

City of Central Point Addendum to the Jackson County NHMP



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Introduction

Purpose

This is an update to the Central Point addendum to the Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (MNHMP, NHMP). This addendum supplements information contained in Volume I (Basic Plan), which serves as the NHMP foundation, and Volume II (Appendices), which provide additional information. This addendum meets the following requirements:

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

Updates to Central Point’s addendum are further discussed throughout the NHMP and within Volume II, Appendix B, which provides an overview of alterations to the document that took place during the update process.

Central Point adopted their addendum to the Jackson County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP on [date], 2024. FEMA Region X approved the Jackson County NHMP on [date], 2024 and the City’s addendum on [date], 2024. With approval of this NHMP, the City is now eligible for non-disaster and disaster mitigation project grants through [date-1], 2029.

NHMP Process, Participation, and Adoption

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

In addition to establishing a comprehensive, city-level mitigation strategy, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) and the regulations contained in Title 44 CFR Part 201 require that jurisdictions maintain an approved NHMP to receive federal funds for mitigation projects. Local adoption and federal approval of this NHMP ensures that the city will remain eligible for non-disaster and disaster mitigation project grants. Central Point adopted a stand-alone Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020) in January, 2021, but will now be included as an addendum to the 2024 Jackson County NHMP.

The Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) at the University of Oregon’s Institute for Policy Research and Engagement (IPRE) partnered with the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM), Jackson County, and Central Point to update and incorporate Central Point’s NHMP as an addendum to the County’s NHMP. This project is funded through the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Competitive Grant Program. Members of the Central Point NHMP steering committee also participated in the County NHMP update process (Volume II, Appendix B).

By creating a NHMP, locally adopting it, and having it approved by FEMA, Central Point will maintain eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program funds.

The Jackson County NHMP and Central Point addendum are the result of a collaborative effort between residents, public agencies, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and regional organizations. A project steering committee guided the process of developing the NHMP.

Convener and Committee

The Central Point Community Planner/Floodplain Administrator served as the designated convener of the NHMP update and will take the lead in implementing, maintaining, and updating the addendum to the Jackson County NHMP in collaboration with the designated convener of the Jackson County NHMP (Emergency Manager).

Representatives from the City of Central Point steering committee met formally three times and informally, to discuss updates to their addendum (Attachment A). The steering committee reviewed and revised the City's NHMP, with particular focus on the risk assessment and mitigation strategy (action items). (See Appendix A for full public engagement plan.)

This addendum reflects decisions made at the designated meetings and during subsequent work and communication with Jackson County Emergency Management and the OPDR.

The Central Point Steering Committee was comprised of the following representatives:

- Justin Gindlesperger, Community Planner III/Floodplain Administrator, City of Central Point
- Derek Zwagerman, Building Official, City of Central Point
- Mark Northrop, Deputy Fire Marshall, Jackson County Fire District No. 3
- Desiree Badizadegan, Police Office Manager, City of Central Point
- Dave Jacob, Parks Planner, City of Central Point
- Matt Samitore, Parks & Public Works Director, City of Central Point
- Derek Zwagerman, Building Official, City of Central Point
- Tanea Browning, City Council, Small Business Owner
- Larry Martin, Environmental Element Steering Committee
- Kora Mousseaux, Jackson County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Ryan Haynes, Housing Authority of Jackson County

Central Point Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee included representatives from City departments associated with preventive measures (Building Official), property protection (Floodplain Manager), natural resource protection (Parks & Recreation Director, Environmental Services), emergency services (Police Department and Fire District #3), structural flood control (Public Works Director), and public information (City Council). The Central Point Steering Committee also sent two representatives to the Jackson County NHMP Steering Committee (Planner/Floodplain Manager and Fire District #3).

Steering committee members possessed familiarity with Central Point's community and how it is affected by natural hazard events. The steering committee was closely involved throughout the development of the NHMP and served as the local oversight body for the NHMP's development.

The steering committee guided the Central Point update process through several steps including hazard assessment, problem identification, goal confirmation and prioritization, action item review and development, and information sharing, to update the NHMP and to make the NHMP as comprehensive as possible.

Based on their involvement in hazard mitigation projects or planning, and/or their interest as a neighboring jurisdiction, representatives from the following agencies were invited to participate on the NHMP update. Some of these participated at Steering Committee meetings while others reviewed drafts of the plan and provided feedback by email.

Other Government and Stakeholder Representatives:

- Avista Natural Gas
- Pacific Power and Light
- Rogue Valley Sewer Services
- Medford Water Commission
- Jackson County Housing Authority
- Jackson County Emergency Services
- Rogue Valley Soil and Water Conservation District
- Oregon Department of Transportation
- Rogue Valley Council of Governments
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Land Conservation and Development, NFIP Coordinator
- DOGAMI

Stakeholders were included in the planning process. Unlike the Steering Committee, stakeholders for the update were not included in all stages of the planning process, but their input was included to inform the Steering Committee and provide additional perspectives from the community.

NHMP Implementation and Maintenance

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the Central Point addendum to the Jackson County NHMP. This addendum designates a steering committee and a convener to oversee the development and implementation of action items. Because the City addendum is part of the County's multi-jurisdictional NHMP, the City will look for opportunities to partner with the County. The City's steering committee will convene after re-adoption of the Central Point NHMP addendum on an annual schedule. The County is meeting on a semi-annual basis and will provide opportunities for the cities to report on NHMP implementation and maintenance during their meetings. The City's Planning Director will serve as the convener and will be responsible for assembling the steering committee.

The steering committee will be responsible for:

- Reviewing existing action items to determine suitability of funding;

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

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

The steering committee will be responsible for activities outlined in Volume I, Section 4.

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

Implementation through Existing Programs

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

Central Point’s acknowledged comprehensive plan is the City of Central Point Comprehensive Plan (last updated in 2019). The Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission first acknowledged this plan in 1980. The City implements the plan through the Community Development Code.

Central Point currently has the following plans that relate to natural hazard mitigation. For a complete list visit the City’s [website](#):

- [Comprehensive Plan](#)
- [Transportation System Plan \(2008\)](#)
- [Central Point Zoning Code \(Title 17\)](#)
- [Building Codes and Standards: Oregon Structural Specialty Code \(Commercial\) and Oregon Residential Specialty Code.](#)
- [City of Central Point Stormwater Management Plan \(2021\)](#)
- [Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance](#)
- [Central Point TMDL Implementation Plan \(2020\)](#)
- [Emergency Operations Plan](#)
- [Storm Drain Protection Municipal Code Chapter 8.05](#)

- [Rogue Valley Stormwater Quality Design Manual](#)
- [Strategic Plan Forward, A City-Wide Strategic Plan](#)
- [City of Central Point Evacuation Zones Map](#)

Existing Authorities

Hazard mitigation can be executed at a local scale through three (3) methods: integrating hazard mitigation actions into other local planning documents (i.e., plan integration), adopting building codes that account for best practices in structural hardening, and codifying land use regulations and zoning designations that prescribe mitigation into development requirements. The extent to which a municipality or multi-jurisdictional effort leverages these approaches is an indicator of that community’s capabilities.

The following provides a brief synopsis of some of the more important coordinating plans and policies of Central Point in the integration of hazard mitigation and long-range planning:

Strategic Plan Forward, A City Wide Strategic Plan

The City of Central Point maintains a strategic plan in order to “... guide future decision-making as the community grows and changes.”¹ The guiding value of Resilience from the Strategic Plan is carried forward in the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan by providing a foundation for the City and its residents to prepare for, adapt and respond to changes and sudden impacts.

Central Point Comprehensive Plan

The Central Point Comprehensive Plan is the guiding policy document for land use and growth-related planning for the City. In order to properly identify the community’s risks, the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan relies heavily on the Population Element, Land Use Element, Transportation Element, and Regional Plan Element to identify the community’s changing demographics, future population growth, and the physical direction of future growth.

Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goal 7 requires comprehensive planning within every jurisdiction that is designed to reduce risks to people and property from natural hazards. Natural Hazards are covered in the Environmental Management element of the Comprehensive Plan. Its aim is to develop a clear description of existing environmental resources, history, natural hazards, and other environmental concerns and from this description, develop a comprehensive program for the management of the environment that is in balance with growth and development. This section was last updated in March 1983.

In 2019, Central Point updated three elements of its Comprehensive Plan (Housing, Parks, and Urbanization) to address an expanded urban growth boundary. Planned updates to the jurisdiction’s Goal 7 element or its broader comprehensive plan will reflect the data and findings within this NHMP and integrate analyses of future climate and natural hazard impacts into the community’s long-range plans.

¹ *Central Point Strategic Plan 2040, September 8, 2020, Resolution No. 1639.*

Land Use Regulations

Existing land use policies that define zoning and address hazardous conditions provide another source of mitigation capability. Central Point’s municipal code was last updated in July, 2023.

- Title 8 – Health and Safety, including 8.05 Storm Drain Protection and 8.24 Flood Damage Prevention (last updated by Ordinance 2079 in 2021).
- Title 15 – Buildings and Construction, including uniform standards for public works construction projects.
- Title 16 -- Subdivision Regulations, including requirements for sewage disposal, storm water drainage and flood control, landslide risk assessment, and expansive soils reviews.
- Title 17 – Zoning, the purpose of which is to encourage the most appropriate use of land; to conserve and stabilize the value of property; to facilitate fire and police protection; to provide adequate open space for light and air; to minimize congestion of streets; to promote orderly growth of the city; to prevent undue concentrations of population; to facilitate adequate provision of community facilities; and in general to promote in other ways public health, safety, convenience and general welfare. As such, it addresses numerous hazards identified within the NHMP, including fire, earthquake, drought, extreme heat, flooding, and winter storm resilience.

The Central Point Community Development Department is the oversight entity for all matters related to current and long-range land use planning in the city. It is responsible for the administration of state, county, and local land use policies and regulations as they relate to the preservation and quality development of property lying within the city limits and urban growth boundary (UGB). The Planning Department periodically updates development codes and long-range plans to ensure adequate public facilities are available to serve new development, preserve community livability, and enhance the resilience of Central Point. They work closely with the County and neighboring jurisdictions to ensure plans are aligned.

Central Point has begun a Title 17 Zoning Code Rewrite Project, which will include multiple phases, between 2023-2025.

Structural Building Codes

The Oregon Legislature recently adopted updated building codes for both residential (2023 Oregon Residential Specialty Code) and commercial structures (2022) since the last update of this Plan. These building codes are based on the 2021 version of the International Building Code, International Fire Code, and International Existing Building Code. As a result, both new residential and commercial structures will be required to build according to the latest seismic and wind hardening standards in addition to requiring fire resistant building materials.

The Central Point Building Division administers the 2023 edition of the Oregon Residential Specialty Code.

Emergency Operations Plan

The City’s Emergency Operations Plan establishes guidance for how the City will respond to a major emergency or disaster. The guidance describes the roles and responsibilities of the City departments and personnel when an incident occurs. The emphasis of the plan is on incident

management instead of a hazard-specific response. It provides a framework for a coordinated, City-wide response to a natural hazard event.

Storm Drainage Master Plan

The Stormwater Master Plan (SWMP) establishes a capital improvement program to address stormwater capacity and water quality issues. The SWMP identifies areas within the City that lack capacity and may be subject to widespread flooding. Major recommendations include replacing under-sized components, incorporating water quality designs into upgrades, and installing retrofits on structural components.

MS4 Permit

In 2019, Central Point received a stand-alone Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit for non-point source stormwater from Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The permit program has six areas of focus that are consistent with EPA's Federal Clean Water Act: public education, public involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction, post-construction, and municipal operations. The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Document, 2019-2024, describes the storm system improvements that will occur each year during the 5-year planning cycle to reduce the potential for flooding.

See [Mitigation Successes](#) for examples projects that have occurred since the adoption of the latest NHMP.

Urban Growth Boundary Amendment (2019-2022)

In 2022, Central Point expanded its urban growth boundary to include 394 acres of land in response to identified needs for housing, employment land, and parks.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Jackson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) will be incorporated into this Plan as a functioning annex. The NHMP will also be integrated into the City's Capital Improvement Plan, to be adopted by March, 2024.

National Flood Insurance Program/FEMA Flood Insurance Study

The Community Development Director is responsible for administering the day-to-day activities of the city's floodplain program. They are assisted by the Building Official, the Engineering Department within Public Works, and by the City Administrator.

Specifically, the Planning Director:

- maintains and administers Central Point's floodplain regulations;
- reviews and issues floodplain development permits;
- maintains elevation certificates for all new and substantially improved structures (and maintains an extensive database of historic elevation certificates);
- ensures that encroachments do not occur within the regulated floodway;
- implements measures to ensure that new and substantially improved structures are protected from flood losses;
- maintains floodplain studies and maps and makes this information available to the public;

- maintains a flood information website with digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) data;
- conducts site visits to assess conditions and provide technical assistance to the public;
- maintains a library of historical flood related information;
- informs the public of flood insurance requirements; and
- conducts outreach and training about flood hazards and development within the floodplain.

In 2021, the Central Point City Council adopted Ordinance 2079, which introduced a new version of Chapter 8.24 Flood Hazard Prevention. This code continues to rely upon the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Jackson County, Oregon and Incorporated Areas, dated May 3, 2011, with accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) and digital flood insurance rate maps (DFIRM). Their code section is based on the Oregon Model Flood Hazard Prevention code, which includes provisions addressing substantial improvement/substantial damage.

Central Point participates in the NFIP’s Community Rating System (CRS) program. The CRS is a sub-program within the NFIP created to recognize and encourage floodplain management practices that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. Central Point has a CRS rating of “Class 6.” Class 6 community members receive a 20 percent (20%) discount on flood insurance premiums for homes in the SFHA.

Public Information Activities

The City publishes timely articles in the City newsletter on flood-related topics (insurance, improvements/maintenance, flood season, etc.). Yearly mailing to owners w/in SFHA, Pre-FIRM owners, rep loss properties, and lenders & agents on resources.

Public Works

The City of Central Point Public Works Department is responsible for streets, water, sewer, stormwater, parks, and public facilities. Much of their work is associated with the reduction of hazards to the community and the implementation of resilience measures.

The Public Works Department maintains all urban storm water lines, ditches, and other storm management facilities that help control and direct stormwater in the community. This includes administration and enforcement of the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control standards on all new development, as part of implementation of the NPDES MS4 Phase II General Permit. The City has contracted with Rogue Valley Council of Governments (RVCOG) to collaborate on activities where city monies can be joined with other jurisdictions to leverage more opportunities in meeting stormwater management program objectives.

City Administration

The City Council of Central Point has the responsibility of developing and adopting the annual city budget. Integrating hazard mitigation goals and projects into the annual budget is key to implementing the plan. The City Council tries to broadly address resilience planning needs while it determines city and departmental priorities and looks for multiple-impact projects wherever possible. They also work with staff to apply for federal and state grant funding to pursue larger projects that are outside of general fund capacity.

Personnel

The following Central Point personnel have assignments related to natural hazard mitigation planning and implementation:

Emergency Management: Jackson County Emergency Management

Public Information Officer: Josh Abbott & Desiree Badizadgan, Police Department

Floodplain Manager: Justin Gindlesperger, Community Development Department

Grant writing (for Public Works or emergency management): Dave Jacob, Parks & Parks Department

Capital improvement planning: Public Works

Capital improvement execution: Public Works

Central Point does not have any employees solely designated to Emergency Management or Mitigation. These personnel integrate hazards and resilience planning into their greater work programs to the best of their abilities. However, there is limited capacity to expand upon their capabilities or work loads.

Capital Projects

Central Point has implemented recommendations from the last NHMP into its capital improvement projects over the last 5 years, including:

- Gebhard Stormwater Outfall (2022-2023) -- This project will install a new stormwater outfall, into Bear Creek, and also install new storm drainpipe to Gebhard Road.
- Jewett Drive Stormwater and Waterline Improvements (2022-2023) -- This project consists of creek restoration, storm drainage improvements, water distribution system improvements, and associated modifications along North 10th Street and Jewett Drive from the intersection of East Pine Street and North 10th Street to and within Mingus Creek.

