# Depoe Bay Fire District Addendum

## to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP


*Photos courtesy of Depoe Bay Fire District*

**Effective:** December 17, 2025 through December 16, 2030


Prepared for
Depoe Bay Fire District
6445 Gleneden Beach Loop, Gleneden Beach, OR 97388

Prepared by
The University of Oregon
Institute for Policy Research & Engagement
School of Planning, Public Policy, and Management


UNIVERSITY OF OREGON | Institute for Policy Research and Engagement

This Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by:

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON | School of Planning, Public Policy and Management | Institute for Policy Research and Engagement

Planning grant funding provided by:

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Grant No: HMGP-PF-5446-01-P-OR

Additional Support Provided by:

OEM

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region 10

**130 228th St SW**
**Bothell, WA 98021**

FEMA

December 17, 2025

Stephen Richardson
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Oregon Department of Emergency Management
3930 Fairview Industrial Dr SE
Salem, OR 97302

Reference: Approval of the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Officer Richardson:

In accordance with applicable[1] laws, regulations and policy, the Risk Analysis Branch of FEMA Region 10 Mitigation Division has approved the local mitigation plan for the following jurisdictions:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lincoln County | City of Depoe Bay | City of Newport |
| City of Toledo | Beverly Beach Water District | Central Lincoln People's Utility District |
| Central Oregon Coast FRD | Depoe Bay Fire District | Gleneden Sanitary District |
| Kernville-Gleneden Beach-Lincoln Beach Water District | North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District | Otter Rock Water District |
| Panther Creek Water District | Salishan Sanitary District | Seal Rock Water District |
| Siletz Valley Fire District | SW Lincoln County Water People's Utility District | |

Mitigation plans may include additional content to meet Element H: Additional State Requirements or content the local government included beyond applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements. FEMA approval does not include the review or approval of content that exceeds these applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements.

The approval period for this plan is from December 17, 2025 through December 16, 2030.

[1] Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; 44 CFR Part 201, Mitigation Planning; and Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (FP-206-21-0002).

The jurisdictions' plan approval ensures the eligibility for project grants under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. All requests for funding are evaluated individually according to eligibility and other program requirements. Having an approved mitigation plan does not mean that mitigation grant funding will be awarded. Specific application and eligibility requirements can be found in each FEMA grant program's respective policies and annual Notice of Funding Opportunities, as applicable.

FEMA's approval is for a period of five years, effective the date FEMA received the adoption documentation. For this plan, documentation was received on December 17, 2025 and is considered approved as of then. Prior to December 16, 2030, each jurisdiction must review, revise, and submit their plan to FEMA for approval to maintain eligibility for grant funding. The enclosed plan review tool provides opportunities to incorporate into future updates.

Sincerely,

Wendy Shaw, P.E.
Risk Analysis Branch Chief
Mitigation Division

JG: MB

Attachment**:** Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

# RESOLUTION #2025-08

## A Resolution Adopting the DEPOE BAY RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT Representation in the Updates to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

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**Whereas**, the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people, property and infrastructure within our community; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people, property and infrastructure from future hazard occurrences; and

**Whereas,** an adopted Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre- and post-disaster mitigation grant programs; and

**Whereas,** the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** has fully participated in the FEMA prescribed mitigation planning process to prepare the *Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*, which has established a comprehensive, coordinated planning process to eliminate or minimize these vulnerabilities; and

**Whereas,** the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** has identified natural hazard risks and prioritized a number of proposed actions and programs needed to mitigate the vulnerabilities of the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** to the impacts of future disasters within the *Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*; and

**Whereas,** these proposed projects and programs have been incorporated into the ***Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*** that has been prepared and promulgated for consideration and implementation by the participating cities and special districts of Lincoln County; and

**Whereas,** the Oregon Department of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X officials have reviewed the *Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* and pre-approved it contingent upon this official adoption of the participating governments and entities;

**Whereas,** the NHMP is in an on-going cycle of development and revision to improve it's effectiveness; and

**Whereas,** the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** adopts the NHMP and directs the Board President to develop, approve, and implement the mitigation strategies and any administrative changes to the NHMP.

**Now, therefore, be it resolved,** that the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** adopts *the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* as an official plan; and

**Be it further resolved,** that the **Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District** will submit this Adoption Resolution to the Oregon Department of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X officials to enable final approval of the *Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.*

Adopted this 14th day of October, 2025

Board President

ATTEST:

Board Secretary

# Table of Contents



# List of Tables



# List of Maps

# Introduction

## Purpose and Adoption

This is the Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District (Depoe Bay RFPD) addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP). This addendum is not intended to be a standalone document, rather information contained herein supplements information contained in Volume I (Basic Plan) which serves as the NHMP foundation and Volume II (Appendices), which provides additional information. This addendum meets the following requirements:

- Multi-jurisdictional **Plan Requirements: Participation** §201.6(a)(4),
- Multi-Jurisdictional **Plan Content: Risk Assessment** §201.6(c)(2)(iii),
- Multi-jurisdictional **Plan Content: Mitigation Strategy** §201.6(c)(3)(iv), and
- Multi-jurisdictional **Plan Content: Documentation** §201.6(c)(5).

This is the first addendum to the Lincoln County NHMP for the Depoe Bay RFPD.

## Process, Participation, and Adoption

This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(a)(3), *Participation and* 44 CFR 201.6(c)(5), *Plan Adoption.*

Depoe Bay RFPD adopted their addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP on October 14, 2025. FEMA Region X approved the Lincoln County NHMP and the district's addendum on December 17, 2025. With approval of this NHMP the district is now eligible to apply for the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act's hazard mitigation project grants through December 16, 2030.

In addition to establishing a comprehensive community-level mitigation strategy, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), and the regulations contained in 44 CFR 201, require that jurisdictions maintain an approved NHMP to receive federal funds for mitigation projects. Local adoption, and federal approval of this NHMP ensures that the Depoe Bay RFPD will remain eligible for hazard mitigation assistance project grants.

The Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) at the University of Oregon's Institute for Policy Research and Engagement (IPRE) collaborated with the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM), Lincoln County, and Depoe Bay RFPD to develop this addendum. Members of Depoe Bay RFPD participated in the County NHMP update process (Attachment A and Volume II, Appendix B).

**Convener and Committee**

The district's Fire Chief serves as the NHMP addendum convener. The convener of the NHMP addendum will take the lead in implementing, maintaining, and updating the addendum in collaboration with the designated convener of the Lincoln County NHMP (Lincoln County Emergency Manager).

Representatives from the District met formally, and informally, to discuss the development of their addendum (Attachment A). They reviewed and developed the district's addendum, with a focus on their risk assessment and mitigation strategy (action items).

This addendum reflects decisions made at the designated meetings, and during subsequent work, and communication with OPDR.

The Depoe Bay RFPD steering committee was composed of the following representatives:

- Convener, Tom Jackson, Fire Chief
- Clint Greeley, Deputy Chief

# Implementation and Maintenance

The Depoe Bay RFPD Board of Directors will be responsible for adopting the addendum to the Lincoln County NHMP. This addendum designates the steering committee, and a convener to oversee the development, and implementation of action items. Because the District is part of the County's multi-jurisdictional NHMP, the District will look for opportunities to partner with the County. The district's steering committee will convene after adoption of the addendum on an annual schedule. The County is meeting on a quarterly basis and will provide opportunities for participating jurisdictions (cities and special districts) to report on NHMP implementation, and maintenance during their meetings. The steering committee, assembled by the convener, will be responsible for:

- Reviewing existing action items to determine suitability of funding;
- Reviewing existing, and new risk assessment data to identify issues that may not have been identified at NHMP creation;
- Educating, and training new steering committee members on the NHMP, and mitigation actions in general;
- Assisting in the development of funding proposals for priority action items;
- Discussing methods for continued public involvement;
- Evaluating effectiveness of the NHMP at achieving its purpose and goals (use Table 4-1, Volume I, Section 4, as one tool to help measure effectiveness); and
- Documenting successes, and lessons learned.

The convener will also remain active in the County's implementation and maintenance process (Volume I, Section 4).

The Steering Committee will be responsible for activities outlined in Volume I, Section 4.

The district will utilize the same action item prioritization process as the County (Volume I, Section 4 and Volume II, Appendix D).

# Implementation through Existing Programs

Many of the NHMP's recommendations are consistent with the goals and objectives of the district's existing plans and policies. Where possible, the Depoe Bay RFPD will implement the NHMP's recommended actions through existing plans and policies. Plans and policies already in existence have support from residents, businesses, and policy makers. Many land-use, comprehensive, and strategic plans get updated regularly, allowing them to adapt to changing conditions and needs. Implementing the NHMP's action items through such plans and policies increases their likelihood of being supported and implemented.

This NHMP is strategic and non-regulatory in nature, meaning that it does not necessarily set forth any new policy. It does, however, provide: (1) a foundation for coordination and collaboration among agencies, residents, and the district; (2) identification and prioritization of future mitigation activities; and (3) aid in meeting federal planning requirements and qualifying for assistance programs. The Depoe Bay RFPD currently has the following plan that relates to natural hazard mitigation. For a complete list visit the district's website.

- Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2024)

# Capability Assessment

The Capability Assessment identifies and describes the ability of the Depoe Bay RFPD to implement the mitigation strategy and associated action items. This is a key component of the 2024 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) update. Capabilities can be evaluated through an examination of broad categories, including existing authorities, policies, programs, funding, and resources.

## Policies and Programs

The NHMP provides direction for the Depoe Bay RFPD to explore integration into other planning documents and processes.

The current mitigation program the district manages is Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training that is available to the entire community. The district has mutual aid agreements with all neighboring fire districts and departments, the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the U.S. Coast Guard. These agreements ensure that the district always has resources available during emergencies.

## Personnel

The following Depoe Bay RFPD personnel have assignments that correspond to natural hazard mitigation.

- Fire Chief
- Deputy Chief
- Captains

## Mitigation Successes

This is a list of funding that Depoe Bay RFPD has sought out or received, as well as recently completed projects to improve mitigation.

- Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP) funding for stations 21 and 22. These rehab projects were finished in the 2010's.
- SRGP funding is approved for station 23.

# Mitigation Strategy

This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(iv), *Mitigation Strategy*.

The Depoe Bay RFPD adopts the mission and hazard mitigation goals described in Volume I.

To develop the district's mitigation strategy (action items), the Steering Committee assessed the district's risk and identified potential issues to be addressed. The Steering Committee also noted what mitigation accomplishments have been made in recent years.

**Priority Action Items**
Table Depoe Bay RFPD-1 presents a list of mitigation actions. The highest priority actions are shown with orange highlight. The district will focus their attention, and resource availability, upon these achievable, high leverage, activities over the next five years. Although this methodology provides a guide for the steering committee in terms of implementation, the steering committee has the option to implement any of the action items at any time. This option to consider all action items for implementation allows the committee to consider mitigation strategies as new opportunities arise, such as capitalizing on funding sources that could pertain to an action item that is not currently listed as the highest priority.

Table Depoe Bay RFPD-1 Action Items

| Mitigation Strategies | | Impacted Hazard | | | | | | | | | | | | Implementation and Maintenance | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Action Item # | Statement | Air Quality | Coastal Erosion | Drought | Earthquake | Extreme Heat | Flood | Landslide | Tsunami | Volcanic Event | Wildfire | Windstorm* | Winter Storm | Potential Funding Resources | Lead | Timeline | Cost |
| 1 | Implement targeted vegetation management and defensible space treatments in the Big Whale Cove and Siletz Bay areas to reduce wildfire risk to residential structures and critical access routes, in coordination with OSFM and local landowners. | X | | X | | X | | | | | X | | | Local funding resources, OSFM-WRRG, ODF-LRP, FEMA-HMGP | Deputy Chief / Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator | S | M |
| 2 | Complete access road upgrades and initiate a community-wide fuels reduction campaign in the Salishan Hills area to improve emergency ingress/egress and reduce wildfire spread potential. | X | | X | | X | | | | | X | | | Local funding resources, OSFM-WRRG, ODF-LRP, FEMA-HMGP | Operations Chief / Public Works Liaison | S | M |
| 3 | Assess and improve emergency access routes in the Seagrove Subdivision and conduct structure-level wildfire risk assessments followed by prioritized fuels reduction treatments. | X | | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, OSFM-WRRG, ODF-LRP, FEMA-HMGP | Deputy Chief / Planning Officer | S | M |
| 4 | Develop a neighborhood-specific evacuation plan for Little Whale Cove, including access improvements and defensible space treatments around homes and along evacuation corridors. | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, OSFM-WRRG, ODF-LRP, OEM-PRG | Deputy Chief / Community Risk Reduction Officer | S | M |
| 5 | Complete the seismic retrofit and landslide vulnerability assessment of Station 23 by 2026 using SRGP funding, ensuring the station remains operational following a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. | | | | X | | | | | | | | | Local funding resources, SRGP, FEMA-HMGP, USDA-CFG | Fire Chief / Facilities Manager | S | H |
| 6 | Upgrade the generator system at Station 21 to ensure all essential systems (including heating, internet, and communications) are connected and functional during extended outages. | | | | X | | | | | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, FEMA-HMGP, PPF, FSPSF | Facilities Manager / IT Coordinator | S | M |
| 7 | Launch a district-wide public education campaign to prepare residents for long-term self-sufficiency during ice storms, wildfires, and earthquakes, including guidance on emergency kits, water storage, and communication plans. | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, OEM-PRG, ARC-CPG, TFFF | Community Outreach Coordinator | S | L |
| 8 | Install and test Starlink satellite internet systems at all three fire stations to ensure uninterrupted communication during disasters that disrupt terrestrial networks. | | | | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, FEMA-HMGP, PPF, FSPSF | IT Coordinator / Communications Officer | S | M |
| 9 | Collaborate with the City of Depoe Bay, Lincoln County, and neighboring communities to develop a unified evacuation and tsunami readiness plan, including signage, shelter coordination, and public drills. | | | | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, FEMA-HMGP, OEM-PRG, ARC-CPG | Fire Chief / Emergency Management Liaison | M | M |

| Mitigation Strategies | | Impacted Hazard | | | | | | | | | | | | Implementation and Maintenance | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Action Item # | Statement | Air Quality | Coastal Erosion | Drought | Earthquake | Extreme Heat | Flood | Landslide | Tsunami | Volcanic Event | Wildfire | Windstorm* | Winter Storm | Potential Funding Resources | Lead | Timeline | Cost |
| 10 | Designate and equip additional community hubs (e.g., fire stations, schools, churches) with supplies and communication tools to serve as temporary shelters or coordination points during evacuations. | | | | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | Local funding resources, FEMA-HMGP, OEM-PRG, ARC-CPG, TFFF, FSPSF | Deputy Chief / Water Systems Liaison | M | M |
| 11 | Identify and secure alternative water sources and storage options, particularly in areas without hydrant access, to ensure firefighting capacity during drought or infrastructure failure. | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | Local funding resources, FEMA-HMGP, FEMA-FMA, USDA-CFG, OEM-PRG, PPF | Emergency Management Liaison / Facilities Manager | M | H |
| 12 | Expand Firewise USA sites within DBFD boundaries; offer seasonal chipping programs. | | | | | | | | | | X | | | Local funding resources, FEMA-HMGP, FEMA-FMA, USDA-CFG, OEM-PRG, PPF | Emergency Management Liaison / Facilities Manager | S | L |

Source: Depoe Bay RFPD steering committee, 2025.
Cost: L (less than $50,000), M ($50,000-$499,999), H ($500,000-$5 million), VH (more than $5 million),
Potential Funding Sources: HMA=FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance disaster and non-disaster grant programs
Timing: Short (1-4 years), Medium (4-10 years), Long (10 or more years)
Priority Actions: Identified with orange highlight
Dark Grey highlight indicates that the hazard does not impact the jurisdiction

# Risk Assessment

This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(iii) - Risk Assessment.

Assessing natural hazard risk has three phases:

Phase 1: Identify hazards that can impact the jurisdiction. This includes an evaluation of potential hazard impacts – type, location, extent, etc.

Phase 2: Identify important community characteristics, assets, and system vulnerabilities. Example vulnerabilities include people, businesses, homes, roads, historic places, and drinking water sources.

Phase 3: Evaluate the extent to which the identified hazards overlap with or have an impact on, the important assets identified by the community.

The local level rationale for the identified mitigation strategies (action items) is presented herein, and within Volume I, Section 2, and Volume II, Appendix C.

## Hazard Analysis

The district developed their hazard analysis, using the County's (Volume I, Section 2) as a reference. Where appropriate, changes were made to distinguish the district's risks from those in the County's hazard analysis, as detailed throughout this addendum.

Table Depoe Bay RFPD-2 shows the hazard analysis matrix listing each hazard in rank from high to low. For local governments, conducting hazard analysis is a useful step in planning for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery. The method provides the jurisdiction with a sense of hazard priorities but does not predict the occurrence of a particular hazard. See Volume I, Section 2 for methodology details.

Wildfire, windstorm, winter storm, Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, landslide, and local tsunami are the high hazard threats to the city. Distant tsunami, drought, tornado, crustal earthquake, and extreme heat event are the low hazard threats.

The fire district's primary capabilities center on emergency response and public safety, with a focus on fire suppression, rescue operations, and hazard mitigation. While protecting people is central to its mission, the district operates in close coordination with county and city agencies that hold broader responsibilities for managing the overall impacts of hazard events on communities.

Through this collaborative approach, the fire district provides essential expertise, personnel, and resources during emergencies, supporting the efforts of other jurisdictions. The county and cities maintain primary responsibility for comprehensive disaster management and recovery, while the fire district leads in life safety and incident response.

Given this operational scope, the fire district is not directly affected by the following hazards and does not have infrastructure or responsibilities that warrant profiling them in its hazard

analysis: air quality/smoke, coastal erosion, coastal flood, riverine flood, and volcanic event. These hazards fall outside the district's direct impact zone or operational purview and are more appropriately addressed by other agencies within the broader emergency management framework.

