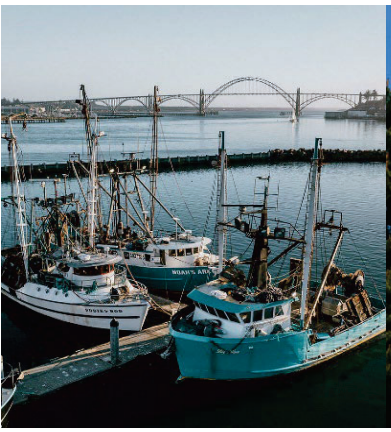
Newport Addendum

to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP



Photos courtesy of Discover Newport

Effective: December 17, 2025 through December 16, 2030

NEWPORT
OREGON

Prepared for
City of Newport
169 SW Coast Hwy
Newport, OR 97365

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

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FEMA

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OEM

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

130 228th St SW
Bothell, WA 98021

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

CITY OF NEWPORT

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-10-20-018

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CITY OF NEWPORT REPRESENTATION IN THE UPDATES TO THE LINCOLN COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Newport 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 City of Newport has fully participated in the FEMA prescribed mitigation planning process to prepare a Newport addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, establishing a comprehensive, coordinated planning process to eliminate or minimize these vulnerabilities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Newport has identified natural hazard risks and prioritized several proposed actions and programs needed to mitigate the vulnerabilities of the City of Newport to the impacts of future disasters in its addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, these proposed actions and programs have been incorporated into the Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan that has been prepared and promulgated for consideration and implementation by the cities and special districts of Lincoln County; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon Office of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X officials have reviewed the Newport addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and pre-approved it contingent upon the City of Newport adopting the document as its official Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans are subject to an on-going cycle of development and revision to improve their effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the citizens of Newport that the Newport addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan be adopted as the City's official Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, and that the City Manager develop, approve, and implement the mitigation strategies and any administrative changes outlined in the document.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. The City of Newport adopts the Newport addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan as an official plan; and

2. The City of Newport will submit this Adoption Resolution to the Oregon Office 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 by the City Council of the City of Newport this 20th day of October, 2025.

10/21/25

Jan Kaplan, Mayor

ATTEST:

10/21/25

Allie Anderson, City Recorder

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Introduction

Purpose

This is an update of the City of Newport addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP). This addendum is not intended to be a standalone document; rather, information contained in Lincoln County NHMP Volume I (Basic Plan), which serves as the foundation for this jurisdiction's addendum, and Lincoln County NHMP, Volume II (Appendices), which provides additional information. This addendum meets all the requirements of Title 44 §201.6, including:

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

The City of Newport's original addendum to Lincoln County's NHMP was completed and approved by FEMA in 2009.

For planning purposes, this addendum provides additional information specific to Newport, with a focus on providing greater details on the risk assessment and mitigation strategy. A description of the jurisdiction-specific planning and adoption process follows, along with detailed community-specific action items. Information about the jurisdiction's risk relative to the county's risk to natural hazards is documented in this addendum's Hazard Analysis and Issue Identification section. This section considers how the city's risk differs from or matches that of the county's; additional information on Risk Assessment is provided within the Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Risk Assessment).

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.*

The City of Newport adopted their addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP on October 20, 2025. FEMA Region X approved the Lincoln County NHMP and the city'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 rules 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 ensure that the city will remain eligible for pre- and post-disaster mitigation 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 the City of Newport to update their NHMP. Members of the NHMP steering committee also participated in the County NHMP update process (Attachment B (Public Involvement Summary) and Lincoln County NHMP Volume II, Appendix B (Planning and Public Process)).

Convener and Committee
The Newport Community Development Director serves as the Newport Addendum convener. The convener takes the lead in implementing, maintaining, and updating this addendum to the Lincoln County NHMP in collaboration with the designated conveners of the Lincoln County NHMP.

Representatives from the City of Newport met formally and informally to discuss updates to their addendum. The steering committee reviewed and revised the city's addendum, with a focus on the plan's risk assessment and mitigation strategy (action items).

This addendum reflects decisions made at their designated meetings during subsequent work, and through communications with OPDR. Other documented changes include revisions to the city's risk assessment and mitigation strategies (action items).

The 2025-2030 Newport Addendum Steering Committee :

- Newport Fire Chief Rob Murphy
- Associate Planner Beth Young AICP
- Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Del Lockwood

Contributors to the 2025-2030 Newport Addendum are:

- City Manager Nina Vetter
- Derrick Tokos AICP
- Rob Murphy
- Del Lockwood
- Beth Young AICP
- Steve Stewart
- Jason Malloy
- Chris Beatty
- Michael Cavanaugh
- Robert Moser
- Lance Vanderbeck

Implementation and Maintenance

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the addendum to the Lincoln County NHMP. This addendum designates a steering committee and a convener to oversee the development and implementation of action items. Because the city is part of the county's

multi-jurisdictional NHMP, the city will look for opportunities to partner with the county. The city's steering committee will convene after the re-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 will be responsible for:

- Reviewing existing action items to determine the 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 the effectiveness of the NHMP at achieving its purpose and goals (use Table 4-1 of Lincoln County NHMP, Volume I, Section 4, as one tool to help measure effectiveness); and
- Document successes and lessons learned.

The city will remain will be actively involved in the county's implementation and maintenance process, using it internally (Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 4 (Plan Implementation and Maintenance)).

The city will maintain public participation through periodic presentations to elected officials, public meetings, social media postings, and/or interactive content on the jurisdiction's website during the plan maintenance process.

The city will utilize the same action item prioritization process as the county (Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 4 (Plan Implementation and Maintenance) and Volume II, Appendix D (Economic Analysis of Natural Hazard Mitigation Projects)).

Implementation through Existing Programs

Many of the NHMP's recommendations are consistent with the goals and objectives of the city's existing plans and policies. Where possible, the city will implement the NHMP's recommended actions through existing plans and policies. Plans and policies already in existence have the support of residents, businesses, and policymakers. 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.

Capabilities Assessment

The Capability Assessment identifies and describes the ability of Bay-Newport to implement the mitigation strategy and associated action items. Capabilities can be evaluated through an examination of broad categories, including existing authorities, policies, programs, funding, resources, and past mitigation successes. Information from the 2020 NHMP was not directly

integrated into other planning mechanisms, in part due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the city utilizes the NHMP as a tool when implementing the existing authorities referenced herein.

Existing Authorities

Hazard mitigation can be executed at a local scale through three methods: integrating hazard mitigation actions into other local planning documents (i.e., plan integration); adopting building codes that account for best practices in structural hardening; and codifying land use regulations and zoning designations that prescribe mitigation into development requirements. The extent to which a municipality or multi-jurisdictional effort leverages these approaches is an indicator of that community's capabilities.

Comprehensive Plan

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 7 requires comprehensive planning within every designated jurisdiction, to reduce risks to people and property from natural hazards. The City of Newport Comprehensive Plan provides the policy and regulatory foundation for all land use management in the city. It integrates policies and recommendations to meet the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals, including Statewide Planning Goal 7, Natural Hazards and Disasters.

City ordinances regularly amend the City of Newport Comprehensive Plan (1990). These ordinances regularly update the City of Newport Comprehensive Plan (1990) to keep the document current and relevant. Chapter 3, Environment, corresponds to Statewide Planning Goal 7, which requires appropriate safeguards when planning and developing in natural-disaster-prone areas. The goals listed in this chapter related to natural hazards are: (1) to protect life and property, to reduce costs to the public, and to minimize damage to the natural resources of the coastal zone that might result from inappropriate development in environmentally hazardous areas; and (2) to promote public education of known hazards and facilitate orderly and expedient evacuation of residents and visitors in response to a catastrophic event The Comprehensive Plan lists 14 policies to implement these goals.

Land Use Regulations

The City of Newport's land use regulations are another source of mitigation capability.

Land Use Codes

Title XIV of the Newport Municipal Code is the city's "zoning ordinance." Section 14.20 outlines required flood mitigation measures within the city's Flood Hazard Areas. The purpose of this section is to promote public health, safety and general welfare and minimize public and private loss due to flooding. Subsection 14.20.015 outlines methods of reducing flood losses. Subsection 14.20.095 details the city's provision for flood hazard reduction, which includes requirements for anchoring, materials, water systems, and watercourse alterations. Subsection 14.20.095 of the Newport Municipal Code details the Flood Hazard Reduction standards for the city. This subsection states that the city's freeboard requirements for residential construction are one (1) foot above the base flood elevation.

In response to the Pre-Implementation Compliance Measures required by FEMA in response to the National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (2016), Newport will be deciding compliance for floodplain development on a case-by-case basis. There is very little floodplain in Newport.

Wildfire Safety

Chapter 11.10 of the Newport Municipal Code indicates that the 2019 Oregon Fire Code is adopted as the City of Newport Fire Code.

The City of Newport and the Newport Rural Fire Protection District (a part of the Newport Fire Department) are included in the Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2024). The CWPP helps communicate jurisdictional priorities regarding the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland–urban interface on both public and private land.

Structural Building Codes

The Oregon State Legislature adopted updated building codes for residential structures in 2021 and for commercial structures in 2022. These codes are based on the 2021 version of the International Building Code, International Fire Code, and International Existing Building Code. Per Newport Municipal Code Subsection 11.05.080, Newport has adopted the Oregon State Specialty Codes (Structural, Flood, Grading, Mechanical, Plumbing, Electrical, Residential, Manufactured Dwelling Park and Mobile Home Park Rule, Manufactured Dwelling Rules, Recreational Park and Organizational Camp Rule, State or Oregon Reach Code, the State of Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code, and the 1997 edition of the ICBO Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings).

Policies and Programs

City Plans

The Newport Emergency Operations Plan (2024) ensures coordination of protection, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery activities. Authorities are listed by the Emergency Support Function (ESF) they are responsible for.

The Lincoln County Evacuation Plan (2024) has a priority area plan for Newport. The purpose of the priority area plan is to help the community prepare for disasters and facilitate any necessary evacuations. This aligns with the city's evacuation plan. The priority area plan outlines the city's natural disaster risks, the current emergency response system, various evacuation routes, and recommendations for improving the city's disaster response and evacuation processes.

The City of Newport Transportation System Plan (2022) is a result of public outreach and an evaluation of current and future transportation needs and includes a strategic and reasonable funding program. The goals of the Plan are to: improve safety of all users; maintain efficiency and reduce congestion; support active transportation modes of travel; grow the economy; minimize adverse environmental impacts of transportation; support healthy living; prepare for change; sustain an economically viable system; and partner with regional jurisdictions, agencies and organizations to reach these goals. Chapter 4, System

Design and Management Principles, outlines street classifications and Figures 25-27 map designated federal, state, and local truck routes that would be used as emergency-vehicle and evacuation routes.

The Newport Park System Master Plan (2019) establishes goals and strategies for enhancing the community's parks and recreation facilities through investment and development over the next 20 years. The Master Plan encompasses multiple policies aimed at enhancing resilience against natural processes. These include enhancing stormwater management using climate-appropriate design, improving all-weather shelters in parks, and conserving significant natural resources. The Master Plan identifies seasonal flooding as a hazard that must be addressed in certain parks as they are improved over time.

The Newport Water System Master Plan (2008) is an overview of the city's water system and future needs. Section 7, Improvement Needs, outlines the major infrastructure components that require replacement, extension, or upgrade. These are divided into four categories: raw water supply, water treatment, water storage, and distribution. Section 8 of the Capital Improvement Plan summarizes and prioritizes future water system needs. The city is currently updating its Water System Master Plan.

The Seismic Evaluation of Big Creek Dams No. 1 & 2 (2015) is an assessment that includes an update of the seismic hazard characterization, geologic models for the two dam sites, an evaluation of seismic deformations to the dams, and , along with associated costs. Chapter 6, Conclusions and Recommendations, sets a path for future action regarding the safety of both dams, as well as the safety of the city's residents and infrastructure.

The Yaquina Bay Estuary Management Plan (2023) governs estuarine resource conservation and development decisions for the Yaquina Bay area. The Management Plan identifies multiple climate vulnerabilities that will affect the Newport sub-area. Sea level rise will compromise the structural integrity of submerged infrastructure, increase the frequency and severity of storm surge flooding, and exacerbate shoreline erosion. The Plan establishes management units within Yaquina Bay and addresses these concerns by limiting usages within each unit. Estuary Management Units 1-12 are adjacent to the City of Newport.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Newport participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which allows flood insurance to be available to property owners in Newport. The Community Development Department manages the program. To maintain eligibility for the NFIP, Newport has adopted and enforces special building and development restrictions for lands that are subject to flooding.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Seismic Lifelines

According to the Oregon Department of Transportation, Newport has two highways that are considered seismic lifelines. Highway 101 is a tier 1 lifeline, and Highway 20 is a tier 2 lifeline. These routes are a part of the state's overall network of streets, highways, and bridges that will facilitate emergency service response and support in the event of a seismic event.

South Beach Capital Improvements

The City of Newport Transportation System Plan (TSP, 2022) identifies two projects in South Beach related to public evacuation and emergency services. The TSP proposes FEMA as a funding source for sidewalk improvements from the Yaquina Bay Bridge to SW Abalone Street due to the sidewalk being part of a tsunami evacuation route; and for vehicular travel lanes from Yaquina Bay Bridge to SE 32nd Street, which have been identified to serve emergency and transit vehicles only.

Government Structure

The City Council is the policy-making body for the City of Newport. Members of the Council also serve as Council representatives on many boards and commissions of the city, other local governments, agencies, and the state. The mayor appoints city boards, commissions, and committees as provided by code, ordinance, or council rules. The Mayor and Councilors appoint the city administrator, city attorney, and municipal judge. The city manager supervises department directors, implements policies, goals and objectives of the City Council, and oversees the protection of organization assets. The city manager is often required to be the final administrative arbitrator of the rules and ordinances that govern the city.

The following Newport personnel and departments have assignments related to natural hazard mitigation planning and implementation.

- Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Engineering
- Public Works
- Community Development (Planning and Building)
- Information Technology/GIS Mapping
- Newport Police Department
- Newport Fire Department (including Newport Rural Fire Protection District)

Mitigation Successes

This is a list of funding that Newport has sought out or received, as well as recently completed projects aimed at improving mitigation.

- Newport Fire District Station 1 (2013-14 grant award, $1,491,223)
- Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital included seismic retrofits when it was remodeled and expanded in 2019 (Phase I) and 2020 (Phase II)

Mitigation Strategy

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

Newport adopts the mission and hazard mitigation goals described in Lincoln County NHMP Volume I (Basic Plan).

The city's action items were first developed through a two-stage process during the 2009 NHMP development and revised in 2015 and 2020. In Stage One, the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) facilitated a work session with the steering committee to discuss the city's risks and identify potential issues. In the second stage, OPDR, working with the local steering committee, developed potential actions based on the hazards and the problems identified by the steering committee. During the 2025 update process, OPDR re-evaluated the Action Items with the county and local steering committees and updated actions, noting what accomplishments had been made and if the actions were still relevant; any new action items were identified at this time (Table NA-1). For additional information, see Attachment B: Public Involvement Summary.

The steering committee opted not to include mitigation strategies for low vulnerability and low probability hazards including: Tornado, air quality, crustal earthquake, extreme heat event, and volcanic event. The steering committee will study these hazards further during the implementation and maintenance phase of this NHMP, seeking to identify cost-effective actions that might be implemented to reduce community vulnerability.

Priority Action Items

Table NA-1 presents a list of mitigation actions. The steering committee modified the prioritization of action items in this update to reflect current conditions (risk assessment), needs, and capacity. High priority actions are shown with an orange highlight. The city will focus its attention and resource availability on 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 allows the committee to consider all action items for implementation, enabling them to explore mitigation strategies as new opportunities arise, such as capitalizing on funding sources that may be relevant to an action item not currently listed as the highest priority.

Prioritization of High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Actions

The Big Creek Dams, which support Newport's water supply, are designated "High Hazard Potential" dams (HHPD) by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). As the state-designated eligible non-federal governmental organization, OWRD has the authority to apply for federal HHPD grant funding and will collaborate with dam owners statewide to meet compliance requirements. The City of Newport has chosen to locally prioritize these eligible high-hazard dams to support mitigation and safety efforts. HHPD Linkage to NHMP Goals

The one HHPD-related action (Action #1) reduces long-term vulnerabilities, consistent with NHMP Goals 1, 2, and 4.

Prioritization of Infrastructure Upgrades

Implement prioritized infrastructure upgrades and resilience measures outlined in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for water and wastewater systems to reduce vulnerability to flooding, seismic events, and climate-related hazards. Table NA-1 Action Item #8.

