

# Appendix I

## Action Items

### Action Item Matrix

### Action Item Worksheets

- Earthquake
- Drought
- Flood
- Wildfire
- Multi-Hazard
- City of Halfway
- City of La Grande

# Northeast Oregon NHMP Action Item Matrix

Action Item	Proposed Action Title	Coordinating Organization	Partner Organizations	Timeline	Alignment with Plan Goals			
					Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	Safeguard Economy	Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity
D#1	Identify incentive programs to install water-efficient devices	County Water Masters and participating cities (including Baker City and the City of Halfway)	County water masters and participating cities (including Baker City and Halfway); relevant utility companies	ST	X			
D#2	Develop community drought emergency plans and policies	County Emergency Services / Emergency Management; Interested Cities	Relevant water resources departments, county and city planning departments, public works departments, City of La Grande, Baker City, Halfway, Wallowa Lake Service District, relevant irrigation districts, OSU Extension	ST				X
D#3 (Baker County)	Conduct an aquifer study for the Pine and Baker Valleys.	Baker County Water Master	Baker County Planning Department, Baker County Emergency Management, Baker City, the City of Halfway, Oregon Department of Water Resources, Oregon State Extension Service	LT				X
D#4 (Union County)	Conduct an aquifer study for the Grande Ronde Valley	Union County Water Master	The City of La Grande	LT				X
EQ#1	Implement structural and non-structural retrofitting programs for public buildings, historically important structures, and critical facilities and infrastructure.	Relevant building code agencies	Eastern Oregon University, relevant public works departments, NE Oregon Counties, relevant utilities departments, DOGAMI, school districts	ST	X			
F#1	Explore flood mitigation opportunities for homes and critical facilities subject to flooding	Relevant City and County Public Works Departments / Emergency Services and Emergency Management	County roads departments, county planning departments, relevant water treatment facilities, City of La Grande, Baker City, City of Halfway, City of John Day	LT	X			
F#2	Explore the costs and benefits for participation in the NFIP's Community Rating System.	Interested cities (including Baker City)	County emergency services / emergency management, county public works, county and city planning departments	LT	X			

Action Item	Proposed Action Title	Coordinating Organization	Partner Organizations	Timeline	Alignment with Plan Goals			
					Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	Safeguard Economy	Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity
F#3	Increase awareness of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Interested cities (including Baker City and the City of Halfway)	County water resources, county emergency services / emergency management, OSU Extension Service, FEMA, various community organizations	ST			X	
F#4	Assess the types and numbers of existing buildings (including repetitive loss structures), infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.	Relevant City and County Public Works Departments / Emergency Services and Emergency Management	County Roads Departments, Public Works Departments, County Planning Departments; City of John Day, City of La Grande, Baker City, City of Halfway	LT	X			
WF#1	Advocate for the implementation of the actions identified in each county's Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Regional Steering Committee	County Emergency Services / Emergency Management, County Planning Departments, City of Baker City, City of Halfway, ODF, BLM, local fire departments, OSU Extension Services, USFS, SWCD's, ODFW, homeowners in wildland/urban interface zones	LT				X
MH#1	Participate in the NOAA Storm Ready Program.	County Emergency Services / Emergency Management	County public works departments, Oregon Department of Transportation, Baker City	ST				X
MH#2	Continue to assess the vulnerability of all county and city bridges that are not under the state's authority.	City Public Works and County Road Departments	County Public Works / Road Departments, City of Halfway, Union County Traffic Control Department, ODOT	LT	X			
MH#3	Complete Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) within all interested municipalities.	City Managers / Mayors and County Clerks and/or Administrators	Public Works Departments, Emergency Services / Emergency Management, City of Halfway, City of John Day	ST				X
MH#4 (Wallowa County)	Continue to pursue a secondary emergency access route along the west bank of the Wallowa Lake (between Wallowa Lake and Lake Shore Drive).	Wallowa County Roads Department	Wallowa County Fire Department, Wallowa County Emergency Management	ST	X			

Action Item	Proposed Action Title	Coordinating Organization	Partner Organizations	Timeline	Alignment with Plan Goals			
					Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	Safeguard Economy	Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity
MH#5	Increase the resilience of small businesses to natural hazards	Northeast Oregon Economic Development District, County Chambers of Commerce	Eastern Oregon University, Greater Eastern Oregon Development Corporation, Oregon Rural Alliance, Union County Economic Development Corporation, Baker Enterprise Growth Initiative, Small Business Development Center	ST		X		
MH#6	Involve the public in updating the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan	Local Steering Committees	City Managers, County Planning Departments, Local Newspapers	LT			X	
MH#7	Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risk associated with natural hazards. Specifically target vulnerable populations.	Emergency Services / Emergency Management; Baker City; City of La Grande	Eastern Oregon Head Start, Wallowa Resources, Chambers of Commerce, American Red Cross, Oregon Education Association, Families First, Grant and Harney County Casa, Oregon Rural Action, Baker County Children and Families, OSU Extension Offices, Eastern Oregon Medical Associates, Elks Lodge, Girl Scouts of the USA, Greater Prairie City Community Association, People Mover, Community Connections of NEOR	ST			X	
MH#8	Inform public officials about the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan	Regional Steering Committee	Counties and participating cities in Region 7, Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience	ST			X	
MH#9	Bring mitigation-awareness training to county planning and public works staff, GIS technicians, and persons responsible for maintaining or implementing the natural hazards mitigation plan.	Regional Steering Committee	Oregon Emergency Management, The Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience	ST			X	
MH#10	Develop a warning and emergency/evacuation protocol for vulnerable populations.	County Emergency Services/Emergency Management, Baker City	Community Connections of Northeast Oregon, assisted living facilities, ODOT	ST				X

Action Item	Proposed Action Title	Coordinating Organization	Partner Organizations	Timeline	Alignment with Plan Goals			
					Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	Safeguard Economy	Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity
MH#11	Enhance communication and response coordination between all of the incorporated areas in each county.	Emergency Services / Emergency Management	County Planning Departments, Fire Departments, BLM, ODF, ODOT, OSU Extension	ST				X
MH#12	Build partnerships with local jurisdictions to develop emergency management planning for Eastern Oregon University	Eastern Oregon University	Union County Emergency Services, La Grande Fire Department, La Grande Planning Department, Union County Planning Department, American Red Cross, OTEC, ODOT	LT				X
MH#13	Develop a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a regional committee responsible for oversight and implementation of the regional plan, and to oversee reviewing and updating the NE Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.	Regional Steering Committee	Oregon Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience, Oregon Emergency Management, Baker, Grant, Union, and Wallowa Counties	ST				X
MH#14	Create a position for a Regional Hazards Mitigation Project Coordinator	Regional Steering Committee	Local Steering Committees, Planning and Emergency Services / Emergency Management, Oregon Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience, Oregon Emergency Management	LT				X
MH#15 (Union County)	Update city and county addresses within Union County's GIS database	Union County Planning Department / GIS	City of La Grande, Union County Emergency Services, NE Oregon GIS Users Group, Regional Services Institute at Eastern Oregon University	ST				X
MH#16 (City of Halfway)	Implement actions identified in the City of Halfway's Water System Master Plan	The City of Halfway	Powder Basin Watershed Council	LT	X			
MH#17 (City of Halfway)	Complete, and implement, the Pine Creek Floodplain Management Plan	The City of Halfway	Powder Basin Watershed Council	LT	X			

Action Item	Proposed Action Title	Coordinating Organization	Partner Organizations	Timeline	Alignment with Plan Goals			
					Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	Safeguard Economy	Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity
MH#18 (City of La Grande)	Secure funding to filter water within the Beaver Creek Watershed, La Grande's backup water supply	The City of La Grande	City of La Grande Planning Department, Union County Water Master	ST	X			
MH#19 (Grant County)	Ensure that critical airport services are available in the event of an emergency. Critical elements include: adequate fuel systems, appropriate lighting, functioning weather services, ground-access to the airport, and safe runways/taxiway infrastructure	Grant County Regional Airport	Grant County, USFS, City of John Day, Oregon Trail Electric, Blue Mountain Hospital, St. Charles Hospital, Oregon Dept. of Aeronautics, FAA.	LT	X			