In addition, hazards identified within the "bottom tier" have low vulnerability and/or low probability to the district. As such the district has elected to not include mitigation strategies. Instead, the district will collaborate with the County and applicable cities to implement mitigation strategies related to these hazards.

### Table Depoe Bay RFPD-2 Hazard Analysis Matrix

| Hazard | History | Maximum Vulnerability | Maximum Threat | Probability | Total Threat Score | Hazard Rank | Hazard Tiers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wildfire | 16 | 45 | 100 | 63 | 224 | #1 | |
| Windstorm | 18 | 40 | 90 | 63 | 211 | #2 | |
| Winter Storm | 18 | 40 | 90 | 63 | 211 | #3 | *Top Tier* |
| Earthquake (Cascadia) | 2 | 50 | 100 | 49 | 201 | #4 | |
| Landslide | 18 | 35 | 80 | 63 | 196 | #5 | |
| Local Tsunami | 2 | 40 | 100 | 49 | 191 | #6 | |
| Distant Tsunami | 12 | 20 | 50 | 35 | 117 | #7 | |
| Drought | 8 | 10 | 40 | 49 | 107 | #8 | |
| Tornado | 6 | 10 | 30 | 49 | 95 | #9 | *Bottom Tier* |
| Earthquake (Crustal) | 10 | 20 | 40 | 21 | 91 | #10 | |
| Extreme Heat Event | 4 | 10 | 30 | 21 | 65 | #11 | |

Source: Depoe Bay RFPD steering committee, 2025.

# Community Characteristics and Assets

The following section provides information on Depoe Bay RFPD specific demographics and assets (see Table Depoe Bay RFPD-4). Many of these community characteristics can affect how natural hazards impact communities, and how communities choose to plan for natural hazard mitigation. Considering the District specific assets during the planning process can assist in identifying appropriate measures for natural hazard mitigation.

## Community Characteristics

The district serves a thirteen-square-mile stretch of Oregon's Central Coast, encompassing the communities of Siletz Keys, Salishan, Gleneden Beach, Lincoln Beach, Boiler Bay, Depoe Bay, Miroco, and Otter Rock. This coastal region features a mix of rugged terrain, rocky ocean cliffs, and moderate-density residential and commercial development, including vacation rentals and multi-story tourist accommodations.

The district employs 15 career staff, including a Fire Chief, Division Chief, Captains, Engineers, Firefighters, and administrative personnel. These professionals provide fire protection, rescue, and emergency medical services year-round. While the permanent population is

approximately 8,000, seasonal tourism can increase the daytime population tenfold, significantly straining emergency response and evacuation capacity.

The district's geography, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and steep terrain inland, limits evacuation routes primarily to Highway 101, which includes seven critical bridges. Any disruption to these bridges could severely hinder mobility and emergency response.

## Facilities and Property Assets Inventory

This section provides information on district specific assets. Assets that may be affected by hazard events include residential and nonresidential buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure. Considering the district specific assets during the planning process can assist in identifying appropriate measures for natural hazard mitigation.

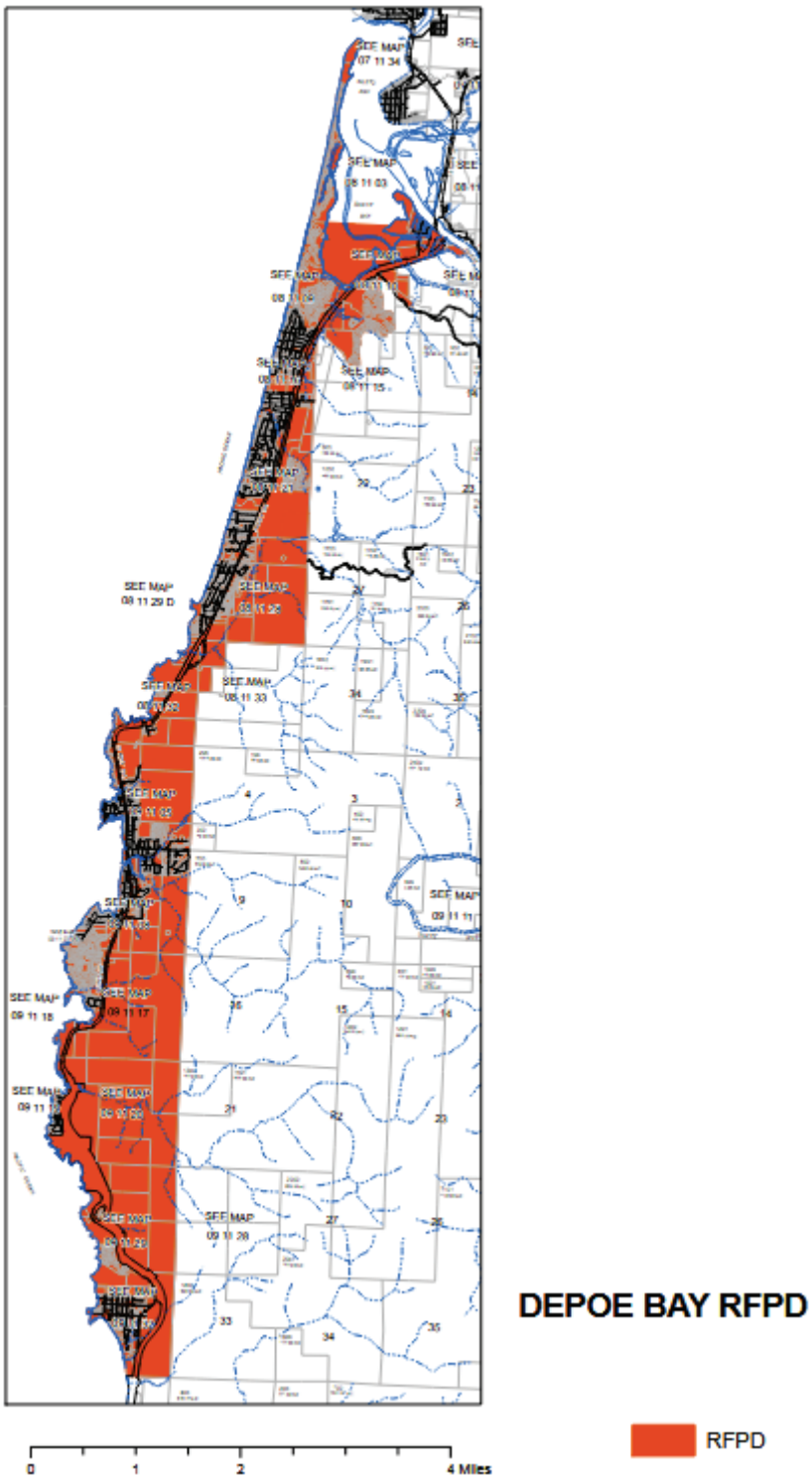
The district maintains a range of critical assets that support its emergency response capabilities across a geographically complex and hazard-prone area of the Central Oregon Coast. The district operates three primary fire stations: Station 21 in Depoe Bay, Station 22 in Gleneden Beach, and Station 23 in Otter Rock. Each station plays a vital role in regional coverage, with Station 21 serving as the central hub. All stations are equipped with generators, though Station 21's generator does not yet support all essential systems such as heating, internet, and communications.

In addition to its physical infrastructure, assets include a robust network of mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire departments and federal agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, which is especially critical for marine rescues. The district also supports community preparedness through CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) training and has engaged with Firewise programs, particularly in the Salishan area.

Table Depoe Bay RFPD-5 lists the facilities that, if damaged, could significantly impact the public safety and economic conditions of the district.

The district's facilities are located within the service area (Map Depoe Bay RFPD-1) which includes the City of Depoe Bay. The service area extends north to south from the communities of Gleneden Beach to Otter Rock and goes inland approximately one mile.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-1 District Boundaries




Source: Lincoln County GIS - Click link for more information

# Hazard Identification

This section profiles the district's hazards and assesses their vulnerabilities, distinct from the countywide planning area. Detailed hazard profiles of the most significant countywide hazards are described in Volume I, Section 2. The detailed profiles include hazard characteristics, history, location, extent, previous occurrences, and probability of future occurrences. An event that affects the County, or applicable cities where district assets are located (Depoe Bay), is likely to affect the district as well. However, not all hazards impact the district assets. The district chose to profile the hazards shown in Table Depoe Bay RFPD-2 due to the impact these hazards have upon their assets. Factors included during discussions by the district included the number of potential assets damaged, extent of damage, and length of time required for repairs (economic losses were also considered).

Additional information is found in the Risk Assessment for Region 1, Oregon Coast, Oregon SNHMP (2020).

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)**

FEMA updated the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) in 2019 (effective October 18, 2019). The district is not a community which has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction.

There are no repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties owned or operated by the district. For specific information for communities within the district's service area see Volume I, Section 2 and the addenda for the city of Depoe Bay (Volume II) for more information.