Table NA-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(s)	Timeline	Cost
1	Big Creek Dams: Implement structural mitigation projects as recommended in the engineering report assessing the condition and mitigation options for the Big Creek Dams (upper/ lower). Secure funding for interim and permanent structural repairs or mitigation measures for Big Creek Reservoirs #1 (Lower) and #2 (Upper), both identified by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) as eligible for the high-hazard potential dam grant program. These reservoirs are critical to Newport's primary water supply and treated water storage system. Recent assessments revealed that both dams are likely to fail during a moderate to severe earthquake, posing significant risks to life, property, and the city's domestic water supply. Mitigation efforts should prioritize seismic retrofitting and emergency preparedness to ensure community safety and the resilience of the water system. Add additional water storage resources including hospital location.			X	X		X	X						Local funding resources (e.g., general fund): FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) and Rehabilitation of High-Hazard-Potential Dam (HHPD) grants	Engineering/Public Works, Office of the City Manager (Grant Manager)	S	VH
2	Seismic Hazards: Enhance community resilience to seismic hazards by implementing a comprehensive program that includes structural and non-structural retrofits of vulnerable structures and critical facilities while also expanding public awareness and local capacity. This includes developing and delivering targeted outreach methods to educate residents and businesses about Newport's earthquake risks and mitigation strategies; creating an inventory of vulnerable public and large commercial buildings; improving local capabilities to conduct post-earthquake building safety evaluations; and establishing a local rehabilitation and retrofit program to support the strengthening of existing buildings.				X									Local funding resources (e.g., general fund); Business Oregon's Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA)Seismic Rehabilitation grants	Community Development , Engineering/Public Works, NFD (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator), Office of the City Manager (Communications Specialist, Grant Manager)	L	H
3	Erosion and Flooding: Implement priority stormwater infrastructure improvements identified in the Stormwater Element of the Newport Comprehensive Plan, focusing on areas with known capacity deficiencies that contribute to road closures, erosion, and localized flooding. This includes updating and expanding the Stormwater Master Plan to cover all city neighborhoods, particularly those not						X							Local funding resources (e.g., general fund): Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)technical assistance grants	Engineering/Public Works, Community Development	M	L to H

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(s)	Timeline	Cost
	previously assessed, and systematically replacing undersized or outdated drainage structures as staff and funding become available.																
4	Flood Hazards: Maintain full compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) by actively participating in Community Assistance Visits (CAVs) with Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) and FEMA, regularly assessing and updating Newport's floodplain ordinances to reflect current flood hazards and ensuring adoption of the latest FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). Explore enrollment in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) to enhance flood resilience and reduce insurance premiums. Continue public education efforts to inform residents about flood risks and mitigation strategies.						X							Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Community Development, Information Technology	Ongoing	L
5	Coastal Erosion and Landslides: Reduce the community's vulnerability to coastal erosion and landslides by partnering with Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mining Industries (DOGAMI), Lincoln County, and other stakeholders to improve understanding of hazard-prone areas and implement targeted mitigation strategies. This includes developing and maintaining modern landslide inventories and susceptibility maps to inform planning and regulatory decisions; monitoring ground movement in high-risk areas, particularly after major storms; maintaining existing erosion control structures; and identifying critical facilities and infrastructure located near vulnerable coastal zones. Additional efforts will include incorporating potential land value losses into future risk assessments, implementing stormwater control measures in landslide-prone areas, and enforcing grading codes and best practices to reduce slope instability and erosion risks in both existing and future developments.		X					X						Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Community Development, Information Technology	Ongoing	M to H
6	Tsunami: Enhance tsunami preparedness and reduce loss of life in Newport's tsunami inundation zones, as shown on the Newport GIS Tsunami Hazard Overlay Zone (THOZ)—particularly South Beach, the Bayfront, and Nye Beach—by implementing a comprehensive public education and outreach campaign. This initiative will leverage updated Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mining Industries' evacuation maps and include targeted education for residents, tourists, and								X					Local funding resources (e.g., general fund), Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) and Oregon State	Newport Fire Department (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator), Office of the City Manager (Communications	Ongoing	L

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(s)	Timeline	Cost
	business owners on evacuation routes and assembly areas. Key actions include expanding tsunami wayfinding signage, mandating emergency information in all lodging establishments, conducting regular evacuation drills with media coverage, and engaging local businesses through association meetings. Special focus will be placed on vulnerable populations, such as residents of manufactured housing parks, visitors, and people who face physical limitations, by improving egress awareness and ensuring access to emergency supply caches. The City's Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will lead ongoing outreach efforts, supported by Newport Fire Dept. and Lincoln County Emergency Management.													University Extension grants and programs	Specialist, Grant Manager, Information Technology)		
7	Enhance the reliability of its emergency communication systems and implement redundant data infrastructure to ensure continuity of operations during and after natural disasters. This includes expanding fiber-optic redundancy in partnership with regional providers, leveraging FirstNet and GETS enrollment, and integrating backup systems for critical data and communications. The improvements will support emergency response coordination, public alert systems, and continuity of government services.				X		X	X	X		X	X	X	Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Information Technology Department	S	M
8	Infrastructure Upgrades: Implement prioritized infrastructure upgrades and resilience measures outlined in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for water and wastewater systems to reduce vulnerability to flooding, seismic events, and climate-related hazards. This includes replacing aging pipelines, enhancing pump station reliability, increasing stormwater capacity, and integrating green infrastructure solutions to ensure continued service delivery and environmental protection during and after hazard events.			X	X		X							Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Engineering/Public Works	S to L	L to H
9	Wildfire Mitigation Activities: Implement wildfire actions identified in the Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Promote public education and preparedness and homeowner actions for mitigation. Educate the public about how to prevent wildfire and evacuate in a wildfire event										X			Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Newport Fire Department (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator), Office of the City Manager (Communications	S to L	L

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(s)	Timeline	Cost
10	Windstorm: Enhance strategies for debris management relating to severe wind events. The Public Works crew will coordinate with other departments as needed to ensure debris is cleared from city streets year-round.											X		Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Public Works	S to L	L to H
11	Winter Storm: Identify major transportation routes at risk during a major winter storm event. Enhance strategies for debris management relating to severe winter storm events. The Public Works crew will coordinate with other departments as needed to ensure debris is cleared from city streets. Remove hazard trees where they pose a risk to public rights-of-way in the event of a severe winter storm. Collaborate with local utilities for response to storm debris, impacted power lines, and slide events.												X	Local funding resources (e.g., general fund)	Public Works	S to L	L to H

Source: NHMP 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: Ongoing (continuous), Short (1-4 years), Medium (4-10 years), Long (10 or more years)
Priority Actions: Identified with orange highlight
* - the windstorm hazard includes tornadoes (water spouts)

Risk Assessment

This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(b)(2) - *Risk Assessment*. In addition, this chapter can serve as the factual basis for addressing Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 7 – Areas Subject to Natural Hazards. 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 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 Lincoln County NHMP, Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment), and Volume III, Appendix C (Community Profile).

Hazard Analysis

The city revised the plan's hazard analysis. Changes from their previous HVA and the County's HVA were made where appropriate to reflect distinctions unique to the city, which are discussed throughout this addendum.

Table NA-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 Lincoln County NHMP, Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) for methodology details.

Windstorm, winter storm (snow/ice), landslide, Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and local tsunami are the **high hazard threats** to the city. Coastal erosion, drought, coastal flood, wildfire, riverine flood, and distant tsunami are the **moderate hazard threats**. Tornado, air quality/smoke, crustal earthquake, extreme heat event, volcanic events, are the **low hazard threats**.

Table NA-2 Hazard Analysis Matrix

Hazard	History	Vulnerability	Maximum Threat	Probability	Total Threat Score	Hazard Rank	Hazard Tiers
Windstorm	20	50	100	70	240	#1	*Top Tier*
Winter Storm	18	50	90	70	228	#2	
Landslide	20	40	80	70	210	#3	
Earthquake (Cascadia)	2	50	100	49	201	#4	
Local Tsunami	2	40	100	49	191	#5	
Coastal Erosion	20	20	70	70	180	#6	*Middle Tier*
Drought	16	45	60	56	177	#7	
Flood (Coastal)	20	15	50	70	155	#8	
Wildfire	10	25	70	49	154	#9	
Flood (Riverine)	20	10	40	70	140	#10	
Distant Tsunami	10	20	60	35	125	#11	
Tornado	8	20	60	35	123	#12	*Bottom Tier*
Air Quality/Smoke	6	10	50	42	108	#13	
Earthquake (Crustal)	10	20	40	21	91	#14	
Extreme Heat Event	4	10	30	21	65	#15	
Volcanic Event	2	5	40	7	54	#16	

Source: City of Newport NHMP Steering Committee (2025)

Community Characteristics

Table NA-3 and the following section provides information on city-specific demographics and assets. For additional information on the characteristics of the city, in terms of geography, environment, population, demographics, employment, and economics, as well as housing and transportation, see Lincoln County NHMP Volume II, Appendix C (Community Profile). Many of these community characteristics can affect how natural hazards impact communities and how communities choose to plan for natural hazard mitigation. Considering city-specific assets during the planning process can help identify appropriate measures for natural hazard mitigation.

Unless otherwise specified, data in this section comes from: Social Explorer: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022). U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.socialexplorer.com/explore-tables.

Location and environment

Newport is adjacent to the Central Oregon coastline, and development spans a total of 11.7 square miles. The city's topography is both a mix of relatively flat areas and steeper sloped areas such as those near Yaquina Bay and along the Ocean, and the Coast Range is east of the city. Nearby bodies of water include the Pacific Ocean, Yaquina Bay, and Big Creek Reservoir.

The climate in Newport is moderate. Average monthly temperatures range from lows of 39-42° F (November through April) to highs of 65° F (July through September). The driest months are July and August (average about 0.8 inches of precipitation per month), the wettest months are November through January (average about 10.5 inches of precipitation per month). Newport has

an average annual rainfall precipitation of roughly 67.5 inches (71%, of roughly 67.5 inches (71% 47.6 inches, with 47.6 inches falling from November through March).

Population, housing, and development

Between 2019 and 2023, the city grew by 798 people (8%).[1] According to the State's official coordinated population forecast, between 2023 and 2045, the city's population is forecast (preliminary) to grow by 4% to 11,497.[2] The city has an educated population with 91% of residents 25 years and older holding a high school degree, and 30% have a bachelor's degree or higher. As of 2019, Newport and Lincoln County School District have high school graduation rates of 93% and 82% respectively.

Newport's city limits and urban growth boundary extend north and south along Highway 101 and east and west along US 20. Newport industrial and commercial development, but is zoned primarily for residential use. Populated areas outside city limits include Idaho Point, the Holiday Beach neighborhood, and a commercial area in South Beach, near SE 42nd Street. Commercial development is concentrated along both highway corridors, in the historic Bayfront and Nye Beach areas. Portions of the city north of the Yaquina Bay Bridge are substantially developed, meaning most of the city's growth opportunities lie south of the bridge. The downtown core includes government offices and additional retail use and is concentrated between Olive and Fall Street. The downtown grid of streets in Newport is the basic footprint of the original town's extent. Newport's high school, middle school, and two elementary schools are in the northeast portion of the city. The fairgrounds and several ball fields are also in this same vicinity. There is a heavy concentration of established residential development on both sides of the highway between NE 25th Street and the Yaquina Bay Bridge.

The city's Comprehensive Plan identifies land use needs in the town and the Urban Growth Boundary. The city's Comprehensive Plan identifies land use needs city and its urban growth boundary.

Since the previous NHMP (2020), the city has completed numerous developments. The Oregon Department of Forestry Joint Fire Service headquarters building in north Newport is complete. The building is shared with the Newport Fire Department. The Port of Newport has a new administrative building on the Bayfront. The Hatfield Marine Science Center (OSU) Marine Lab, Visitor Center, and Vertical Evacuation Site have been completed. The Samaritan Treatment and Recovery Services facility is now complete.

A 72-unit student housing building at Oregon State University (OSU) has been completed. Phase I of the Wyndhaven Ridge (1345 NE Lakewood Drive) housing development with 66 housing units was completed in 2024. Phase II will add 78 more units. The Wilder development is adding 26 home sites. Columbia Capital has built 20 small-lot housing units (apartments, condominiums, and single-family homes) since 2020 in Nye Beach. And the Surf View Village Apartments (111 NE 60th St.) added 110 housing units.

[1] Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Annual Population Estimates", 2019 & 2023.

[2] Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Region 3: Northwest Oregon Results (Preliminary) – Lincoln County. 2024.

Economy

Approximately 51% of the resident population aged 16 and over is in the labor force (4,526 people), and 7% are unemployed. Top occupations include management, professional, and related (35%), service (22%), sales and office (21%), and production, transportation, and material moving (15%).

Median household income increased 21% from 2017 to 2022. Newport is the largest incorporated community in Lincoln County. Most workers residing in the city (56%, 2,560 people) travel outside of the city for work, primarily to Toledo, Lincoln City, and Corvallis.[3] A significant population of people travel to the city for work, (71% of the workforce, 5,001 people) primarily from Toledo, Lincoln City, Corvallis, and Waldport.[4]

[3] U.S. Census Bureau. LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (2002-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, accessed on May 29, 2025 at https://onthemap.ces.census.gov.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau. LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (2002-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, accessed on May 29, 20205 at https://onthemap.ces.census.gov.

Table NA-3 Community Characteristics

Population Characteristics		Population Growth
2019 Population Estimate	10,285	
2023 Population Estimate	11,083	8%
2045 Population Forecast*	11,497	4%
Race		
American Indian and Alaska Native		1%
Asian		2%
Black/ African American		1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		0%
White		76%
Some Other Race		0%
Two or More Races		5%
Hispanic or Latino/a (of any race)		16%
Limited or No English Spoken	523	5%
Vulnerable Age Groups		
Less than 5 Years	397	4%
Less than 15 Years	1,401	14%
65 Years and Older	2,957	29%
85 Years and Older	316	3%
Age Dependency Ratio		0.73
Disability Status (Percent age cohort)		
Total Disabled Population	2,107	21%
Children (Under 18)	148	< 1%
Working Age (18 to 64)	977	10%
Seniors (65 and older)	982	34%

Household Characteristics		
Housing Units		
Single-Family (includes duplexes)	3,319	60%
Multi-Family	1,634	29%
Mobile Homes (includes RV, Van, etc.)	623	11%
Household Type		
Family Household	882	19%
Married couple (w/ children)	455	10%
Single (w/ children)	427	9%
Living Alone 65+	967	21%
Year Structure Built		
Pre-1970	1,878	34%
1970-1989	1,891	34%
1990-2009	1,568	28%
2010 or later	239	4%
Housing Tenure and Vacancy		
Owner-occupied	2,801	50%
Renter-occupied	1,750	31%
Seasonal	610	11%
Vacant	1,025	18%
Vehicles Available (Occupied Units)		
No Vehicle (owner occupied)	290	6%
Two+ vehicles (owner occupied)	2,270	50%
No Vehicle (renter occupied)	213	12%
Two+ vehicles (renter occupied)	703	40%

Income Characteristics		
Households by Income Category		
Less than $15,000	484	11%
$15,000-$29,999	881	19%
$30,000-$44,999	744	17%
$45,000-$59,999	506	11%
$60,000-$74,999	419	9%
$75,000-$99,999	547	12%
$100,000-$199,999	790	18%
$200,000 or more	152	3%
Median Household Income		$57,511
Gini Index of Income Inequality		0.47
Poverty Rates (Percent age cohort)		
Total Population	1,558	16%
Children (Under 18)	217	13%
Working Age (18 to 64)	1,092	20%
Seniors (65 and older)	249	9%
Housing Cost Burden (Cost > 30% of household income)		
Owners with a Mortgage		20%
Owners without a Mortgage		8%
Renters		24%

Employment Characteristics		
Labor Force (Population 16+)		
In labor Force (% Total Population)	4,526	51%
Unemployed (% Labor Force)	308	7%
Occupation (Top 5) (Employed 16+)		
Management, Professional, and	1,471	35%
Service	905	22%
Sales and Office	864	21%
Product., Transport., & Material	629	15%
Constr., Extraction, and Maintenance	274	7%
Health Insurance		
No Health Insurance	803	8%
Public Health Insurance	5,578	55%
Private Health Insurance	6,009	60%
Transportation to Work (Workers 16+)		
Drove Alone	2,921	71%
Carpooled	502	12%
Public Transit	19	1%
Motorcycle	23	1%
Bicycle/Walk	254	6%
Worked at Home	406	10%

Source: Social Explorer: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022). U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.socialexplorer.com/explore-tables; Population Research Center. (2023, April). *Annual Population Estimates.* Portland State University. https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/.
*Source for 2045 Population Estimate: Population Research Center. (2025, March 15). *Region 3: Central Coast Oregon Results (Proposed) – Lincoln County.* Portland State University Oregon Population Forecast Program. https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-forecasts.

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 data used for this analysis has varying levels of reliability depending on geographic area, demographic group, and types of data. These figures are primarily used for estimation and to develop a general understanding of the demographics of a location and should not be mistaken for precise figures.

Community Assets

This section outlines the resources, facilities, and infrastructure that, if damaged, could significantly impact the public safety, economic conditions, and environmental integrity of the city (cite map). Mitigating risk to these facilities will increase the community's resilience.

Critical Facilities & Infrastructure

Critical facilities are those that support government and first responders' ability to act in an emergency. They are a top priority in any comprehensive hazard mitigation plan. Individual communities should inventory their critical facilities to include locally designated shelters and other essential assets, such as fire stations, and water and wastewater treatment facilities.