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>	<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>
Identify incentive programs to install water efficient devices.	Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1985-1997 was a dry period capped by statewide droughts in 1992 and 1994 (1992 drought emergency declaration). Negative externalities included forest-fires and insect problems.</li> <li>○ 2001: Northeast Oregon counties received USDA declarations for drought.</li> <li>○ 2003: Northeast Oregon counties declared local drought emergencies.</li> <li>○ Drought has a negative effect on tourism, agriculture, industry, wildfire and fishing.</li> <li>○ The probability that Region 7 will experience future droughts is high; likewise, each county in Region 7 has described its vulnerability to drought as high (i.e., more than 10% of the population or regional assets will be affected by a major drought emergency or disaster)</li> <li>○ A strong water conservation incentive program will help to raise public consciousness and participation in water saving habits and lifestyles.</li> <li>○ Fresh water is a finite resource and requires care. Problems associated with decreased water supply include: Pollution from runoff from over-irrigation of agricultural and urban lands; additional dams and reservoirs and additional water and wastewater treatment facilities; habitat degradation from surface water withdrawals; destruction of wetlands, which filter pollutants; and increased energy needed to treat wastewater and byproducts from power plants.</li> <li>○ Water-efficiency measures can reduce water and sewer costs by up to 30%. Significant savings in energy, chemical and maintenance expenses are also possible. The typical payback period is three to seven years. Some general benefits of water conservation include energy savings (by using less energy for heating, pumping, and treating water), financial savings, less wastewater, and environmental benefits including increased water availability to local streams, wetlands, and the natural inhabitants of both environments.</li> <li>○ Competing water needs and limited resources may hamper future development efforts. Drought has a profound effect on the State's economy, particularly the hydropower and agricultural sectors. Similarly, drought can lead to insect infestations, loss of topsoil through wind erosion, flash floods, fire, and reduced stream flows to support endangered fish species.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify comprehensive actions and projects that reduce the effects of a hazard on the community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions protecting natural resources. Installing water efficient devices can significantly reduce the impact of drought by conserving the critical water resources in the community.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Create a water-conservation committee within interested counties and/or cities to develop incentive programs, educational programs, and voluntary and/or mandatory restrictions on water use.</li> <li>○ Create short, intermediate, and long-term steps for a one-year effort to reduce water consumption.</li> <li>○ Work with utility companies to charge higher rates for excessive water use.</li> <li>○ Distribute conservation literature along with the regular mailing of bills. Local service organizations can be asked to disseminate water conservation promotional information.</li> <li>○ Investigate water pricing schemes (i.e., peak pricing and excess use charges) that discourage water use.</li> <li>○ Initiate a water conservation program in high-use facilities such as schools and colleges, hospitals and institutions, involving a retrofit of existing plumbing fixtures with water saving models and the dissemination of water conservation literature.</li> <li>○ Promote a campaign of household leak detection. Provide leak detection tips on billing cards.</li> </ul>	

<p>Distribute dye tablets to customers to encourage toilet leak checks. Direct meter readers to inform customers with unusually high recorded use to check for household water leaks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Speak to local civic organizations (Boy Scouts, volunteer fire companies, etc.) on water conservation and suggest the sale of water-saving devices as a fund-raising activity.</li> <li>○ Encourage the wise use and management of water during peak use summer periods by restricting lawn/garden watering to non-daylight hours.</li> </ul>	
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>	County Water Masters and participating cities (including Baker City, and Halfway)
<b>Internal Partners:</b>	<b>External Partners:</b>
Relevant utility companies, county public works departments, wastewater treatment facilities	US Environmental Protection Agency’s WAVE program (a non-regulatory water-efficiency partnership that encourages commercial businesses and institutions to reduce water consumption while increasing efficiency, profitability, and competitiveness )
<b>Timeline:</b>	<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)
1 year	
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Develop community drought emergency plans and policies.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Competing water needs and limited resources may hamper future development efforts. Drought has a profound effect on the State's economy, particularly the hydropower and agricultural sectors. Similarly, drought can lead to insect infestations, loss of topsoil through wind erosion, flash floods, fire, and reduced stream flows to support endangered fish species.</li> <li>○ 1985-1997 was a dry period capped by statewide droughts in 1992 and 1994 (1992 statewide drought emergency declaration). Negative externalities included forest-fires and insect problems.</li> <li>○ 2001: Northeast Oregon counties received USDA declarations for drought.</li> <li>○ 2003: Northeast Oregon counties declared local drought emergencies.</li> <li>○ Drought has a negative effect on tourism, agriculture, industry, wildfire and fishing.</li> <li>○ The City of Cove maintains a hydroelectric power plant. Although not dependent on the plant for power needs, Cove is required to produce a certain amount of power per year. Should drought or power outages frequently occur, Cove may financially struggle.</li> <li>○ The probability that Region 7 will experience future droughts is high; likewise, each county in Region 7 has described its vulnerability to drought has high (i.e., more than 10% of the population or regional assets will be affected by a major drought emergency or disaster)</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify comprehensive actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on the community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions addressing emergency services. Developing community drought emergency plans and policies will help the community to prepare for future drought events and reduce any impact of a future drought.</li> <li>○ The amount of water within the Grande Ronde Valley's aquifers is unknown; should growth continue, the City of La Grande would like an estimate of aquifer capacities.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review existing plans and look for improvement opportunities</li> <li>○ Identify new and/or build upon existing emergency water supplies</li> <li>○ Develop emergency water surcharge schedule rules</li> <li>○ Adopt orders, rules and regulations for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of any Executive Orders issued pertaining to a drought emergency.</li> <li>○ Impose restrictions upon the non-essential use of water including the use of water conservation devices, as may be necessary.</li> <li>○ Conduct a water and land-use needs analysis for Union County.</li> <li>○ Seek funding to clean the City of La Grande's secondary water supply.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		County Emergency Services / Emergency Management; Interested Cities	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Water Resources Departments, County and City Governments, County and City Planning Departments, Public Works Departments, City of La Grande, Baker City, Halfway		Wallowa Lake Service District, Baker County Cattleman's Association, Relevant Irrigation Districts, OSU Extension Office, US Department of Agriculture	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	

<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)	
1 year		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant	

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Conduct an aquifer study for the Pine and Baker Valleys.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Over-exploitation may exceed the practical sustained yield in the near future; Baker County expects that they've reached full capacity, but would like to make sure.</li> <li>○ In the last 10-15 years, the City of Halfway's water supply has dropped by 50ft. The City would like to better understand its ability to sustain growth, and the amount of water in the Valley will be a crucial determinant.</li> <li>○ Baker City's backup water supply is dependent on the valley's aquifers. Currently, aquifers are tapped for agricultural use; if Baker City's primary water supply failed, aquifer supply may not be adequate in accommodating the City's needs.</li> <li>○ Unknown capacities within aquifers may limit future development.</li> <li>○ 1985-1997: dry period capped by statewide droughts in 1992 and 1994 (1992 drought emergency declaration). Negative externalities included forest-fires and insect problems.</li> <li>○ 2001: Northeast Oregon counties received USDA declarations for drought.</li> <li>○ 2003: Northeast Oregon counties declared local drought emergencies.</li> <li>○ Drought has a negative effect on tourism, agriculture, industry, wildfire and fishing.</li> <li>○ A better knowledge of the hydrodynamic conditions and characteristics of the groundwater is essential for the well-being of the population and the economic development of the region</li> <li>○ Competing water needs and limited resources may hamper future development efforts. Drought has a profound effect on the State's economy, particularly the hydropower and agricultural sectors. Similarly, drought can lead to insect infestations, loss of topsoil through wind erosion, flash floods, fire, and reduced stream flows to support endangered fish species.</li> <li>○ Baker County has experienced declared droughts the past four years of this decade. The extended drought has resulted in significant loss for agriculture, increased fire danger and severely impacted tourism with the lack of water in the streams, lakes and reservoirs. A secondary effect of the drought resulted in the Wingville-Pocohontas Community experiencing domestic well issues.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify comprehensive actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on a community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions protecting natural resources. Conducting an aquifer study will help determine the capacity of the Baker and Union aquifers and help these counties to plan for the effects of a potential drought.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve the understanding of hydrodynamic conditions</li> <li>○ Estimate recharge trends over past decades to study potential impacts of climate change.</li> <li>○ Evaluate the vulnerability of water supply</li> <li>○ Characterize the groundwater quality</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Baker County Water Masters	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	