**2007 Rapid Visual Survey**

Oregon began implementing seismic building codes in the 1970s, though more rigorous standards were not adopted until 1991 and further strengthened in the early 2000s. In 2007, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) conducted a statewide seismic needs assessment, which included estimates of seismic vulnerability for public buildings in Lincoln County, such as schools and emergency services facilities. For more information click this link DOGAMI Report O-07-02, Statewide Seismic Needs Assessment.

A key mitigation priority for the district is to ensure that critical facilities are constructed or retrofitted to withstand future seismic events. The district has received multiple Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP) awards to support this goal. In 2014, Fire Station 21 (Depoe Bay) was awarded $831,418 for seismic upgrades. In 2018, Fire Station 22 (Gleneden Beach) received $2,032,702 in 2021, and a third SRGP award of $2,471,840 was granted in 2025 for additional improvements to Fire Station 23.

# Vulnerability Assessment

Development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of their profiled hazards.

The district faces a range of vulnerabilities due to its unique coastal geography, infrastructure limitations, and exposure to multiple natural hazards. The district spans a narrow, rugged stretch of Oregon's central coast, where steep terrain and limited road access, primarily via Highway 101, pose significant challenges for emergency response and evacuation. Key infrastructure, including three fire stations, is variably exposed to seismic, tsunami, and landslide risks, with Station 23 (Otter Rock) particularly vulnerable due to its location in a high landslide zone.

The district's population, while relatively small year-round, swells significantly during tourist seasons, increasing the strain on emergency services. Vulnerable groups include older adults and residents in isolated or low-lying areas. Natural hazard exposure is high, especially from earthquakes, tsunamis, and wildfires in the Wildland-Urban Interface. Infrastructure vulnerabilities include incomplete generator coverage for critical systems, limited evacuation routes, and reliance on mutual aid due to minimal staffing. While the district is actively pursuing mitigation strategies, such as seismic retrofits, communications upgrades, and wildfire risk reduction, its assets and population remain at considerable risk without continued investment in resilience and preparedness.

Table Depoe Bay RFPD-3 provides the ranking of hazards of concern based on total threat score and Table Depoe Bay RFPD-4 shows hazard impact to the district's assets.

Hazard area extent and location maps are included in Attachment B. Information shown on the maps is for planning purposes, represents the conditions that exist at the map date, and is subject to change. Refer to the original source documentation to better understand the data sources, results, methodologies and limitations of each dataset presented.

### Table Depoe Bay RFPD-3 Hazard Risk and Description of Impact

| Hazard | Description of Impact | Total Threat Score |
|---|---|---|
| Wildfire | The district includes several Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas, particularly east of Highway 101 and in forested zones near Otter Rock and Gleneden Beach. Wildfire poses a growing threat to residential neighborhoods and critical infrastructure, including all three fire stations. Seasonal population surges increase the risk to life safety and complicate evacuation and response efforts. | 224 |
| Windstorm | Severe coastal windstorms frequently down trees and power lines, especially along Highway 101, the district's primary transportation corridor. These events can isolate | 211 |

| Hazard | Description of Impact | Total Threat Score |
|---|---|---|
| | neighborhoods and fire stations, disrupt communications, and delay emergency response. Past storms have required mutual aid due to blocked access routes and infrastructure damage. | |
| Winter Storm | Ice and snow events, while less frequent, can significantly impact the district by blocking roads and damaging power infrastructure. Fire stations may become temporarily inaccessible, and power outages can disrupt heating, internet, and emergency communications—particularly at Station 21, where not all systems are connected to backup power. | 211 |
| Earthquake (CSZ Event) | A major CSZ earthquake would cause widespread shaking, landslides, and infrastructure failure. All three fire stations are at risk, with Station 23 (Otter Rock) particularly vulnerable due to its location in a high landslide zone. Bridge collapses and road failures along Highway 101 could isolate parts of the district and severely hinder emergency response. | 201 |
| Landslide | The district's steep coastal terrain is highly susceptible to landslides, especially between Otter Rock and Newport. Landslides can block Highway 101 and secondary access roads, isolating fire stations and communities. These events are often triggered by heavy rainfall or seismic activity and pose a persistent threat to transportation and emergency operations. | 196 |
| Local Tsunami | A local tsunami generated by a CSZ earthquake could inundate low-lying areas of the district, including parts of Depoe Bay and Gleneden Beach. Rapid evacuation would be critical, but limited vertical evacuation options, bridge vulnerabilities, and potential landslides could impede movement to safety. Fire stations may serve as temporary shelters if accessible. | 191 |
| Distant Tsunami | Though less severe than a local tsunami, a distant tsunami could still flood coastal infrastructure, including parts of Depoe Bay's harbor and tourist areas. Wave action and debris could damage roads, utilities, and waterfront structures, complicating recovery and response. | 117 |
| Drought | Prolonged drought conditions increase wildfire risk across the district's forested areas. Limited water availability, especially in remote or undeveloped zones without hydrant systems, | 107 |

| Hazard | Description of Impact | Total Threat Score |
|---|---|---|
| | could strain firefighting resources and delay suppression efforts. | |
| Tornado | Tornado risk in the district is extremely low, but rare events—such as waterspouts making landfall—could damage exposed infrastructure, including communications towers and waterfront facilities. | 95 |
| Earthquake (Crustal) | Crustal earthquakes, while less catastrophic than a CSZ event, could still cause localized damage to older buildings and infrastructure not built to modern seismic standards. Fire stations and bridges may be affected, reducing response capacity in the immediate aftermath. | 91 |
| Extreme Heat Event | While historically uncommon, extreme heat events are becoming more frequent. These conditions can stress water supply systems and increase wildfire risk, particularly during peak summer months when the district's population swells with visitors. | 65 |

Source: Depoe Bay RFPD steering committee, 2025.

## Table Depoe Bay RFPD-4 Facilities Summary

| Name/Number | Address | Identified Hazard Exposure | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AQ | CE | DR | EQ | EH | FL | LS | TS | VE | WF | WS | WT |
| **Stations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Station 21 – Depoe Bay Station | 325 SW Hwy 101, Depoe Bay, OR 97341 | | | | X | | | X | | | | X | X |
| Station 22 – Gleneden Beach Station | 6445 Gleneden Beach Loop, Gleneden Beach, OR 97388 | | | | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Station 23 – Otter Rock Station | 6610 Otter Crest Loop, Otter Rock, OR 97369 | | | | X | | | | | | | X | X |

Source: Information provided by Depoe Bay RFPD
Dark Grey highlight indicates that the hazard does not impact the jurisdiction

Table Key:
"X" – Facility may be exposed and may be impacted by the identified hazard per a visual inspection of the mapped hazard area
[blank] = facility exposure has not been assessed for this hazard

Hazard Descriptions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AQ = Air Quality | EH = Extreme Heat | LS = Landslide | WF = Wildfire |
| CE = Coastal Erosion | EQ = Earthquake | TS = Tsunami | WS = Windstorm/Tornado |
| DR = Drought | FL = Flood | VE = Volcanic Event | WT = Winter Storm |

# Attachment A: Public Involvement Summary

Members of the Steering Committee provided edits and updates to the NHMP prior to the public review period as reflected in the final document. In addition, a survey was distributed that included responses from residents of the district (Volume II, Appendix F).

To provide the public information regarding the draft NHMP addendum, and provide an opportunity for comment, an announcement was provided from August 7 through 21, 2025 on the County's website and publicized by the district. Comments were reviewed and integrated into the NHMP as applicable. Additional opportunities for stakeholders and the public to be involved in the planning process are addressed in Volume II, Appendix B.

Various agencies and organizations contributed input through multiple channels, including comments on the draft. These groups include local and regional hazard mitigation agencies, development regulators, neighboring communities, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and community-based organizations serving underserved and socially vulnerable populations (see Volume II, Appendix B).

## Steering Committee

Steering Committee members possessed familiarity with the district and how it is affected by natural hazard events. The Steering Committee guided the update process through several steps including goal confirmation and prioritization, action item review and development, and information sharing, to update the NHMP and to make the NHMP as comprehensive as possible. The Steering Committee met formally on the following dates:

**Meeting #1: March 19, 2025 (virtually via Zoom)**
During this meeting, the Steering Committee reviewed the previous NHMP, and were provided updates on hazard mitigation planning, the NHMP update process, and project timeline. The Steering Committee:

- Reviewed recent history of hazard events in the district.
- Reviewed and confirmed the County NHMP's mission and goals.
- Discussed the NHMP public outreach strategy.
- Reviewed and provided feedback on the draft risk assessment update including community vulnerabilities and hazard information.
- Reviewed and updated their existing mitigation strategy (actions).
- Reviewed and updated their implementation and maintenance program.

**Meeting Attendees:**

- Tom Jackson, Fire Chief

**Meeting Summary**

The meeting focused on developing the district's hazard mitigation strategy as part of the Lincoln County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP). Key findings included a high vulnerability to natural hazards such as wildfires, windstorms, winter storms, earthquakes, landslides, and tsunamis. The district identified critical infrastructure and community lifelines, including three fire stations—Depoe Bay, Gleneden Beach, and Otter Rock—with varying levels of seismic and landslide preparedness. The meeting emphasized the need for improved evacuation planning, communications (e.g., Starlink), and public education for disaster resilience.