Newport has the following critical facilities (**bold** indicates facility was included in the Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries' Risk Report (DOGAMI, O-20-11):

- Fire Stations:
  - **Main Station 3200:** 245 NW 10th St
  - **ODF/Newport FD Joint Use Facility:** 225 NE 73rd St
  - South Beach Station 3300: 145 SE 72nd St
- Hospital/Clinics
  - **Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital**: 930 SW Abbey St
  - Samaritan Walk-in Clinic: 740 SW 9th St
  - Samaritan Health Center: 1010 SW Coast Hwy
- Schools
  - **Sam Case Elementary:** 459 NE 12th St
  - **Yaquina Elementary:** 351 SE Harney St
  - **Newport Middle:** 825 NE 7th St
  - **Newport High:** 311 NE Eads St (West), 322 NE Eads St (East)
  - Oregon Coast Community College: 400 SE College Way
  - Oregon State University Hatfield Marine Science Center (including Gladys Valley Marine Studies Building): 2030 SE Marine Science Drive
- Government Facilities, Food/Water
  - **City Police Department/City Hall**: 169 SE Coast Hwy
  - **City Public Works:** 845 NE 3rd St
  - **Municipal airport:** 135 SE 84th St
  - **Port of Newport:** 1510 SE Bay Blvd/ SE Bay Blvd
  - **County Planning:** 210 SW 2nd St
  - **County Public Works:** 880 NE 7th St
  - **Lincoln County Jail: 251 W. Olive St**
  - **County Sheriff's Office**: 251 W. Olive St
  - **Oregon National Guard Armory:** 541 SW Coast Hwy
  - **Oregon State Police:** 52 NE 73rd St
  - Lincoln County Courthouse, and Administrative Building: 225 Olive St

    - Newport Public Library: 35 NW Nye St
    - Post Office: 310 SW 2nd St
    - Recreation Center (used as emergency shelter during Echo Mountain Fire and January 2024 ice storm/extended power outage): 225 SE Avery St
    - 60+ Activity Center: 20 SE 2nd
    - Central Lincoln PUD Northern Operations Center: 7501 NE Avery St
    - Lincoln County Commons (Fairgrounds): 633 NE 3rd St
    - Central Lincoln PUD Northern Operations Center: 7501 NE Avery St
- Water/Wastewater/Waste Disposal
    - Water treatment plant/Big Creek Reservoir: 2810 NE Big Creek Rd
        - See Utility Lifelines for additional system details
    - Wastewater plant (and collection system): SE 50th St
        - See Utility Lifelines for additional system details
    - Thompson's Sanitary: 7450 NE Avery St
- Energy (fuel, natural gas, etc.)
    - Lincoln County Fueling Station: 211 NE Harney St
    - NW Natural Gas
    - AmeriGas: 18 NE Eads St
    - Chevron: 1517 N Coast Hwy
    - Fred Meyer Fuel Center: 1359 N Coast Hwy
    - Mobil: 843 N Coast Hwy
    - Chevron: 960 SW Coast Hwy
    - South Beach Fuel Dock: 2301 SE Marine Science Dr
    - Towne Pump: 313 N Coast Hwy
- Food
    - Simple Mini Market: 5417 N Coast Hwy Unit 2
    - Walmart Supercenter: 160 NW 25th St
    - Fred Meyer: 150 NE 20th St
    - Safeway: 2220 N Coast Hwy
    - Grocery Outlet: 721 N Coast Hwy
    - McKay's Market: 107 N Coast Hwy
    - Circle KL 22 N Coast Hwy
    - South Beach Grocery Store: 3650 Oregon Coast Hwy
- Shelters/Evacuation Facilities
    - Safe Haven Hill (vertical evacuation)
    - Gladys Valley Marine Studies Building (vertical evacuation)
    - Lincoln Co. School District designated shelters
    - Oregon Coast Community College
    - Newport Muni Airport
    - Walmart Parking Lot
    - JC Market Parking Lot
    - National Guard Armory

Transportation

Mobility plays an important role in Newport, and the daily experience of its residents, and businesses. Motor vehicles represent the dominant mode of travel through, and within the city. Newport is also served by Lincoln County Transit Routes 491, 493, 495, and 497 with service running seven days a week with stops in Newport. The Coast to Valley Express provides public transit service between Newport and Corvallis. Caravan Airport Transportation also provides service from the City to Portland International Airport.

Roads/Seismic lifelines

Seismic lifeline routes help maintain transportation facilities for public safety and resilience in the case of natural disasters. Following a major earthquake, it is important for response and recovery agencies to know which roadways are most prepared for a major seismic event. The Oregon Department of Transportation has identified lifeline routes to provide a secure lifeline network of streets, highways, and bridges to facilitate emergency services response after a disaster.[5]

System connectivity and key geographical features were used to identify a three-tiered seismic lifeline system. Routes identified as Tier 1 are considered the most significant and necessary to ensure a functioning statewide transportation network. The Tier 2 system provides additional connectivity to the Tier 1 system, it allows for direct access to more locations and increased traffic volume capacity. The Tier 3 lifeline routes provide additional connectivity to the systems provided by Tiers 1 and 2.

Highway 101 (Tier I) is the major north-south transportation route through the city (see Figure NA-1). Highway 20 (Tier III) and Highway 18 (Tier I, north of Lincoln City) are the major east-west transportation routes connecting the coast to the Willamette Valley.

Figure NA-1 Newport Functional Classification of Roads

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation - Link

Bridges

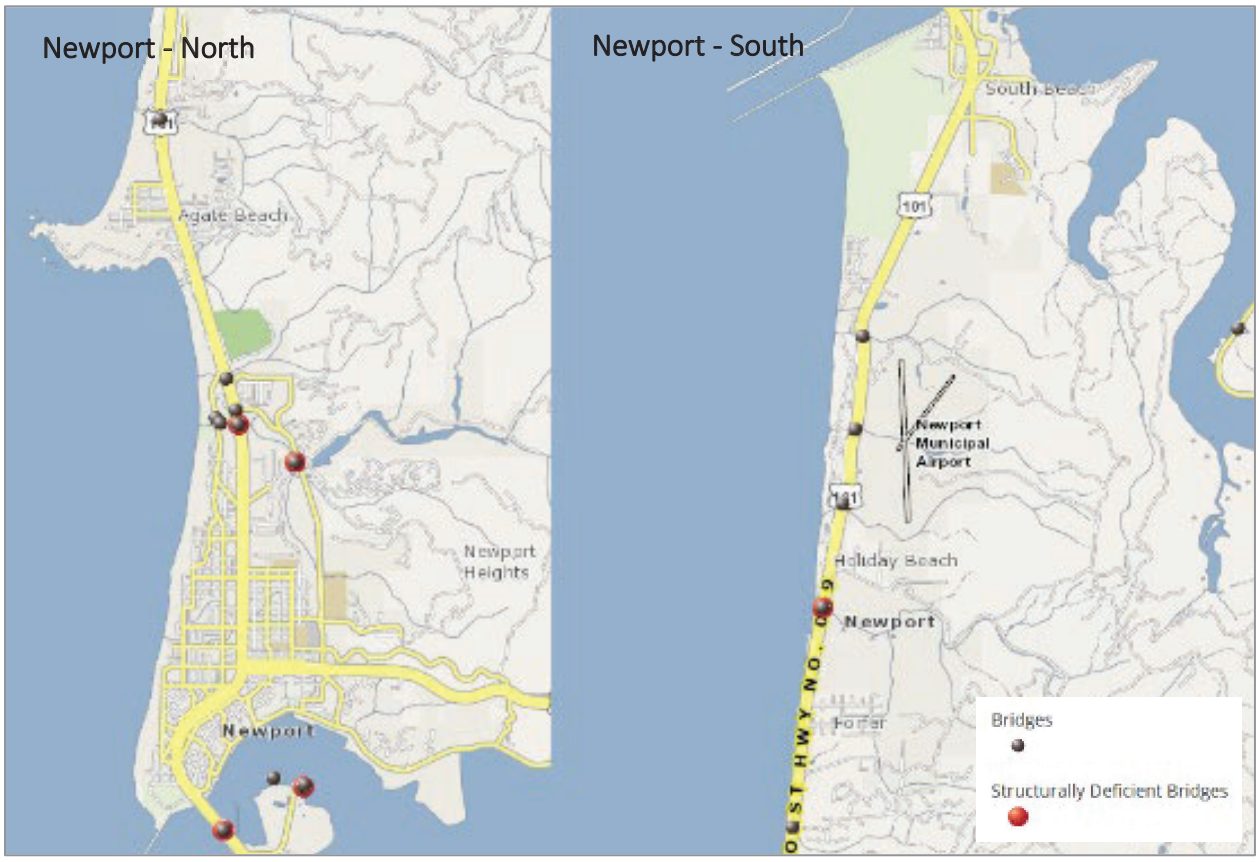
Because of earthquake risk, the seismic vulnerability of the city's bridges is an important issue. Non-functional bridges can disrupt emergency operations, sever lifelines, and disrupt local and freight traffic. These disruptions may exacerbate local economic losses if industries are unable to transport goods. Bridges within the city that are critical or essential include (Map NA-1).

- (culvert) Schooner Creek, US 101 (1947), (Bridge ID 04153A)
- (culvert) Little Creek, US 101 @ MP 138.51 (1952), (Bridge ID 01160A)
- (ped underpass) Ped Underpass/Machinery Pass, US 101 (1952), (Bridge ID 07412)
- (culvert) Big Creek, US 101 (1952), (Bridge ID 04155A) – Structurally Deficient
- (bridge) Big Creek, Big Creek Rd (1961), (Bridge ID 012087) – Structurally Deficient
- (bridge) Yaquina Bay Bridge (1934), (Bridge ID 01820) – Structurally Deficient

[5] Oregon Department of Transportation. Oregon Seismic Lifeline Evaluation, Vulnerability Synthesis, and Identification, *Oregon Seismic Lifeline Routes,* May 15 2012.

- (culvert) Henderson Creek, US 101 (1928), (Bridge ID 04157)

Map NA-1 Oregon Bridges and Structurally Deficient Bridges



Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, ODOT TransGIS, accessed June 11, 2025
More information on Seismic Design of bridges is on the ODOT website:
https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Bridge/Pages/Seismic.aspx

Railroads

There are no railroads in Newport.

Airports

The Newport Municipal Airport is the nearest (located in South Beach). Currently, airport does not have commercial air service. The closest commercial airports are in Eugene, Portland, and Salem.

Ports

The International Port of Newport is located on SE Bay Blvd. The Port accommodates a wide variety of users to retain and create jobs and increase economic development.

Utility Lifelines

Utility lifelines are the resources that the public relies on daily such as electricity, fuel and communication lines. If these lines fail or are disrupted, the essential functions of the community can become severely impaired. Utility lifelines are closely related to physical infrastructures, like dams and power plants, as they transmit the power generated from these facilities.

Generally, the network of electricity transmission lines running throughout the city is operated by Central Lincoln PUD. The Williams Gas Pipeline provides natural gas that is delivered to customers in the city by Northwest Natural Gas. These lines may be vulnerable as infrequent natural hazards, like earthquakes, could disrupt service to natural gas consumers across the region.

The city water, wastewater, and stormwater (culvert) systems include the following:

Water Infrastructure

- Water treatment plant/Big Creek Reservoir (upper/lower): 2810 NE Big Creek Rd

  Potable Water Storage Tanks, storing 8.15million gallons (MG):

  - Main Tank #1 (2.0 MG), built 1972
  - Main Tank #2 (2.0 MG), built 1978
  - Yaquina Heights Tank (1.6 MG), built 1993
  - Smith Tank (0.25 MG), built 1958 and refurbished in late 1990s
  - South Beach Tank (1.3 MG) built 1998
  - 71st Street Tank (1.0 MG), built 2015

  Water Distribution Pump Stations:

  - 973 NE Lakewood Drive (Lakewood Hills)
  - 550 NE 71st Street (NE 71st Street Pump Station)
  - 310 NE Newport Heights Drive (Yaquina Heights Pump Station/Tank)
  - 149 NE 54th Street
  - 831 NE 7th Street
  - 240 SE 40th Street
  - 24770 Siletz Hwy 229 (Siletz River raw water intake)

Wastewater Infrastructure

- Wastewater Treatment Plant: SE 50th St
  - Lift Station ("HMSC Pump Station"), SE Marine Science Dr
  - Lift Station ("Bay Front Pump Station"), SW Bay Blvd
  - Lift Station ("Nye Beach Pump Station"), NW Beach Dr
  - Lift Station ("Big Creek Pump Station"), NW Oceanview Dr
  - Lift Station ("Northside Pump Station"), NW Nye St
  - Lift Station ("NW 48th Street Pump Station"), NW 48th St
  - Lift Station ("Schooner Creek Pump Station"), NW 68th St
  - Lift Station ("Influent Pump Station"), SE 50th St
  - Lift Station ("Running Springs Pump Station"), SE Running Springs Dr

Stormwater Infrastructure (e.g. Culverts)

The City of Newport's existing storm drain system encompasses 43 drainage basins and includes approximately 32 miles of gravity piping in a range of sizes from 6-inches to 144-inches diameter. Pipes are constructed from a variety of materials including concrete, corrugated steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high density polyethylene (HDPE), and others.

Cultural and Historic Resources

Historic and cultural resources such as historic structures and landmarks can help to define a community and may also be sources of tourism dollars. Because of their role in defining and supporting the community, protecting these resources from the impact of disasters is important. The National Register of Historic Places and the State Historic Preservation Office lists historic sites and properties within the city:[6]

- Ernest Bloch House (116 NW Gilbert Way)
- Charles and Theresa Roper House, (620 SW Alder Street)
- Hotel Sylvia (old Sylvia Beach Hotel, 267 NW Cliff Street)
- Hilan Castle (620 SW Alder Street)
- Old Yaquina Bay Lighthouse (Oregon State Parks & Rec., 842 SW Government Street)
- Yaquina Bay Bridge (ODOT, 1950 SW Coast Hwy.)
- Yaquina Head Lighthouse (US BLM, 750 NW Lighthouse Drive)

Additional recreational amenities and attractions (among many) include:

- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (US BLM, 750 NW Lighthouse Drive)
- Surfing (South Beach State Park and Ernest Block Wayside)
- Newport's Bayfront (SE Bay Boulevard),
- Historic Nye Beach – Commercial District and Neighborhood (west end of W. Olive Street)
- Agate Beach Golf Course (4100 N. Coast Hwy),
- Pacific Maritime Heritage Center (333 SE Bay Boulevard)
- Newport Recreation Center/60+ Center complex (
- Newport Performing Arts Center (777 W. Olive Street)
- Newport Visual Arts Center (777 NW Beach Drive)
- Hatfield Marine Science Center (2030 SE Marine Science Drive)
- Oregon Coast Aquarium (2820 SE Ferry Slip Road)
- Mariner's Square/Ripley's Believe It or Not! (250 SW Bay Blvd)
- Commercial kayak, fishing. and sightseeing charters (Newport Bayfront/Port of Newport)
- South Beach parks and trails: Mike Miller Park, Wilder Twin Park
- Big Creek Reservoir/Forest Park recreation area
- South Beach State Park (Oregon Parks and Rec., 5580 SW Coast Hwy)

Community Organizations and Programs

Social systems can be defined as community organizations and programs that provide social and community-based services, such as health care or housing assistance, to the public. In planning for natural hazard mitigation, it is important to know what social systems exist within the community because of their existing connections to the public. Often, actions identified by the plan involve communicating with the public or specific subgroups within the population (e.g.

[6] Oregon Historic Sites Database, http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/, accessed July 2, 2025.

elderly, children, low income). The county and cities can use existing social systems as resources for implementing such communication-related activities because these service providers already work directly with the public on several issues, one of which could be natural hazard preparedness and mitigation. The countywide community organizations that are active within the city and county and may be potential partners for implementing mitigation actions can be found in Lincoln County NHMP, Volume II, Appendix C (Community Profile).

Lincoln County School District

The Lincoln County School District has four schools in Newport including Sam Case Elementary, Yaquina Head Elementary, Newport Middle, and Newport High. For more information on School District assets see their addendum in Lincoln County NHMP Volume III (Jurisdictional Addenda).

Hazard Profiles

The following sections briefly describe relevant information for each profiled hazard. More information on Lincoln County hazards and future projections can be found in Lincoln County NHMP, Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment). Note that these hazards are sorted **alphabetically** and not by hazard tier as determined in the city's Hazard Analysis Matrix (Table NA-1).

In addition, the city incorporates by reference the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) multi-hazard risk assessment (Risk Report, DOGAMI, O-20-11) for Lincoln County that includes economic and population loss estimates for coastal erosion, Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami, flood, landslide, and wildfire (summarized herein).

Development forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of the profiled hazards. However, the population of adults aged 65 and older is increasing within this jurisdiction. As a result, the impact of the air quality and extreme heat hazards may increase.

Air Quality

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for air quality/smoke events as "moderate" and their vulnerability as "low"**. *This hazard was not assessed in the previous version of this NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the characteristics of air quality hazards, history, and how they relate to future climate projections as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Increases in wildfire conditions have shown an increasing potential for air quality hazards. Additional information can be found on the Lincoln County website: https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/742/Hazards-Air-Quality.

Vulnerability Assessment

Lincoln County has limited capacity to monitor air quality. No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. The population of adults aged 65 and older is increasing within this jurisdiction. As a result, the impact of this hazard may increase.

Coastal Erosion

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for coastal erosion events as "high" and their vulnerability as "moderate"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the characteristics of coastal erosion hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Coastal erosion is a natural process that continually affects coastal areas; in Newport and elsewhere along the Pacific, coastal erosion becomes a hazard when lives and properties are at risk of death, injury, or damage. Coastal erosion is typically a gradual process, which can be greatly accelerated in the event of a storm or climate factors that increase the potential for coastal erosion. One catastrophic event has occurred within the City of Newport: Jump off Joe. In this event, a landslide that began moving in the 1920's was accelerated by ocean wave attack in the mid 1940's. Roadways, drainpipes, and 15 houses were moved seaward.

Future Climate Projection:
According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Link) the risk of coastal erosion is expected to increase due to sea level rise and changing wave dynamics.