Baker County Planning Department, Baker County Public Works, Baker City, City of Halfway		Oregon Department of Water Resources
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)	
	2 or more years	
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Conduct an aquifer study for the Grande Ronde Valley.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Over-exploitation may exceed the practical sustained yield in the near future;</li> <li>○ Unknown capacities within aquifers may limit future development.</li> <li>○ 1985-1997: dry period capped by statewide droughts in 1992 and 1994 (1992 drought emergency declaration). Negative externalities included forest-fires and insect problems.</li> <li>○ 2001: Northeast Oregon counties received USDA declarations for drought.</li> <li>○ 2003: Northeast Oregon counties declared local drought emergencies.</li> <li>○ Drought has a negative effect on tourism, agriculture, industry, wildfire and fishing.</li> <li>○ A better knowledge of the hydrodynamic conditions and characteristics of the groundwater is essential for the well-being of the population and the economic development of the region</li> <li>○ Competing water needs and limited resources may hamper future development efforts. Drought has a profound effect on the State's economy, particularly the hydropower and agricultural sectors. Similarly, drought can lead to insect infestations, loss of topsoil through wind erosion, flash floods, fire, and reduced stream flows to support endangered fish species.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify comprehensive actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on the community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions protecting natural resources. Conducting an aquifer study will help determine the capacity of the Grande Ronde aquifer and help the county to plan for the effects of a potential drought.</li> <li>○ The City of La Grande is concerned about aquifer capacities, should growth continue. The amount of water within the Grande Ronde Valley is currently unknown.</li> <li>○ The City of La Grande's water is supplied by wells. The Beaver Creek Watershed provides secondary backup, but it currently does not meet water quality standards.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve the understanding of hydrodynamic conditions</li> <li>○ Estimate recharge trends over past decades to study potential impacts of climate change.</li> <li>○ Evaluate the vulnerability of water supply</li> <li>○ Characterize the groundwater quality</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Union County Water Master	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
The City of La Grande		Oregon Department of Water Resources	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

Proposed Action Item:	Alignment with Plan Goals:
Implement structural and non-structural retrofitting programs for public buildings, historically important structures, and critical facilities and infrastructure.	Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources
Rationale for Proposed Action Item:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ At Eastern Oregon University, Pierce Library and Inlow Hall contain a number of historic documents. The library additionally maintains the communication systems through which the university connects with distance education students.</li> <li>○ Badgley Hall at Eastern Oregon University contains a number of hazardous materials. The building has been secured by deep footings, but should a high-magnitude earthquake occur, these materials may be released.</li> <li>○ Currently, municipalities in the region do not maintain continuity of operations plans. Public buildings should be secured (i.e., non-structural retrofits) as best as possible to avoid unnecessary damages.</li> <li>○ Fuel and oil pipelines, as well as electricity, natural gas, telephone, internet, and cable companies are essential resources to NE Oregon residents. Infrastructural redundancy does not exist for any community.</li> <li>○ Buildings, bridges, highways and utilities that are better able to withstand earthquakes not only save lives but also enable critical activities to continue with less disruption.</li> <li>○ The following buildings within Region 7 have been identified by the DOGAMI statewide needs assessment as “high risk” for damage during a high-magnitude earthquake event.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unity Fire Department: 311 Main St, Unity</li> <li>▪ North Baker Elementary School: 2725 Seventh St, Baker City</li> <li>▪ South Baker Elementary School: 1285 Third St, Baker City</li> <li>▪ Baker High School: 2500 E St, Baker City</li> <li>▪ Pine Eagle High School: 375A N Main St, Halfway</li> <li>▪ Brooklyn Elementary School: 1350 Washington St, Baker City</li> <li>▪ Burnt River School: PO Box 8 Highway 26, Unity</li> <li>▪ Seneca Volunteer FD: 106 A Avenue, Seneca</li> <li>▪ John Day Fire Department: 209 SE Dayton, John Day</li> <li>▪ Prairie City School: 740 Overholt St, Prairie City</li> <li>▪ Mount Vernon Middle School: 35 School Ln, Mount Vernon</li> <li>▪ Grant Union High School: 911 S Canyon Blvd, John Day</li> <li>▪ Humbolt Elementary School: 329 N Humbolt St, Canyon City</li> <li>▪ Seneca Elementary School: 101 Park Ave, Seneca</li> <li>▪ Monument School: 127 North St, Monument</li> <li>▪ Grande Ronde Hospital: 900 Sunset Dr</li> <li>▪ La Grande City Police Department: 1109 K Ave, La Grande</li> <li>▪ Willow Elementary School: 1305 Willow St, La Grande</li> <li>▪ La Grande High School: 708 K Ave, La Grande</li> <li>▪ Union High School: 540 S Main St, Union</li> <li>▪ Imbler High School: 6th and Esther Ave, Imbler</li> <li>▪ Stella Mayfield Elementary School: 1111 Division St, Elgin</li> <li>▪ Powder Valley School: 333 G St, North Powder</li> <li>▪ Cove School: 803 Main St, Cove</li> <li>▪ Greenwood Elementary School: 2300 N Spruce St, La Grande</li> <li>▪ Elgin High School: 1400 Birch St, Elgin</li> <li>▪ Enterprise Fire Department: 108 1st St, Enterprise</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on the community, particularly to buildings and infrastructure [201.6(c)(3)(ii)]. Implementing structural and non-structural retrofitting programs will reduce the seismic vulnerability of public buildings, historically important structures, and critical facilities and infrastructure, and assist a community in reducing its overall earthquake risk.
- Goal 7 of Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines states that “local governments shall adopt comprehensive plans (inventories, policies, and implementing measures) to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards.” Developing and implementing structural and non-structural retrofitting programs will significantly reduce a building’s vulnerability to earthquakes and fulfill Oregon’s Goal 7 to plan for natural hazards.

**Ideas for Implementation:**

- Identify historic structures that represent a significant cultural resource for the community, focusing especially on un-reinforced masonry buildings, and identify mitigation measures to protect them from natural hazards.
- Provide both structural and non-structural retrofits to county buildings
- Prioritize retrofit for buildings identified in the DOGAMI statewide seismic-needs assessment
- Assess the structural integrity of utility lines and critical infrastructure.
- Assess the structural integrity of Eastern Oregon University buildings, and provide non-structural retrofit where possible. Explore the strengthening of building codes for new university buildings.
- Inventory existing capital facilities to determine future demands for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation or replacement; and to determine adequacy of existing facilities to meet future needs.