The district reviewed and prioritized several mitigation actions, including fuels reduction in high-risk areas, seismic retrofitting of the Otter Rock Station, and enhancing emergency power and communication systems. Notably, the district is collaborating with the City of Depoe Bay on tsunami readiness and evacuation strategies, especially given concerns about bridge vulnerabilities and limited accessibility. The meeting concluded with a plan for stakeholders to review and provide feedback on the addendum draft, ensuring alignment with updated risk assessments and community development trends.

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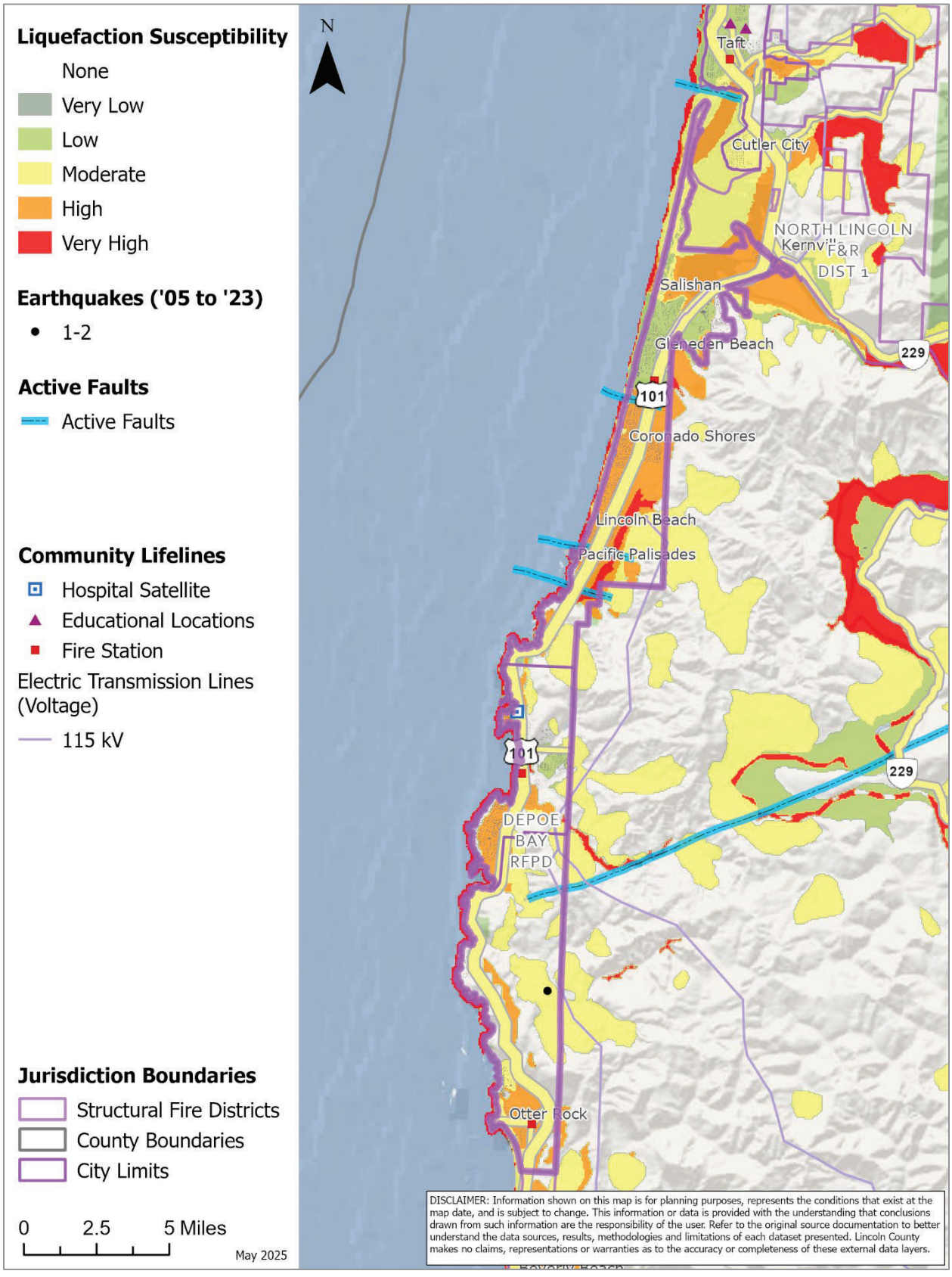
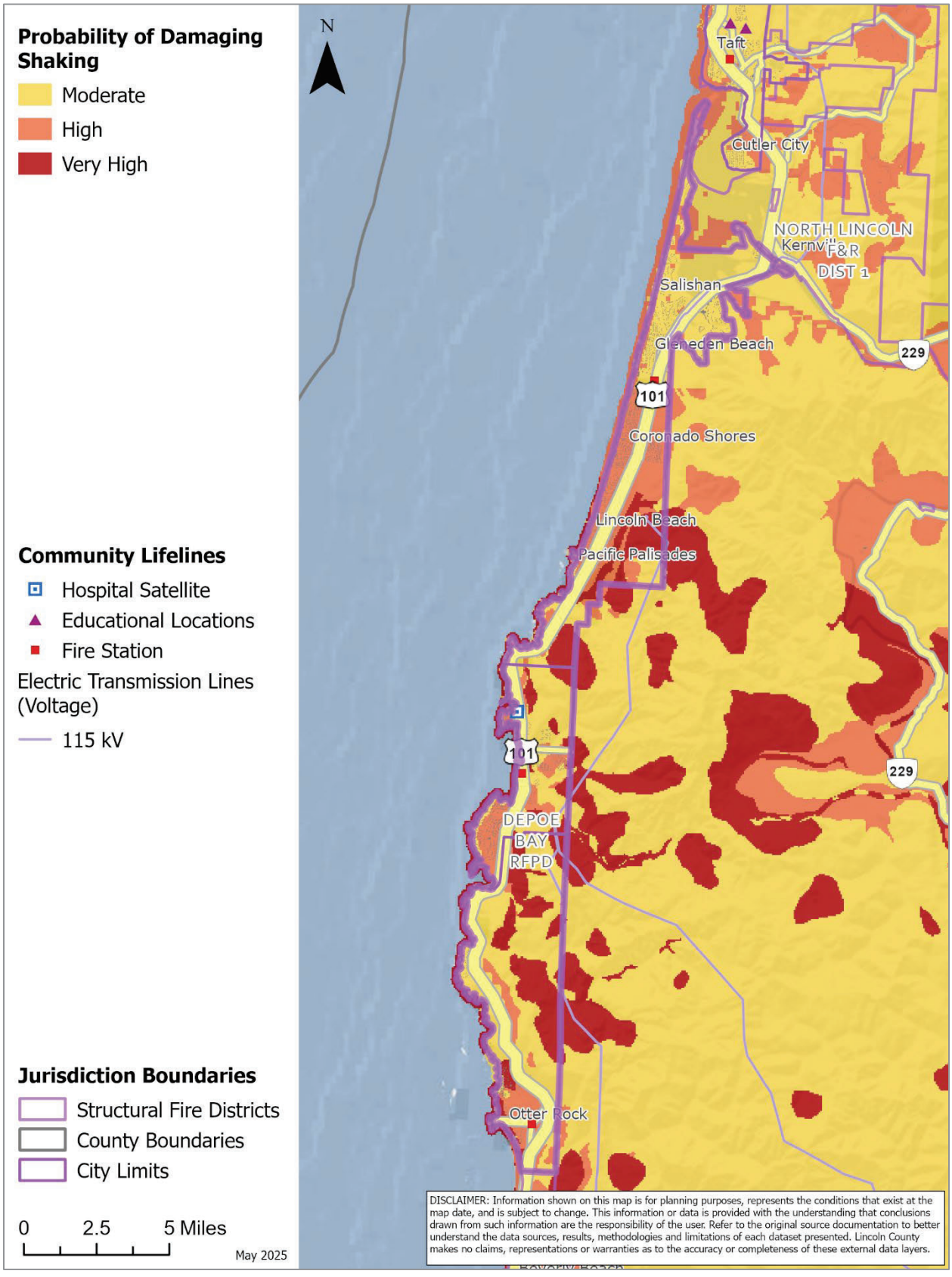
# Attachment B: Hazard Maps

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-2 Earthquake Liquefaction (Soft Soil) Hazard and Active Faults