Vulnerability Assessment

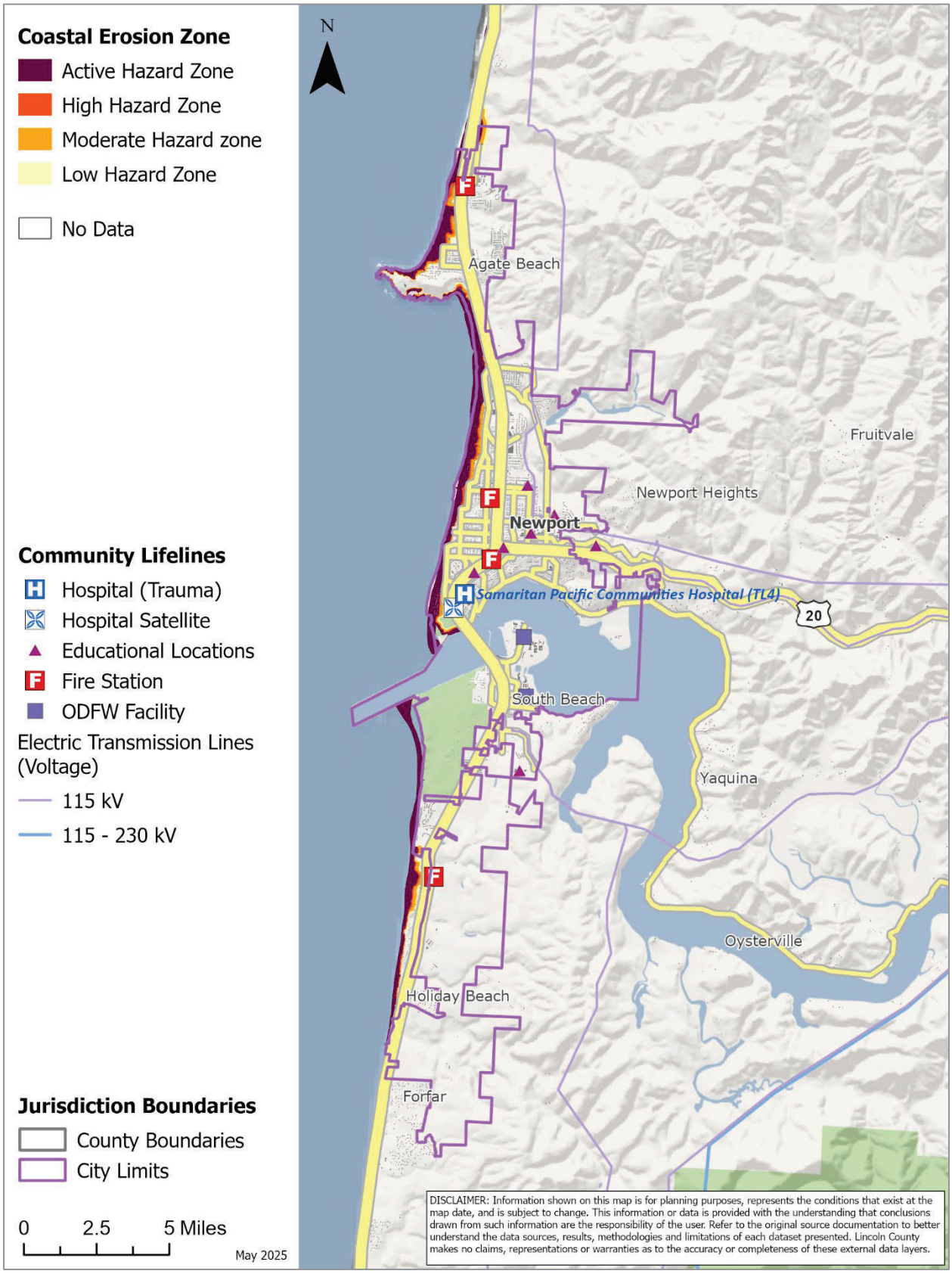
No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Records of damages are not available at this time; however, events may have occurred in tandem with previous storms. The Newport Steering Committee identified the areas near Yaquina Head Lighthouse and Moolack Beach as particularly vulnerable spots.

Potential community-related impacts, including shoreline reduction, economic (tourism-related) impacts, and property/infrastructural damage, are adequately described within the Lincoln County NHMP, Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment). See Map NA-2 for locations of the city's coastal erosion hazard along coastal bluffs on the city's western edge.

To address the risk for coastal erosion, and other geologic hazards (earthquakes, landslides, expansive soils, fault displacement and subsidence), Newport enacted Ordinance No. 2017 amending the zoning ordinance Geologic Hazards Overlay section effective August 17, 2011.

Map NA-2 Coastal Erosion Hazard



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

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The Risk Report (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to coastal erosion. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Newport.

The Risk Report provides an analysis of dune-backed beaches and bluff-backed shorelines to identify the general level of susceptibility due to storm-induced erosion, sea level rise, and subsidence due to CSZ earthquake event. The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for each community. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Newport may be impacted by profiled coastal erosion scenario (Table NA-4).

Just under three percent of the city's population (260 people) may be displaced by coastal erosion. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues and/or may have their residences impacted by coastal erosion. Properties that are most vulnerable to the coastal erosion hazard are those that are developed in an area of steep dunes or cliffs. About five percent (264 buildings) of all buildings (residential, commercial, industrial) are exposed to the high coastal erosion hazard zone. The value of exposed buildings is $100.7 million (about 8% of total building value). It is important to note that impact from coastal erosion may vary depending on areas that are impacted during an event.

Table NA-4 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Coastal Erosion

Community Overview: Newport						
Population		Buildings		Critical Facilities	Total Building Value ($)	
9,989		5,602		16	1,243,095,000	
Exposure Analysis: Coastal Erosion High Hazard Scenario						
Potentially Displaced Residents		Exposed Buildings			Exposed Building Value	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Critical Facilities	Value ($)	Percent
260	2.6%	264	4.7%	0	100,712,000	8.1%

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-18. Note: city population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[7]

There are no critical facilities exposed to the profiled coastal erosion scenario.

[7] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-19.

Drought

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for drought events as "high" and their vulnerability as "high"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of drought hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Due to a cool, wet climate, past and present weather conditions have generally spared coastal communities from the effects of drought.

Newport's primary water supply comes from the Big Creek Reservoir, and an additional supply is available through water rights to the Blattner Creek and Siletz River. The city has two storage reservoirs and seven tanks with about 9 million gallons of treated water storage capacity. During the hot summer months, the only water right capable of providing the city with water is from the Siletz River, at 6.0 cfs, due to inadequate flows in Big Creek and Blattner Creek. System demand during these times is met through stored water.[8] The water treatment plant has enabled the city to treat approximately 7 million gallons per day (up to 10 million), which will allow Newport to meet future demands. The Oregon Water Resources Department coordinates with municipalities to implement water conservation or curtailment plans when drought emergencies are declared. The city's Water System Master Plan addresses conservation and rationing protocols, including a Water Management and Conservation Plan.

Future Climate Projection:
According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Link) the probability of future drought conditions (low summer soil moisture, low spring snowpack, low summer runoff, low summer precipitation, and high summer evaporation) is expected to be more frequent by the 2050s.

Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Due to insufficient data and resources, Newport is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment or exposure analysis for this hazard. State-wide droughts have historically occurred in Oregon, and as it is a region-wide phenomenon, all residents are equally at risk. Structural damage from drought is not expected; rather the risks apply to humans and resources. Industries important to the City of Newport's local economy such as fishing have historically been affected, and any future droughts would have tangible economic and potentially human impacts.

In addition to reduced water supplies, a drought will increase the chances of wildfire and significantly reduce tourism activities. If hotels, for example, are unable to accommodate guests, the city's economy would greatly suffer. Currently, the city has a water curtailment plan that will go into effect in the event of a drought.

[8] City of Newport, Water System Master Plan (2008)

Earthquake

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) Earthquake events as "moderate" and their vulnerability as "high"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for crustal earthquake events as "low" and their vulnerability as "moderate"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of earthquake hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Earthquake-induced damages are difficult to predict, and depend on the size, type, and location of the earthquake, as well as site-specific building and soil characteristics. Currently, it is not possible to accurately forecast the location or magnitude of earthquakes, but it is possible to predict the behavior of soil at any given site. In many major earthquakes, damages have primarily been caused by the behavior of the soil.

Additional information can be found on the Lincoln County website:
https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/749/Hazards-Earthquake

The Pacific Northwest experienced a subduction zone earthquake estimated at magnitude 9 on January 26, 1700. The earthquake generated a tsunami that caused damage as far away as Japan. Cascadia subduction zone earthquakes and associated tsunamis have occurred on average every 500 years over the last 3,500 years in the Pacific Northwest. The time between events has been as short as 100 to 200 years and as long as 1,000 years. The geologic record indicates that over the last 10,000 years approximately 42 tsunamis have been generated off the Oregon Coast in connection to ruptures of the CSZ (19 of the events were full-margin ruptures and arrived approximately 15-20 minutes after the earthquake).[9]

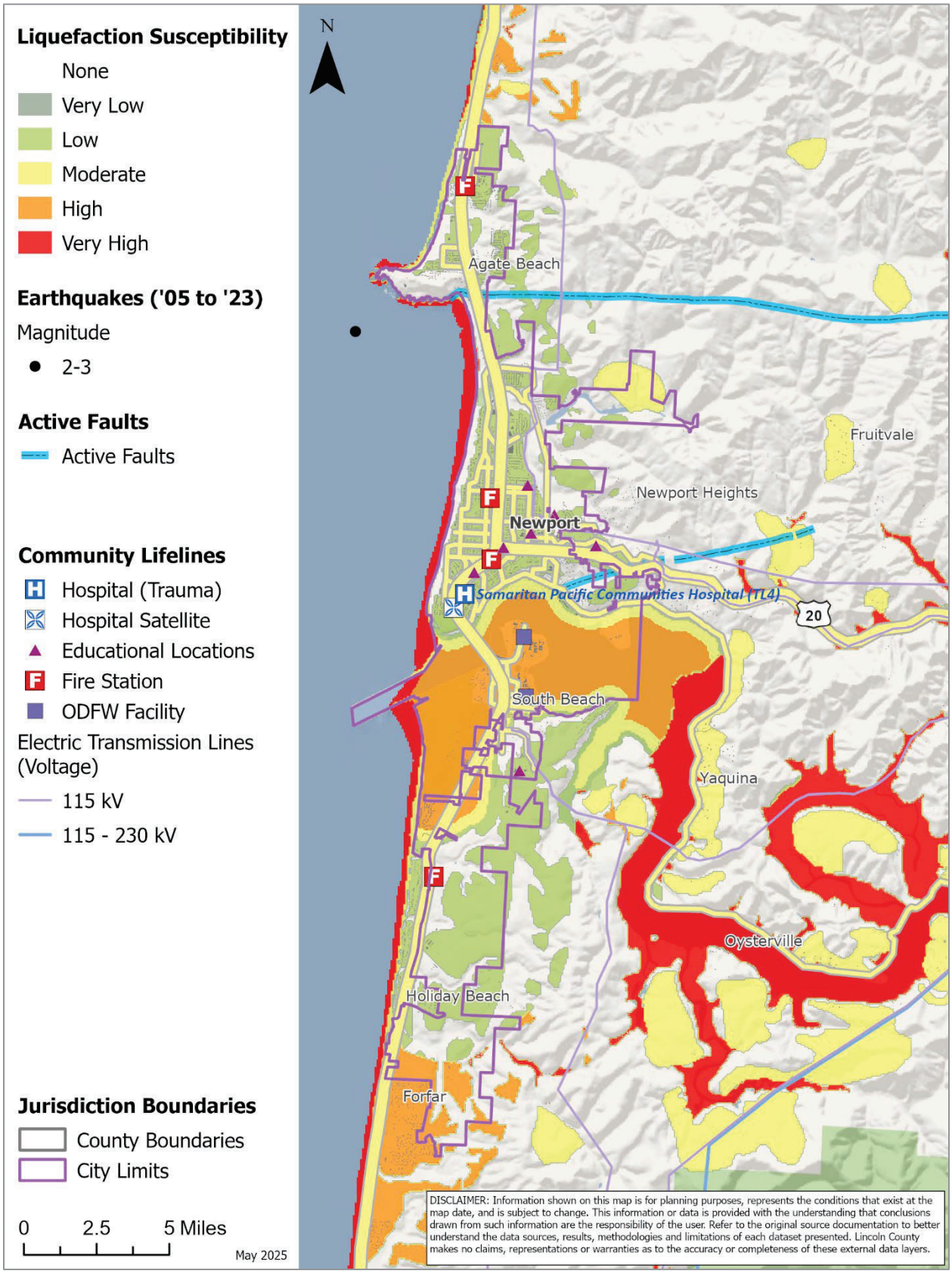
The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), in partnership with other state and federal agencies, has undertaken a rigorous program in Oregon to identify seismic hazards, including active fault identification, bedrock shaking, tsunami inundation zones, ground motion amplification, liquefaction, and earthquake induced landslides.

The city faces several earthquake-related risks, including soft soil and liquefaction hazards (Map NA-3) and a moderate to very high probability over the next 50 years of experiencing shaking strong enough to damage weak buildings (Map NA-4).

As shown in each of the maps, the area of greatest concern within the City of Newport is along the Yaquina Bay. The Bayfront area of Newport and the highly populated tourist spots are in this area. The extent of the damage to structures and injury and death to people will depend upon the type of earthquake, proximity to the epicenter and the magnitude and duration of the event.

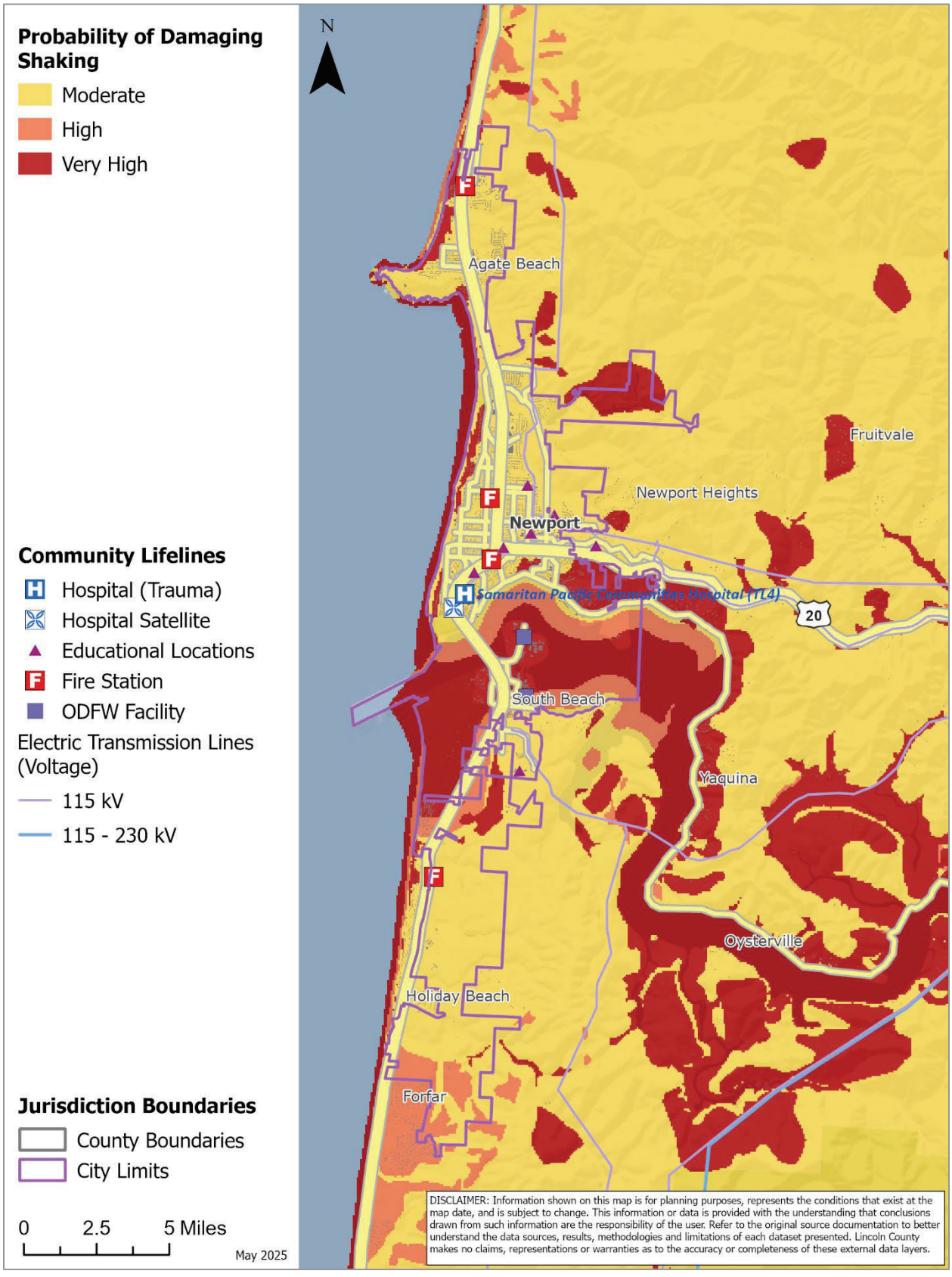
[9] DLCD. *Oregon State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*. 2020.

Map NA-3 Earthquake Liquefaction (Soft Soil) Hazard and Active Faults



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

Map NA-4 Probability of Damaging Shaking



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

Vulnerability Assessment

See *Earthquake and tsunami impact analysis for coastal Lincoln County, Oregon* (2021, O-21-02) and *Earthquake and tsunami impact analysis for the Oregon* coast (2025, O-25-01) for additional information.

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

The city's concentrated population and resources, as well as the soil characteristics and relative earthquake hazards described above are cause for significant effort toward mitigating the earthquake hazard. The city's infrastructure is highly vulnerable to a severe earthquake event. Sewer lines, water lines, power lines, water tanks, reservoirs, cell towers, the Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital, and City Hall were identified by the Steering Committee as vulnerable assets. The city would expect significant damage to roads and bridges following a Cascadia Subduction Zone event, as well as deaths and severe injuries region wide. Education and outreach regarding earthquakes (and resultant tsunami) is an ongoing endeavor in Newport.