Capital Resources

Central Point maintains several capital resources that have important roles to play in the implementation of the natural hazard mitigation plan, including:

- Communication towers at 1228 Plaza Blvd; 250 Peninger Rd, 1510 E. Pine Street; 411 Oak Street; 888 Twin Creeks Crossing
- Critical facilities with power generators for use during emergency blackouts (City Hall, Oregon State Police, Fire District #3 Stations)
- Critical facilities with fueling storage capabilities for city-owned vehicles (Public Works Operation Center, 235 S. Haskell, Fire District #3 Stations)

Findings

Several important findings from this capability assessment informed the design of the Plan’s mitigation strategy and aided in prioritizing action items.

Staffing Limitations and Capacity

Central Point staff are assigned hazard mitigation responsibilities as a (small) part of their larger job responsibilities. Limited capacity reduces the breadth of the programming the community can undertake in any year. The city relies upon its relationships with the County and other cities within its region to expand its operations.

Reliance upon outside funding streams and local match requirements

Central Point operates on a limited budget with a small staff. This leaves few opportunities for using local financial resources to implement hazard mitigation work. They lean heavily upon state and federal grant funds as the primary means for securing mitigation funding. Hazard mitigation grants such as HMGP and BRIC require 10-25% local funding match, as well as extra staff capacity and expertise to navigate the application process and manage the funding.

Leveraging Partnerships with Public and Nonprofit Entities

Regional planning displayed in the development of the Greater Bear Creek Valley Regional Plan demonstrates the City’s ability to effectively share information, identify priority needs, and work towards solutions.

Mitigation Strategy

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

The City’s mitigation strategy (action items) was developed during the 2020 NHMP planning process and reviewed and updated during the 2023 update. The steering committee assessed the City’s risk, identified potential issues, and developed a mitigation strategy (action items). The City developed actions specific to their community after first reviewing a list of recommended actions developed by the County or recommended by OPDR.

Mitigation Successes

The City of Central Point has several examples of hazard mitigation including the following projects funded through FEMA [Hazard Mitigation Assistance](#) and the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority’s [Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program](#).²

FEMA Funded Mitigation Successes

- None identified.

Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program Mitigation Successes

- 2020: Crater High School Gymnasium (\$2,452,715)

² The Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP) is a state of Oregon competitive grant program that provides funding for the seismic rehabilitation of critical public buildings, particularly public schools, and emergency services facilities.

- 2018: Richardson Elementary School (\$1,498,275)
- 2017: Central Point Fire Station (\$717,963)

Other Mitigation Successes

- Gebhard Stormwater Outfall (2022-2023) -- This project will install a new stormwater outfall, into Bear Creek, and install new storm drainpipe to Gebhard Road.
- Jewett Drive Stormwater and Waterline Improvements (2022-2023) -- This project consists of creek restoration, storm drainage improvements, water distribution system improvements, and associated modifications along North 10th Street and Jewett Drive from the intersection of East Pine Street and North 10th Street to and within Mingus Creek.
- new Stormwater management plan
- new Flood Code

Actions Items

Table CA-1 Action Items documents the title of each action along with the lead organization, partners, timeline, cost, and potential funding resources.

Table CA-1 Action Items

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Multi-Hazard						
1.1	Encourage public and private property owners and owners of infrastructure, particularly local businesses, through written and online communications to undertake risk assessments for their facilities and implement mitigation measures when necessary.	Local Funding Sources	City Administration	Utility Billing, Public Works	S	L
1.2	Increase public awareness of natural hazards by enhancing education and outreach activities through online and written communications and in-person events, including dissemination of hazard maps, FEMA pamphlets, and promoting the Jackson County Disaster Registry.	Local Funding Sources	City Administration	Jackson County, Utility Billing, Public Works	O	L
1.3	Integrate the Mitigation Plan findings into updates to the Environmental section of the city's Comprehensive Plan, Stormwater Master Plan, and other planning and regulatory documents, as appropriate.	DLCD, Local Funding Sources	Planning	Administration, Public Works	M	L
1.4	Collaborate with neighboring cities, Fire District #3, and other partners on efforts in addressing NHMP priorities.	FEMA, OEM, Local Funding Sources	Planning	Jackson County, Neighboring Jurisdictions, JCFD#3	S	L-M
1.5	Conduct an analysis to determine inequitable barriers and/or effective incentives to advance resiliency of all hazard classes upon vulnerable populations.	FEMA, Local Funding Sources	Planning	Community Development	S	L
Air Quality						
2.0	See multi-hazard actions for applicable mitigation strategies.					

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Drought						
3.1	Improve water supply monitoring and regularly check for leaks to minimize water supply losses.	FEMA, USDA, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Planning, Medford Water Commission	O	L
3.2	Support local agencies on water conservation measures and drought management practices and ensure long-range water resources development and adaption strategies.	FEMA, USDA, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Planning, Jackson County, Medford Water Commission	O	L
Earthquake						
4.1	Evaluate the seismic vulnerability of important components of the Central Point water and wastewater systems and establish priorities to retrofit or replace vulnerable components, as established in the Water System Master Plan. Pursue funding opportunities to address highest-priority vulnerabilities.	FEMA, USDA	Building	Planning, Medford Water Commission, Rogue Valley Sewer Services	M	H
4.2	Use FEMA's Rapid Visual Screenings (RVS) to conduct a sidewalk survey of residential, commercial, and industrial to identify vulnerable buildings (e.g., unreinforced masonry buildings or concrete/steel buildings with unreinforced masonry infill), raise awareness, and encourage mitigation actions.	Local Funding Sources	Building	Planning	M	L
4.3	Educate homeowners and business owners about structural and non-structural retrofitting options and benefits for vulnerable buildings, identified in Rapid Visual Screenings, through online and written communications.	Local Funding Sources	Building	Utility Billing, Planning, Public Works	O	L

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Emerging Infectious Disease						
5.0	See multi-hazard actions for applicable mitigation strategies.					
Flood						
6.1	Upgrade West Pine Street crossing and include property owners from Mae Richardson School to Housing Authority property to improve stream flows and alleviate floodway and stream bank erosion impacts.	FEMA, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Property Owners	M	H
6.2	Seek funding to mitigate low-income West Pine Housing Authority, Building A & B, through flow improvements and other flood-proofing mitigation efforts to reduce flood risk, comply with flood protection standards, and improve insurance rating.	FEMA, HUD, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Tenants	M	H
6.3	Maintain outreach program in accordance with Community Rating System (CRS) procedures to ensure that public involvement and education efforts are effective.	Local Funding Sources	Planning/Floodplain Management	Administration, Public Works	O	L
6.4	Seek funding for the Griffin Creek Flood Mitigation Project, including the following: stakeholder buy-in, public involvement, easement acquisition, utility relocation, engineered construction plans, restoration plans, environmental permits, grade control structure removal, channel modifications, stream restoration, LOMR acquisition.	FEMA, USDA, Local Funding Sources	Planning/Floodplain Management	Administration, Public Works	L	H

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
6.5	Seek funding to elevate or acquire highly flood-prone structures not mitigated by the Griffin Creek Mitigation Project.	FEMA, USDA, Local Funding Sources	Planning/Floodplain Management	Administration, Public Works	L	H
6.6	Conduct stormwater drainage improvements pursuant to the Stormwater Master Plan recommendations.	FEMA, USDA, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Planning/Floodplain Management	L	M-H
6.7	Complete a Benchmark Master Plan that outlines standards for setting and maintaining benchmarks in the city, including the establishment of 3 to 5 National Spatial Reference System benchmarks that are 1st or 2nd order with a stability rating of A or B and that are within 1.0 mile of a regulatory floodplain.	FEMA, DLCD, Local Funding Sources	Planning/Floodplain Management	Public Works	L	M
6.8	Review and update flood warning and emergency action plans as new information about Emigrant Dam failure becomes available.	FEMA, DLCD, Local Funding Sources	Planning/Floodplain Management	Administration, Public Works	O	L
6.9	Continue to implement/enforce regulatory standards for structures built within regulatory floodplains that exceed minimum NFIP requirements.	Local Funding Sources	Planning/Floodplain Management	Public Works	O	L
Landslide						
7.1	Develop vegetation management program for areas susceptible to landslides along streambanks.	FEMA, DLCD, Local Funding Sources	Planning	Public Works	M	M

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Windstorm, Winter Storm)						
8.1	Promote awareness of tree selection, planting, and care to minimize hazards while promoting community forest goals.	Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Planning	O	L
8.2	Ensure that all critical facilities in Central Point have backup power and emergency operations plans to deal with power outage.	FEMA, OEM, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Building, Utility Partners	M	M
8.3	Upgrade lines and poles to improve wind/ice loading and add interconnect switches to allow alternate feed paths and disconnect switches to minimize outage areas.	FEMA, OEM, Local Funding Sources	Public Works	Utility Partners	L	L
Volcanic Event						
9.1	Coordinate with partner agencies to determine risk of ash fallout.	Local Funding Sources	Planning	Jackson County, Neighboring Jurisdictions, JCFD#3	M	L
Wildfire						
10.1	Coordinate the establishment and publication of evacuation routes in Rogue Valley with Jackson County and other cities.	FEMA, Local Funding Sources	Planning	Jackson County, Neighboring Jurisdictions	M	L
10.2	Create corridor management plans, including a Greenway Master Plan, that address specific wildfire management, including the removal of noxious weeds, creation of fire breaks, balance riparian vegetation requirements and removal of fire hazards.	FEMA, ODF, USFS, DLCD	Planning	Public Works	M	M

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
10.3	Coordinate fire mitigation action items through the Rogue Valley Integrated Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	General Fund, ODF, Fire Service grants	Emergency Management	Fire Plan Committee and Participating Agencies	O	L
10.4	Consider the need for ingress and egress for evacuations during the land use process through enforcement of current Code and referrals from the Fire District and adjacent jurisdictions.	FEMA, Local Funding Sources	Planning	JCFD#3	O	L
10.5	Reduce wildfire fuels in high-risk areas. Undertake neighborhood meetings to educate property owners to decrease fire hazards to their homes/property through written and online communications.	FEMA, ODF, USFS, Local Funding Sources	Planning, Public Works	JCFD#3	O	L
10.6	Consider a city-specific Community Wildfire Protection Program that evaluates the wildfire hazard area, accounts for varying structural and landscape conditions, includes new data related to ember impacts and home ignition zones.	FEMA, ODF, USFS, Local Funding Sources	Planning	JCFD#3	M	M

Source: Central Point NHMP Steering Committee, 2023

Cost: L – Low (less than \$50,000), M - Medium (\$50,000-\$100,000), H - High (more than \$100,000)

Timing: O-Ongoing (continuous), S-Short (1-2 years), M-Medium (3-5 years), L-Long (5 or more years)

Priority Actions: Identified with **bold** text and **orange** highlight

Risk Assessment

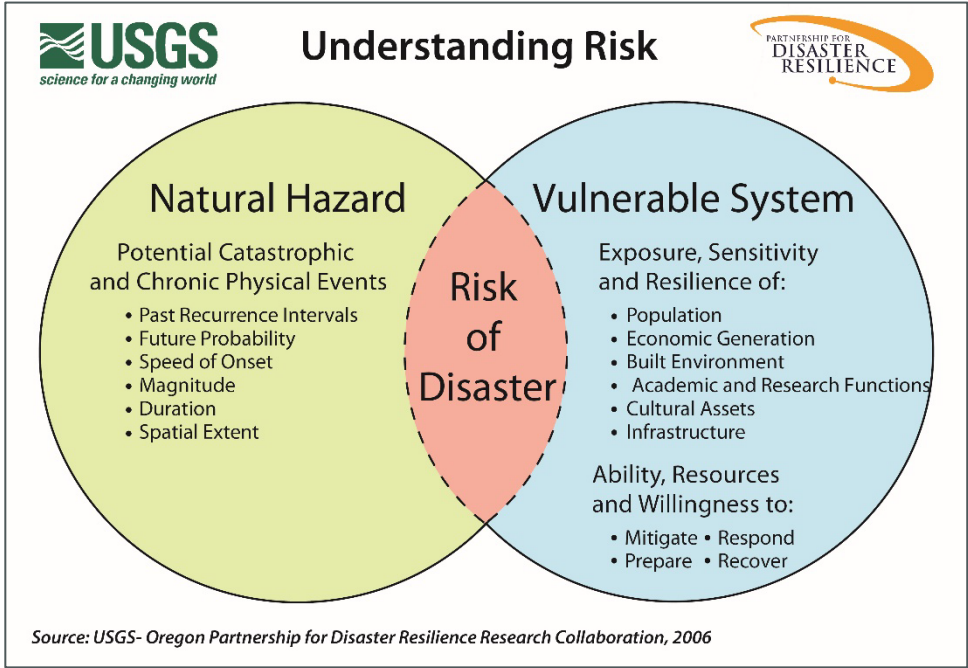
This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(b)(2) - Risk Assessment. In addition, this chapter can serve as the factual basis for addressing Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 7 – Areas Subject to Natural Hazards.

Assessing natural hazard risk has three phases:

- **Phase 1:** Identify hazards that can impact the jurisdiction. This includes an evaluation of potential hazard impacts – type, location, extent, etc.
- **Phase 2:** Identify important community assets and system vulnerabilities. Example vulnerabilities include people, businesses, homes, roads, historic places, and drinking water sources.
- **Phase 3:** Evaluate the extent to which the identified hazards overlap with, or have an impact on, the important assets identified by the community.

The local level rationale for the identified mitigation strategies (action items) is presented herein and within Volume I, Sections 2 and 3. The risk assessment process is graphically depicted in Figure CA-1 below. Ultimately, the goal of hazard mitigation is to reduce the area of risk, where hazards overlap vulnerable systems.

Figure CA-1 Understanding Risk



Hazard Analysis

The Central Point steering committee developed their hazard vulnerability assessment (HVA), using the County’s HVA (Volume II, Appendix C) as a reference. Changes from the County’s HVA were made where appropriate to reflect distinctions in vulnerability and risk from natural hazards unique to Central Point, which are discussed throughout this addendum.

Table CA-2 shows the HVA matrix for Central Point, listing each hazard in order of rank from high to low. For local governments, conducting the hazard analysis is a useful step in planning for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery. The method provides the jurisdiction with a sense of hazard priorities but does not predict the occurrence of a particular hazard.

One catastrophic hazard (Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake) and four chronic hazards (emerging infectious disease, extreme heat, flood, and wildfire) rank as the top hazard threats to the City (Top Tier). Air quality, winter storm, and windstorm comprise the next highest ranked hazards (Middle Tier), while drought, crustal earthquake, landslide, and volcano comprise the lowest ranked hazards (Bottom Tier).

Table CA-2 Hazard Analysis Matrix

Hazard	History	Vulnerability	Maximum Threat	Probability	Total Threat Score	Hazard Rank	Hazard Tiers
Emerging Infectious Disease	16	40	100	49	205	#1	Top Tier
Earthquake - Cascadia	2	50	100	49	201	#2	
Extreme Heat Event	20	25	70	70	185	#3	
Flood - Riverine	20	25	70	70	185	#3	
Wildfire (WUI)	10	25	80	70	185	#3	
Air Quality	18	40	60	63	181	#6	Middle Tier
Winter Storm	20	20	60	70	170	#7	
Windstorm	20	20	50	70	160	#8	
Drought	20	5	10	63	98	#9	Bottom Tier
Earthquake - Crustal	2	25	50	7	84	#10	
Volcano	2	5	50	7	64	#11	
Landslide	2	5	20	7	34	#12	

Source: Central Point NHMP Steering Committee, 2023.

Community Characteristics

Table CA-3 and the following section provide information on City specific demographics and characteristics. For additional information on the characteristics of Central Point, in terms of geography, environment, population, demographics, employment, and economics, as well as housing and transportation, see Volume III, Appendix C. Many of these community characteristics can affect how natural hazards impact communities and how communities choose to plan for natural hazard mitigation. Considering the City specific assets during the planning process can assist in identifying appropriate measures for natural hazard mitigation.

Central Point is in Jackson County in southwestern Oregon. Located in the central region of the county, Central Point shares its southern border with Medford and is part of the Medford metropolitan area. The City and most of Jackson County are within the Rogue watershed.