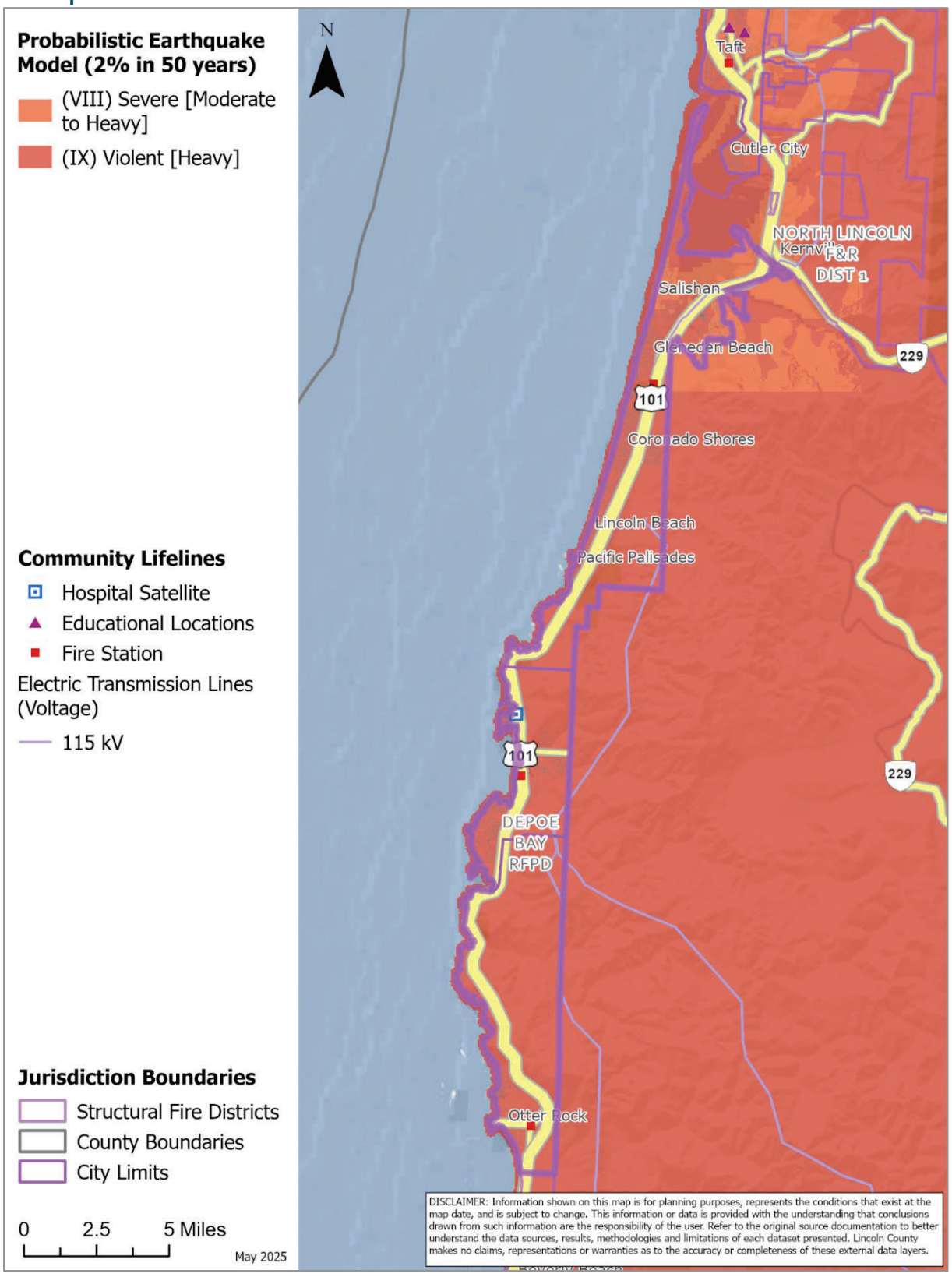

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-3 Probability of Damaging Shaking



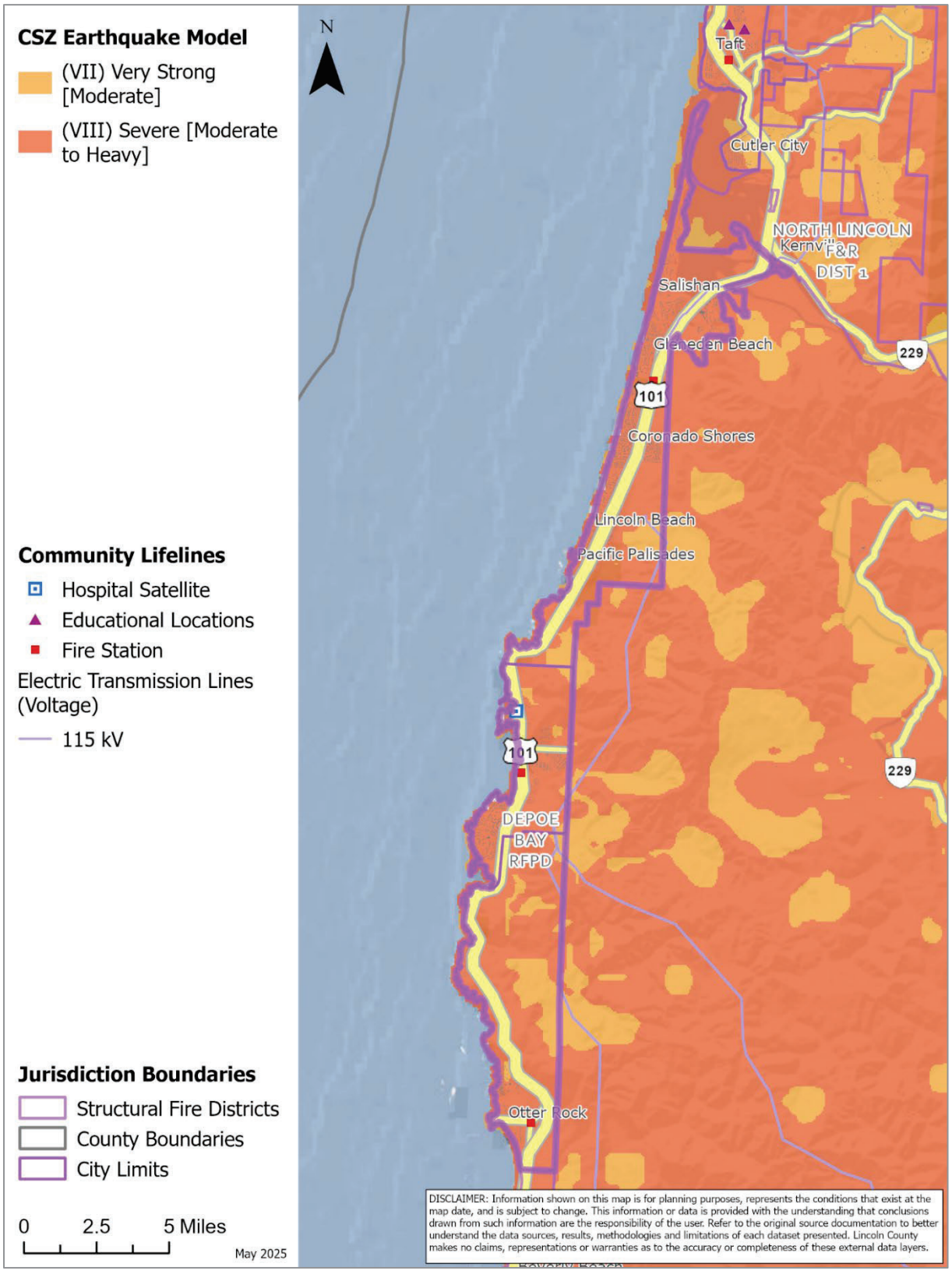

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-4 Perceived Shaking and Damage Potential, Probabilistic Earthquake Model