2007 Rapid Visual Survey
Building codes were implemented in Oregon in the 1970s, however, stricter standards did not take effect until 1991 and early 2000s. As noted in the community characteristics section (Table NA-3), approximately 68% of residential buildings were built prior to 1990, which increases the city's vulnerability to the earthquake hazard. Information on specific public buildings' (schools and public safety) estimated seismic resistance was determined for Lincoln County by DOGAMI in 2007. For more information click this link O-07-02.

A primary mitigation objective of the city is to construct or upgrade critical and essential facilities and infrastructure to withstand future earthquake events. Although seismic retrofit grant awards per the Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program[10] the School District has retrofitted at risk schools in the city through local resources (see the Lincoln County School District addendum for more information).

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County
The Risk Report (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to earthquake. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Newport.

The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for each community. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Newport may be impacted by the profiled earthquake scenarios (Table NA-5). *Note: Due to the simultaneous nature of a CSZ earthquake and tsunami, loss estimates have been separated in the following tables to avoid double counting. Building*

[10] The Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP) is a state of Oregon competitive grant program that provides funding for the seismic rehabilitation of critical public buildings, particularly public schools and emergency services facilities.

losses within the tsunami zone are considered total. See the tsunami section for additional information. [11]

Approximately 22% of the city's population (2,088 people) may be displaced by a magnitude 9.0 CSZ earthquake and tsunami event. Of those, less than 1% will be impacted by the accompanying tsunami. *Note: The data does not include potentially impacted visitor populations that may be lodging or at a public venue during a CSZ earthquake and tsunami event.* Earthquakes will impact every building in the city, to some degree, by a CSZ magnitude 9.0 earthquake and tsunami. Building damage (loss) estimates are reported for buildings expected to be damaged by the earthquake outside of the tsunami inundation zone (medium-sized). Additional exposure information is provided for buildings within the tsunami inundation zone to obtain the combined total damage (loss) estimate. Buildings reported as "damaged" in the area *outside* the tsunami zone include yellow tagged (extensive, limited habitability) and red tagged (complete, uninhabitable) buildings, while 100% of buildings exposed *inside* the tsunami inundation area are considered "damaged" (complete, uninhabitable). The city has 2,088 buildings that are expected to be damaged by the CSZ earthquake and tsunami event. The combined (earthquake and tsunami) value of building damage losses are $452.4 million.

Table NA-5 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Earthquake

Community Overview: Newport						
Population		Buildings		Critical Facilities	Total Building Value ($)	
9,989		5,602		16	1,243,095,000	
Exposure Analysis: Earthquake CSZ M9.0 (Deterministic) Scenario						
Potentially Displaced Residents		Damaged Buildings			Exposed Building Value	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Critical Facilities	Loss Estimate ($)	Loss Ratio
2122	21.2%	1902	34.0%	15	294,327,000	23.7%
Exposure Analysis (within Tsunami Zone - Medium)						
73	0.7%	186	3.3%	1	158,074,000	12.7%
Total Exposure						
2195	22.0%	2088	37.3%	16	452,401,000	36.4%

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-18. Note: city population based on the 2010 Census population.

The Risk Report estimated losses show that the age of the building stock is the primary metric of earthquake vulnerability. Communities with older building stock are expected to have higher losses. However, if buildings were retrofitted to at least "moderate code" standards the impact of the event would be reduced. The Risk Report concludes that loss estimates for the city drop from 24% to 14% ($122 million decrease in loss) when all buildings are upgraded to at least

[11] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Tables A-18.

moderate code level.[12] *Note: earthquake vulnerability retrofit benefits are minimized in areas of liquefaction and landslide where additional geotechnical mitigation would be needed.*

Critical Facility Vulnerability[13]

- Public Works (Newport)
- Fire Station No. [3200] (Newport)
- Fire Station No. 3400 (Newport)
- Municipal Airport (Newport)
- Police Department (Newport)
- Water Treatment Plant (Newport)
- Public Works (Lincoln County)
- Sheriff's Office (Lincoln County)
- Oregon State Police (Oregon)
- Oregon National Guard Armory (Oregon)
- Port of Newport (Port)
- Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital (Hospital)
- Sam Case Elementary School (Lincoln Co. School District)
- Yaquina View Elementary School (Lincoln Co. School District)
- Newport Middle School (Lincoln Co. School District)
- Newport High School (Lincoln Co. School District)

The following vulnerable critical facilities were identified by the County but not included in the Risk Report analysis:

- Lincoln County Fair Grounds (633 NE 3rd St) – new facility in process (TBD)

Note: It is expected that bridges in the area may be impassable by vehicles for over 24 months. As such bringing resources into Newport by sea and air will be necessary.

[12] Ibid, Table B-2.

[13] Ibid, Table A-19.

Tsunami

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for a local tsunami events as "moderate" and their vulnerability as "high"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for distant tsunami events as "moderate" and their vulnerability as "moderate"**. *The vulnerability rating increased since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of tsunami hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. The Pacific Northwest experienced a subduction zone earthquake estimated at magnitude 9 on January 26, 1700. The earthquake generated a tsunami that caused damage as far away as Japan. Cascadia subduction zone earthquakes and associated tsunamis have occurred on average every 500 years over the last 3,500 years in the Pacific Northwest. The time between events has been as short as 100 to 200 years and as long as 1,000 years. The geologic record indicates that over the last 10,000 years approximately 42 tsunamis have been generated off the Oregon Coast in connection to ruptures of the CSZ (19 of the events were full-margin ruptures and arrived approximately 15-20 minutes after the earthquake).[14] Distant tsunamis happen more regularly that CSZ related local tsunamis.

It is difficult to predict when the next tsunami will occur. According to the Oregon NHMP the coast has experienced 25 distant tsunamis in the last 145 years with only three causing measurable damage. Thus, the average recurrence interval for tsunamis on the Oregon coast from distant sources would be about six (6) years. However, the time interval between events has been as little as one year and as much as 73 years. Since only a few tsunamis caused measurable damage, a recurrence interval for distant tsunamis does not have much meaning for the city.

A 9.0 magnitude earthquake originating from Japan caused approximately $7.1 million worth of damages along the Oregon Coast. Particularly, there was extensive damage to the Port of Brookings (Curry County; $6.7 million), as well as the Port of Depoe Bay (Lincoln County; $182,000), and Charleston Harbor (Coos County; $200,000); Salmon Harbor on Winchester Bay (Douglas County) and the South Beach Marina in Newport (Lincoln County) were also affected. On March 15, 2011 Governor Kitzhaber declared a State of Emergency was declared by Executive Order in Curry County. Approximately 40% of all docks at the Port of Brookings were destroyed or rendered unusable (including a dock leased by the U.S. Coast Guard) compromising commercial fishing and U.S. Coast Guard operations. Along the Oregon Coast local official activated the Emergency Alert System and sirens, implemented "reverse 9-1-1" and conducted door-to-door notices in order to evacuate people form the tsunami inundation zone. Local governments activate their Emergency Operations Centers and the state activated its Emergency

[14] Oregon Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. Department of Land Conservation and Development. 2015

Coordination Center. For more information view Lincoln County NHMP, Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment).

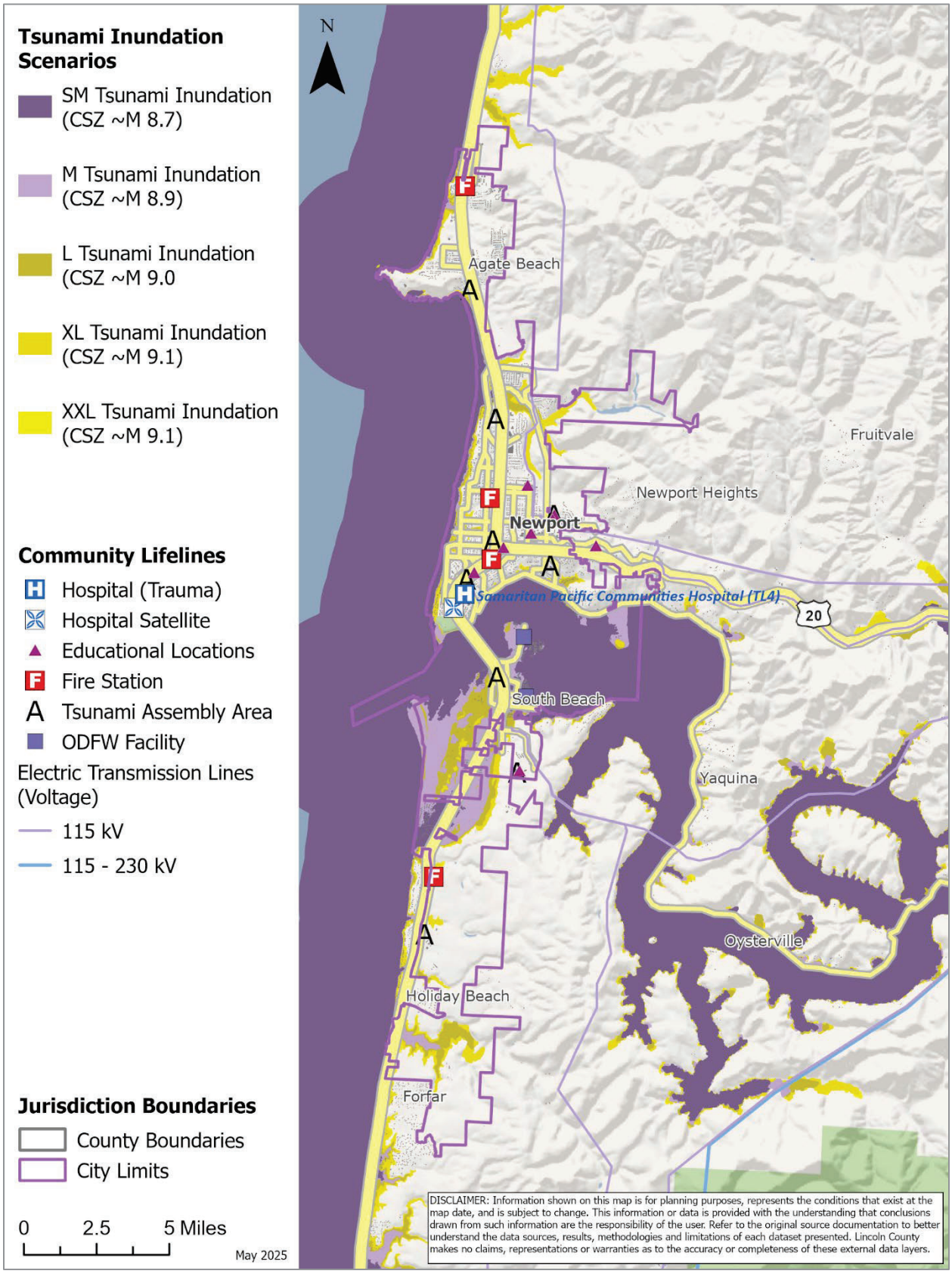
In 1995, the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) conducted an analysis resulting in extensive mapping along the Oregon Coast. The maps depict the expected inundation for tsunamis produced by a magnitude 8.8 to 8.9 undersea earthquake. The tsunami maps were produced to help implement Senate Bill 379 (SB 379); digitized in 2014 (O-14-09). SB 379, implemented as Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 455.446 and 455.447, and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 632-005, limit construction of new essential facilities and special occupancy structures in tsunami flooding zones. Map NA-5 shows the expected tsunami inundation indicating that much of the residential development west of Highway 101, and areas in, and adjacent to, the harbor are vulnerable to tsunami. It should be noted that the updated tsunami inundation maps show an increased vulnerability in many areas. Note: HB 3309 (2019) effective January 1, 2020 repealed the ban on building "new essential facilities, hazardous facilities, major structures, and special occupancy structures" inside the tsunami inundation zone (SB 379 line):[15]

The City of Newport has put forth much effort to educate and inform citizens of tsunami hazards found within the city. Street signs below 50ft have red bands, and those above 50 ft have blue bands. Evacuation signs are posted throughout the city and can also be found on the city's website. Severe damage is expected to occur on various properties, roads, bridges, communication systems, and critical infrastructure within Newport, among other assets described in the county's plan. The city is particularly concerned with the continued operability of the Yaquina Bay Bridge. The City of Newport recognizes the importance of continuing education and outreach, especially to the transient populations (i.e., tourists), and plans to implement greater outreach in the future.

Tsunami inundation maps were created by the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) to be used for emergency response planning for coastal communities. Maps were created for local and distant source tsunami events. The local source tsunami inundation maps display the output of computer modeling showing five tsunami event scenarios shown as "T-shirt" sizes S, M, L, XL, and XXL. Map NA-5 shows the tsunami inundation scenarios. The distant source tsunami inundation maps show the potential impacts of tsunamis generated by earthquakes along the "Ring of Fire" (the Circum-Pacific belt, the zone of earthquake activity surrounding the Pacific Ocean). The distant tsunami inundation maps model the 1964 Prince William Sound event (Alaska M9.2 and a hypothetical Alaska Maximum event scenario; only the Alaska Maximum Wet/ Dry Zone is shown within the Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer. Both the local and distant source tsunami inundation maps show simulated wave heights and inundation extents for the various scenarios.

[15] Oregon Legislature. HB 3309 (2019). https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3309/Enrolled

Map NA-5 Tsunami Inundation Scenarios



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

For more information on the regulatory and non-regulatory maps visit the Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse resource library:

Regulatory (SB 379) - http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/pubs-regmaps.htm (Note: HB 3309, effective January 1, 2020, repealed ban on building essential facilities within the tsunami inundation zone, SB 379 line.)

Non-Regulatory Tsunami-Inundation Maps:
http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/pubs-inumaps.htm

Evacuation maps (brochures) are available for the populated areas of Lincoln County. The Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) developed the evacuation zones in consultation with local officials; local officials developed the routes that were reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM). The maps show the worst-case scenario for a local source and distant source tsunami event and are not intended for land-use planning or engineering purposes.

For more information on the evacuation brochures visit the Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse resource library:

http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/pubs-evacbro.htm

A free application is also available that displays the evacuation routes in coastal areas of Oregon:
http://www.nanoos.org/mobile/tsunami_evac_app.php

Vulnerability Assessment

See *Earthquake and tsunami impact analysis for coastal Lincoln County, Oregon* (2021, O-21-02) and *Earthquake and tsunami impact analysis for the Oregon* coast (2025, O-25-01) for additional information.

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

In 2013, DOGAMI produced new Tsunami Inundation Maps (TIMs) for the entire Oregon coast. The TIMs identify both local and distant Tsunami Inundation Zones (TIZs) by event size. The maps also tabulate the affected buildings located within the local and distant source tsunami inundation zones. The sections below discuss recent USGS and DOGAMI reports including the Risk Report which provides detailed information on the impact to the city from a CSZ earthquake and medium tsunami.

Severe damage could occur to low-lying areas of the city in a local source tsunami event, including roads, bridges, communication systems, and infrastructure within Newport, particularly surrounding, and including facilities within South Beach (e.g., Hatfield Marine Science Center, Southshore neighborhood, South Beach State Park), near creeks (Big Creek, Grant Creek, Henderson Creek, Moore Creek, Schooner Creek, and Thiel Creek), Nye Beach, and the Port of Newport. Some damage is also expected in a large distant source tsunami event (such as the 2011 Tohoku tsunami).

As shown in Table NA-3 there are about 573 manufactured housing units (mobile homes) in Newport. Manufactured homes built prior to 2003 are subject to slipping off their foundations potentially compromising the occupants' ability to exit. The compromised egress may hinder timely evacuation. Three manufactured housing parks are in the tsunami zone: Surf Sounds Court (4623 Oregon Coast Hwy), Harbor Village RV Park (923 SE Bay Blvd), and Surfside Mobile Village (392 NW 3rd St).[16]

Population vulnerability is characterized in terms of exposure, demographic sensitivity, and short-term resilience of at-risk individuals. Nate Wood, et al. (USGS) performed a cluster analysis of the data for coastal communities in the Pacific Northwest to identify the most vulnerable communities in the region.[17] Wood, et al. conducted a comprehensive analysis to derive overall community clusters based on (1) the number of people and businesses in the tsunami hazard zone, (2) the demographic characteristics of residents in the zone, and (3) the number of people and businesses that may have insufficient time to evacuate based on slow and fast walking speeds. According to the study Lincoln County (including Newport) has relatively low numbers of "residents, employees, or customer-heavy businesses" inside the tsunami hazard zones and will likely have enough time to reach high ground before a tsunami wave arrives.

In 2020, DOGAMI published an analysis of people and structures impacted by a CSZ earthquake and tsunami for the M, L, and XXL event scenarios.[18] This report provides an analysis of building damage and impact to residents and tourists (including injury and fatality estimates). The study included a tsunami evacuation analysis using the XXL inundation zone which covers the largest CSZ event likely to occur based on the historical record. Safety is reached when evacuees have reached "high ground", or 20 feet beyond the limit of tsunami inundation. According to the analysis the first waves arrive in Newport 30 minutes after the start of earthquake shaking. Most of Newport, except for areas in South Beach, has significant high ground that will accommodate evacuees traveling at a moderate walking speed of 4 feet per second (fps) or less (2.7 mph).