Central Point experiences a relatively mild climate with four distinct seasons that comes from its position on the west coast of North America and within the mountains of the region. The town is at the northeastern edge of the Siskiyou Mountains at approximately 1,272 feet above sea level. Because of its location, Central Point has a climate somewhat intermediate to central California and northern Oregon. The average daily high temperature in the city is 46-degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the winter and 91-degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the summer. Central Point averages only 28 inches of rain per year due to being inland from the coast and in the rain shadow of the nearby mountains. Most of that rain, 24 inches, occurs between October-May.

Population and Income

The City has grown steadily since the establishment of a post office there under the name of Central Point in 1872. It now has a population of 19,702 people, over an area of 3.90 square miles (3,100 acres). Between 2016 and 2023, the City grew by 2,117 people (12%) and median household income increased by about 33% (see Table CA-3 below). According to the State's official coordinated population forecast, between 2021 and 2040 the City's population is forecasted to increase by 19%.

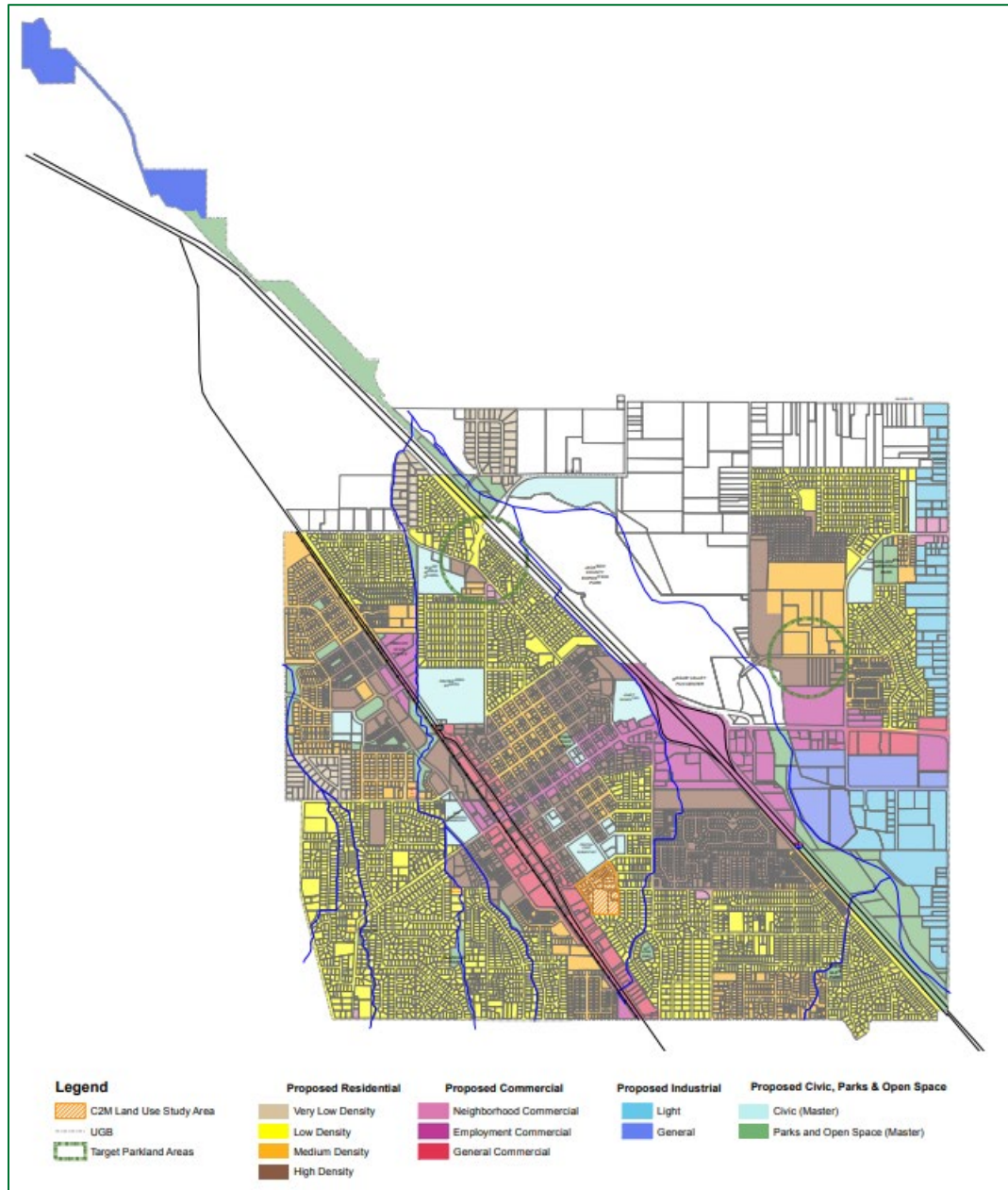
Most of the population is White/Caucasian (90%) and about 16% of the population is Hispanic or Latino. The poverty rate is 10% (16% for children), 7% do not have health insurance, and 51% of renters pay more than 30% of their household income on rent (30% for owners). The City has a well-educated population, with 87% of residents with high school degrees or higher, and 19% with bachelor's degrees or higher. Approximately 11% of the population lives with a disability. Almost half the population (48%) are either below 18 (30%) or over 65 (18%) years of age. About 14% of the population are 65 or older and living alone, while 11% are single parents.

Transportation, Housing, and Infrastructure

In the City of Central Point, transportation has played a major role in shaping the community. The City has the advantage of being located directly on Interstate 5 (I-5), Highway 99 (U.S. Route 99), and the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad, and is adjacent to the Rogue Valley International Airport. Immediately to the south of Central Point is the City of Medford, which is the seat of Jackson County and the largest city in Southern Oregon. This provides Central Point residents with easy access to major shopping centers, employment, and governmental activities.

Today, the City of Central Point includes a diversity of land uses but is zoned primarily residential (48%). Eight percent (8%) of land is zoned commercial; 10% is industrial. The City of Central Point expanded its Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) in 2022 to provide land for housing, non-industrial employment, parks, and open space. This UGB expansion added 305 acres for residential uses, 54 acres for park land, and 35 acres for non-industrial employment. (See Figure CA-2 Central Point Land Use Map (2022).)

Figure CA-2 Central Point Land Use Map (2022)



Source: City of Central Point website (August 2023)

Well over three-quarters of current residents live in single family homes (84%); mobile homes make up 5% of the housing stock. Nineteen percent (18%) of residences were built before 1970. Sixty-eight percent (68%) of housing units are homeowner occupied, with rental properties making up 30% of housing. Two percent (2%) of housing units are vacant. New development has complied with the standards of the [Oregon Building Code](#) and the city's development code including their floodplain ordinance.

By far, motor vehicles represent the dominant mode of travel through and within Central Point. Eighty percent (80%) of workers drive alone to work. Eight percent (8%) carpool. Most

of the remainder (7%) work from home. Seventy-two percent (72%) of homeowners own 2 or more vehicles; 53% of renters also have two or more cars.

The existing transportation system is complemented by the established Rogue Valley Transportation District (RVTD) and the transit stops along line #40 within Central Point. The Bear Creek Greenway, an 18-mile paved, multi-use trail, connects Phoenix, Medford, and Central Point.

The City purchases water from Medford Water Commission and redistributes it to the residents. The City has three water reservoirs with a total of 5.5 million gallons of storage capacity for emergency and firefighting needs. The water distribution system for the City of Central Point is comprised of 546,609 feet of water mains, 6,789 service connections, 947 fire hydrants and 2,573 valves, etc. Parts of the system have been in place since the early 1900s.

Economy

A diverse range of businesses have located in Central Point. Central Point's proximity to Medford and Interstate 5 gives it market access that is more favorable than usual for a rural town. Central Point has a high population growth rate and is expected to grow to 23,500 people by 2040. This means that Central Point will match the City of Ashland's population and capture almost 7% of the new jobs in the region over the next 20 years. The gains will be concentrated in service, health care, construction, professional, and the business industries. Central Point's target industries include specialty foods, trucking and warehousing, and retail.³

About 55% of the resident population 16 and over is in the labor force (10,483 people) and are employed in a variety of occupations including professional and related (16%), management, business, and financial (14%), office and administrative (16%), food preparation and serving (8%), and sales and related (11%) occupations.

The City adopted an Urban Revitalization Plan for the Downtown and East Pine Street Corridor in 2011. Its projects are anticipated to take 25 years to complete and include street improvements, streetscaping, lighting, intersection improvements, parking facilities, undergrounding of utilities, infrastructure improvements, development of a community center, a fire safety project, and an economic development incentive program.

³ *City of Central Point Comprehensive Plan, Economic Element, 2019.*

Table CA-3 Community Characteristics

Population Characteristics		
2016 Population Estimate	17,585	
2021 Population Estimate	19,702	
2040 Population Forecast*	23,512	
Race		
American Indian and Alaska Native	1%	
Asian	1%	
Black/ African American	0%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2%	
White	90%	
Some Other Race	2%	
Two or More Races	5%	
Hispanic or Latino/a (of any race)	16%	
Limited or No English Spoken	109	0
Vulnerable Age Groups		
Less than 5 Years	1,243	7%
Less than 18 Years	4,433	23%
65 Years and Older	2,958	16%
85 Years and Older	453	2%
Age Dependency Ratio		64.0
Disability Status (Percent age cohort)		
Total Disabled Population	2,118	11%
Children (Under 18)	223	5%
Working Age (18 to 64)	1,050	9%
Seniors (65 and older)	845	29%

Household Characteristics		
Housing Units		
Single-Family (includes duplexes)	6,131	84%
Multi-Family	807	11%
Mobile Homes (includes RV, Van, etc.)	326	5%
Household Type		
Family Household	4,738	67%
Married couple (w/ children)	1,687	24%
Single (w/ children)	783	11%
Living Alone 65+	1,012	14%
Year Structure Built		
Pre-1970	1,276	18%
1970-1989	1,478	20%
1990-2009	3,871	62%
2010 or later	639	9%
Housing Tenure and Vacancy		
Owner-occupied	4,935	68%
Renter-occupied	2,161	30%
Seasonal	0	0%
Vacant	168	2%
Vehicles Available (Occupied Units)		
No Vehicle (owner occupied)	179	4%
Two+ vehicles (owner occupied)	3,562	72%
No Vehicle (renter occupied)	253	12%
Two+ vehicles (renter occupied)	1,136	53%

Income Characteristics		
Households by Income Category		
Less than \$15,000	403	6%
\$15,000-\$29,999	867	12%
\$30,000-\$44,999	703	10%
\$45,000-\$59,999	955	13%
\$60,000-\$74,999	681	10%
\$75,000-\$99,999	1,340	19%
\$100,000-\$199,999	1,636	23%
\$200,000 or more	511	7%
Median Household Income	\$73,534	
Gini Index of Income Inequality	0.43	
Poverty Rates (Percent age cohort)		
Total Population	1,809	10%
Children (Under 18)	675	16%
Working Age (18 to 64)	856	7%
Seniors (65 and older)	278	9%
Housing Cost Burden (Cost > 30% of household income)		
Owners with a Mortgage	1,276	26%
Owners without a Mortgage	197	4%
Renters	1,103	51%

Employment Characteristics		
Labor Force (Population 16+)		
In labor Force (% Total Population)	10,483	55%
Unemployed (% Labor Force)	549	5%
Occupation (Top 5) (Employed 16+)		
Office & Administrative	1,611	16%
Professional & Related	1,575	16%
Management, Business, & Financial	1,361	14%
Sales & Related	1,083	11%
Food Preparation & Serving	794	8%
Health Insurance		
No Health Insurance	1,243	7%
Public Health Insurance	8,061	43%
Private Health Insurance	12,750	67%
Transportation to Work (Workers 16+)		
Drove Alone	7,901	80%
Carpooled	781	8%
Public Transit	23	< 1%
Motorcycle	249	3%
Bicycle/Walk	100	1%
Work at Home	675	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Annual Population Estimates, Table 4", 2016 and 2021; and "Population Forecasts, Summary Tab", 2022.

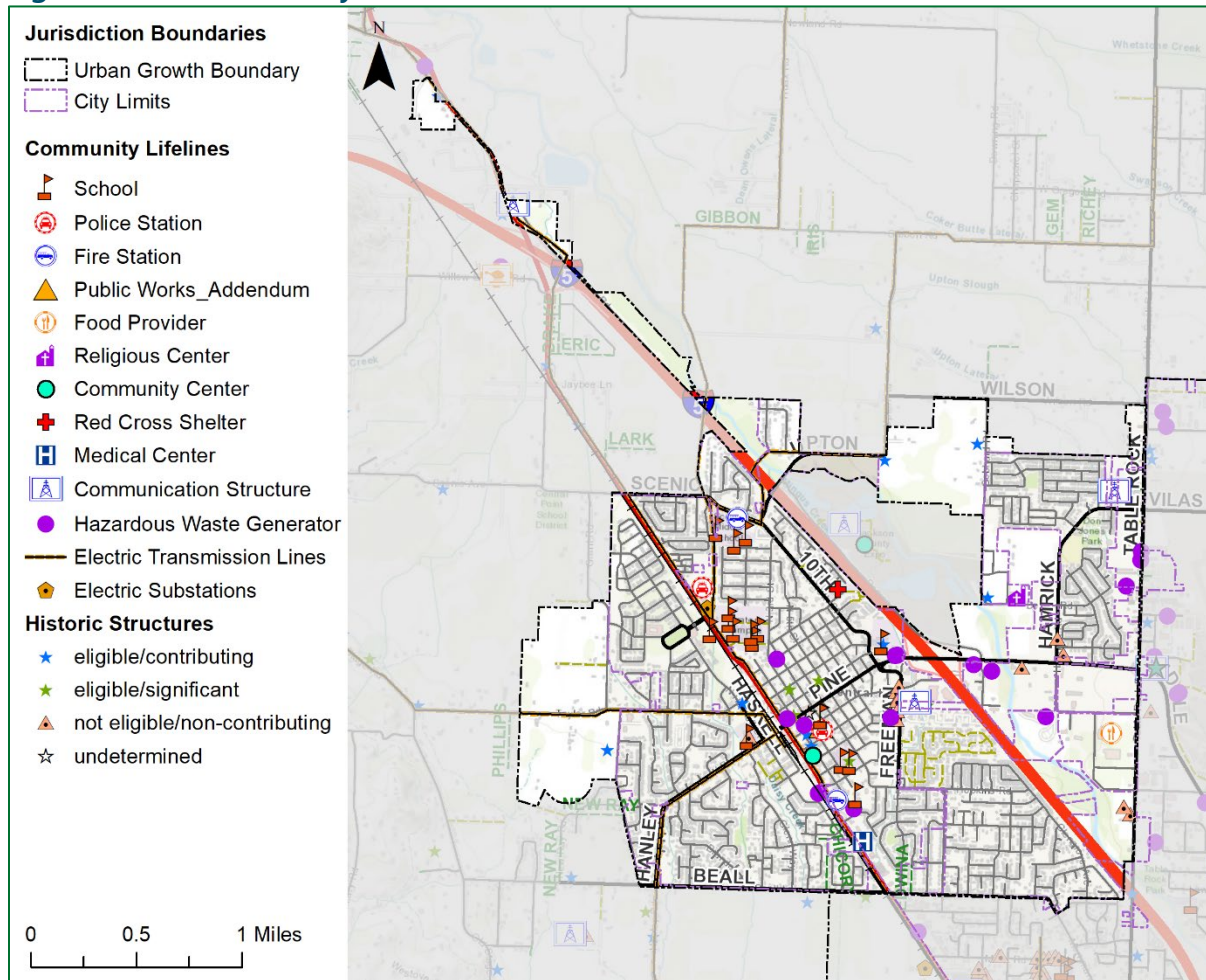
Note 1: * = Population forecast within UGB

Note 2: ACS 5-year estimates represent average characteristics from 2017-2021. Sampling error may result in low reliability of data. This information or data is provided with the understanding that conclusions drawn from such information are the responsibility of the user. Refer to the original [source](#) documentation to better understand the data sources, results, methodologies and limitations of each dataset presented.

Community Assets

This section outlines the resources, facilities, and infrastructure that, if damaged, could significantly impact the public safety, economic conditions, and environmental integrity of Central Point. Community lifelines and historic structures in Central Point are shown in Figure CA-3 and Table CA-4. Community Lifelines are fundamental services that enable all other aspects of society to function. FEMA developed the [Community Lifelines](#) construct for objective-based response to prioritize the rapid stabilization of these facilities after a disaster. Mitigating these facilities will increase the community’s resilience.