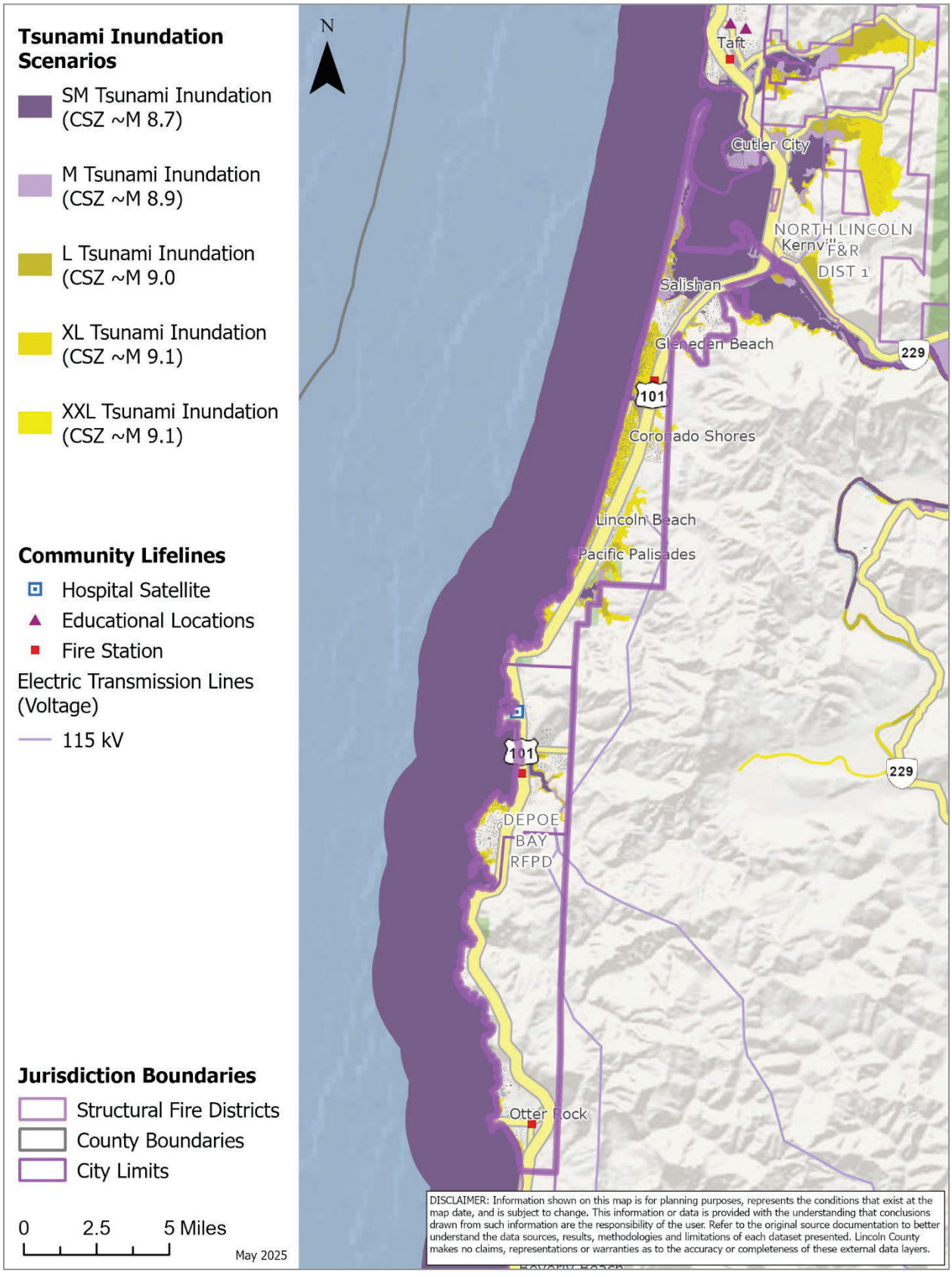

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-5 Perceived Shaking and Damage Potential, CSZ Earthquake Model



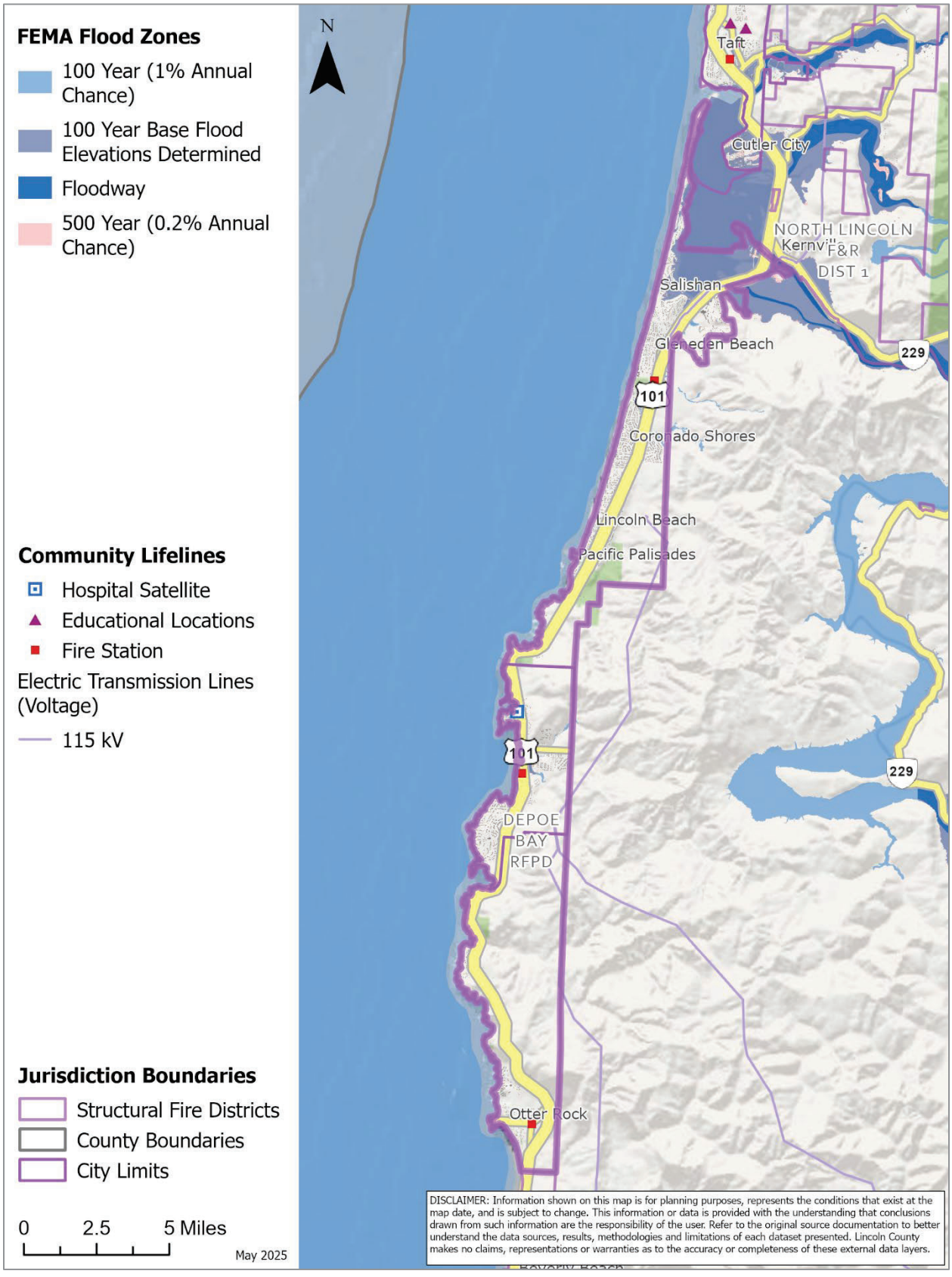

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-6 Tsunami Inundation Scenarios



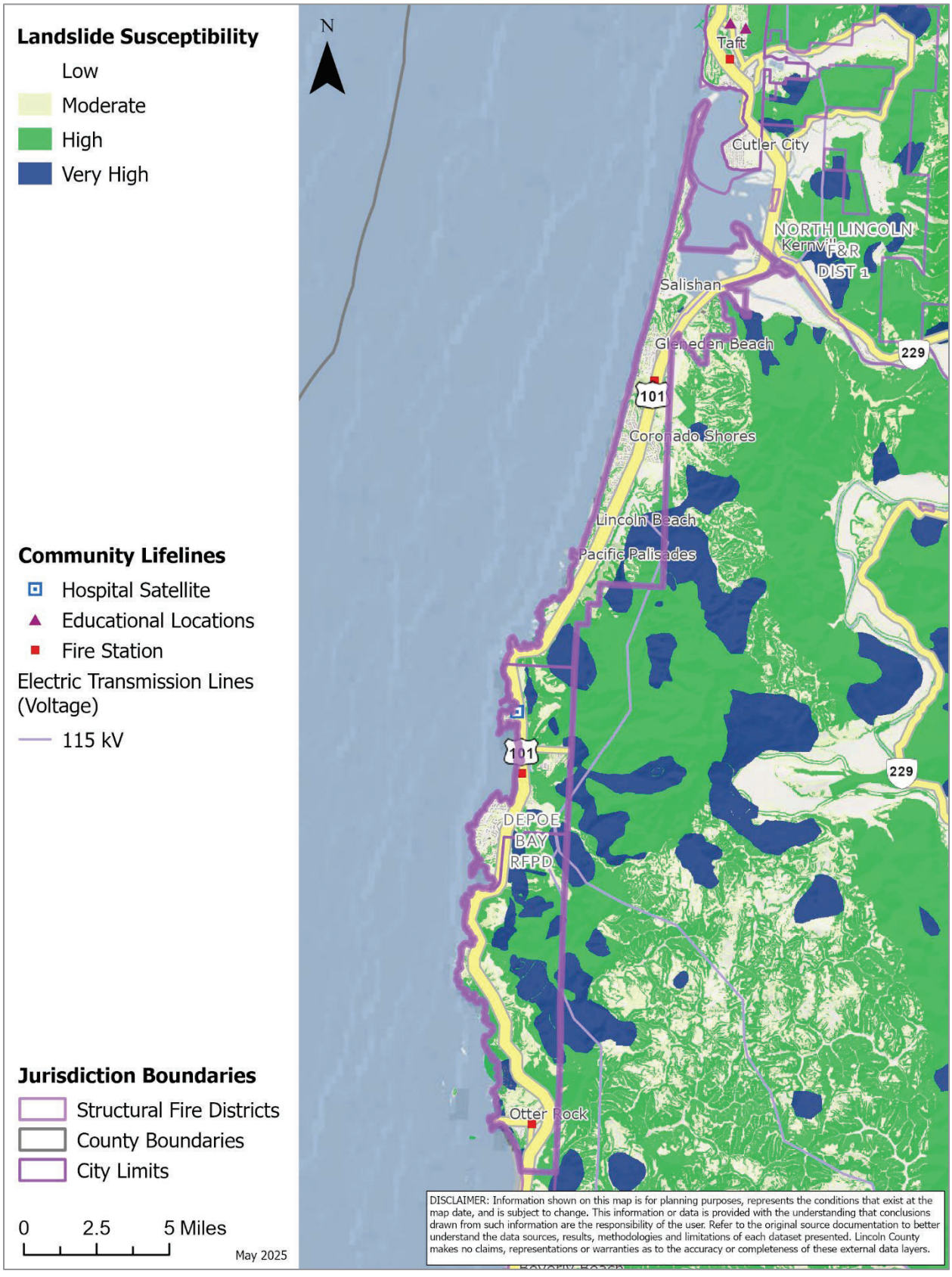

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-7 Flood Hazard Zones (100- and 500-year floodplains)