Within South Beach areas of greatest concern include South Beach State Park, the Southshore neighborhood, and the Hatfield Marine Science Center where residences, commercial areas, and recreation areas (including campsites) are more than one mile from high ground (Safe Haven Hill). People in the Hatfield Marine Science Center area should have the ability to walk to Safe Haven Hill at a moderate pace (4 fps for people less than 65 years, and 3.2 fps for folks 65 and older) or to the vertical evacuation structure located in the marine science center (Map NA-6) Evacuees within the Southshore neighborhood and South Beach State Park, particularly at locations further southwest from Safe Haven Hill, will need to move faster in order to beat the wave and make it to high ground. Furthermore, the analysis determines that more than 90% South Beach State Park visitors will have difficulty reaching high ground during an XXL tsunami scenario even if they depart within 5-10 minutes of ground shaking (the ability to reach high ground is greatly increased for all other tsunami scenarios, e.g., only about 5-10% of visitors will

[16] DOGAMI, Open-Fire Repot O-20-03. Section 8.4.8.

[17] Nathan J. Wood, Jeanne Jones, Seth Spielman, and Mathew C. Schmidtlein. "Community clusters of tsunami vulnerability in the US Pacific Northwest", PNAS 2015 112 (17) 5354-5359.

[18] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-03, Section 8.4 Newport.

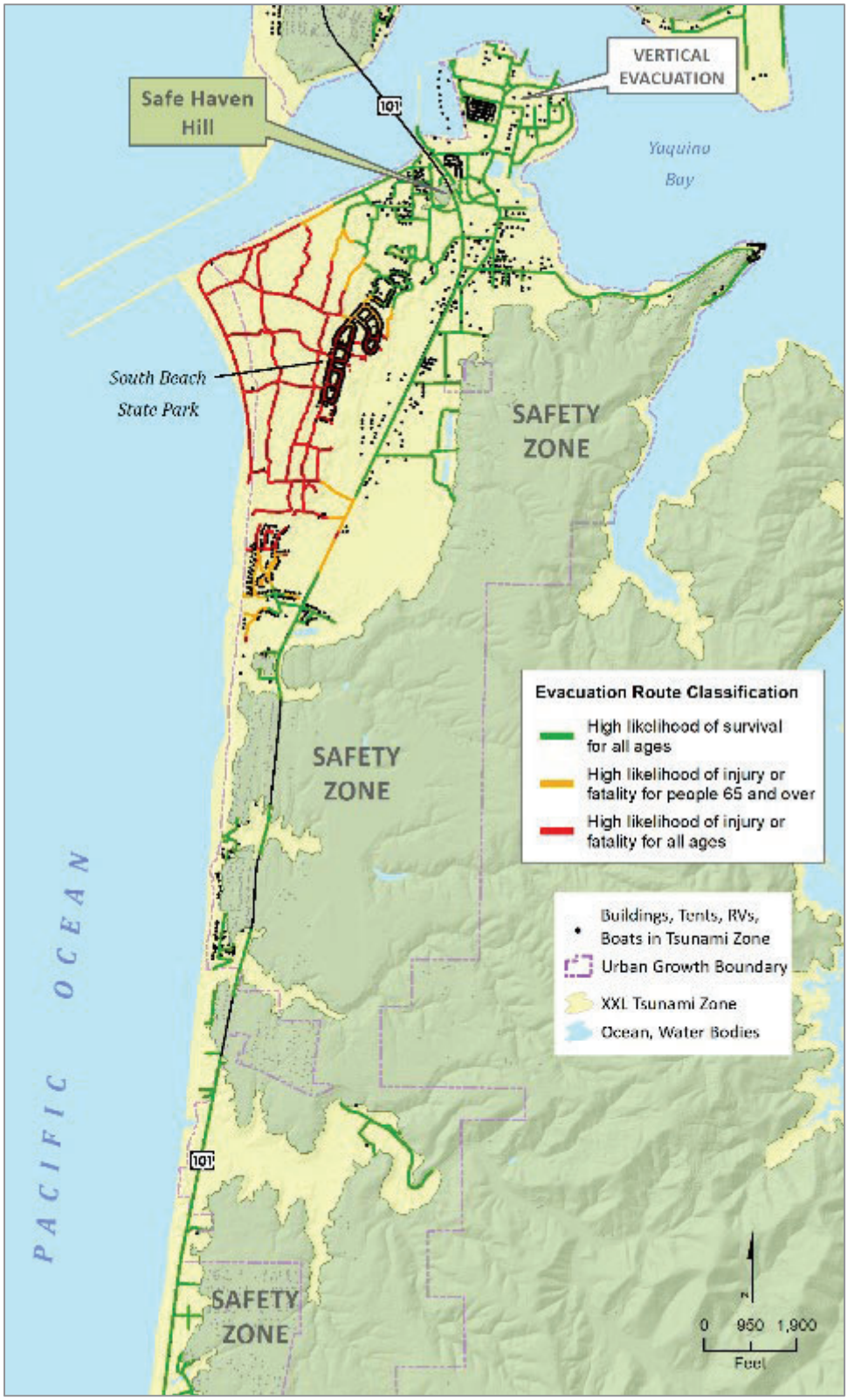
have difficulty in a L tsunami inundation). *Note: the study assumes that visitors will know the optimal route to Safe Haven Hill and does not account for visitors taking less than optimal routes or have difficulty navigating beaches or streets.*

It is important to note that tourists and temporary residents greatly outnumber residents during peak summer weekends (within the XXL1 inundation zone it is estimated that temporary residents outnumber permanent residents approximately 7:1). Since the areas temporary residents typically reside in locations that are closer to the ocean and farther from high ground (VRBOs, hotels, campsites, etc.) they are particularly vulnerable to tsunami. In addition, approximately 27% of jobs are estimated to be within the XXL1 tsunami zone including folks who work in Accommodation and Food Services and Manufacturing.[19]

The report includes additional information on earthquake and building damage, injuries and fatalities, and displaced population which are, in part, included in the Risk Report information below. For more information, see *Analysis of Earthquake and Tsunami Impacts for People and Structures inside the Tsunami Zone for Five Coastal Communities* (DOGAMI, 2020, O-20-03).

[19] Ibid. Section 8.4.6.

Map NA-6 South Newport evacuation routes & distance to tsunami safety, symbolized into survivability classes. (CSZ earthquake XXL inundation zone)



Source: DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-03. Figure assumes a moderate walking pace of 4 fps for people less than 65 years and 3.2 fps for people 65 and older. It also assumes a wave arrival time at the tsunami runup line of 30 minutes.

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The Risk Report (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to tsunami. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Newport.

The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for each community. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Newport may be impacted by the profiled tsunami scenario (Table NA-6).

Just under three percent of the city's population (271 people) may be displaced by a magnitude 9.0 CSZ tsunami event (note there are additional people that the earthquake will displace). This is slightly more than the number of people exposed within the Senate Bill 379 line (217 people). *Note: The data does not include potentially impacted visitor populations that may be lodging or at a public venue during a CSZ earthquake and tsunami event (for more information on temporary residents see DOGAMI O-20-03 referenced in the previous section).* Building damage (loss) estimates are reported for buildings expected to be damaged by the tsunami inundation zone (medium-sized and SB 379). All 271 buildings exposed *inside* the tsunami inundation area are considered "damaged" (complete, uninhabitable); the number of buildings damaged is slightly lower under the SB 379 scenario (217 buildings). One critical facility (the Port of Newport) is expected to be damaged under both the CSZ M9.0 and SB 379 scenarios.

Table NA-6 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Tsunami

Community Overview: Newport						
Population		Buildings		Critical Facilities	Total Building Value ($)	
9,989		5,602		16	1,243,095,000	
Exposure Analysis: Tsunami CSZ M9.0 (Deterministic) Scenario						
Potentially Displaced Residents		Exposed Buildings			Exposed Building Value	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Critical Facilities	Value ($)	Percent
271	2.7%	436	7.8%	1	330,953,000	26.6%
Exposure Analysis: Tsunami SB 379 Regulatory Line						
217	2.2%	348	6.2%	1	291,629,000	23.5%

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-18. Note: city population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[20]

- Port of Newport (Port)

[20] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-19.

Note 1: DOGAMI, Open-Fire Report O-20-03 includes the following key infrastructure facilities in the tsunami zone (XXL):[21]

- Essential facilities
  - U.S. Coast Guard Station Yaquina Bay
- Special facilities
  - Oregon Coast Aquarium ("Sleep in the Deep" program, ~80 children)
  - Camp Gray (~140 children in dormitories/classrooms), 3400 SW Abalone St
  - Bayside at South Beach Memory Care Facility, 411 SE 35th St (42 beds)
- Key infrastructure
  - Lift Station ("HMSC Pump Station"), SE Marine Science Dr
  - Lift Station ("Bay Front Pump Station"), SW Bay Blvd
  - Lift Station ("Nye Beach Pump Station"), NW Beach Dr
  - Big Creek Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant, 2810 NE Big Creek Rd
  - US Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry, 61 SE Bay Blvd
  - Electrical substation, SE 40 St, east of SE Ash St
  - Cellular tower, Verizon Wireless, 3087 SE Ash St
  - Cellular Tower, 4627 S Coast Highway
  - FM Transmission Towers, Northwest Natural Gas Company, Callsigns WCE 997, WCE 998, near McClean Point

Note 2: Although critical facilities are not exposed to the profiled tsunami scenarios it is expected that bridges in the area may be impassable by vehicles for over 24 months. As such bringing resources into Newport by sea and air will be necessary.

Earthquake and Tsunami Impact Analysis

DOGAMI developed two Earthquake and Tsunami Impact Analysis for Coastal Lincoln County, Oregon (O-21-02) and Earthquake and Tsunami Impact Analysis for the Oregon Coast (O-25-01) include economic and population impact assessments for the city. The model's results show the following building loss estimates from a Cascadia Subduction Zone (deterministic) magnitude 9.0 earthquake:

Table NA-7 Earthquake and Tsunami Impact Analysis

Resident Population (Total)	10,897		
Temporary Population (Total)*	10,210		
	M1	L1	XXL1
Earthquake Injuries:	240	240	240
Tsunami injuries (Permanent + Temporary):		10	80
Tsunami fatalities (Permanent):		10	60
Tsunami fatalities (Temporary @ 100% occupancy):		20	80

[21] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-03. Section 8.4.5.

Displaced population (P):	1,840	1,970	2,840
Displaced population (P+T):	4,140	4,760	7,450
Numbers of buildings in tsunami zone	489	647	1,065
Building replacement cost (millions)	$44.1	$511.7	$731.9
Debris weight (tons)	87,013	131,963	182,959

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-25-01, Earthquake and Tsunami Impact Analysis for the Oregon Coast (2025). Note: Estimates of the permanent population in the tsunami inundation zone are derived from U.S. Census data collected in 2020 and ACS data maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau .* - Assumes 100% occupancy of second homes, vacation rentals, condominium units, bed and breakfast facilities, hotels, motels, and campgrounds.

Flood

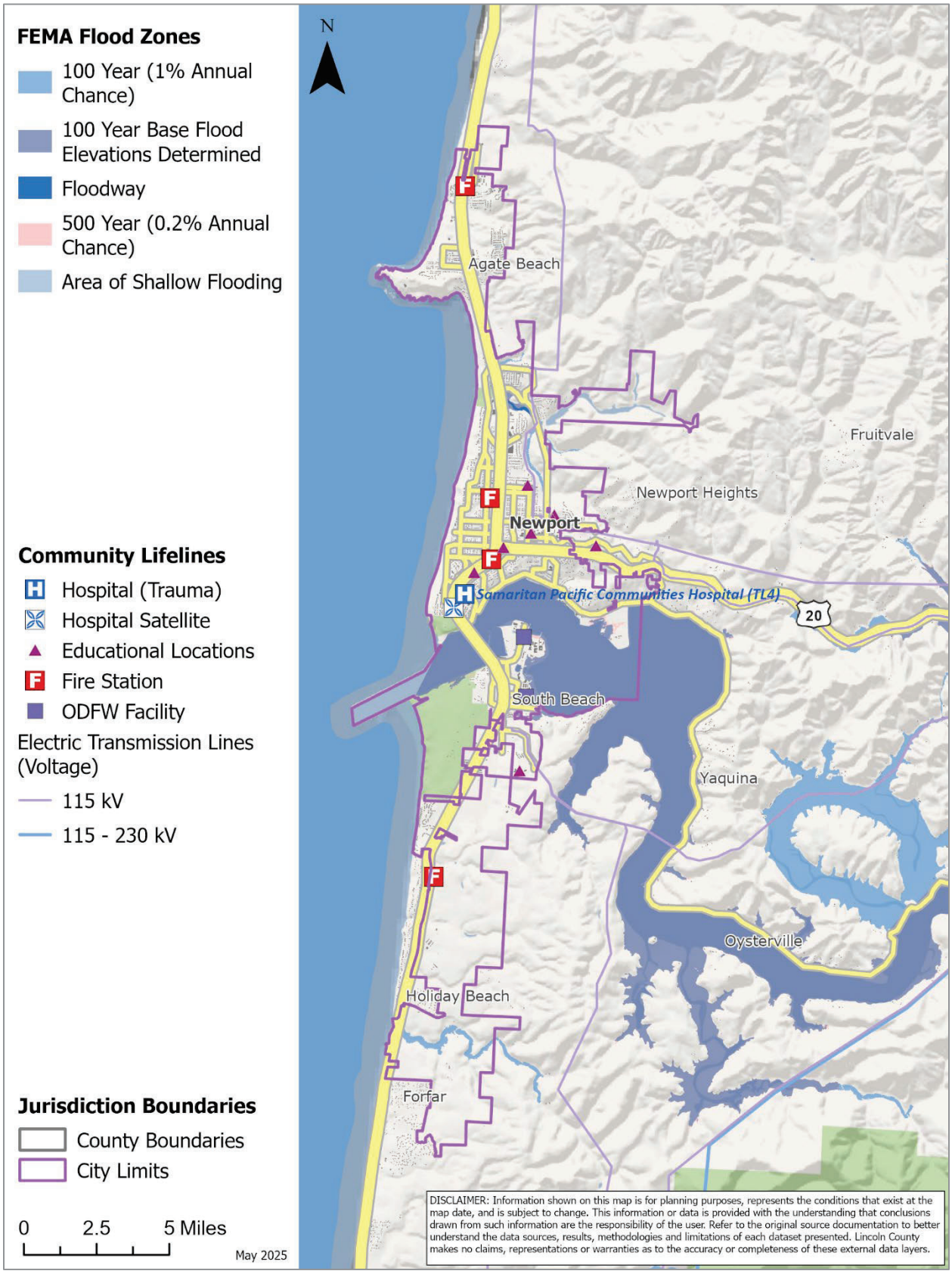
The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for riverine flood events as "high" and their vulnerability as "low"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for coastal flood events as "high" and their vulnerability as "low"** (which is the same as the County's Rating). *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of coastal and riverine flood hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. The Yaquina River is the city's primary source of flooding. Due to the River's width, flooding rarely occurs. The River is affected more by tides than fluctuations in rainfall. Within the city, undersized culverts occasionally present problems. Newport recently updated its stormwater master plan, and culvert inadequacies will be addressed via mitigation in that plan.

FEMA has mapped most of the flood-prone streams in Oregon for 100- and 500-year flood events. A 100-year flood (a flood with a one percent probability of occurring within any given year) is used as the standard for floodplain management in the United States and is referred to as a base flood; also known as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The SFHA is the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) prepared by FEMA provide the most readily available source of information for 100-year floods (Map NA-7). These maps are used to support the NFIP. FIRMs delineate 100- and 500-year (a flood with a 0.2-percent probability of occurring within any given year) floodplain boundaries for identified flood hazards. These maps represent a snapshot in time, and do not account for later changes which occurred in the floodplains. According to Oregon Explorer about 21% of the city is within the 100-year floodplain. In addition, about 2% of the city is within the 500-year floodplain.

Map NA-7 Flood Hazard Zones (100- and 500-year floodplains)



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

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Link) the intensity of extreme precipitation is expected to increase as the atmosphere warms. The magnitude of the wettest days and the wettest consecutive five days is expected to increase by about 13% (range 4% to 28%) by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario relative to historical baselines. The probability of winter flood risk will increase within coastal rain-dominated watersheds (such as the Siletz River) due to projected greater winter precipitation and warmer winter temperatures that will cause precipitation to fall more as rain than snow. There will also be an increase in atmospheric river events. Additionally, coastal flooding is expected to increase due to sea level rise (SLR) and changing wave dynamics. Sea level is projected to rise by 1.7 to 5.7 feet by 2100. Tidal wetlands and estuaries throughout the county are also expected to experience changes to their composition and area, thereby impacting their ability to mitigate flood events naturally.

Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

A floodplain vulnerability assessment combines the floodplain boundary, generated through hazard identification, with an inventory of the property within the floodplain. Understanding the population and property exposed to natural hazards will assist in reducing risk and preventing loss from future events.

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The Risk Report (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to flood. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Newport.

The Risk Report provides a flood analysis for four flood scenarios (10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year). The 100-year flood scenario is used for reporting purposes, as it is commonly referenced as a standard level for flooding and is the benchmark FEMA uses for regulatory purposes. In addition to the riverine flood scenarios coastal flooding information is available for the 100-year flood scenario for the city. The Risk Report only analyzed buildings within a flood zone, or within 500 feet of a flood zone. First-floor building height and presence of basements was also considered. Buildings with a first-floor height above the flood level were not included in the flood loss estimate, however, their assumed building occupants (residents) were counted as potentially displaced. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Newport may be impacted by the profiled flood scenario (Table NA-8).

Very few residents of the city (10 people) may be displaced by flooding. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues due to surrounding water. Likewise, only a few of the city's buildings (13 buildings) are exposed to the flood hazard and may be damaged. The loss estimate for exposed buildings is almost $2 million (less than one percent of total building value).