Figure CA-3 Community Lifelines and Historic Structures



Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu

Table CA-4 Community Lifelines

Facility Name	Community Lifeline Category	Lifeline Type	Earthquake-Liquefaction Hazard	Flood Hazard	Landslide Hazard	Wildfire Hazard
Grange Co-op	safety and security	community center	low	minimal	low	low
Jackson County Fire District 3 - Central Point	safety and security	fire station	low	minimal	low	low
Jackson County Fire District 3 - Scenic Station	safety and security	fire station	low	minimal	low	low
Costco	food, water, and shelter	food provider	low	minimal	low	low
Albertsons #595	food, water, and shelter	food provider	low	minimal	low	low
Providence Medical Group Central Point	health and medical	medical facility	low	500-Year	low	low
Central Point Police Department	safety and security	police station	low	minimal	low	low
State Police Department	safety and security	police station	low	500-Year	low	low
Central Point Public Works Facility	transportation	public works	low	minimal	low	low
Community Bible Church	food, water, and shelter	red cross shelter	low	minimal	low	low
Shepherd of the Valley Church	food, water, and shelter	religious center	low	minimal	low	moderate
Central Point Elementary School	safety and security	school	low	minimal	low	low
Crater High School	safety and security	school	low	minimal	low	moderate
Jewett Elementary School	safety and security	school	low	minimal	low	low
New Heights Christian School	safety and security	school	low	minimal	moderate	low
Richardson Elementary School	safety and security	school	low	500-Year	low	low
Rogue Primary School	safety and security	school	low	minimal	low	low
Scenic Middle School	safety and security	school	low	minimal	low	low
Jackson County Expo	safety and security	expo grounds	low	minimal	low	low
PPL Substation	energy	electric substation	low	500-Year	low	low
Astro	hazardous materials	Gas Station	low	minimal	low	low
Chevron USA Inc. SS 98337	hazardous materials	Gas Station	low	minimal	low	low
Pilot Travel Center #391	hazardous materials	Gas Station	low	minimal	low	low
Shell	hazardous materials	Gas Station	low	minimal	low	low
Bus Barn	hazardous materials	hazardous waste producer	low	minimal	low	low
ODOT Hwy. Div. Central Point	hazardous materials	hazardous waste producer	low	minimal	low	low

Source: Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Central Point NHMP Steering Committee

Critical Facilities

Facilities that are critical to government response and recovery activities (i.e., life, safety, property, and environmental protection) include: 911 Centers, Emergency Operations Centers, Police and Fire Stations, Public Works facilities, sewer and water facilities, hospitals, bridges, roads, shelters, and more. Facilities that, if damaged, could cause serious secondary impacts may also be considered “critical.” A hazardous material facility is one example of this type of critical facility.

Fire Stations:

- Jackson County Fire District 3 – Central Point Station
- Jackson County Fire District 3 – Scenic Avenue Station

Law Enforcement:

- Central Point Police Department
- Oregon State Police

Public Works:

- Central Point Public Works Facility

Government:

- City Hall

Bridges:

- Upton Road Overpass
- E. Pine Street/Biddle Road Overpass

Essential Facilities

Facilities that are essential to the continued delivery of key government services and/or that may significantly impact the public’s ability to recover from the emergency may include City buildings such as the Public Services Building, the City Hall, and other public facilities such as schools.

Hospitals/Immediate Medical Care Facilities:

- Providence Medical Plaza
- Providence Urgent Care
- Scenic Middle School

City/County/Other:

- Central Point Library (County)

Schools:

- Central Point Elementary School
- Jewett Elementary School
- Richardson Elementary School
- Rogue Primary School
- Crater High School
- New Heights Christian School

Potential Shelter Sites:

- Jackson County Expo
- Scenic Middle School
- Mae Richardson Elementary School
- Jewett Elementary School
- Shepherd of the Valley

Hazard Profiles

The following sections briefly describe relevant information for each profiled hazard. More information on Jackson County hazards can be found in Volume 1, Section 2 *Risk Assessment* and in the [Risk Assessment for Region 4, Southwest Oregon, Oregon SNHMP \(2020\)](#).

Air Quality

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for poor air quality is **high** (which is the same as the County’s Rating) and that their vulnerability to poor air quality is also **high** (which is the same as the County’s Rating). *The City did not assess the air quality hazard in the previous version of their NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of air quality hazards, their history, and how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Increases in wildfire conditions have shown an increasing potential for air quality hazards.

Future Projections:

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute “Future Climate Projections, Jackson County,”⁴ climate change is expected to reduce outdoor air quality. Warmer temperatures may increase ground-level ozone concentrations, while increases in the number and size of wildfires may increase concentrations of smoke and fine particulate matter. Moreover, increases in pollen abundance and the duration of the pollen season may increase aeroallergens. Such poor air quality is expected to exacerbate allergy and asthma conditions and increase the incidence of respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses and death. In Jackson County, the number of smoke wave days is projected to decrease by 20%, but the intensity of smoke on those days is projected to increase by 81%.

Increasingly poor outdoor air quality will have exponentially high impacts upon those living in older homes, manufactured housing, RVs, and campgrounds, or the unhoused. The need to install new or upgraded air conditioning systems or HVAC filtration systems will impact the cost of housing.

Additional information on poor air quality can be found in Volume I, Section 2.

Drought

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for drought is **high** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to drought is **low** (which is the lower than the County’s rating). *These ratings have not changed since the previous version of the NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of drought hazards, history, how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a

⁴ Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Future Climate Projections, Jackson County, Oregon*. February 2023.

potential event. Due to the climate of Jackson County, past and present weather conditions have shown an increasing potential for drought.

The City of Central Point purchases water from the Medford Water Commission. Water supply for Central Point, and other Medford Water Commission customers, is not highly vulnerable and rationing due to drought has not been implemented. For more information on the future of Central Point’s water supply visit their [website](#).

Future Projections:

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute “Future Climate Projections, Jackson County,”⁵ drought, as represented by low summer soil moisture, low spring snowpack, low summer runoff, and low summer precipitation, is projected to become more frequent in Jackson County by the 2050s.

Increasingly frequent droughts will have economic and social impacts upon those who depend upon predictable growing periods (ranches, farms, vineyards, gardeners) as well as upon the price and availability of fresh vegetables. It may also stress local jurisdiction’s ability to provide water for irrigation or commercial and household use.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

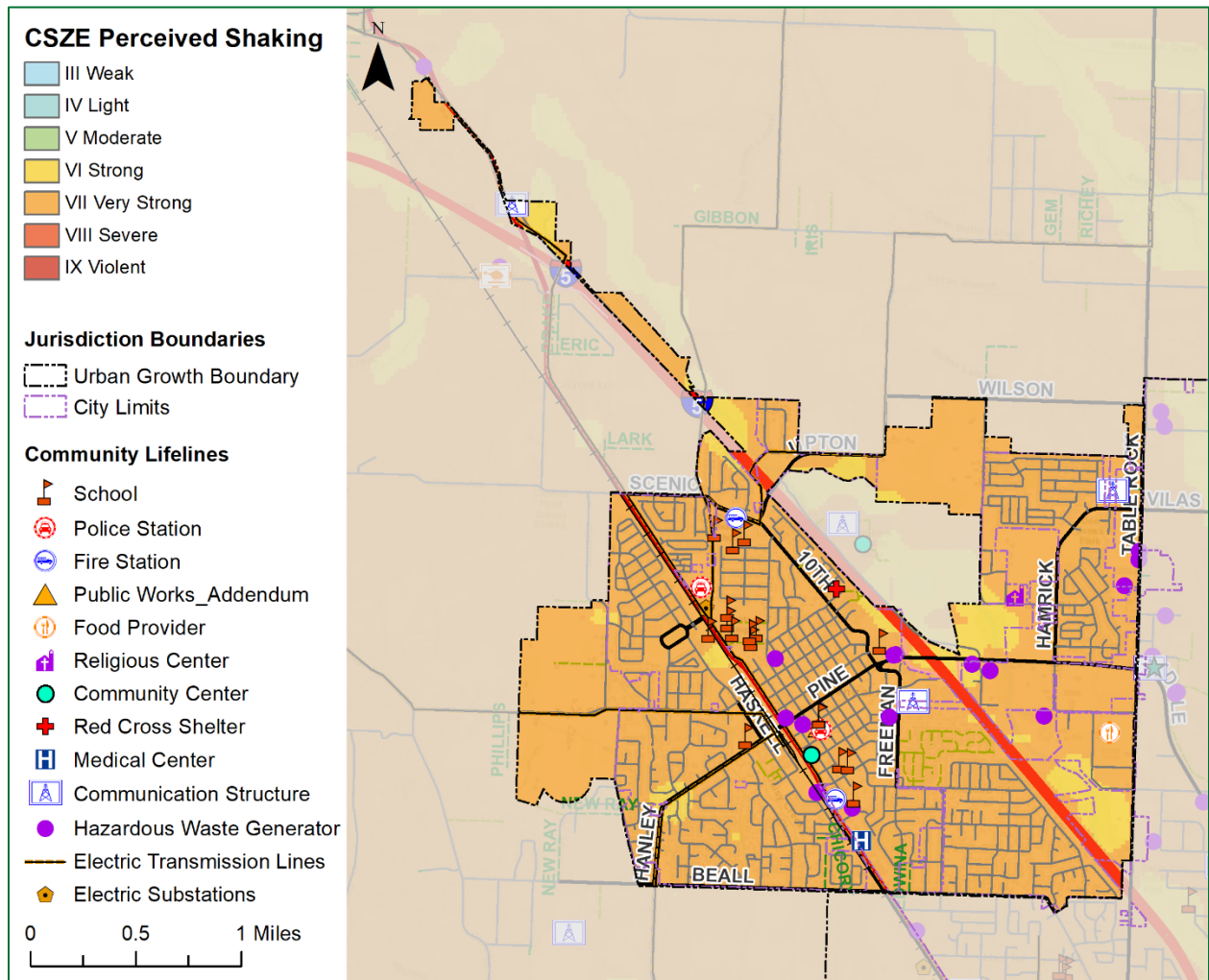
Earthquake (Cascadia)

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake is **moderate** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to a CSZ earthquake is **high** (which is the same as the County’s rating). *The City decreased its probability for this hazard from high to moderate.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of earthquake hazards and their history, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Generally, an event that affects the County is likely to affect Central Point as well. The causes and characteristics of an earthquake event are appropriately described within Volume I, Section 2, as well as are the location and extent of potential hazards. Previous occurrences are well documented within Volume I, Section 2. The community impacts described for the County would generally be the same for Central Point. Figure CA-4 and Figure CA-5 display perceived shaking hazards from a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake event (darker areas represent greater concern).

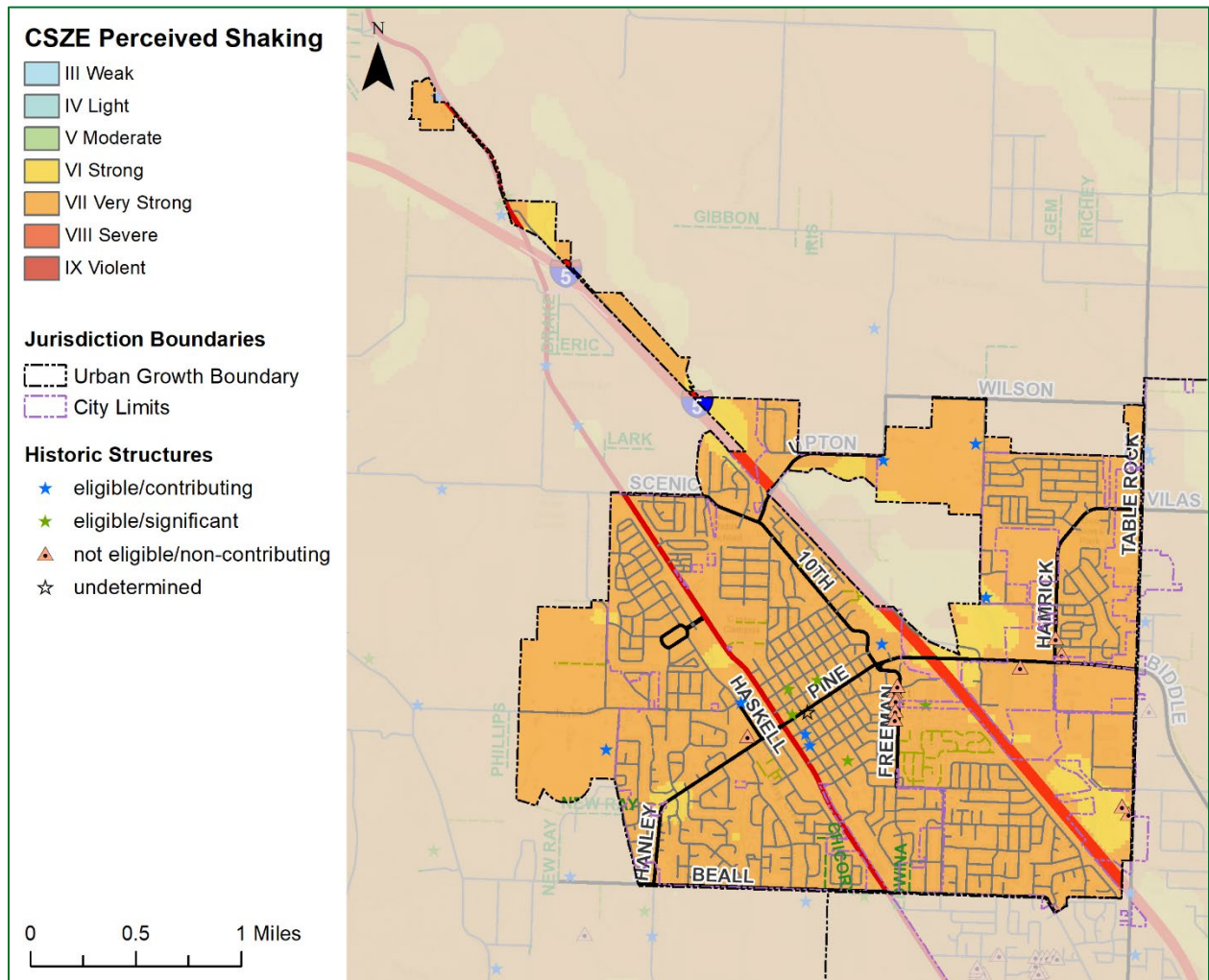
⁵ Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Future Climate Projections, Jackson County, Oregon. February 2023.*

Figure CA-4 Cascadia Subduction Zone Perceived Shaking (Community Lifelines)



Source: Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer (DOGAMI)
 Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

Figure CA-5 Cascadia Subduction Zone Perceived Shaking (Historic Structures)



Source: Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer (DOGAMI)
 Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

The local faults, the county’s proximity to the Cascadia Subduction Zone, potential slope instability, and the prevalence of certain soils subject to liquefaction and amplification combine to give the county a high-risk profile. Due to the expected pattern of damage resulting from a CSZ event, the Oregon Resilience Plan divides the State into four distinct zones and places Jackson County predominately within the “Valley Zone” (Valley Zone, from the summit of the Coast Range to the summit of the Cascades). Within the Southwest Oregon region, damage and shaking is expected to be strong and widespread - an event will be disruptive to daily life and commerce and the main priority is expected to be restoring services to business and residents.

As noted in the community profile, approximately 38% of residential buildings in Central Point were built prior to 1990. Prior to the seismic standards, structures are likely inadequate to withstand the impacts of an earthquake. Information on specific public buildings’ (schools and public safety) estimated seismic resistance, determined by DOGAMI in 2007, is shown in Table CA-5; each “X” represents one building within that ranking category. Of the facilities evaluated by DOGAMI using a Rapid Visual Survey (RVS), one building has a very high (100% chance)

collapse potential; however, eight (8) buildings have a high (greater than 10% chance) collapse potential. See *Mitigation Successes* for a list of facilities that have seismic retrofits.