**Coordinating Organization:** Relevant building code agencies

<b>Internal Partners:</b>	<b>External Partners:</b>
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Eastern Oregon University, County Public Works Departments, Region 7 Counties, Baker City, City of La Grande, City of Halfway	Relevant utility companies, DOGAMI, Relevant school districts
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<b>Timeline:</b>	<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>
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<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)	
1-2 years		

**Form Submitted by:** RARE Participant

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>	<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>
Explore flood mitigation opportunities for homes and critical facilities subject to flooding.	Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The subdivision of Imnaha River Woods (25 miles upriver of Imnaha, with 10-15 homes), has a 60ft flat bridge (made from a flat railroad-car) that residents must cross when entering or leaving their development. Should the Imnaha River flood, the bridge will likely fail.</li> <li>○ Personal homes at the head of Wallowa Lake (South end) have been destroyed by the Wallowa River in past floods.</li> <li>○ The City of John Day suffers occasional flooding damages from the John Day River. John Day's last Flood Insurance Rate Map was completed in 1982, and occasional flooding damages indicate a need for upgrade. Areas most vulnerable to flood include properties along the intersection of 7th and NW Bridge Streets, the John Day radio station, and the John Day wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater treatment plant is in the river's floodplain, and the facility is 28 years old. Currently, there is a plan in place for upgrade.</li> <li>○ Flash floods or wildfire in Canyon City will likely destroy a number of homes, including an elderly home on the canyon floor.</li> <li>○ Eliminating or limiting development in hazard prone areas, such as floodplains, can reduce vulnerability to hazards</li> <li>○ Flooding is a potential hazard for many of the region's water treatment facilities. The City of Enterprise is in the process of upgrading its facility, and the city of Lostine is working on building a new water system. The John Day wastewater treatment facility is 26-27 years old; a plan for retrofit is underway. The City of Halfway has identified their wastewater treatment plant as being threatened by Prairie Creek.</li> <li>○ The City of Enterprise has experienced flooding issues with both the Wallowa River and Prairie Creek, and they're concerned about potential damages to sewer lines.</li> <li>○ The Grande Ronde River has caused flooding damage in the unincorporated town of Troy</li> <li>○ The Imnaha River has damaged homes (several in 1997) and roads. Some homes have resultantly been moved to higher ground.</li> <li>○ The City of Halfway has identified Prairie Creek as a continual flooding hazard.</li> <li>○ Like many locations in Eastern Oregon, FEMA has not updated the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) in several years. Dates for the most recent FIRMS are as follows: Wallowa: 1988; Union: 1996; Baker: 1988; Grant: 1982.</li> <li>○ The County's Sheriff's Office and jail are located in Canyon City. The jail is a 47-bed facility with 12 employees, five road officers, and an emergency manager. There is a river behind the jail that, if it rose more than five feet, could cause harm to this building.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify mitigation actions that address existing buildings and infrastructure [201.6(c)(3)(ii)]. Exploring flood mitigation opportunities for homes will reduce the effect of a flood hazard on the community and help to protect existing buildings from natural hazard events.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>	

- Assess flooding hazards within each county to determine where mitigation efforts are most needed. Identify suitable mitigation projects for each scenario.
- Develop acquisition and management strategies to preserve parks, trails, and open space in the floodplain
- Replace the flat bridge within the new subdivision of Imnaha River Woods in Wallowa County
- Elevate repeat-loss properties at the head of Wallowa Lake
- Identify water and wastewater treatment facilities that are in need of flood-proofing (mechanical or structural fixes).
  - Assess each plant's necessity for retrofit, identifying those that could benefit from immediate help.
  - Implement mechanical and structural fixes during planned upgrades/expansions. Possibly elevate properties.
- Seek qualification for the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA). Identify the number of buildings and/or structures in the floodplain.
- Update the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Collect topological maps, road maps, base elevation data and a description of at-risk populations/structures to increase chances of receiving a portion of the Flood Map Modernization Program (FMMP) funds (to be discontinued after 2008).
- Explore multi-objective stream enhancement projects.

<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Relevant City and County Public Works Departments / Emergency Services and Emergency Management	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County Roads Departments, Public Works Departments, County Planning Departments; City of John Day, City of La Grande, Baker City, City of Halfway		Relevant water treatment facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Homeowners	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Explore the costs and benefits for participation in the NFIP's Community Rating System.		Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Like many locations in Eastern Oregon, FEMA has not updated the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) in several years. Dates for the most recent FIRMS are as follows: Wallowa: 1988; Union: 1996; Baker: 1988; Grant: 1982.</li> <li>○ The number of properties within each county that have experienced flood related losses are as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baker County: 2 single losses (\$25,491)</li> <li>● Grant County: 2 repetitive losses (\$47,684)</li> <li>● Union County: 2 repetitive losses ( \$7,276); 4 single losses (\$38,334)</li> <li>● Wallowa County: 2 single losses (\$15,788)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ The City of John Day has 49 National Flood Insurance Policies in count. Two of these properties have experienced repetitive losses, totaling \$16,643.56 in damages; six properties have endured single-loss flooding damages with a total of \$47,684.00 in collective damage</li> <li>○ Eliminating or limiting development in hazard prone areas, such as floodplains, can reduce vulnerability to hazards</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to include a process for continued public involvement in the maintenance of the plan [201.6(c)(4)(iii)] Increasing public awareness of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) will allow continued public involvement and will inform residents and businesses of the benefits of the NFIP program and how the NFIP can protect their property.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assess current community activities to determine whether the city or county is already eligible to apply for a CRS classification better than 10.</li> <li>○ Determine the CRS classification your community would like to obtain, and take steps towards reaching that goal.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Interested Cities (Baker City)	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County and city planning departments, county emergency services / emergency management, county public works			
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Increase awareness of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)		Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Like many locations in Eastern Oregon, FEMA has not updated the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) in several years. Dates for the most recent FIRMS are as follows: Wallowa: 1988; Union: 1996; Baker: 1988; Grant: 1982.</li> <li>○ The number of properties within each county that have experienced flood related losses are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baker County: 2 single losses (\$25,491)</li> <li>● Grant County: 2 repetitive losses (\$47,684)</li> <li>● Union County: 2 repetitive losses ( \$7,276); 4 single losses (\$38,334)</li> <li>● Wallowa County: 2 single losses (\$15,788)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ The City of John Day has 49 National Flood Insurance Policies in count. Two of these properties have experienced repetitive losses, totaling \$16,643.56 in damages; six properties have endured single-loss flooding damages with a total of \$47,684.00 in collective damage</li> <li>○ Eliminating or limiting development in hazard prone areas, such as floodplains, can reduce vulnerability to hazards</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to include a process for continued public involvement in the maintenance of the plan [201.6(c)(4)(iii)] Increasing public awareness of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) will allow continued public involvement and will inform residents and businesses of the benefits of the NFIP program and how the NFIP can protect their property.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Determine the locations of flood-prone areas not identified by the FIRMS.</li> <li>○ Distribute information to current and future homeowners/renters in flood-prone areas.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Interested Cities (includes Baker City and Halfway as of August 2007)	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
City Planning Departments, Emergency Services / Emergency Management		FEMA, Baker County Children and Families, County Extension Offices, Eastern Oregon Medical Associates, Elks Lodge, Girl Scouts of the USA, Greater Prairie City Community Association, People Mover, Community Connections of NEOR (Any community organizations capable of distributing information)	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant		

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Assess the types and numbers of existing buildings (including repetitive loss structures), infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.		Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Flood Mitigation Assistance funds require that the plan describe the community's vulnerability to flood in terms of the types and numbers of existing buildings (including repetitive loss structures), infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.</li> <li>○ Currently, communities in Northeast Oregon are only able to identify the number of NFIP claims that have been made since FIRM adoption. Flood Insurance Rate Maps in each of the Northeast Oregon communities are too old to be currently accurate, and counting the numbers of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in flood-prone areas was not possible during the 2006-07 Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Process.</li> <li>○ Like many locations in Eastern Oregon, FEMA has not updated the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) in several years. Due to their ages, maps are not guaranteed to accurately represent present flood conditions. Additionally, maps are not digital. Dates for the most recent FIRMS are as follows: Wallowa: 1988; Union: 1996; Baker: 1988; Grant: 1982. The number of properties within each county that have experienced flood related losses are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baker County: 2 single losses (\$25,491)</li> <li>● Grant County: 2 repetitive losses (\$47,684)</li> <li>● Union County: 2 repetitive losses ( \$7,276); 4 single losses (\$38,334)</li> <li>● Wallowa County: 2 single losses (\$15,788)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hire a person to physically count the number of buildings and/or structures in the floodplain.</li> <li>○ Update the floodplain maps. Collect topological maps, road maps, base elevation data and a description of at-risk populations/structures to increase chances of receiving a portion of the Flood Map Modernization Program (FMMP) funds (to be discontinued after 2008).</li> <li>○ Convert existing maps to digital maps. Using GIS, overlay digital FIRM maps against current property maps. Count and document the number of structures lying within the floodplain.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Relevant City and County Public Works Departments / Emergency Services and Emergency Management	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County Roads Departments, Public Works Departments, County Planning Departments		City of John Day, City of La Grande, Baker City, City of Halfway	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
Short Term (0-2 years)	Long Term (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant		