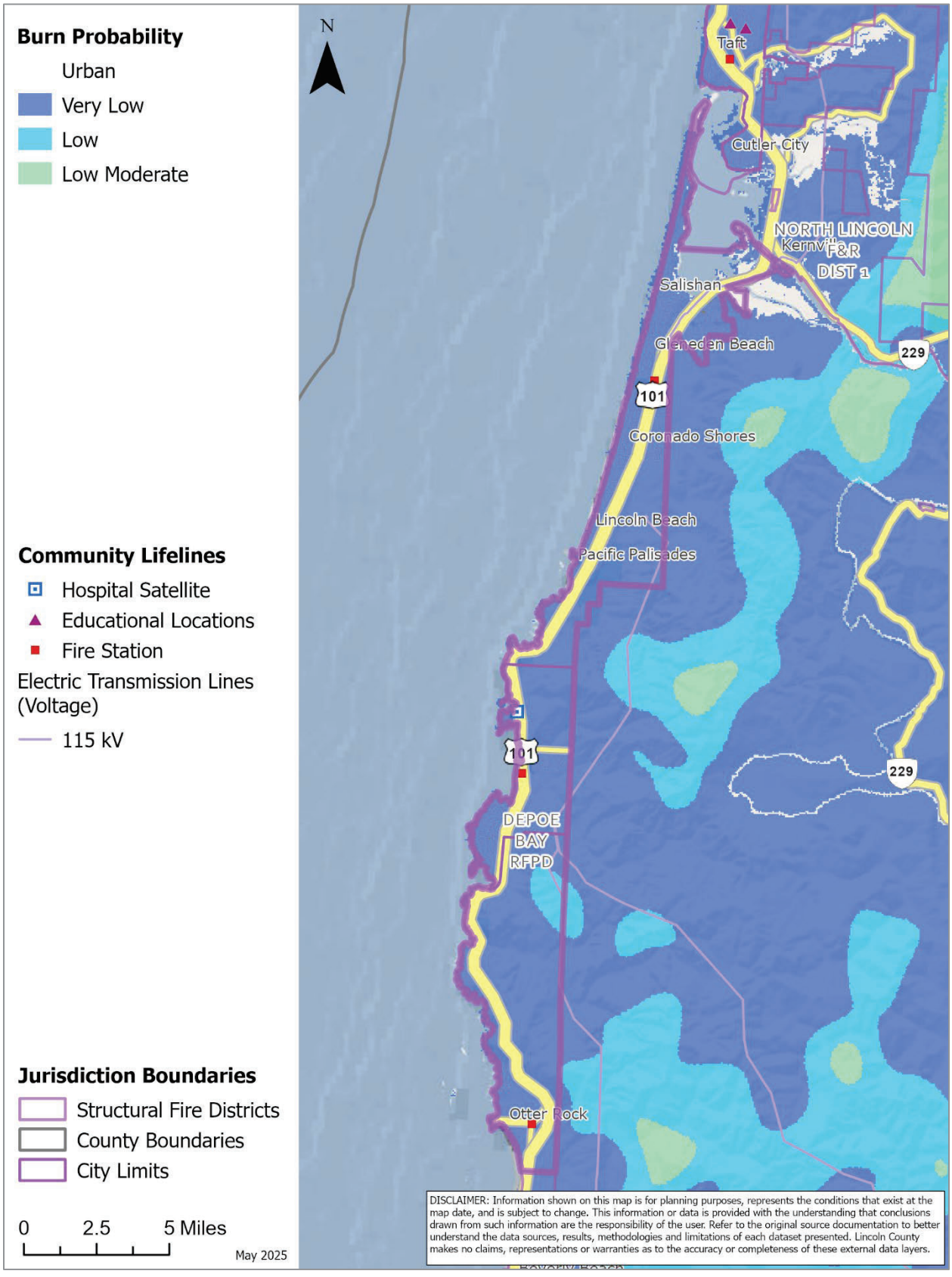

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-8 Landslide Susceptibility Exposure



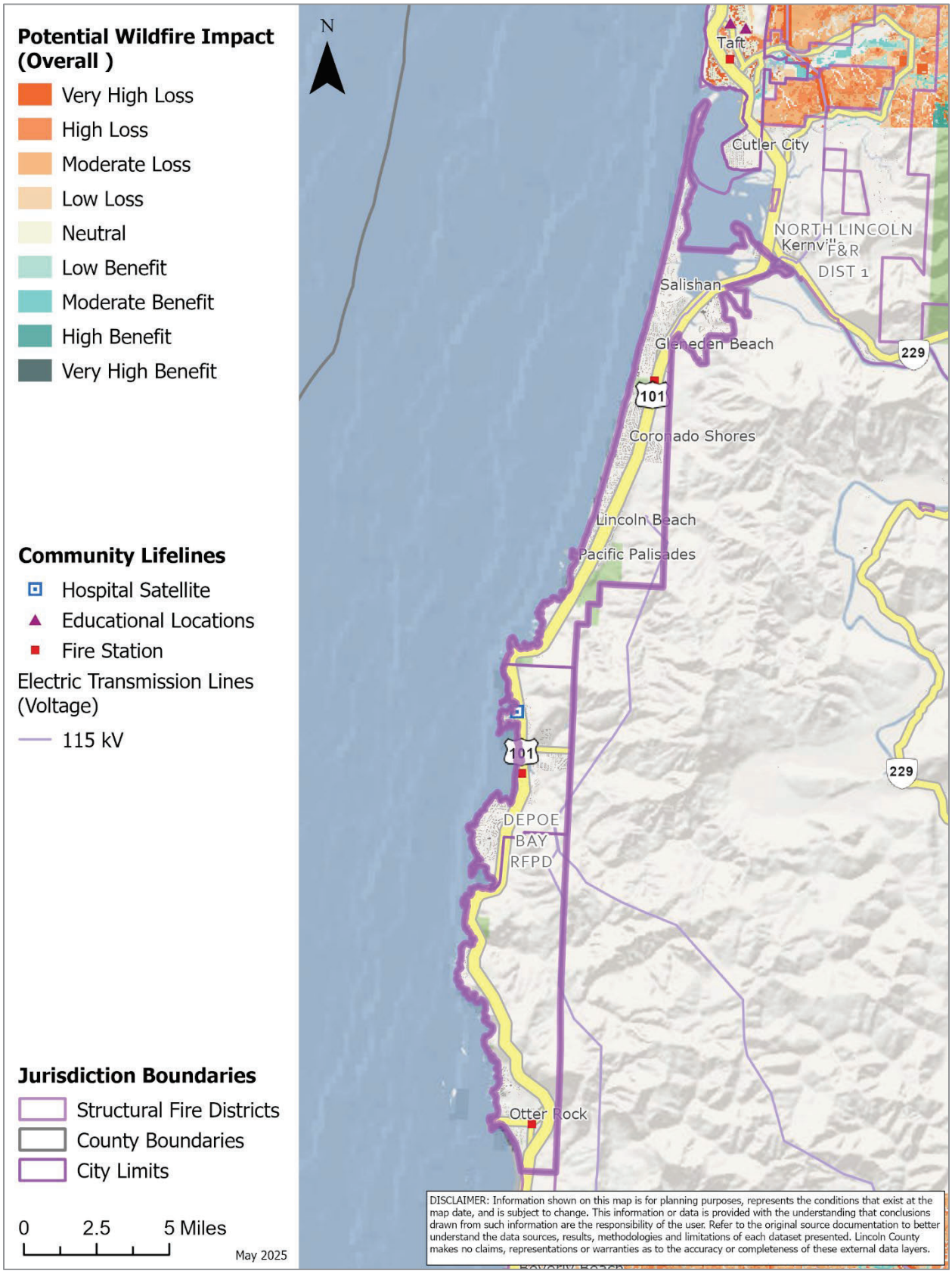

Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-9 Burn Probability and Fire History (1992-2022)




Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Map Depoe Bay RFPD-10 Potential Wildfire Impact (Overall)




Source: PNW Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment (2023, layer name = icNVC), To view map detail click hyperlink to left..