Table CA-5 Rapid Visual Survey Scores

Facility	Site ID*	Level of Collapse Potential			
		Low (< 1%)	Moderate (>1%)	High (>10%)	Very High (100%)
Schools					
Central Point Elementary School (Central Point SD 6) (450 South 4th St)	Jack_sch08			X	
Jewett Elementary School (Central Point SD 6) (1001 Manzanita St)	Jack_sch09	X	X,X		
Richardson Elementary School (Central Point SD 6) (200 West Pine St) - see Mitigation Successes	Jack_sch11				X
Scenic Middle School (Central Point SD 6) (1955 Scenic Ave) - see Mitigation Successes	Jack_sch14	X,X		X	
Crater High School (Central Point SD 6) (4410 Rogue Valley Blvd) - see Mitigation Successes	Jack_sch15	X,X		X,X,X, X,X,X	
Public Safety					
Central Point Police Department (City Hall) (155 South 2nd St)	Jack_pol09	X			
Oregon State Police (EOC) (4500 Rogue Valley Hwy)	Jack_pol03	X			
Jackson County Fire District #3 - Central Point Station (600 S Front St) - see Mitigation Successes	Jack_fir09			X	

Source: [DOGAMI 2007. Open File Report 0-07-02. Statewide Seismic Needs Assessment Using Rapid Visual Assessment.](#) “*” – Site ID is referenced on the [RVS Jackson County Map, Central Point NHMP Plan 2020.](#)

In addition to building damages, utility (electric power, water, wastewater, natural gas) and transportation systems (bridges, pipelines) are also likely to experience significant damage. There is a low probability that a major earthquake will result in failure of upstream dams.

Utility systems will be significantly damaged, including damaged buildings and damage to utility infrastructure, including water and wastewater treatment plants and equipment at high voltage substations (especially 230 kV or higher which are more vulnerable than lower voltage substations). Buried pipe systems will suffer extensive damage with approximately one break per mile in soft soil areas. There would be a much lower rate of pipe breaks in other areas. Restoration of utility services will require substantial mutual aid from utilities outside of the affected area.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

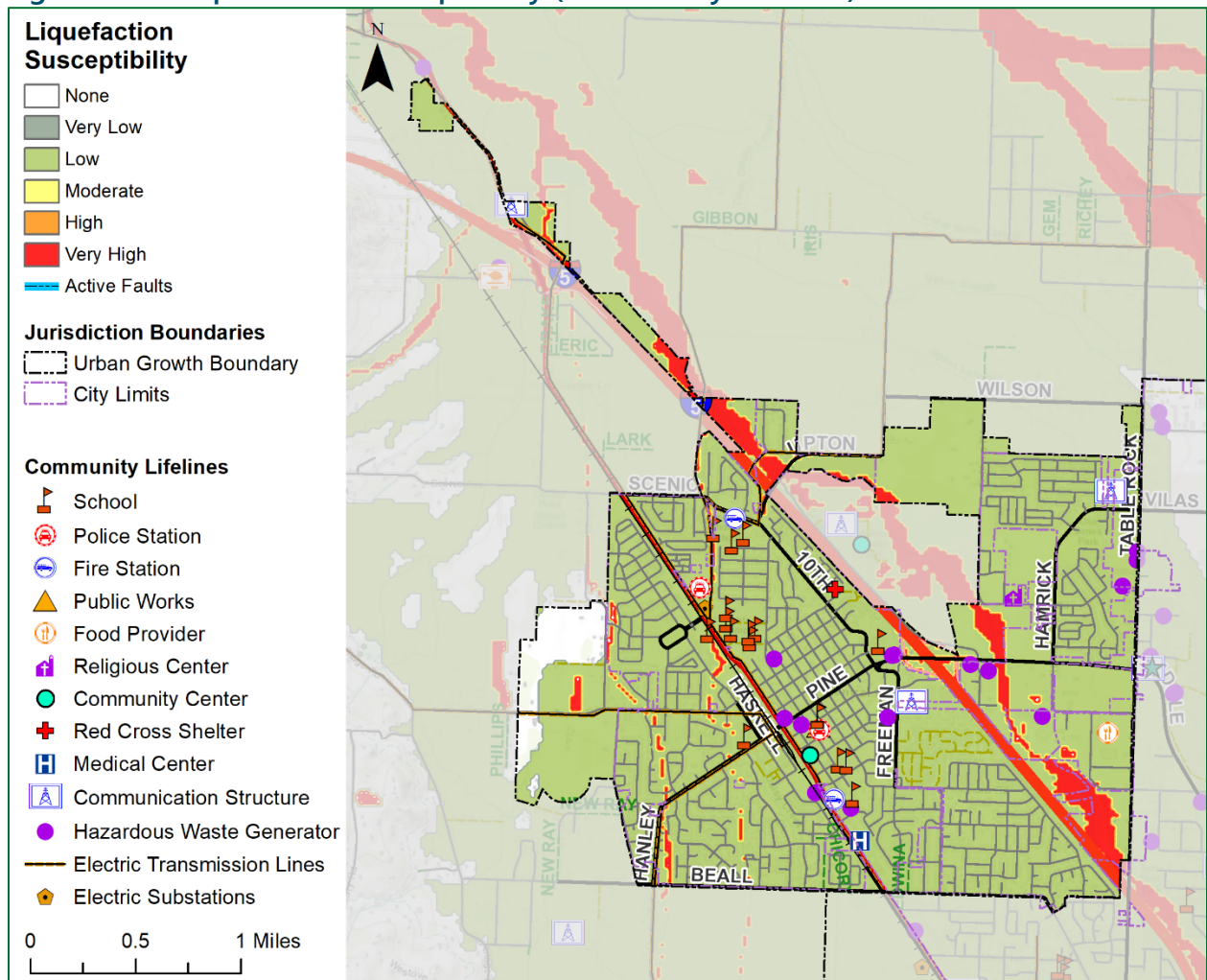
Earthquake (Crustal)

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for a crustal earthquake is **low** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to crustal earthquake is **moderate** (which is higher than the County’s rating). *These ratings did not change from the previous version of the plan.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of earthquake hazards and their history, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Generally, an event that affects the county is likely to affect Central Point as well. The causes and characteristics of an earthquake event are appropriately described within Volume I, Section 2, as well as the location and extent of potential hazards. Previous occurrences are well-documented within Volume I, Section 2 and the community impacts described by the County would generally be the same for Central Point.

Figure CA-6 and Figure CA-7 show the liquefaction risk to the community lifelines that are identified in more detail in Table CA-4 and historic structures. As shown in the figures, the area of greatest concern near the City of Central Point (darker areas) is in the center of the City adjacent to old river beds.

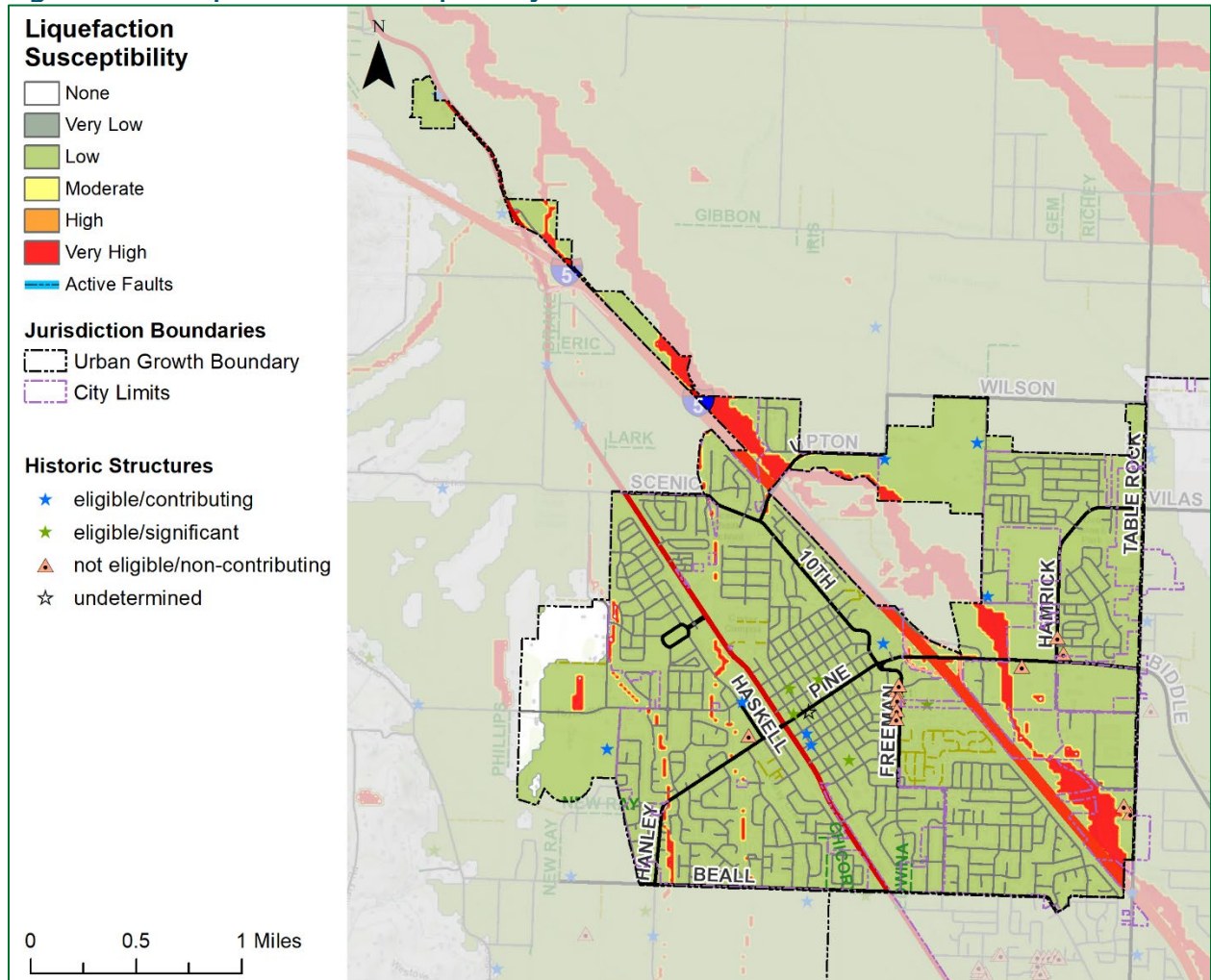
Figure CA-6 Liquefaction Susceptibility (Community Lifelines)



Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

Figure CA-7 Liquefaction Susceptibility (Historic Structures)



Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.
 Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

Earthquake-induced damages are difficult to predict and depend on the size, type, and location of the earthquake, as well as site-specific building and soil characteristics. Presently, it is not possible to accurately forecast the location or size of earthquakes, but it is possible to predict the behavior of soil at any site. In many major earthquakes, damages have primarily been caused by the behavior of the soil.

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Central Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment for this hazard; however, an exposure assessment was conducted. Identified community lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table CA-4. Note that even if a facility has exposure, *it does not mean there is a high risk (vulnerability)*. No development changes affected the jurisdiction’s overall vulnerability to this hazard.

Future Projections

Future development (residential, commercial, or industrial) within Jackson County will be at risk to earthquake impacts, although this risk can be mitigated by the adoption and enforcement of high development and building standards. Reducing risks to vulnerable populations should be considered during the redevelopment of existing properties.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

Emerging Infectious Disease

The steering committee determined that the City's probability for emerging infectious disease is **moderate** (which is the same as the County's rating) and that their vulnerability is **high** (which is the same as than the County's rating). *This rating was not in the previous version of the NHMP.*

Emerging infectious diseases are those that have recently appeared in a population or those whose incidence or geographic range is rapidly increasing or threatens to increase. Emerging infections may be caused by biological pathogens (e.g., virus, parasite, fungus, or bacterium) and may be: previously unknown or undetected biological pathogens; biological pathogens that have spread to new geographic areas or populations; previously known biological pathogens whose role in specific diseases was previously undetected; and biological pathogens whose incidence of disease was previously declining but whose incidence of disease has reappeared (re-emerging infectious disease).⁶

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of emerging infectious disease and their history, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. Generally, an event that affects the County is likely to affect the City similarly.

Future Projection

Vulnerable populations within Jackson County, including children, elderly, those living with disabilities, and unhoused individuals, will be a greater risk to emerging infectious diseases in the future.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

Flood

The steering committee determined that the City's probability for flood is **high** (which is the same as the County's rating) and that their vulnerability to flood is **moderate** (which is the same as the County's rating). *These ratings did not change from the previous version of the City's NHMP.*

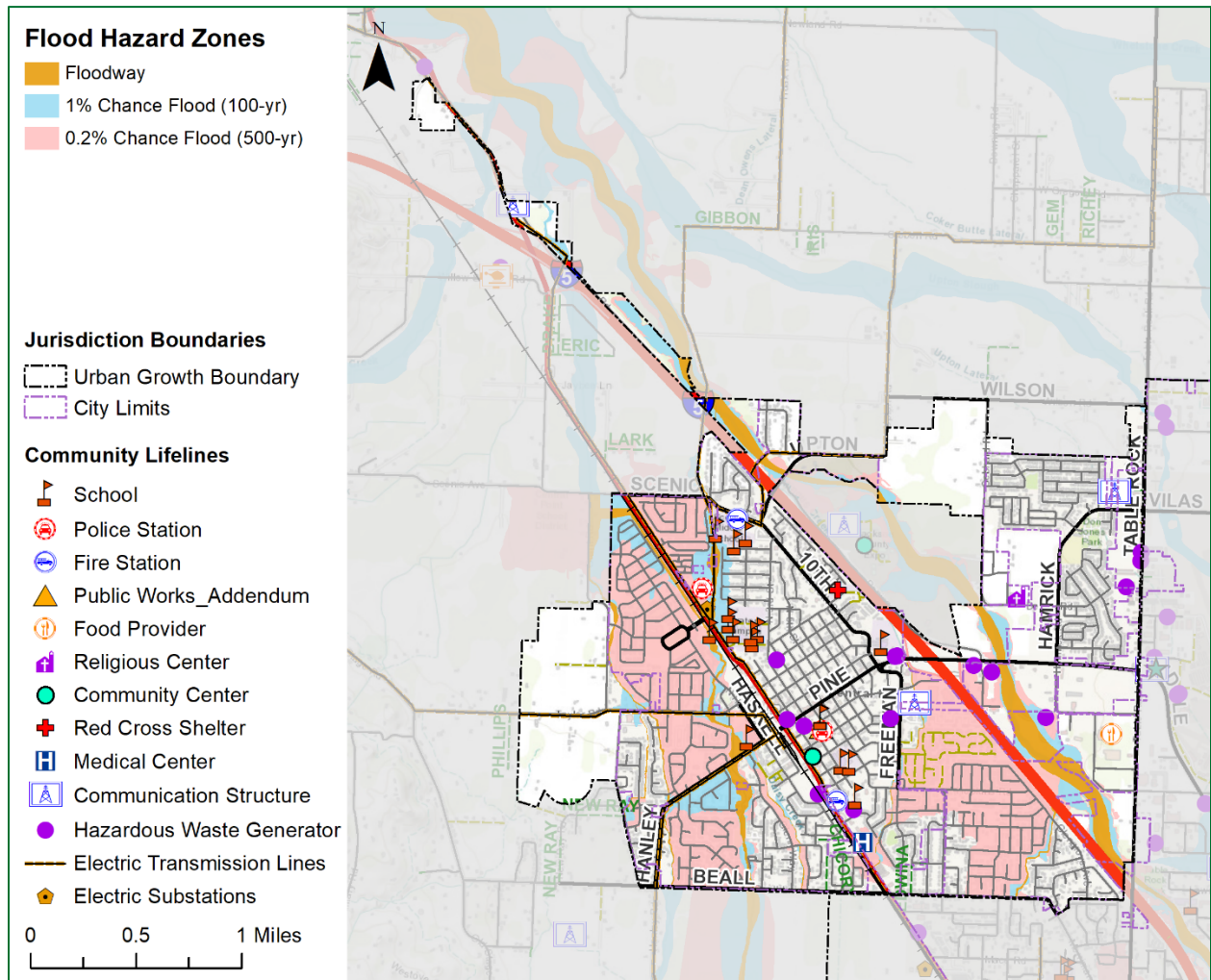
Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of flood hazards, history, and how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Portions of Central Point have mapped FEMA flood zones (Figure CA-8 and

⁶ Baylor College of Medicine, *Emerging Infectious Disease*, URL: <https://www.bcm.edu/departments/molecular-virology-and-microbiology/emerging-infections-and-biodefense/emerging-infectious-diseases>, accessed September 17, 2017.