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Advocate for the implementation of the actions identified in each county's Community Wildfire Protection Plan.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that mitigation plans provide a comprehensive range of actions and projects to mitigate against natural hazards [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions that protect natural resources. Encouraging the implementation of existing action items with the Counties' Community Wildfire Protection Plans will help to ensure that wildfire mitigation remains a cooperative priority in Northeast Oregon</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include persons who created and/or maintain the CWPP at semi-annual meetings. Incorporate CWPP actions into the project prioritization process.</li> <li>Continue fuels protection activities within the Baker City watershed and surrounding areas</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Regional Steering Committee	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County Emergency Services / Emergency Management, County Planning Departments, City of Baker City, City of Halfway		Oregon Department of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, local fire departments, OSU Extension Services, US Forest Service, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Homeowners in Wildland/Urban Interface zones; Hells Canyon Preservation Council	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Participate in the NOAA Storm Ready Program		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Region 7 experiences extreme cold, high winds, winter storms, heavy rain, thunderstorms, and occasional tornados.</li> <li>○ Typically, winter weather will close interstate traffic, placing increased demands on lodging, rest stops, and local emergency services.</li> <li>○ Extreme winds are not uncommon in Eastern Oregon valleys and canyons.</li> <li>○ Only nine tornados have been recorded in Eastern Oregon since 1888, but they have caused damage to timber resources, personal property, and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>○ Thunderstorms can bring heavy winds, rain, hail, and lightning, which can all lead to mudslides, power outages, and damages to crop-producing fields.</li> <li>○ All buildings and homes within Wallowa County, and particularly those on the valley floor, are subject to severe weather, including ice and snow storms, lightning storms, and hail, heavy rain, and fast winds. Information pertaining to weather-related hazards and mitigation techniques would be helpful for new home-owners and developers in the area.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify a comprehensive range of actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on the community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions addressing emergency services. Participating in NOAA's Storm Ready Program will reduce the impact of a severe weather event on a community by helping community members strengthen safety programs.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enhance available coverage through NOAA weather radio</li> <li>○ Identify and pursue funding sources for weather alert radio purchases</li> <li>○ Provide staff support to assist with NOAA Storm Spotter program</li> <li>○ Improve warning dissemination to public</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Emergency Services / Emergency Management	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County Public Works Departments, County Roads Departments, Baker City		Oregon Department of Transportation, local fire departments, American Red Cross, local radio stations, Eastern Oregon University	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Continue to assess the vulnerability of all county and city bridges that are not under the state's authority.		Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If bridges are closed due to flood, landslide, earthquake, or severe weather, remote locations may be isolated from emergency services.</li> <li>○ The bridge system in Picture Gorge, if destroyed, would be a problem for transport and a deterrent to tourism. As of yet, the area has seen minor rock slides, but nothing that has caused significant harm.</li> <li>○ Most bridges are not seismically retrofitted, which is a particularly important issue for the Northeast region because of its risk from earthquakes. Incapacitated bridges can disrupt traffic and exacerbate economic losses because of the inability of industries to transport services and products to clients</li> <li>○ Number of county highway bridges: Baker: 80; Grant: 36; Union: 67; Wallowa: 58</li> <li>○ Number of city/municipal highway bridges: Baker: 7; Grant: 9; Union: 6; Wallowa: 11</li> <li>○ Bridges near Wallowa River won't legally carry the bigger fire trucks</li> <li>○ Buildings, bridges, highways and utilities that are better able to withstand earthquakes not only save lives but also enable critical activities to continue with less disruption.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify actions that address existing buildings and infrastructure [201.6(c)(3)(ii)]. Assessing the structural integrity of county bridges will help in monitoring their condition and diminish the impacts of a future natural hazard.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ County bridges over 20ft fall under the State's authority; bridges under 20ft are monitored by the county roads departments. Continue to inspect the integrity of all bridges that are not within the state's control.</li> <li>○ Bring bridges up to standards for the transfer of fire equipment.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		County Roads Departments	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County Public Works Departments, City of Halfway, Union County Traffic Control Department		Oregon Department of Transportation, local fire departments, Emergency Services	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
Short Term (0-2 years)	Long Term (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Complete Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) within all interested municipalities		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Government is the largest employer in NE Oregon</li> <li>○ As of yet, no municipality in Eastern Oregon has identified a back-up plan in case of disaster.</li> <li>○ City and County services in Region 7 are typically relegated to one central building; should earthquake or any other natural disaster interrupt the functioning of these buildings, municipal operations would cease to function.</li> <li>○ Economic resilience to natural disasters is particularly important for the major employment sectors in the region. If these sectors are negatively impacted by a natural hazard, such that employment is affected, the impact will be felt throughout the regional economy. Thus, understanding and addressing the sensitivities of these sectors is a strategic way to increase the resiliency of the entire regional economy. The three sectors in the Northeast region with the most employees in 2004 were Government (18%), Retail Trade (11%), and Farm (11%).</li> <li>○ Percent of County employment working for government by county: Baker: 14%; Grant: 23%; Union: 18%; Wallowa: 15%.</li> <li>○ A Continuity of Operations Plan establishes policy and guidance to ensure the execution of the organization's most essential functions in any event that requires the relocation of selected personnel and functions to an alternate facility. Source: Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup (ONHW). Cannon Beach Case Study Report. July 2006. Community Service Center, University of Oregon. Eugene, OR.</li> <li>○ Research has shown that staff turnover is likely to occur after a disaster, and veteran staff is critical after a disaster. Developing a continuity of operations plan will help prevent turnover so that existing personnel do not have to take on extra responsibilities during an already stressful time. In addition, continuity planning can help lesson turnover by ensuring competitive salaries and benefits and by reducing the amount of stress that staff will have to endure. Source: Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup (ONHW). Cannon Beach Case Study Report. July 2006. Community Service Center, University of Oregon. Eugene, OR.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Require public sector employees to take the FEMA Independent Study Program: Continuity of Operations Course (online). The course provides a fundamental understanding of continuity of operations plans, terms, objectives, and benefits to public sector departments and agencies. It also provides information on how a COOP event might affect employees, the department/agency and an employee's family.</li> <li>○ Distribute the FEMA continuity of operations self-assessment tool to cities throughout the region.</li> <li>○ Review existing COOP plans and begin to establish county benchmarks for increasing recovery potential.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		City Managers and/or Mayors; County Clerks/Administrators	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Relevant Public Works and Emergency Services / Emergency Management, City of Halfway		Department of Homeland Security, County Roads Departments, ODOT, relevant private industries	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			