Table NA-8 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Flood

Community Overview: Newport						
Population		Buildings		Critical Facilities	Total Building Value ($)	
9,989		5,602		16	1,243,095,000	
Exposure Analysis: Flood (1% Annual Chance)						
Potentially Displaced Residents		Damaged Buildings			Exposed Building Value	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Critical Facilities	Loss Estimate ($)	Loss Ratio
10	0.1%	13	0.2%	0	1,973,000	0.2%

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-18. Note: city population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[22]

There are no critical facilities exposed to the profiled flood scenario.

National Flood Insurance Program Insured Structures (NFIP)

FEMA updated the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) in 2019 (effective October 10, 2019). The city subsequently adopted the applicable FIRMs as part of their floodplain ordinance. The city does not participate in the CRS and, therefore, does not receive discounted flood insurance premiums for residents in a special flood hazard zone.

The city complies with the NFIP through enforcement of their flood damage prevention ordinance and their floodplain management program. Their flood prevention code section is based on the Oregon Model Flood Hazard Prevention code, which includes provisions addressing substantial improvement/substantial damage. After a flood event the Building Official will ensure that construction requirements found in the Floodplain Ordinance for properties that have seen substantial improvement/substantial damage are met when issuing building permits.

The city has 130 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies in force, representing almost $39.3 million in coverage. The Community Repetitive Loss record for the city identifies zero (0) Repetitive Loss Properties[23] and zero (0) Severe Repetitive Loss Properties[24].

[22] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-19.

[23] A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978. A RL property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.

[24] A Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) property is a single family property (consisting of 1 to 4 residences) that is covered under flood insurance by the NFIP and has incurred flood-related damage for which 4 or more separate claims payments have been paid under flood insurance coverage, with the amount of each claim payment exceeding $5,000 and with cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the reported value of the property. Repetitive Flood Loss information provided by FEMA correspondence on September 10, 2020.

High Hazard Potential Dams

There are two high-hazard potential dams in Newport, Big Creek #1 (Lower) and Big Creek #2 (Upper), that are eligible for the *Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dam Grant Program* as of 12/2/2024 (Map NA-8). The City of Newport owns both dams. Dam owners need to consult with the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD), an eligible non-federal governmental organization, to determine if it can meet the compliance requirements for applying to the HHPD grant program.

The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) has performed Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for all high hazard potential dams in the County. The EAPs include mitigation opportunities for internal erosion, landslides, major deformation, water flowing over the crest, and other types of damage (contact OWRD for details of each EAP).

The *Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for Big Creek Dam No. 1 and Dam No. 2* demonstrates a coordinated approach to dam safety and emergency preparedness by incorporating critical information provided by both the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) and the City of Newport Public Works Department (PWD), the owner and operator of the dams.

The EAP reflects ongoing collaboration with OWRD's Dam Safety Program, which conducts biannual inspections of both Big Creek dams. These inspections are essential for identifying structural vulnerabilities and informing maintenance priorities. Formal inspection reports generated by OWRD are shared with the Newport PWD and include evaluations of dam integrity, safety recommendations, and compliance status. The EAP also references OWRD's Dam Safety Inspection Form and provides access to state-level dam safety resources, reinforcing the city's commitment to regulatory coordination and transparency.

As the dam owner, the Newport PWD plays a central role in the development and implementation of the EAP. The department conducts daily visual inspections and monthly comprehensive assessments of both dams, with additional inspections triggered by severe weather events or seismic activity. The EAP outlines operational protocols, emergency responsibilities, and communication procedures managed by the PWD. It also details the department's role in maintaining and updating the EAP, organizing interagency coordination meetings, and distributing the plan to relevant stakeholders, including city, county, and state emergency management officials.

The EAP identifies downstream residential areas between Big Creek Dam No. 1 and the Pacific Ocean as vulnerable in the event of dam failure. These areas are prioritized for evacuation using GIS-based Reverse 911 systems, ensuring targeted and timely public alerts.

Detailed inundation maps are provided for multiple dam failure scenarios, including Sunny Day failures (e.g., earthquake or internal erosion), Local Probable Maximum Flood (PMF), and General PMF events. These maps were developed using HEC-RAS hydraulic modeling and incorporate topographic data, breach parameters, and flood wave arrival times to simulate realistic flood impacts.

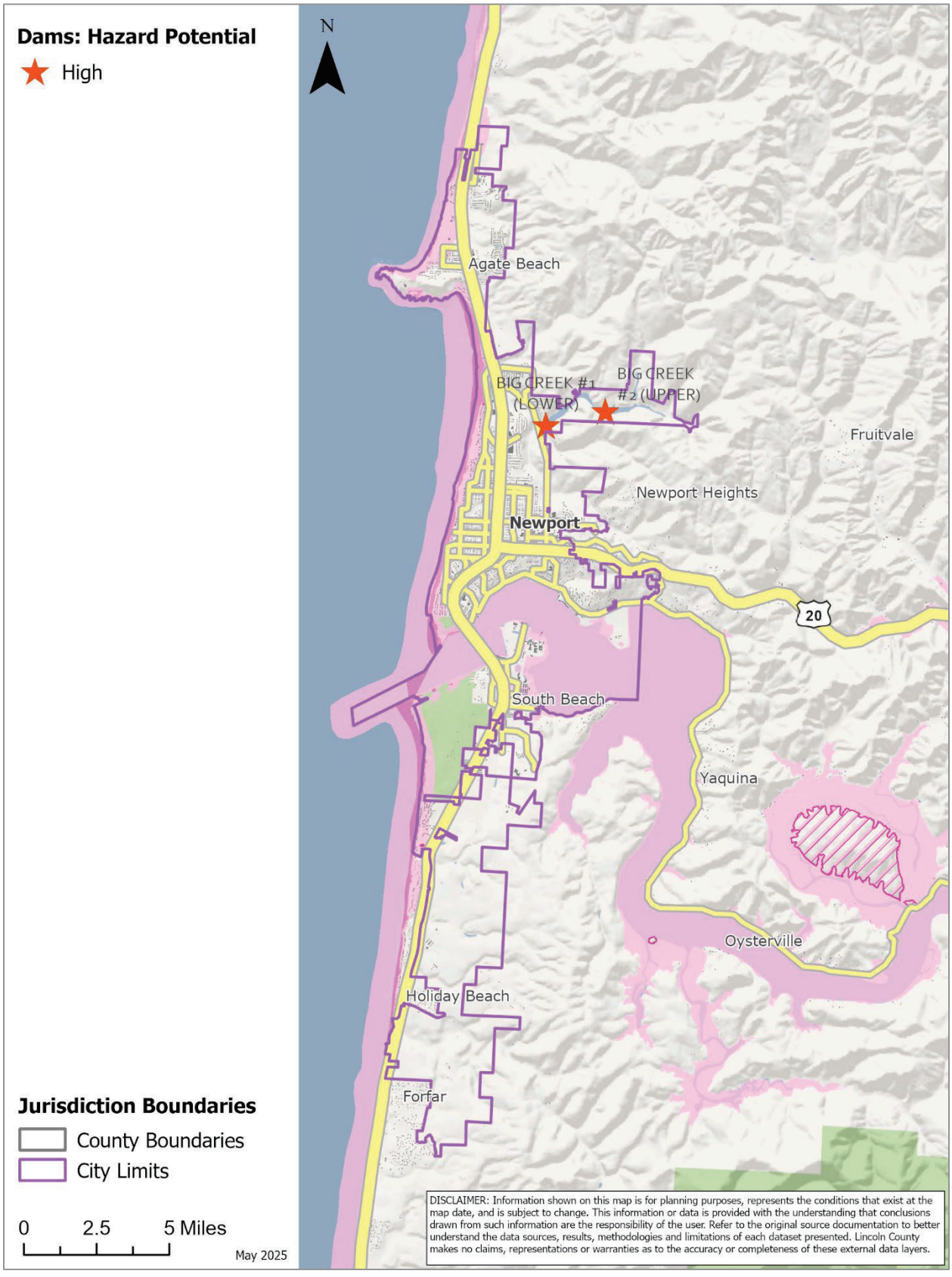
The inundation modeling includes quantitative metrics such as:

- Maximum water surface elevations,
- Peak flood depths (e.g., up to 33.5 feet at River Station 166),
- Time to flood wave arrival and peak (e.g., 3 minutes and 1 hour 19 minutes, respectively, at River Station 166),
- Maximum discharge rates (e.g., 20,093 cubic feet per second at River Station 166).

Data Limitations

Most, if not all, dams in Oregon have a data limitation related to extreme precipitation estimates. OWRD Dam Safety is currently funding an updated precipitation frequency analysis which will address this issue.

Map NA-8 Dams and Threat Potential



Source: OPDR, data National Inventory of Dams - Link. Note: Text in red indicates HHPD Grant eligible as of 12/2/2024

Landslide

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for landslide events as "high" and their vulnerability as "high"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of landslide hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event.

The severity or extent of landslides is typically a function of geology and the landslide triggering mechanism. Rainfall initiated landslides tend to be smaller and earthquake-induced landslides may be very large. Even small slides can cause property damage, result in injuries or take lives. The City of Newport occasionally sees minor landslides behind buildings along the bay front (i.e., steep slopes). Small slides tend to occur during the rainy season, and the city has seen damage to homes and streets at the west end of NW 57th Street. South of the Bay, the topography is relatively flat, and landslides are generally of less concern.

Landslide susceptibility exposure for Newport is shown in Map NA-9. Approximately 36% of the city has very high or high landslide susceptibility exposure, and 20% has moderate exposure.[25] Generally, areas of greater risk are located adjacent to rivers and creeks, indicating potential erosion zones. *Note that even if a city has a high percentage of area in a high or very high landslide exposure susceptibility zone, this does not mean there is a high risk, because risk is the intersection of hazard and assets.*

To address the risk for landslide, and other geologic hazards (earthquakes, erosion, expansive soils, fault displacement and subsidence), Newport enacted Ordinance No. 2017 amending the zoning ordinance Geologic Hazards Overlay section effective August 17, 2011.

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County*" (Link) the intensity of extreme precipitation is expected to increase as the atmosphere warms. The magnitude of the wettest days and the wettest consecutive five days is expected to increase by about 13% (range 4% to 28%) by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario relative to historical baselines. Landslide risk is not expected to change significantly.

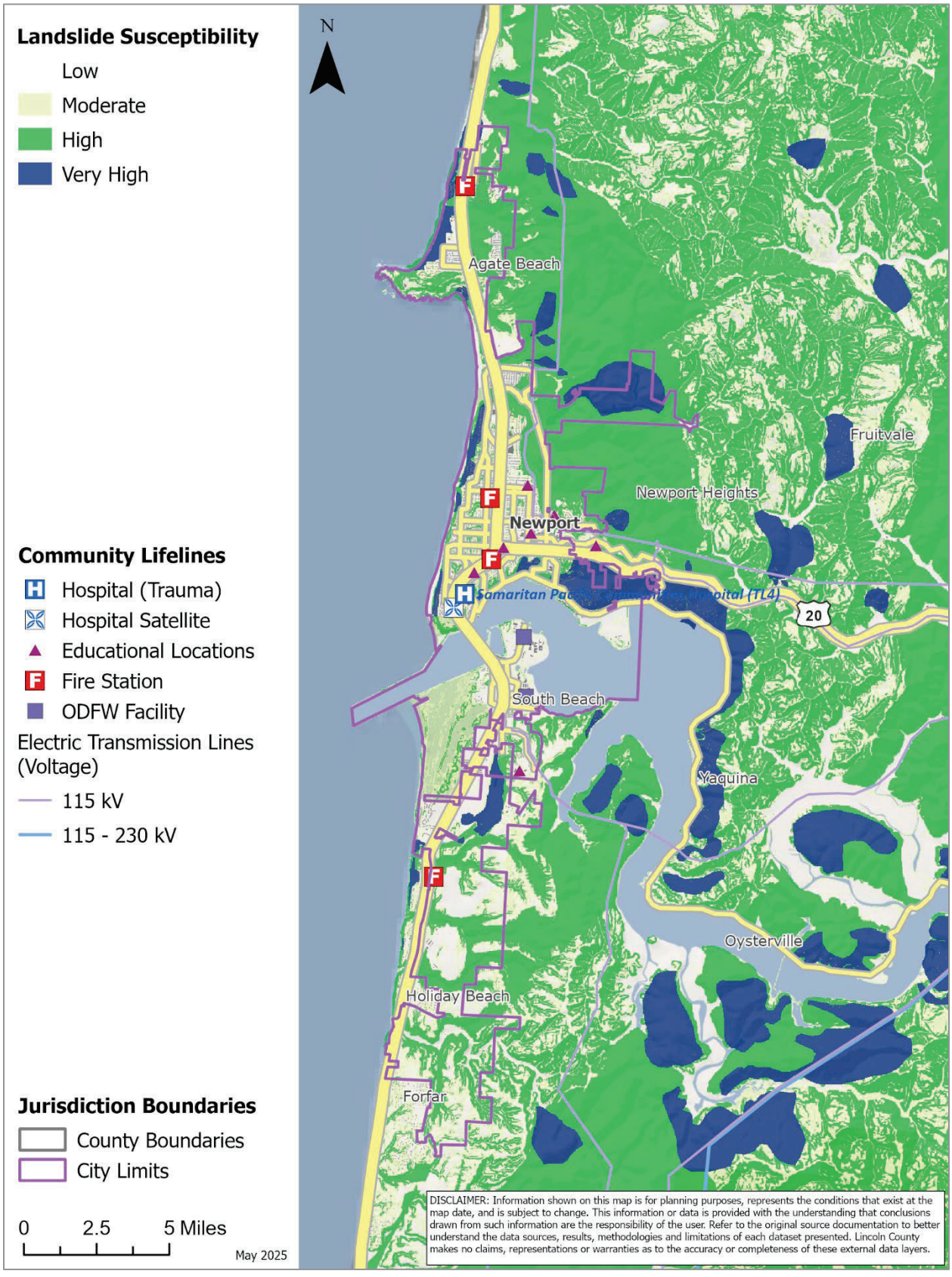
Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Potential landslide-related impacts are adequately described within the county's plan, and include infrastructure damages, economic impacts (due to isolation and/or arterial road closures), property damages, and obstruction to evacuation routes. Rain-induced landslides and debris flows can potentially occur during any winter in Lincoln County, and thoroughfares beyond city limits are susceptible to obstruction as well. As such, Newport is vulnerable to isolation for an extended period.

[25] DOGAMI. Open-File Report, O-16-02, *Landslide Susceptibility Overview Map of Oregon* (2016)

Map NA-9 Landslide Susceptibility Exposure



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

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The Risk Report (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to landslide. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Newport.

The Risk Report provides an analysis of landslide susceptibility to identify the general level of susceptibility to landslide hazards, primarily shallow and deep landslides. The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for the city. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within the city may be impacted by the profiled landslide scenario (Table NA-9).

Approximately 24% of the city's population (2,418 people) may be displaced by landslides. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues and/or may have their residences impacted by a landslide. It is important to note that impact from landslides may vary depending on the specific area that experiences landslides during an event. Properties that are most vulnerable to the landslide hazard are those that are developed in an area of, or at the base of, moderate to steep slopes. Approximately 26% of all buildings (1,453 buildings) within the city are exposed to the High or Very High landslide susceptibility zones (Table NA-9). The value of exposed buildings is just under $284 million (about 23% of total building value).

Table NA-9 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Landslide

Community Overview: Newport						
Population		Buildings		Critical Facilities	Total Building Value ($)	
9,989		5,602		16	1,243,095,000	
Exposure Analysis: Landslide High & Very High Susceptibility						
Potentially Displaced Residents		Exposed Buildings			Exposed Building Value	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Critical Facilities	Value ($)	Percent
2417	24.2%	1453	25.9%	4	283,580,000	22.8%

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-18. Note: city population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[26]

- Public Works (Newport)
- Fire Station No. 3400 (Newport)
- Municipal Airport (Newport)
- Water Treatment Plant (Newport)

[26] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-19.

Severe Weather

Severe wind events may occur throughout Oregon during all seasons. Often originating in the Pacific Ocean, westerly winds pummel the coast, slowing as they cross the Coastal mountain range and head into the inland valleys. Similarly, severe winter storms consisting of rain, freezing rain, ice, snow, cold temperatures, and wind originate from troughs of low pressure offshore in the Gulf of Alaska or in the central Pacific Ocean that ride along the jet stream during fall, winter, and early spring months.[27] In summer, the most common wind directions are from the west or northwest; in winter, they are from the south and east. Local topography, however, plays a major role in affecting wind direction.

Future Climate Projections

Oregon and the Pacific Northwest experience a variety of extreme weather incidents ranging from severe winter storms and floods to drought and dust storms, often resulting in morbidity and mortality among people living in the impacted regions. According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of some weather incidents.[28]

Climate change poses risks for increased injuries, illnesses and deaths from both direct and indirect effects. Incidents of extreme weather (such as floods, droughts, severe storms, heat waves and fires) can directly affect human health as well as cause serious environmental and economic impacts. Indirect impacts can occur when climate change alters or disrupts natural systems.

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Link) windstorm events are not expected to increase, however, air temperatures on the coldest day of the year will increase by about 5°F by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario relative to historical baselines.

Extreme Heat

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for extreme heat events as "low" and their vulnerability as "low".** *This hazard was not assessed in the previous version of this NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of extreme heat, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event and how it relates to future climate projections. Areas of the county that are inland, like the city, are more susceptible to extreme heat events. Extreme temperatures are measured as days with a heat index above 90 degrees. Extreme heat events can and have occurred in the city, and while they typically do not cause loss

[27] Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team. 2000. State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Salem, OR: Oregon Office of Emergency Management.