Figure CA-9). The City of Central Point has seven (7) streams that are identified as flood sources, according to the [Jackson County Flood Insurance Study \(2018\)](#), including:

- Bear Creek, which flows along the eastern part of the City;
- Griffin Creek, Jackson Creek, Mingus Creek and Elk Creek, which flow through the City; and
- Daisy Creek and Horn Creek, which are tributaries to Griffin Creek and Jackson Creek, respectively.

Figure CA-8 FEMA Flood Zones (Community Lifelines)



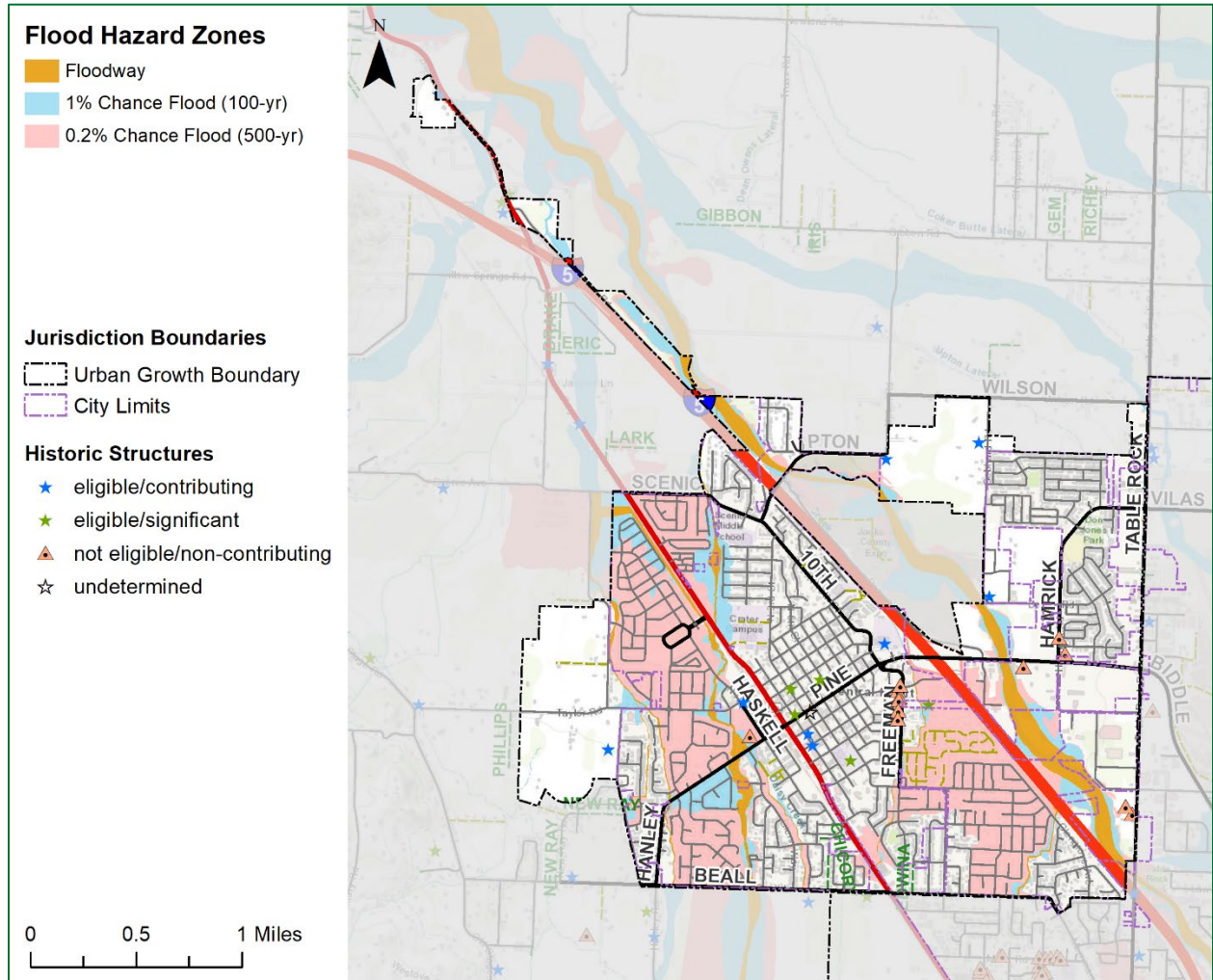
Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer (DOGAMI) Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

Flooding along the creeks is most frequent from October through April during periods of heavy rain and/or snowmelt. Because the drainage areas of these creeks are small, flash floods may occur where the extent of flooding is influenced by runoff over a short period of time.

Other portions of Central Point, outside of the mapped floodplains, are also subject to flooding from local storm water drainage. The extent of urban flooding is difficult to predict, but the City

has identified areas within the downtown that lack facilities that may be more prone to urban flooding.

Figure CA-9 FEMA Flood Zones (Historic Structures)

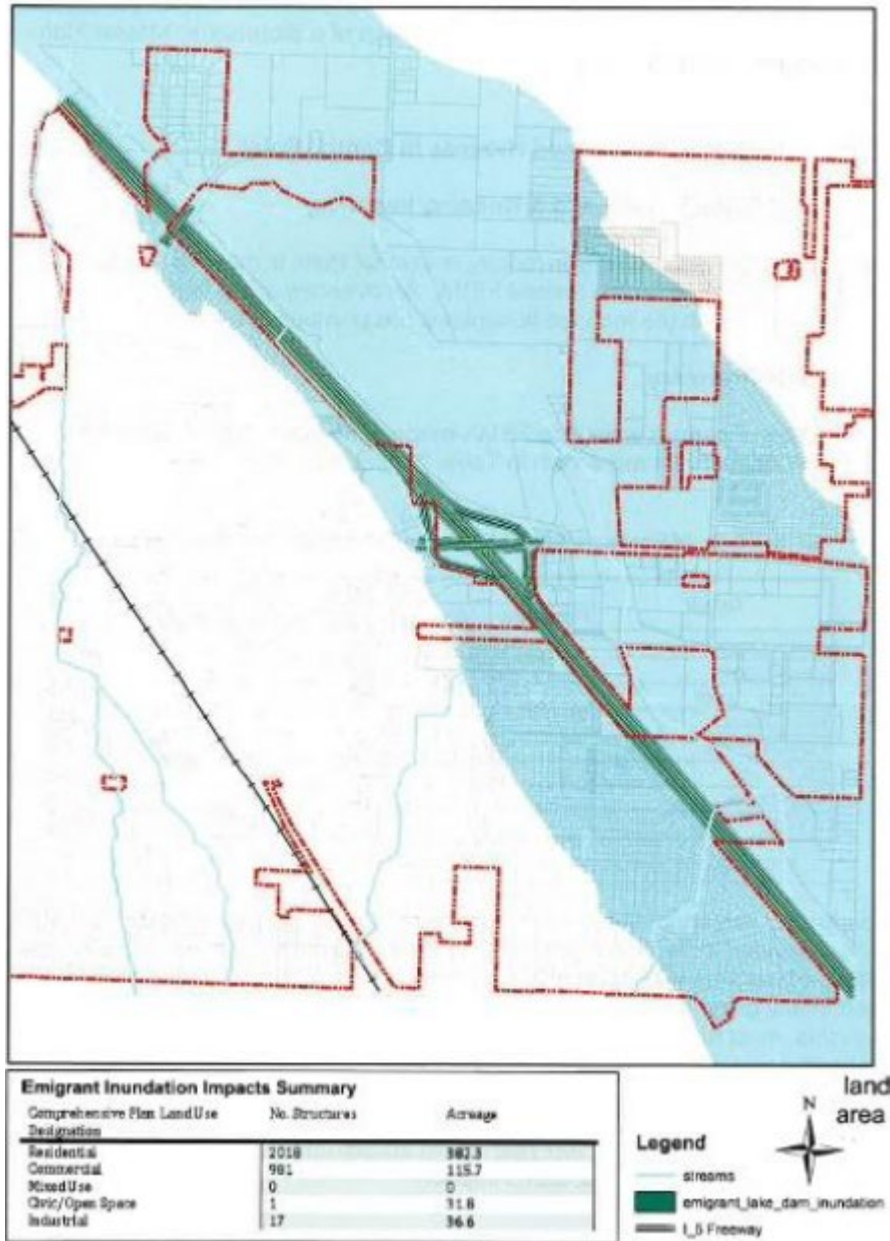


Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer (DOGAMI).

Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

Emigrant Dam is upstream of the City and could impact Central Point with flood waters along Bear Creek in the event of a dam failure. The extent of flooding from Emigrant Dam would depend on several factors at the time of the dam failure, including the water levels in Bear Creek and the amount of water stored in Emigrant Lake behind the dam. Figure CA-10 is an inundation map that shows the areas along Bear Creek that could be impacted by a dam failure.

Figure CA-10 Emigrant Dam Inundation Zone



Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (2010)

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Central Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment for this hazard, however an exposure assessment was conducted. Identified Community Lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table CA-4. Note that even if a facility has exposure, *it does not mean there is a high risk (vulnerability)*. No development changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to this hazard.

The City is at risk from three types of flooding: riverine, urban, and dam failure. Riverine flooding occurs when streams overflow their banks and inundate low-lying areas. This is a natural process that adds sediment and nutrients to fertile floodplain areas. It usually results from prolonged

periods of precipitation over a wide geographic area. Low velocity sheets of water generally flood most areas that are prone to flooding. Urban flooding occurs as land is converted to impervious surfaces and hydrologic systems are changed. Precipitation is collected and transmitted to streams at a much faster rate, causing floodwaters that rise rapidly and peak with violent force. During urban flooding, storm drains can back up and cause localized flooding of streets and basements.

Dam failures can also pose a risk to property owners downstream. According to the Bureau of Reclamation, Emigrant Dam has a very low risk of failure. The inundation information presented in Figure CA-10 shows Interstate 5 completely inundated along with a significant portion of the City that parallels Bear Creek, including residential, commercial, industrial, civic and open space land uses. The dam failure inundation area does not show on the City's FIRM's because the risk exceeds the one (1) percent annual chance mapped by FEMA.

Floods can have a devastating impact on almost every aspect of the community, including private property damage, public infrastructure damage, and economic loss from business interruption. It is important for the City to be aware of flooding impacts and assess its level of risk. The City has been proactive in mitigating flood hazards by purchasing floodplain property.

The economic losses due to business closures often total more than the initial property losses that result from flood events. Flood events significantly impact business owners and their employees. Direct damages from flooding are the most common impacts, but indirect damages, such as diminished clientele, can be just as debilitating to a business. No critical or essential facilities are in the floodplain. Currently, there is no financial impact data available of this infrastructure.

If major flooding affected all of the main transportation routes in Central Point, traffic flow in and out of the City would be significantly affected, but all avenues would not be cut off. The amount of property in the floodplain is not a large area but damage could be significant as it would affect residential, commercial, and public property. Floodwaters can affect building foundations, seep into basements or cause damage to the interior, exterior, and contents of buildings, dependent upon the velocity and depth of the water and by the presence of floating debris. The City sewer system can overflow during flood events and cause further property damage. For Central Point, urban flooding due to storm water drainage problems have been minor. The storm water systems are designed to handle more common small- to medium-sized runoff events and allow minor street flooding to carry off stormwater that exceeds the system capacity.

The Jackson County Flood Insurance Study (January 19, 2018) has a brief history of flooding in Jackson County (Volume I, Section 2). Figure CA-3 shows the location of Critical Facilities throughout Central Point. There are currently three (3) critical facilities in flood risk areas. The Oregon State Patrol barracks and Pacific Power substation on Highway 99 are within the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain and a portion of the properties are within the one (1) percent annual chance floodplain area. The Mae Richardson Elementary School, which serves as a Red Cross Shelter, is located within the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain. A portion of the school property also extends into the one (1) percent annual chance floodplain.

For mitigation planning purposes, it is important to recognize that flood risk for a community is not limited only to areas of mapped floodplains. Other portions of Central Point outside of the mapped floodplains may also be at relatively high risk from over bank flooding from streams too small to be mapped by FEMA or from local storm water drainage.

Future Projections

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute ([OCCRI report](#)) “Future Climate Projections, Jackson County,”⁷ winter flood risk at mid-elevations in Jackson County, where temperatures are near freezing during winter and precipitation is a mix of rain and snow, is projected to increase as winter temperatures increase. The temperature increase will lead to an increase in the percentage of precipitation falling as rain rather than snow. The projected increases in total precipitation, and in rain relative to snow, likely will increase flood magnitudes in the region. Vulnerable populations adjacent to floodways (including the unhoused, manufactured home communities, and campground occupants) will be more at risk as the winter flood risk increases.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

FEMA updated the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) in 2018 (effective January 19, 2018). The City complies with the NFIP through enforcement of their flood damage prevention ordinance and their floodplain management program. The City participates in FEMA’s Community Rating System, and maintains a rating of 6.

The Community Repetitive Loss record for Central Point identifies one (1) Repetitive Loss Properties⁸ (a 2-4-family residence) and zero (0) Severe Repetitive Loss Properties.⁹ Table CA-6 gives details for these properties. Figure CA-11 gives the general location of this property. For details on the repetitive loss properties see Volume I, Section 2.

Table CA-6 Central Point repetitive loss properties

RL or SRL Property	Jurisdiction Name	Insured?	Flood Zone	Occupancy	Total Paid Claims	Total Paid Amount
RL	Central Point	NO	X	2-4 Family	2	\$17,441.69
Total					2	\$17,441.69

Source: FEMA Region X, Regional Flood Insurance Liaison, email February 13, 2023.

The NFIP Insurance Report shows 198 flood insurance policies active in Central Point, 114 of which are A-zone. The total coverage of these policies is \$53,432,000. There have been 30 claims since 1978, paying out \$149,792.¹⁰

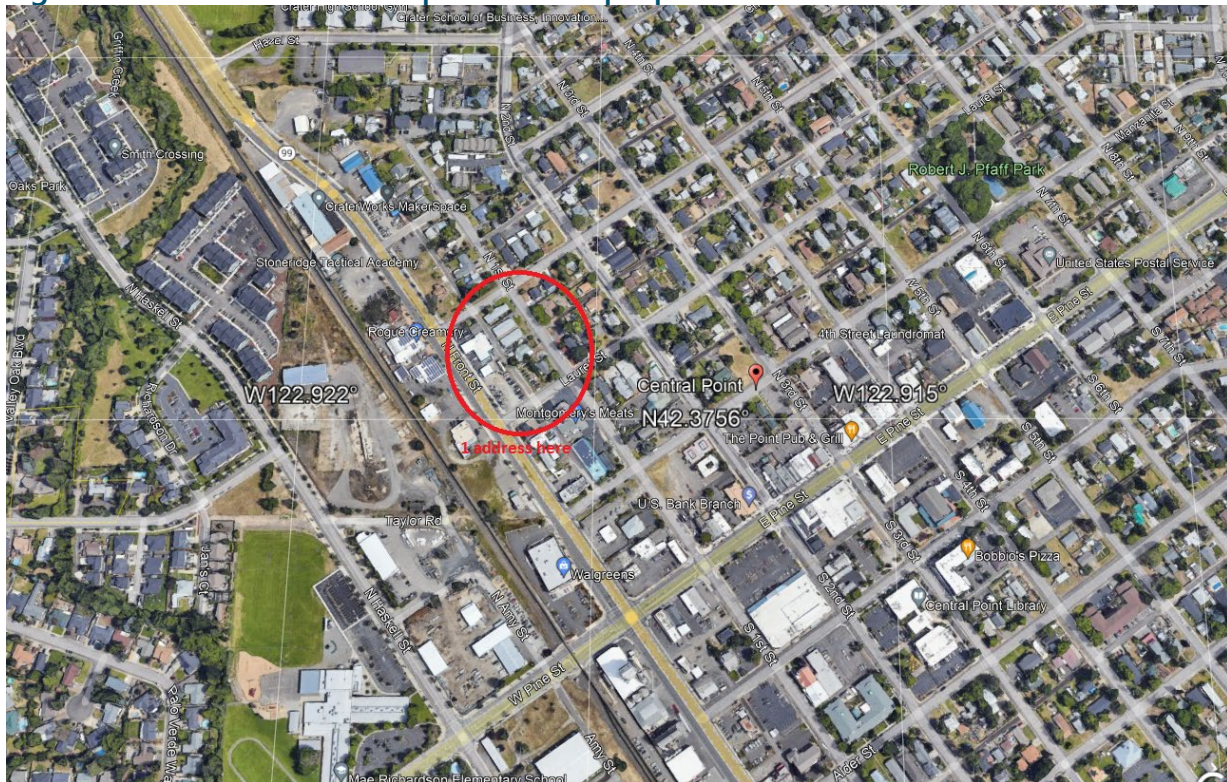
⁷ Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Future Climate Projections, Jackson County, Oregon. February 2023.*

⁸ A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978. A RL property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.

