of alignment with state mitigation goals. That information can be used to work with local governments to improve local NHMPs as well as more closely connecting state and local mitigation goals.

It has long been the state's desire to develop a mitigation action tracker for use by state and local governments to better coordinate mitigation planning and management of HMA grants. With the systematic collection of NHMPs, a database of mitigation actions can become a reality. With access to the database, local governments can glean ideas for actions; coordinate their local actions with the state's actions; or identify potential intergovernmental partnerships. The state can gain an understanding of local governments' mitigation priorities and more closely connect local and state mitigation activities. This would also be a way to identify potential mitigation projects for grant subapplications.

Further, the mitigation action database could be designed to include relevant information from related programs and projects, for example the Climate Change Adaptation Framework, advancing integration with statewide plans and initiatives, encouraging local integration as well, and supporting the state's eventual return to enhanced plan status.

6.4 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the 2025 Plan

6.4.1 Monitoring

OEM is responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Oregon NHMP through quarterly meetings of the State IHMT. Further, at a regular quarterly meeting following a declared disaster event in Oregon, the State IHMT will conduct an after-action review of the event in relationship to the Oregon NHMP and provide any necessary direction for updating the Plan. OEM will document this discussion as usual in State IHMT meeting minutes and following the meeting OEM will make any updates to the mitigation strategy for FEMA Joint Fields Offices or state mitigation actions.

6.4.2 Evaluating

OEM will also manage and facilitate the plan evaluation process; the Oregon NHMP's goals will serve as the benchmarks for evaluation, and the following more specific criteria will be assessed as well:

- Progress toward completion of mitigation actions;
- Progress toward refining the mitigation actions to more clearly address the greatest hazards and vulnerabilities statewide and establish the foundation for eligibility for project funding;
- Progress in coordinating state and tribal-local mitigation planning;
- Progress in seamless coordination of funding and the timing of multi-hazard risk assessments produced via RiskMAP, form a foundation for new local NHMPs and NHMP updates;

Progress in building local government capacity to develop and update NHMPs and CWPPs; integrate them with each other and with comprehensive or strategic and other plans; implement those plans; track changes in development; and develop project applications;

Progress in mitigating flood hazards, particularly for repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties;

Progress in assessing risk of high hazard potential dams and mitigating potential loss of life, property, and state and local critical/essential facilities;

Progress in diversifying funding sources;

Progress in building state capacity to a level that:

- allows the state to regain and easily retain enhanced plan status;
- supports a comprehensive statewide natural hazards mitigation program; and
- supports integration of natural hazards mitigation into other state programs and initiatives;
- supports the state in coordinating state with local mitigation planning;
- provides funding to state agencies to participate in the State IHMT and Oregon NHMP monitoring, evaluation, and update activities and to participate in coordination, cooperation, collaboration and integration activities with related state programs and initiatives; and

The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development will assist OEM by evaluating:

- Accuracy and utility of the State Risk Assessment in the context of any Presidentially declared major disasters or Governor-declared States of Emergency that may have occurred during the update cycle;
- Progress in applying the lessons learned from the risk assessment methodology to enhance it further;
- Progress in developing data for current data-poor hazards;
- Continued progress in developing data statewide for the data-rich hazards;
- Progress in developing vulnerability data and making choices about the most important vulnerability indicators;

Results of the evaluation will be documented and serve as the basis for updating the Oregon NHMP.

6.4.3 Updating

OEM is responsible for updating the Oregon NHMP every five years. State IHMT members will assist in the update according to their expertise and roles in natural hazards mitigation. Subject matter experts and skilled technical professionals will lead on elements of the plan, such as vulnerabilities and GIS analyses, and provide other resources as required.

6.4.4 Monitoring Mitigation Actions

Oregon NHMP monitoring is the responsibility of OEM and will be achieved through the quarterly meetings of the State IHMT. An expectation for State IHMT members to participate in quarterly plan monitoring will be established. Plan monitoring activities will be guided by the mitigation goals and other evaluation criteria.

Further, at a regular quarterly meeting as soon as feasible following a declared disaster event in Oregon, the State IHMT will conduct an after-action review of event in context of the Oregon NHMP and provide any necessary direction for updating the Plan. OEM will document this discussion at the State IHMT meeting minutes and following the meeting OEM will make any directed plan revisions. The State of Oregon's system for reviewing progress on achieving our goals is via an examination utilizing the following criteria:

- How much progress has been made toward achieving this goal since the previous annual evaluation? (considerable, moderate, or little)
- What are the implementation challenges and how might we better address them? (social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental)
- What new actions are needed to better implement this goal?
- Level of involvement by the State IHMT member agencies and other state and federal partners.
- An examination of connections to the risk assessment, availability of new data, and how to reflect new data in the plan.
 - How can we make this goal more "SMART," i.e., specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound?

This review process is coordinated by the SHMO, will continue systematically monitoring the implementation of FEMA-funded mitigation actions and projects. Successful project implementation requires open communication between the grantee and sub-grantee to ensure schedules, budgets, and deliverable requirements are met.

The SHMO or designees are responsible for reporting this information to the State IHMT for projects funded by the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation (legacy projects), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grants, and Flood Mitigation Assistance programs.

Outside of the traditional FEMA mitigation grant programs, state and local governments identify and often implement mitigation actions and projects using their own capabilities and resources. At the local level, this may include the development and adoption of local ordinances and regulations that have a hazard mitigation component; mitigation codes and standards as part of ongoing transportation and public works programs; hazard-related components of local comprehensive land use plans; and so forth.

While it may not be possible to track and report on every mitigation accomplishment in local mitigation plans, communities will see the positive cumulative impacts of these efforts in reduced disaster losses. The state encourages the seamless integration of mitigation activities into the planning efforts and day-to-day operations of state and local government programs.