**Form Submitted by:**

RARE Participant

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Continue to pursue a secondary emergency access route along the west bank of the Wallowa Lake (between Wallowa Lake and Lake Shore Drive)		Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wallowa Lake State Park has not seen wildfire for 30-40 years. The Forest Service is working on fuels reductions, but under the right conditions, the build-up of fuels will eventually ignite. Access to this area is extremely limited and presents a major vulnerability; with only one access road, summer tourists and residents may have difficulty evacuating in an emergency event.</li> <li>○ There are daily rock slides at Wallowa Lake on its west side; the county has done exploratory work to create an access route / right of way from the west, but private landowners have successfully prevented this from happening.</li> <li>○ Wallowa Lake is a major tourist destination during late spring and summer months. Seasonal and accommodation businesses in the area are predominantly dependent on people who come to the area as tourists, on business, or simply passing through, and many food service businesses also serve this clientele. They rely on open transportation networks for both customers and supplies, as well as for open evacuation routes in case of emergency. The businesses that primarily cater to tourists and recreationalists are also dependant on an unimpaired physical environment. Increasing emergency access to Wallowa Lake will allow for faster, and more efficient emergency responses to wildfire and/or landslide.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Work with individual landowners to emphasize the need for emergency access. Hold a public meeting (potentially a barbeque) to discuss options.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Wallowa County Roads Department	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Wallowa County Fire Department; Wallowa County Emergency Management		Wallowa Lake State Park, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Transportation, local fire departments and/or districts, private landowners	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>	<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>
Increase the resilience of small businesses to natural hazards.	Safeguard Economy
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To encourage and equip small businesses to rebuild post-disaster</li> <li>○ In 2004, there were 1,947 businesses in the Northeast region. Of these, 94%, or 1,821, were small businesses with less than 20 employees. The prevalence of small businesses in the Northeast region is an indication of sensitivity to natural hazards because small businesses are more susceptible to financial uncertainty. When a business is financially unstable before a natural disaster occurs, financial losses (resulting from both damage caused and the recovery process) may have a bigger impact than they would for larger and more financially stable businesses.</li> <li>○ The professional and business services sector is sensitive to a loss of power from a disaster and to disruptions of physical transmission cables (phone lines, etc.). There may also be a disruption of employees' ability to work as a result of damages/problems at home. If prepared and organized, however, this sector has the potential to have moderate resilience to many disasters.</li> <li>○ According to research by Dan Alesch, developing business continuity plans with small businesses will help businesses in determining appropriate insurance coverage and plan for future recovery efforts. In addition, business continuity plans allow businesses and their employees to be better prepared for a disaster. Having plans in place may reduce the impact on the business, and will allow employees to continue to work.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify a comprehensive range of actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on the community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions that educate the public and raise awareness. Teaching businesses to be more disaster resilient will help reduce the impact of a natural hazard on local businesses and will help them to bounce back faster after a natural hazard event.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Encourage small businesses to develop recovery plans.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Invite local businesses to participate in the IBHS disaster-preparedness training hosted by ONHW in the fall of 2007</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Develop a program to provide businesses with post-disaster consult and assistance.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a regional 'Contact Committee' composed of Union County Commissioners, the La Grande City Mayor, UCEDC, NEOEDD, Eastern Oregon University (Annette Johnson and Tim Seydel), OTEC, and Oregon State Employment. When new businesses enter the region, they may use the contact committee for assistance, help in finding loans, etc. Each person/group on this committee is in a position to offer help, and members are bound to confidentiality.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Provide businesses with the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) "Getting Back to Business" guide: it contains important steps for business owners to use when reporting losses, assessing damages, and returning to business. It also contains a list of questions to ask your insurer and a resource list of organizations that can assist in business recovery issues.</li> <li>○ Provide training sessions with interested businesses; utilize the Institute for Business and Home Safety 'Open for Business' disaster planning toolkit             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Open for Business comprehensive disaster planning toolkit is an easy-to-use guide helps business owners reduce the potential for loss should disaster strike, and reopen quickly should they be forced to close. This creates a savings for the business, and also benefits the employees and customers who rely on it.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Northeast Oregon Economic Development District
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>
Northeast Oregon Counties' Chambers of Commerce		Eastern Oregon University, Greater Eastern Oregon Development Corporation, Oregon Rural Alliance, Union County Economic Development Corporation, Baker Enterprise Growth Initiative, Union County Economic Development Corporation, Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group, Economic and Community Development Department Regional Development Officer, Oregon Trail Electric, Grant Resource Enhancement Team, Southeast Regional Alliance
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)	
	Long Term	
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Involve the public in updating the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan		Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increasing stakeholder and/or community collaboration on the plan will strengthen its viability and effectiveness, and will boost community capacity/resilience to disaster.</li> <li>○ Well-designed and well-implemented citizen participation can (among many things):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop and environment of goodwill and trust</li> <li>● Provide information about public perceptions and concerns that planners and policy makers may have overlooked</li> <li>● Provide citizen support for a final project or strategy</li> <li>● Lead to understandable and consensus-driven decision making.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ The plan will benefit from continual upgrading; if residents are able to highlight needs or issues not identified in the plan, then the document will benefit from comprehensive review.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that Hazard Mitigation Plans will keep the public engaged in the planning and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan [201.6(c)(4)(ii)]. Involving the public when updating the plan will fulfill the DMA2k requirements for public participation throughout the planning process and keep them informed about the natural hazards in their communities and the potential risks involved.</li> <li>○ Mitigation is a shared responsibility between local, state, and federal government; citizens; businesses; non-profit organizations; and others. Involving the public in updating the mitigation plan not only increases the public's awareness of a community's hazard risks, but also helps a community reduce its risk to the hazards addressed by the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Place the Regional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan on reserve at public libraries in La Grande, Enterprise, Baker City and John Day.</li> <li>● Wallowa County: include a description of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan in the yearly Wallowa County Budget Report.</li> <li>● Publish a report for the local newspapers once the plan has been FEMA-approved and adopted. The report should describe what the plan is, where the public can access the plan, and who can be contacted for questions.</li> <li>● Post a link on the municipality's website to the Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience website (<a href="http://www.oregonshowcase.org/">http://www.oregonshowcase.org/</a>) where the plan will be available for viewing once approved and adopted.</li> <li>● Identify additional stakeholders to contact/involve in the future</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Local Steering Committees	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
City Managers, County Planning Departments		Local Newspapers	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>	<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>
Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risk associated with natural hazards. Specifically target vulnerable populations.	Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To build and capitalize upon the self-sufficiency and individual capacity of Eastern Oregon inhabitants</li> <li>○ Community organizations that serve elderly or disadvantaged populations are concerned with the transportation and services available to special-needs groups</li> <li>○ Mitigation for some hazards is best initiated and/or carried out by individual efforts.</li> <li>○ The high percentage of elderly individuals, particularly in Baker and Wallowa Counties, require special consideration due to their sensitivities to heat and cold, their reliance upon transportation for medications, and their comparative difficulty in making home modifications that reduce risk to hazards.</li> <li>○ Young people represent a vulnerable segment of the population. In every county in the region, at least 15% of the population is within the 0-14 year age range. Special considerations should be given to young populations and schools, where children spend much of their time, during the natural hazard mitigation process. Children are more vulnerable to heat and cold, have fewer transportation options, and require assistance to access medical facilities.</li> <li>○ 1% of the total population over age five in Grant and Wallowa Counties speaks English less than “very well;” Baker and Union Counties’ populations of non-English speakers is at 2%.</li> <li>○ In 2002, an estimated 99% of new housing was single-family units. This trend suggests that hazard mitigation efforts should provide outreach and information that specifically addresses preparedness in detached housing units.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that communities continue to involve the public beyond the original planning process [201.6(c)(4)(iii)]. Developing a public education and outreach strategies to raise awareness of the risk natural hazard pose will help to keep the public informed of, and involved in, awareness of natural hazards and potential mitigation activities the public can implement. Targeting vulnerable populations and organizations that help people with special needs will help to reduce the impact of a natural hazard event on these populations.</li> <li>○ Public education and outreach can be inexpensive and can provide information that results in safer households, work places, and public areas. Some outreach materials include: informational brochures about community seismic risks and mitigation techniques, public forums, newspaper articles, training classes and television advertisements.</li> <li>○ Mitigation is a shared responsibility between local, state, and federal government; citizens; businesses; non-profit organizations; and others. Informing the public of their role in a community’s mitigation efforts not only increases the public’s awareness of a community’s hazard risks, but also helps a community reduce its risk to the hazards addressed by the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. Targeting vulnerable populations and organizations that help people with special needs will also help to reduce the impact of a natural hazard event on these populations.</li> <li>○ The majority of the housing stock is in single-family homes and this trend is continuing with new construction. In 2002, an estimated 99% of new housing was single-family units. This trend suggests that hazard mitigation efforts should provide outreach and information that specifically addresses preparedness in detached housing units.</li> </ul>	