⁹ A Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) property is a single family property (consisting of 1 to 4 residences) that is covered under flood insurance by the NFIP and has incurred flood-related damage for which 4 or more separate claims payments have been paid under flood insurance coverage, with the amount of each claim payment exceeding \$5,000 and with cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or for which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the reported value of the property.

¹⁰ DLCD, Deanna Wright, National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator, email February 10, 2023.

Figure CA-11 Central Point repetitive loss properties



Source: FEMA Region X, Regional Flood Insurance Liaison, email February 13, 2023.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

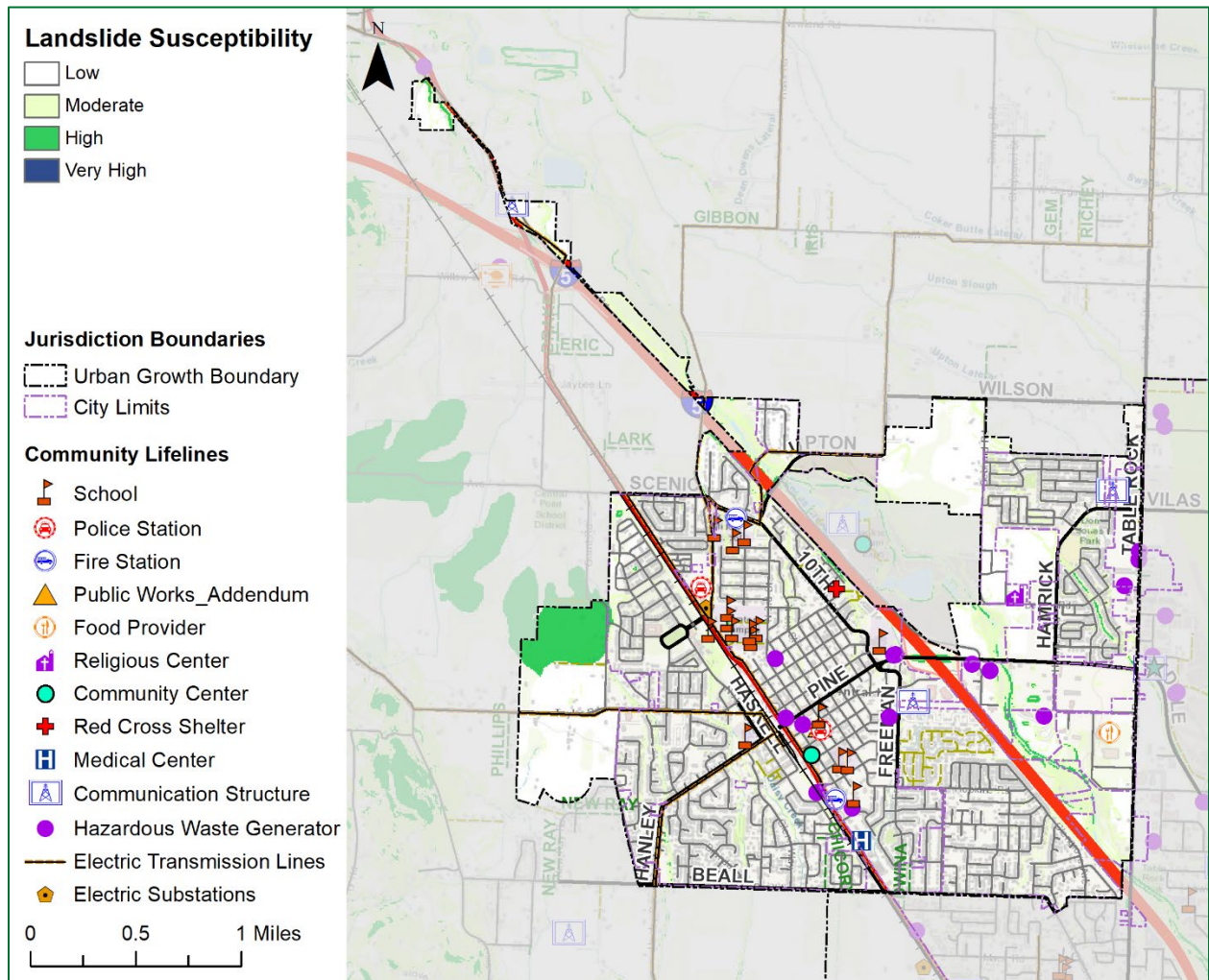
Landslide

The steering committee determined that the City's probability for landslide is **low** (which is the lower than the County's rating) and that their vulnerability to landslide is **low** (which is the same as the County's rating). *These ratings have remained the same since the previous version of the NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of landslide hazards, their history within Jackson County, and how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region.

Landslide susceptibility exposure for Central Point is shown in Figure CA-12 and Figure CA-13. Central Point demonstrates a mix of low and moderate susceptibility to landslide exposure, with corridors of moderate susceptibility concentrated around the stream banks within the City. The topography of Central Point is predominantly flat with minimal slopes. The potential for landslide in Central Point is almost negligible except for very small areas immediately adjacent to stream channels that are deeply incised.

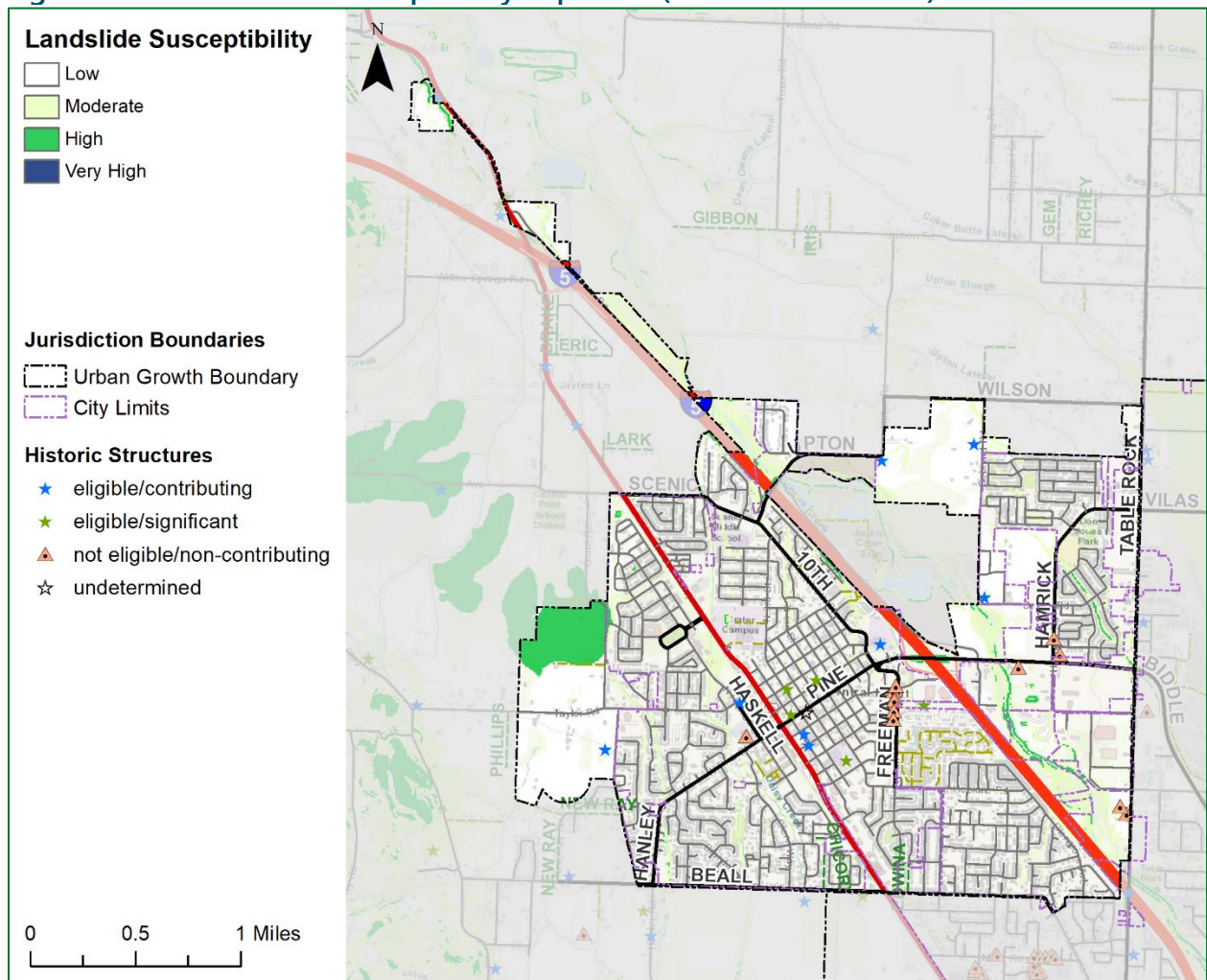
Figure CA-12 Landslide Susceptibility Exposure (Community Lifelines)



Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon HazVu.

Figure CA-13 Landslide Susceptibility Exposure (Historic Structures)



Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. [Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer \(HazVu\)](#), [Statewide Landslide Information Layer for Oregon \(SLIDO\)](#)

Note: To view detail click the link above to access Oregon HazVu and SLIDO.

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Central Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment for this hazard, however an exposure assessment was conducted. Identified community lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table CA-4. *Note that even if an area has a high percentage of land in a high or very high landslide exposure susceptibility zone, this does not mean there is a high risk (vulnerability), because risk is the intersection of a hazard and assets.*

No development changes affected the jurisdiction’s overall vulnerability to this hazard.

Potential landslide-related impacts are adequately described within Volume I, Section 2 and include infrastructural damages, economic impacts (due to isolation and/or arterial road closures), property damages, and obstruction to evacuation routes. Rain-induced landslides and debris flows can potentially occur during any winter in Jackson County and thoroughfares beyond City limits are susceptible to obstruction as well.

The most common type of landslides in Jackson County are slides caused by erosion. Slides move in contact with the underlying surface, are generally slow moving and can be deep. Rainfall-initiated landslides tend to be smaller; while earthquake induced landslides may be quite large. All soil types can be affected by natural landslide triggering conditions.

Central Point's vulnerability to landslides is limited to a few stream banks that are deeply incised. Possible landslides in these locations would be accurately described as bank failures, which would be very localized and not occur along the length of a stream channel. The threat of loss to life or property and damage to structures, including critical facilities, is minimal. The City's flood protection requirements establish setbacks along the stream corridors and prevent the location of structures within the areas at risk of bank failure.

Future Projections

Landslides are often triggered by rainfall when the soil becomes saturated. As a surrogate measure of landslide risk, the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute ([OCCRI report](#)) report presents a threshold based on recent precipitation (cumulative precipitation over the previous 3 days) and antecedent precipitation (cumulative precipitation on the 15 days prior to the previous 3 days). By the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario, the average number of days per year in Jackson County on which the landslide risk threshold is exceeded is projected to remain about the same, with an increase of 0.2 days. However, landslide risk depends on multiple factors, and this metric, which is based on precipitation, does not reflect all aspects of the hazard. Additional triggers, such as earthquakes, wildfires, or development, can increase risks of landslides. Future development along slopes or adjacent to riverbanks will be a greater risk of impact from this hazard.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

Severe Weather

Severe weather can account for a variety of intense and potentially damaging weather events. These events include windstorms and winter storms. The following section describes the unique probability and vulnerability of each identified weather hazard. Other more abrupt or irregular events such as hail are also described in this section.

Extreme Heat Event

The steering committee determined that the City's probability for extreme heat event is **high** (which is the same as the County's Rating) and that their vulnerability to an extreme heat event is **moderate** (which is the same as the County's Rating). *The City did not assess the extreme heat event hazard in the previous version of their NHMP.*

Jackson County's NHMP Volume I, Section 2, adequately describes the causes and characteristics of extreme heat, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event and how it relates to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)). Generally, an event that affects the County is likely to affect the City as well. A severe heat episode or "heat wave" occurs about every two to three years, and typically lasts two to three days but can last as many as five days. A severe heat episode can be defined as consecutive days of temperatures in the high 90s and

above 100. Severe heat hazard in Southern Oregon can be described as the average number of days with temperatures greater than or equal to 90-degrees Fahrenheit.¹¹

Extreme heat events can and have occurred in the city. While they typically do not cause loss of life, they are becoming more frequent and have the potential to impact economic activity as well as quality of life and have caused threat to life in some cases.

Future Projections

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute ([OCCRI report](#)) “Future Climate Projections, Jackson County,”¹² average temperature is expected to continue increasing during the twenty-first century if global emissions of greenhouse gases continue. The number, duration, and intensity of extreme heat events will increase as temperatures continue to warm. In Jackson County, the number of extremely hot days (days on which the temperature is 90°F or higher) and the temperature on the hottest day of the year are projected to increase by the 2020s and 2050s. The number of days per year with temperatures 90°F or higher is projected to increase by an average of 28 days (range 12–38 days) by the 2050s, relative to the 1971–2000 historical baselines. The temperature on the hottest day of the year is projected to increase by an average of about 7°F (range 3–8°F) by the 2050s. Higher temperatures and longer/more extreme heat events will have negative impacts upon vulnerable populations such as those over 65+, children, those living in older or temporary housing, and field workers.

See the Risk Assessment (Volume I, Section 2) for additional information on this hazard.

Windstorm

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for windstorms is **high** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to windstorms is **moderate** (which is the same as the County’s rating). *The probability rating has remained the same since the previous version of the plan. The vulnerability rating has been raised from low to moderate.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of windstorm hazards, history, and how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. Because windstorms typically occur during winter months, they are sometimes accompanied by ice, freezing rain, flooding, and very rarely, snow. Other severe weather events that may accompany windstorms, including thunderstorms, hail, lightning strikes, and tornadoes are generally negligible for Central Point.

Volume I, Section 2 describes the impacts caused by windstorms, including power outages, downed trees, heavy precipitation, building damages, and storm-related debris. Additionally, transportation and economic disruptions result as well. Microbursts also occur in Central Point creating strong winds, particularly from the northeast.

Damage from high winds generally has resulted in downed utility lines and trees. Electrical power can be out anywhere from a few hours to several days. Outdoor signs have also suffered

¹¹ DLCD. *Oregon State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. 2020.*

¹² *Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, Future Climate Projections, Jackson County, Oregon. February 2023.*

damage. If the high winds are accompanied by rain (which they often are), blowing leaves and debris clog drainage-ways, which in turn causes localized urban flooding.

Central Point’s location within the central part of the Rogue Valley, away from heavily forested areas, and the lack of direct impacts from past wind events, limits the impact of windstorms.

Future Projections

Limited research suggests little if any change in the frequency and intensity of windstorms in the Northwest as a result of climate change. Those impacted by windstorms at present, including older residential or commercial developments with above-ground utilities, poor insulation or older construction, heavy tree canopies, or poor storm drainage, will continue to be impacted by windstorms in the future.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

Winter Storm (Snow/Ice)

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for winter storm is **high** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to winter storm is **moderate** (which is the same as the County’s rating). *The probability rating has remained the same since the previous version of the plan. The vulnerability rating has been lowered in this version of the plan.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of winter storm hazards, history, and how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. Severe winter storms can consist of rain, freezing rain, ice, snow, cold temperatures, and wind. They originate from troughs of low pressure offshore that ride along the jet stream during fall, winter, and early spring months. Severe winter storms affecting the City typically originate in the Gulf of Alaska or in the central Pacific Ocean. These storms are most common from November through March.