[28] Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Seventh Oregon Climate Assessment,* https://oregonstate.app.box.com/s/ziqc1kisxkup45147phjp526kheugqnb

of life, they are becoming more frequent and have the potential to impact on economic activity as well as quality of life and have caused threat to life in some cases.

Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Windstorm

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for windstorm events as "high" and their vulnerability as "high"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for tornado events as "moderate" and their vulnerability as "moderate"**. *The probability of occurrence rating decreased and the vulnerability increased since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of windstorm hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Because coastal windstorms typically occur during winter months, ice, freezing rain, flooding, and very rarely, snow sometimes accompany them. More than likely, however, the coast's winter will just be windy, cold, and wet.

Vulnerability Assessment

Lincoln County has limited capacity to monitor air quality. No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. The population of adults aged 65 and older is increasing within this jurisdiction. As a result, the impact of this hazard may increase.

Due to insufficient data and resources, Newport is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. In Newport, power outages are the greatest concern during windstorms. Building codes require new developments to place power lines below ground; currently, however, new construction only accounts for about 5% of the city's total development. Without power, communication is lost, and fuel and food stores shut down.

Winter Storm (Snow/ Ice)

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for winter storm events as "high" and their vulnerability as "high"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of winter storm hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Severe winter storms can consist of rain, freezing rain, ice, snow, cold temperatures, and wind. They originate from troughs of low

pressure offshore that ride along the jet stream during fall, winter, and early spring months. Severe winter storms affecting the city typically originate in the Gulf of Alaska or in the central Pacific Ocean. These storms are most common from October through March. More than likely, however, the coast's winter will just be windy, cold, and wet.

Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Due to insufficient data and resources, Newport is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Major winter storms can and have occurred in the Newport area, and while they typically do not cause significant damage; they are frequent and have the potential to impact economic activity. Road closures on Highway 101, or the passes to the Willamette Valley (Hwy 18 and 20), due to winter weather are an uncommon occurrence, but can interrupt commuter and large truck traffic.

Volcanic Event

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for volcanic events as "low" and their vulnerability as "low"**. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of volcanic event hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Generally, an event that affects the county is likely to affect Newport as well.

Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Due to insufficient data and resources, Newport is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Newport is very unlikely to experience anything more than volcanic ash during a volcanic event. When Mt. Saint Helens erupted in 1980, the city received small amounts of ashfall, but not enough to cause significant health and/or economic damages.

Wildfire

The Steering Committee rated the city's **probability of occurrence for wildfire as "moderate" and their vulnerability as "moderate"**. *The vulnerability rating increased since the previous NHMP.*

The Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was last completed in 2024. The CWPP is hereby incorporated into this NHMP addendum by reference, and it will serve to supplement the wildfire section in this addendum.

Lincoln County NHMP Volume I, Section 2 (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) adequately describes the causes and characteristics of wildfire hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. The location and extent of a wildfire vary depending on fuel, topography, and weather conditions. Wildfires in 1849 and 1936 were particularly devastating in Lincoln County, but since then, there have been few large events. The burn probability and wildfire history (1992-2022) for the city is shown in Map NA-10. Most of the city has "very low" to "low" burn probability. Due to increased drought conditions, human activity (tourism), and the threat of east-wind conditions, the city elevated the vulnerability of occurrence in their HVA.

The Echo Mountain Fire Complex ignited on September 7, 2020, in Otis and Rose Lodge due to extreme drought, prolonged dry conditions, and historic east wind events. By its containment on September 21, it had burned 2,552 acres, destroyed 288 homes and 399 structures, and forced thousands to evacuate. Over 600 firefighters from various agencies collaborated to contain the blaze, which was intensified by strong 50 mph east winds, widespread power shutoffs, and the high concentration of homes in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas.[29]

Over 600 firefighters from Lincoln County fire agencies, neighboring county's fire agencies, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), several out-of-state fire agencies, and volunteer homeowners and large forestland owners worked together to contain the fire.[30]

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Link) wildfire risk is expected to increase as the frequency of higher fire danger days per year increases by 37% by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario compared with the historical baseline.

Vulnerability Assessment

No development or population changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard. In addition, development and population forecasts are not expected to increase or decrease the impact of this hazard.

Potential wildfire impact is shown using integrated conditional net value change from the Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment (2023, Map NA-11). [31] Overall Potential Impact measures the potential consequences of wildfire on valuable assets and resources—such as infrastructure, housing, forests, and wildlife habitat—without considering the likelihood (probability) of fire occurring. It reflects a spectrum from very negative impacts (e.g., damage to structures or sensitive ecosystems) to positive impacts (e.g., ecological benefits like improved vegetation or habitat conditions). Not all resources are present everywhere, so the map displays

[29] Northwest Interagency Coordination Center (2021). *Northwest Annual Fire Report 2020.* 2020_NWCC_Annual_Fire_Report.pdf

[30] Explore Lincoln City (2021). *Reflecting on Echo Mountain Fire.* Oregon Coast.
Reflecting on Echo Mountain Fire | Explore Lincoln City

[31] Full documentation of methods for the 2023 update to the Pacific Northwest QWRA can be found here:
https://oe.oregonexplorer.info/externalcontent/wildfire/PNW_QWRA_2023Methods.pdf

risk only for what's within the mapped area. Most of the city lies within “neutral” to “low” loss areas.

The forested areas have the potential for large wildfires and a wildfire within the watershed could impact the city’s water supply and quality. Areas of concern include the eastern side of the city (where forestland borders development), and some of the open spaces within the city’s limits. Due to the prevailing wind patterns (i.e., from the north or south), the city’s steering committee felt that the east and south ends of the city might be the most vulnerable. Power, natural gas, and phone lines run through the forest to the east of the city and would be affected in the event of a wildfire. Likewise, active commercial logging occurs just outside the city, and slash burns are a potential wildfire concern.

Property can be damaged or destroyed with one fire as structures, vegetation, and other flammables easily merge to become unpredictable, and hard to manage. Other factors that affect ability to effectively respond to a wildfire include access to the location, and to water, response time from the fire station, availability of personnel, and equipment, and weather (e.g., heat, low humidity, high winds, and drought).

Exposed infrastructure including wastewater main lines, major water lines, natural gas pipeline and fiber optic lines are buried, decreasing their vulnerability to damage from wildfire hazards. However, wildfire conditions could potentially limit or delay access for the purposes of operation or repair.

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The Natural Hazard Report (**Risk Report)** for Lincoln County (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to wildfires. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Newport.

The Risk Report provides an analysis of the West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment’s (WWA, Sandborn Map Company, 2013) “high hazard” Fire Risk Index (FRI) category to identify the general level of susceptibility to wildfires . The Risk Report performed an analysis of Newport’s buildings, including critical facilities, to determine potential wildfire exposure for the city. According to the Risk Report, the following resident population and property (public and private) within the City of Newport may be impacted by the profiled wildfire scenario (Table NA-10).

The report indicates that approximately one percent of the Newport population, or 94 people, may be displaced by wildfires. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues and/or may have their residences impacted by a wildfire. More people may also be impacted by smoke and traffic disruptions that are not accounted for within this analysis. It is important to note that impact from wildfires may vary depending on the specific area that experiences a wildfire. The value of exposed buildings (81 buildings) is just under $23 million (less than two percent of total building value).

Table NA-10 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Wildfire

Community Overview: Newport						
Population		Buildings		Critical Facilities	Total Building Value ($)	
9,989		5,602		16	1,243,095,000	
Exposure Analysis: Wildfire High-Hazard						
Potentially Displaced Residents		Exposed Buildings			Exposed Building Value	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Critical Facilities	Value ($)	Percent
94	0.9%	81	1.4%	1	22,783,000	1.8%

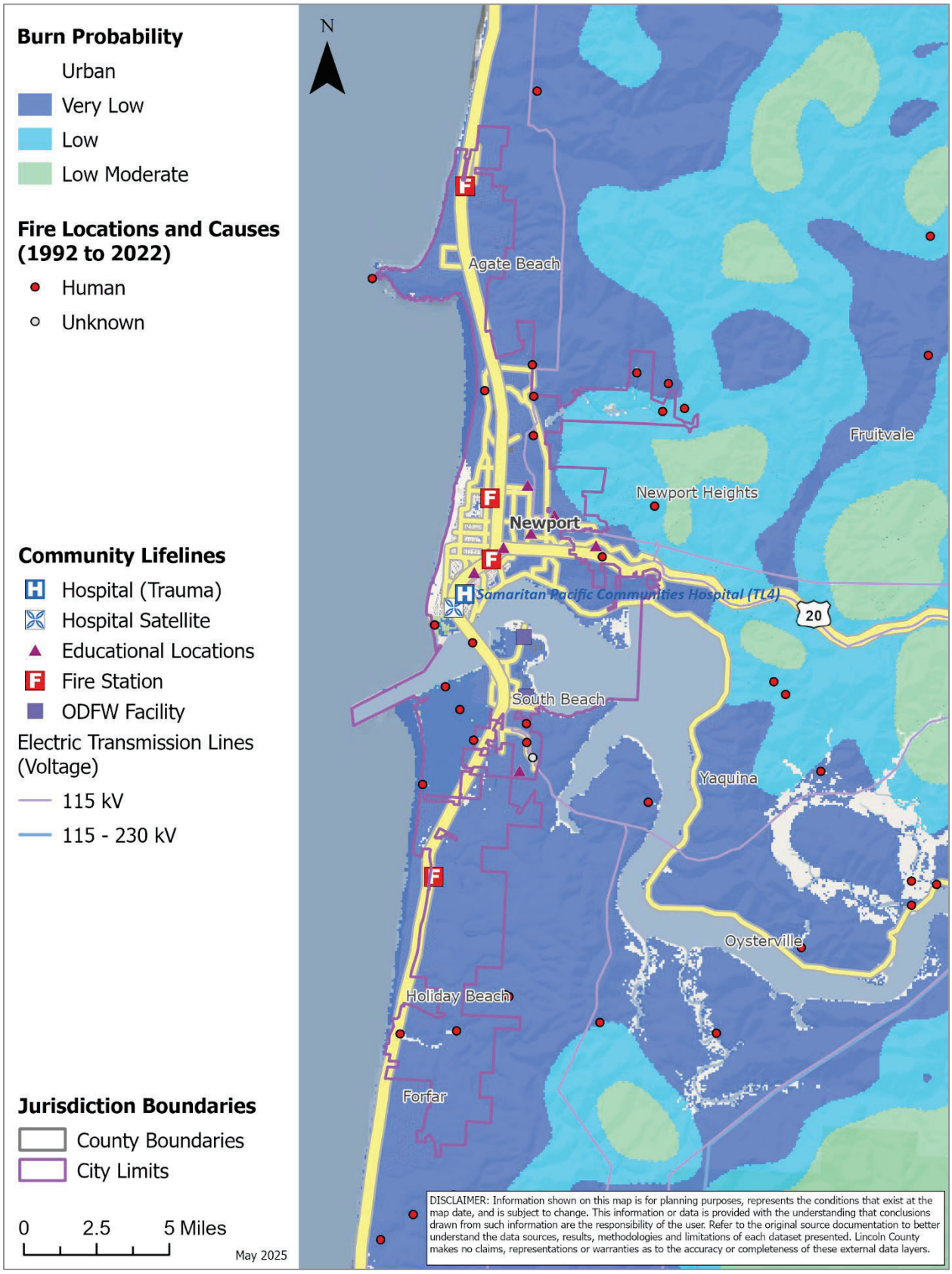
Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-18. Note: city population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[32]

- Oregon State Police (Oregon)

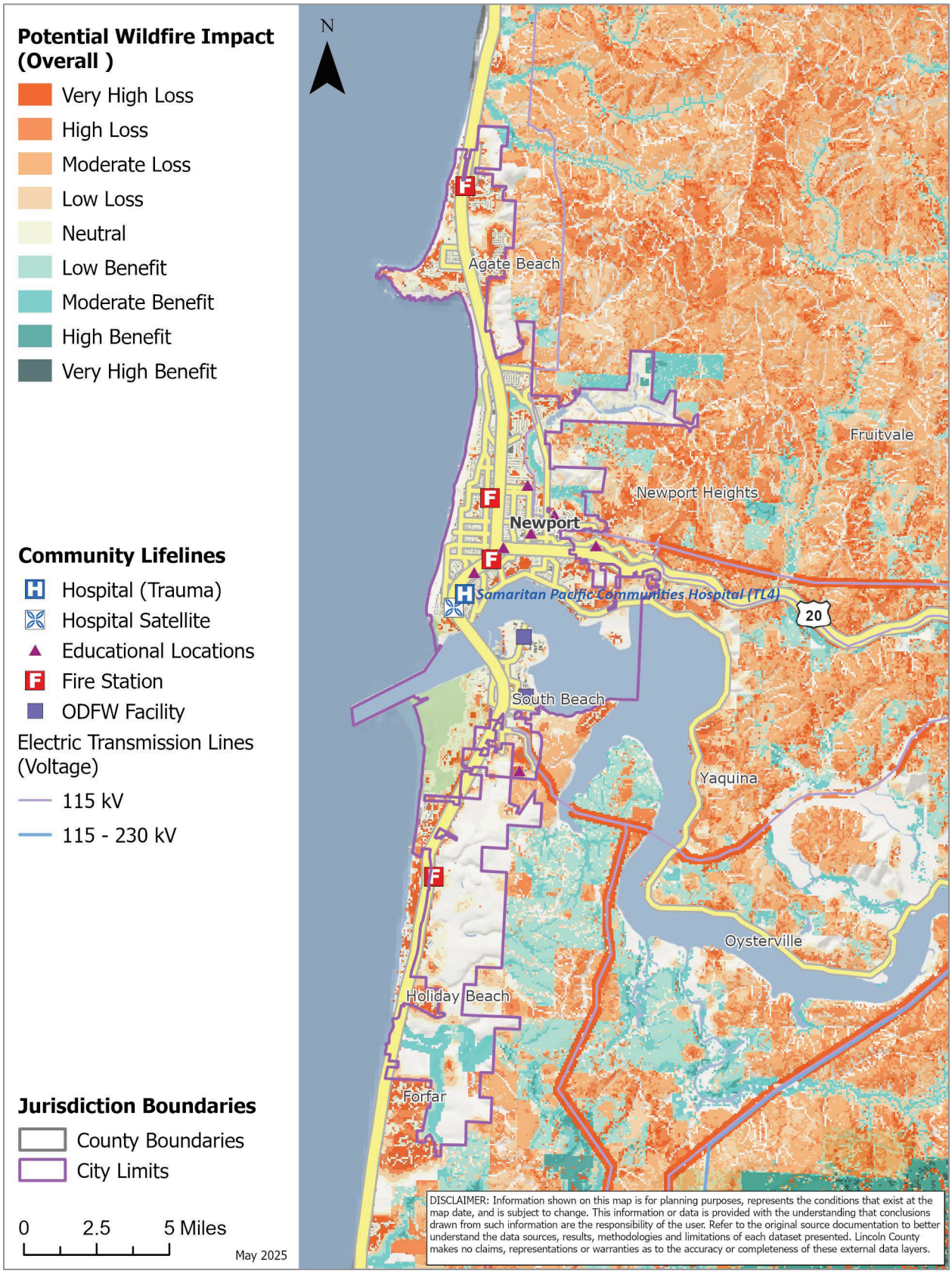
[32] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-19.

Map NA-10 Burn Probability and Fire History (1992-2022)



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

Map NA-11 Potential Wildfire Impact (Overall)



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

Attachment A: Action Items

Table NA-11 is an accounting of the status (complete or not complete) and major changes to actions since the previous NHMP. All actions were revised and renumbered in this update to be consistent with other jurisdictions that are participating in the multi-jurisdictional NHMP. Actions identified as still relevant are included in the updated action plan (Table NA-1)

Previous NHMP Actions that are Complete:
Newport #8: *Encourage electric utility providers to convert existing overhead lines to underground lines.* This is part of normal operations.

Newport #9: *Develop and implement education programs aimed at mitigating risk posed by hazards.* This is part of normal operations.

Newport #10: *Assess and determine appropriate mitigation projects for culverts on Nye Creek.* This is part of normal operations.

Newport #11: *Establish secondary power distribution system*. A secondary trunkline has been installed.

Newport #13: *Create and adopt a Tsunami Hazard Overlay Zone (THOZ) and Tsunami Evacuation Facilities Improvement Plan (TEFIP).* This has been completed.

Previous NHMP Actions that are Not Complete and No Longer Relevant:
None

Table NA-11 Status of All Hazard Mitigation Actions in the Previous Plan

2020 Action Item	2025 Action Item	Status	Still Relevant? (Yes/No)
Newport #1	Newport #1	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #2	Newport #1	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #3	Newport #2	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #4	Newport #3	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #5	Newport #4	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #6	Newport #5	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #7	Newport #6	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #8	-	Complete	-
Newport #9	-	Complete	-

2020 Action Item	2025 Action Item	Status	Still Relevant? (Yes/No)
Newport #10	-	Complete	-
Newport #11	-	Complete	-
Newport #12	Newport #7	Not Complete	Yes
Newport #13	-	Complete	-
-	Newport #8	New	-
-	Newport #9	New	-
-	Newport #10	New	-
-	Newport #11	New	-

Attachment B: 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 (Lincoln County NHMP, Volume II, Appendix F (Survey).

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 city. 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 Lincoln County NHMP, Volume II, Appendix B (Planning and Public Process).

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 city 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: April 2, 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:

- Updated recent history of hazard events in the city.
- 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:

- Del Lockwood, Preparedness Coordinator
- Beth Young AICP, Associate Planner
- Sue Graves, Safety Coordinator, Lincoln County School District