<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and distribute Natural Hazard Community Resource Maps and risk reduction tips that include instructions about how to prepare and reduce risks posed by natural hazards.</li> <li>• Encourage implementation of non-structural earthquake retrofits in homes, businesses, and medical and care facilities. (Distribute the IBHS Homeowners Guide to Non-structural Retrofit )</li> <li>• Research ways to create and disseminate a message that will cause people to act to reduce individual risk. Target education and outreach actions to reach marginalized populations.</li> <li>• Bring emergency management and response training to community organizations, such as Head Start and Community Connections.</li> <li>• Create mailing packet with hazard-specific information on impacts of hazards, mitigation activities and preparedness</li> <li>• Determine which media avenue is most effective for local outreach; mailings, posters, flyers, radio, local TV, presentations by local officials, etc.</li> <li>• Print relevant hazard-related articles in local newspaper and other local publications with tips on mitigation actions.</li> <li>• Have informational brochures and packets available at identified partner's office locations.</li> <li>• Fire-wise brochures can be used in the spring to address wildfire.</li> <li>• Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) offers materials that address winter storms, flooding, wind storms, wildfire and earthquake for homes and businesses</li> </ul>	
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>	Emergency Services / Emergency Management; Baker City; City of La Grande
<b>Internal Partners:</b>	<b>External Partners:</b>
Eastern Oregon Head Start, Chambers of Commerce, American Red Cross, Oregon Education Association, Families First, Grant and Harney County Casa, Oregon Rural Action	Baker County Children and Families, County Extension Offices, Eastern Oregon Medical Associates, Elks Lodge, Girl Scouts of the USA, Greater Prairie City Community Association, People Mover, Community Connections of Northeast Oregon
<b>Timeline:</b>	<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)
Short Term	
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Inform public officials about the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.		Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The turnover for public officials in Northeast Oregon is relatively high; newcomers should be briefed on community capacity, existing plans and policies, and personnel capabilities.</li> <li>○ Before a crisis occurs, public officials can prepare communities, risk managers, government spokespersons, public health officials, the news media, physicians, and hospital personnel with appropriate messages that can help build public confidence in public officials and the measures they recommend</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the Natural Hazard Mitigation plan includes a method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle [201.6(c)(4)(i)]. When public officials are more informed about the mitigation plan, it is more likely that the plan will be implemented and maintained on a regular basis, and that any methods and schedules for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan are continued.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop public official information kit that can be distributed to elected officials and community decision makers. The kit should include pertinent information regarding the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan as well as the risk the County faces.</li> <li>● Publicize the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and send a copy to public officials.</li> <li>● Create a brief memo for public officials that lists pertinent information regarding the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Within the memo, create a list of persons involved in developing and/or implementing the plan, prioritized mitigation actions, and funding source descriptions.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Regional Steering Committee	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Counties and participating cities in Region 7		Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Bring mitigation-awareness training to county planning and public works staff, GIS technicians, and persons responsible for maintaining or implementing the natural hazards mitigation plan.		Increase Education, Outreach, and Awareness	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Region 7 utilized the help of an interim employee, a RARE (“Resource Assistance for Rural Environments”) Participant from the University of Oregon in coordinating, facilitating, and writing the Regional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. The RARE Participant was a tremendous resource in the process of creating this plan, and without her, communities will need to continually educate themselves about the importance of mitigation and the techniques available to do so.</li> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that hazard mitigation plans will describe the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle to ensure it is properly maintained [201.6(c)(4)(i)]. By raising awareness of hazard mitigation to county planning staff, public works staff, GIS technicians, and persons responsible for maintaining or implementing the natural hazards mitigation plan, it is more likely that the plan will be implemented and maintained.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Solicit the annual help of Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup to refresh plan holders’ memories of the need for this plan, and to update their skills and knowledge regarding hazard mitigation.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Regional Steering Committee	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Counties and participating cities in Region 7		Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant		

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>	<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>
Develop a warning and emergency/evacuation protocol for vulnerable populations.	Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community organizations that serve vulnerable populations are concerned with the transportation and services available to persons with special needs.</li> <li>○ Northeast Oregon is projected to maintain a fairly stable population over the next 20 years, but the average age of this region's population will increase. In 2025, 25% of Baker and Grant Counties' populations are expected to be above the age of 65. The same is true for 20% of Union County's population, and 29% of Wallowa's.</li> <li>○ In 2004, 35% of the regional population was under 14 or over 65 years</li> <li>○ Impacts, in terms of loss and the ability to recover varies among population groups following a disaster. Historically, 80% of a disaster burden falls on the public. Of this number, a disproportionate burden is placed upon special needs groups, particularly minorities, and the poor.</li> <li>○ Low-income populations may require additional assistance following a disaster because they may not have the savings to withstand economic setbacks, and if work is interrupted, housing, food, and necessities become a greater burden. Additionally, low-income households are more reliant upon public transportation, public food assistance, public housing, and other public programs, all which can be impacted in the event of a natural disaster.</li> <li>○ The high percentage of elderly individuals, particularly in Baker and Wallowa Counties, require special consideration due to their sensitivities to heat and cold, their reliance upon transportation for medications, and their comparative difficulty in making home modifications that reduce risk to hazards.</li> <li>○ Young people also represent a vulnerable segment of the population. In every county in the region, at least 15% of the population is within the 0-14 year age range. Special considerations should be given to young populations and schools, where children spend much of their time, during the natural hazard mitigation process. Children are more vulnerable to heat and cold, have fewer transportation options, and require assistance to access medical facilities.</li> <li>○ -Special consideration should also be given to populations who do not speak English as their primary language. These populations can be harder to reach with preparedness and mitigation information materials. They are less likely to be prepared if special attention is not given to language and culturally appropriate outreach techniques. In the Northeast region, most citizens speak English as their primary language. However, in every county in Oregon, Spanish is the second most prominent language. Table 5 shows that 1% percent of the total population over age 5 in the Northeast region speak English less than "very well."</li> <li>○ According to the American Red Cross, natural hazards pose special problems for disabled residents in hazard-prone areas. "For the millions of Americans who have physical, medical, sensory or cognitive disabilities, emergencies such as fires, floods and acts of terrorism present a real challenge. The same challenge also applies to the elderly and other special needs populations."</li> <li>○ According to the National Organization on Disability, in all these emergencies [natural hazards], people with disabilities are especially vulnerable. The N.O.D./Harris Surveys found that people with disabilities are less prepared and, correspondingly, more anxious than our non-disabled counterparts. A 2004 N.O.D./Harris Survey of emergency managers across the country found a continued need to include people with disabilities in preparedness plans.</li> </ul>	

<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a voluntary registration for vulnerable populations (i.e., senior citizens, persons with wheelchairs or oxygen tanks, etc.) who may need emergency assistance in evacuating.</li> </ul>	
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>	Emergency Services / Emergency Management; Baker City
<b>Internal Partners:</b>	<b>External Partners:</b>
Community Connections of Northeast Oregon	People Mover, Assisted living facilities, Elks lodge, public libraries, American Red Cross, National Organization on Disability
<b>Timeline:</b>	<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)
Short Term	
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>	RARE Participant

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Enhance communication and response coordination between all of the incorporated areas in each county.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In each county, there are distinct, geographically dispersed populations that do not share a lot of communication or interconnection. If areas need to be warned of an event or need emergency assistance, quick response will be difficult.</li> <li>○ Resources need to be shared; coordination can eliminate gaps and/or duplication of services</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish resource sharing, interoperable communications, and emergency coordination meetings (to be modeled after those conducted in Baker County)</li> <li>● Determine appropriate divisions of responsibility and establish a framework for joint planning and strategic decision-making on issues of common concern.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Emergency Services / Emergency Management	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
County Planning Departments		Local fire departments and fire districts, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Transportation, OSU Extension	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

## Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Build partnerships with local jurisdictions to develop emergency management planning for Eastern Oregon University		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Age of buildings and earthquake-readiness</li> <li>○ Lack of coordination between University employees and La Grande officials re: hazard mitigation and response.</li> <li>○ Hazardous materials in Badgley Hall: should they be released in a large scale disaster, the University and City are unprepared to respond in an adequate fashion.</li> <li>○ Flooding potential to both Quinn Coliseum and Hoke Hall, both of which are Red Cross shelters for the City.</li> <li>○ Pierce library contains historic materials of significant, immeasurable value.</li> <li>○ All of the University's utilities run through the steam tunnels. If one segment breaks, all utilities will be disrupted. The vulnerability and resilience of these steam tunnels is unknown.</li> <li>○ The University and its professors rely on distance education for a significant part of their incomes. Internet connections are thus essential. Likewise, the University maintains a number of partnerships. Staff persons from various locations will rely on the University for assistance in times of disaster.</li> <li>○ Campus population is highest at 10:00am during weekdays; population concentrations vary significantly throughout the day and year.</li> <li>○ On July 22, 2004, 70 mph winds wreaked havoc on trees, houses, cars and streets. Water flowed into the ground level floors of Ackerman Hall, Pierce Library and Hoke Student Center at Eastern Oregon University. The University's storm drains had reached capacity.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish an Eastern Oregon University steering committee that includes personnel from the City of La Grande and Union County.</li> <li>● Prepare response teams in La Grande for potential earthquake-induced hazardous material releases at Eastern Oregon University (Badgley Hall)</li> <li>● Evaluate Eastern Oregon University's ability to respond to a variety of disasters and to accommodate its various tenants' needs.</li> <li>● Assess the vulnerability of Eastern Oregon University's steam tunnels to flooding and earthquake</li> <li>● Pursue actions that will qualify Eastern Oregon University as a FEMA-approved "Disaster Resistant University."</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Eastern Oregon University	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Union County Emergency Services, La Grande Fire Department, La Grande Planning Department, Union County Planning Department		American Red Cross, Oregon Trail Electric Co-op, Internet Service Providers, Oregon Department of Transportation	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term	Long Term (for some projects)		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Develop a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a regional committee responsible for oversight and implementation of the regional plan, and to oversee reviewing and updating the NE Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the plan addresses the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle [201.6(c)(4)(i)]. Forming a regional committee will ensure that the Northeast Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented over the next five years.</li> <li>○ Mitigation is a shared responsibility between local, state, and federal government; citizens; businesses; non-profit organizations; and others. Forming a regional committee will provide the means for all these groups to coordinate mitigation efforts in the Northeast region to ensure the Hazard Mitigation Plan is implemented.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop a process for steering committees to assist in implementing, monitoring, and evaluating county-wide mitigation activities. Establish a convener within each local steering committee to additionally serve on the regional steering committee.</li> <li>● Establish specific roles and responsibilities for the regional group, and establish mitigation benchmarks to assist in evaluating and updating the plan.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Regional Steering Committee	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Baker, Grant, Union, and Wallowa Counties		Oregon Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience, Oregon Emergency Management	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
Short Term			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Create a position for a Regional Hazards Mitigation Project Coordinator		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Eastern Oregon currently lacks the human and financial resources to develop competitive grant applications to fund the strategies outlined in their plan.</li> <li>○ Having a regional project coordinator will help communities work to more adequately address risk reduction; it will serve as a model for rural communities to work on other issues as well – including community development, economic development, transportation, and finance.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Responsibilities will include: maintaining and updating the plan; coordinating regional and local meetings; collecting an inventory of hazard dates, damages, and locations; developing a unified disaster plan and/or incorporating mitigation actions into existing documents; support local jurisdictions in adopting the regional natural hazards mitigation plan; work towards integrating regional GIS systems and building natural hazard databases.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Regional Steering Committee	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Planning and Emergency Services / Emergency Management		Local Steering Committees, Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup, Oregon Emergency Management	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Update City and County Addresses within the County's GIS Database		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The La Grande Fire Department uses a real-time incident location map to locate emergency service requests, as well as emergency service locations. This program utilizes the County's GIS databases for address mapping. Currently, addresses are not up to date and Union County requires funding to complete this service.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify all addresses within the County's GIS database.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Union County Planning Department/GIS	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
City of La Grande, Union County Emergency Services		NE Oregon GIS Users Group, Regional Services Institute at Eastern Oregon University	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Implement Actions Identified in the City of Halfway's Water System Master Plan.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that mitigation plans provide a comprehensive range of actions and projects to mitigate against natural hazards [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions that protect natural resources. Encouraging the implementation of existing action items with the City's Water System Master Plan will help to ensure that flood mitigation remains a cooperative priority in Northeast Oregon</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include persons who created and/or maintain the Water System Master Plan at semi-annual meetings. Incorporate the WSMP actions into the project prioritization process.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		The City of Halfway	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Powder Basin Watershed Council			
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Complete, and implement, the Pine Creek Floodplain Management Plan.		Strengthen Organizational and Community Capacity	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that mitigation plans provide a comprehensive range of actions and projects to mitigate against natural hazards [201.6(c)(3)(ii)], such as actions that protect natural resources. Encouraging the implementation of existing action items with the City's Pine Creek Floodplain Management Plan will help to ensure that flood mitigation remains a cooperative priority in Northeast Oregon</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include persons who created and/or maintain the Pine Creek Floodplain Management Plan at semi-annual meetings. Incorporate the plan's actions into the project prioritization process.</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		The City of Halfway	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Powder Basin Watershed Council			
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	Long Term		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Secure funding to filter water within the Beaver Creek Watershed, La Grande's backup water supply		Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The City of La Grande is concerned about aquifer capacities, should growth continue. The amount of water within the Grande Ronde Valley is currently unknown.</li> <li>○ The City of La Grande's water is supplied by wells. The Beaver Creek Watershed provides secondary backup, but it currently does not meet water quality standards. The City would like funding to filter the water.</li> </ul>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seek funding to filter the City's backup water supply</li> </ul>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		City of La Grande Public Works	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
City of La Grande Planning Department, Union County Water Master		Oregon Department of Water Resources	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)		
	2 or more years		
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		RARE Participant	

# Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form<sup>1</sup>

<b>Proposed Action Item:</b>		<b>Alignment with Plan Goals:</b>	
Ensure that critical airport services are available in the event of an emergency. Critical elements include: adequate fuel systems, appropriate lighting, functioning weather services, ground-access to the airport, and safe runways/taxiway infrastructure.		Protect Human Welfare, Property, and Natural Resources	
<b>Rationale for Proposed Action Item:</b>			
<p>The Grant County Regional Airport is the only alternative access to John Day should ground transportation be interrupted.</p> <p>Air transport also is the fastest way to deliver emergency supplies, medical personnel and law enforcement.</p> <p>Aircraft are dependant on sufficient landing runways and the availability of fuel. Night landings require adequate lighting and inclement weather requires full time operation of the Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS). Snow removal is essential for safe operations.</p> <p>Even in non-emergency situations the airport plays an essential role in providing medical services to critically ill patients. (60+ times a year) It is also the base of all aerial operations that provide the first and most rapid response to wildfire situations.</p> <p>The airport also serves as a repeater site for: ODOT, the schools' county-wide computer network, the hospital, and Oregon Dept of Forestry.</p>			
<b>Ideas for Implementation:</b>			
<p>Obtain a back-up power source for the airport. An adequate power source is needed to support the airport terminal, runway lighting, AWOS, USFS Helibase facility and the repeater radio systems.</p> <p>Prioritize and maintain safe access to the airport, including all support and backup systems supplied by Grant County and the City of John Day. (The City of John Day provides all water/sewer services to the airport).</p>			
<b>Coordinating Organization:</b>		Grant County Regional Airport	
<b>Internal Partners:</b>		<b>External Partners:</b>	
Grant County		USFS, City of John Day, Oregon Trail Electric, Blue Mountain Hospital, St. Charles Hospital, Oregon Dept. of Aeronautics, FAA	
<b>Timeline:</b>		<b>If available, estimated cost:</b>	
<u>Short Term</u> (0-2 years)	<u>Long Term</u> (2-4 or more years)	Backup power: \$25,000	
<u>Short Term</u>			
<b>Form Submitted by:</b>		Gary Judd, Airport Manager, Grant County Regional Airport	