Major winter storms can and have occurred in the Central Point area and while they typically do not cause significant damage, they are frequent and have the potential to impact economic activity. The most likely impacts to Central Point from winter storms are road closures limiting access to/from some areas, especially roads to higher elevations, power outages from downed transmission lines, and damages to structures from tree falls. The damaging effects of winter storms extend beyond the limits of Central Point and have impacts for the entire region. The closure or delays along the I-5 corridor can adversely impact the economy locally, regionally, and statewide.

Future Projections

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute ([OCCRI report](#)) “Future Climate Projections, Jackson County,”¹³ cold extremes will become less frequent and intense as the climate warms. In Jackson County, the number of cold days (maximum temperature 32°F or lower) per year is projected to decrease by an average of 3 days (range -2– -5 days) by the 2050s, relative to the 1971–2000 historical baselines, under the higher emissions scenario. The temperature on the coldest night of the year is projected to increase by an average of 6°F (range

¹³ Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Future Climate Projections, Jackson County, Oregon*. February 2023.

3–9°F) by the 2050s. The intensity of extreme precipitation is expected to increase as the atmosphere warms and holds more water vapor. In Jackson County, the number of days per year with at least 0.75 inches of precipitation is not projected to change substantially. However, by the 2050s, the amount of precipitation on the wettest day and wettest consecutive five days per year is projected to increase by an average of 15% (range -3–32%) and 11% (range -3–34%), respectively. If these precipitation events occur in the winter, heavier winter storms with larger impacts upon transportation routes, vulnerable populations, and economic activity can be expected.

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

Volcanic Event

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for a volcanic event is **low** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to a volcanic event is **low** (which is the same as the County’s rating). *These ratings did not change since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of volcanic hazards and their history, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. Generally, an event that affects the County is likely to affect Central Point as well. Central Point is very unlikely to experience anything more than volcanic ash during a volcanic event. Though unlikely, the impacts could be significant to the local water supply, create health problems, and collapse roofs of vulnerable structures. There is currently no analysis to determine the numbers and types of buildings, including critical facilities, in the City that would be vulnerable to a volcanic eruption.

Future Projections

Although the science of volcano predictions is improving, it remains challenging to predict a potential volcanic event. Ash fall, which will be the greatest impact, will impact the entire County. Impacts will be felt hardest by property managers (ranches, farmers, etc.) and by those relying upon clean surface water (for drinking water production and irrigation).

Please review Volume I, Section 2 for additional information on this hazard.

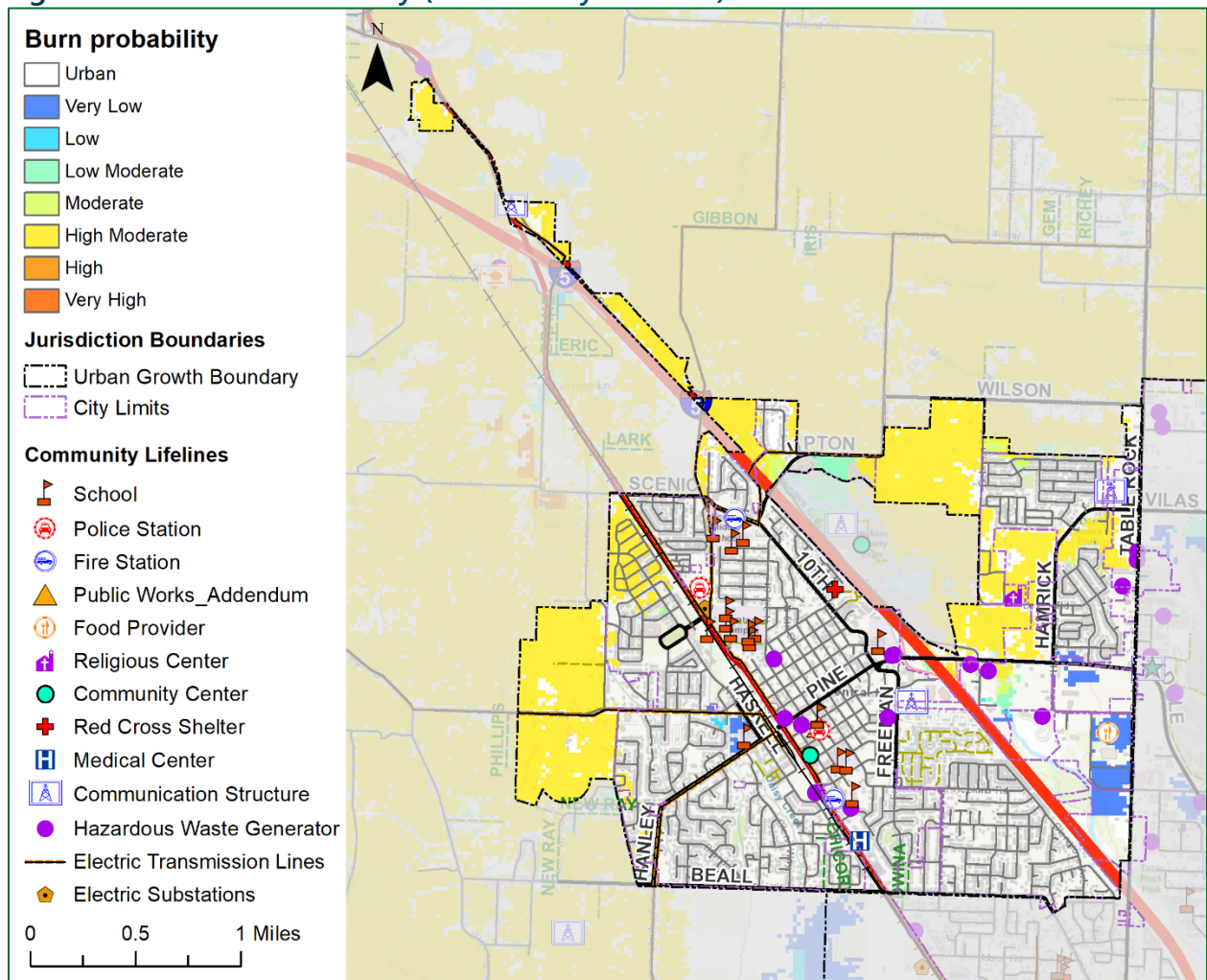
Wildfire

The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for wildfire is **high** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to wildfire is **moderate** (which is lower than the County’s rating). *These ratings did not change since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of wildfire hazards, history, and how they relate to future climate projections (see [OCCRI report](#)), as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. The location and extent of a potential wildfire vary depending on fuel, topography, and weather conditions. Weather and urbanization conditions are primarily at cause for the hazard level. Wildfires near Central Point are common.

Figure CA-13 and Figure CA-14 show burn probability in Central Point for community lifelines and historic buildings.

Figure CA-14 Burn Probability (Community Lifelines)

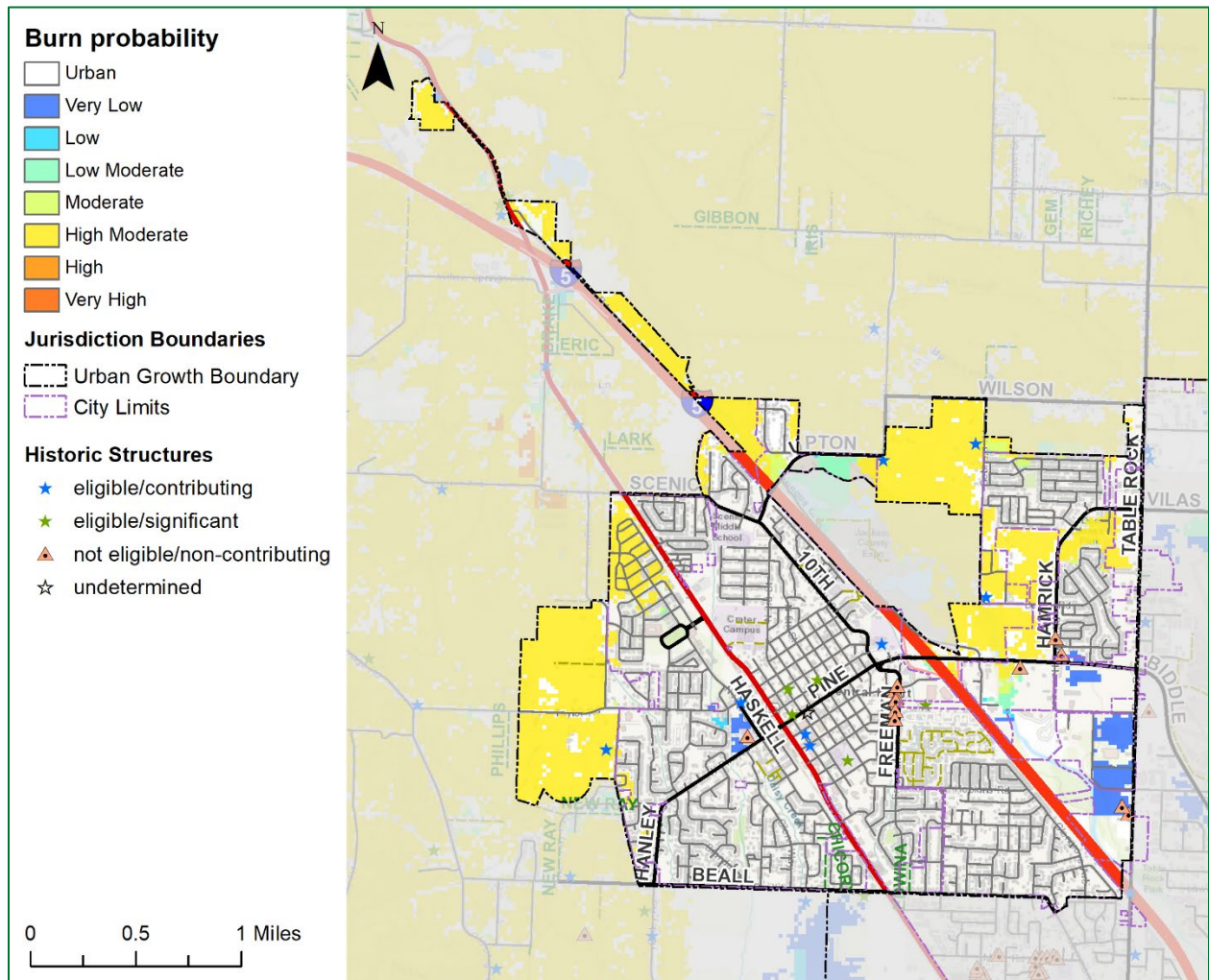


Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. USFS Pacific Northwest Region Wildfire Risk Assessment (PNRA)
 Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon Explorer’s CWPP Planning Tool.

The potential community impacts and vulnerabilities described in Volume I, Section 2 are generally accurate for the City as well. The [Rogue Valley Integrated Fire Protection Plan \(RVIFP, updated 2017\)](#) assesses wildfire risk, maps wildland urban interface areas, and includes actions to mitigate wildfire risk. The City is included in the RVIFP and will update the City’s wildfire risk assessment if the fire plan presents better data during future updates (an action item is included within Volume I, Section 4 to participate in updates to the integrated fire plan and to continue to maintain and update their RVIFP). Central Point is within an area of high wildfire prone urban landscape. The City hereby incorporates the RVIFP into this addendum by reference to provide greater detail to sensitivity and exposure to the wildfire hazard. The City participates in Firewise and has a defensible space (fuel break) ordinance per the Central Point Code.

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

Figure CA-15 Burn Probability (Historic Structures)



Source: Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience. USFS Pacific Northwest Region Wildfire Risk Assessment (PNRA)
 Note: To view detail click this [link](#) to access Oregon Explorer’s CWPP Planning Tool.

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Central Point is currently unable to perform a complete quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Identified community lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Figure CA-3. Note that even if a facility has exposure, *it does not mean there is a high risk (vulnerability)*.

Ignition sources are generally concentrated along travel corridors and at the edges of urban areas. Debris-burning, equipment use, and even arson contribute to wildfire ignition sources. Central Point is bounded by rural areas on the west and north. There are several travel corridors that connect the City to these areas, and north-south stream corridors, including the Bear Creek Greenway (the origin of the 2018 Peninger Fire) that connect the City to the wildland-urban interface and sources of wildland fires.¹⁴

¹⁴ City of Central Point Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020.

Metro areas within ¼-mile of wildlands are vulnerable to risks of wildfires. Areas of Central Point within ¼-mile of wildlands include the Bear Creek Greenway and the “metro edge”. There are approximately 1,170 residences within ¼-mile of the Bear Creek Greenway, 1,970 residences within ¼-mile of the “metro edge” along the north and west sides of the City. There are several critical facilities within the wildfire risk area, including the new Scenic Fire Station along Scenic Avenue.

The expected increase in population necessitated the expansion of the City’s urban growth boundary in 2022, and ultimately, will result in the extension of urban-type development and densities into current rural areas. Areas proposed for growth, to the west and north of the current City boundaries are also areas currently within a certain level of risk for wildfires. While densities will increase in these areas, services, such as access routes, emergency response from the new fire station, and water supplies, will increase commensurately. It is anticipated that the level of risk to wildfires will stay the same in these areas.

Future Projections

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute “Future Climate Projections, Jackson County,”¹⁵ wildfire frequency, intensity, and area burned are projected to continue increasing in the Northwest. Wildfire risk, expressed as the average number of days per year on which fire danger is very high, is projected to increase in Jackson County by 13 days (range -6– 29) by the 2050s, relative to the historical baseline (1971–2000), under the higher emissions scenario. Similarly, the average number of days per year on which vapor pressure deficit is extreme is projected to increase by 29 days (range 12–42) by the 2050s. Communities at risk to wildfire include those within the urban wildfire interface or along river or creek corridors, like Bear Creek, where fire can travel quickly. Communities will need to address growing wildfire risks if populations are not restricted from expanding further into higher risk areas.

¹⁵ Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Future Climate Projections, Jackson County, Oregon*. February 2023.

Appendix A:

Public Involvement Summary

Members of the steering committee provided edits and updates to the NHMP prior to the public review period as reflected in the final document. In addition, a survey was distributed that included responses from 266 residents of Central Point (Volume II, Appendix F).

To provide the public information regarding the draft NHMP addendum, and provide an opportunity for comment, an announcement (see below) was provided from **November 16** and through the FEMA review period on the City's website. The plan was also posted and announced on the County's website. There were **XX [to be updated following public comment period]** comments provided. Additional opportunities for stakeholders and the public to be involved in the planning process are addressed in Volume II, Appendix B.

The Central Point NHMP Steering Committee held three public meetings during the development of the plan. The third meeting was co-hosted by the Central Point Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), which is a volunteer board of Central Point residents that provides feedback and opinions on planning matters. It was open to the public and provided a forum to explain the NHMP planning process and encourage input from the general public and active community stakeholders on draft mitigation actions. The CAC includes representatives from City Council as well as residents, business owners, property owners, and non-profit organizations concerned with the environment, housing, etc. This meeting was advertised in the City's newsletter, on their website, and via email to stakeholders.

Stakeholder participation was encouraged through one-on-one briefings and interviews. Stakeholder agencies not directly represented on the CAC or NHMP Steering Committee were also included in all meeting follow-ups to provide opportunities to provide comments on draft goals, hazard assessments, mitigation actions, and plan products.

Website Posting

City of Central Point, Oregon

City Services | Community | Resources | Business | Public Safety

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Central Point is updating its Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP). This work is being performed in cooperation with Jackson County as part of a County-wide multi-jurisdictional plan and with the University of Oregon's Institute for Policy Research and Engagement - Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience and the Oregon Department of Emergency Management, utilizing funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. With re-adoption of the plan, Central Point will maintain its eligibility to apply for federal funding towards natural hazard mitigation projects.

Plan Overview

Hazard mitigation planning is essential to identifying and implementing actions to reduce damages from future disasters. However, the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is not an operational response plan and it does not describe how the City will respond to natural disasters. The NHMP is a framework that guides decision-making and policy development around the reduction or elimination of risk to life and property resulting from air quality, drought, earthquake, emerging infectious diseases, flood, heat, landslide, wildfire, windstorm, and winter storm events. This NHMP update will engage state and local partners to understand risks from natural hazards and develop long-term strategies to reduce the impacts of disasters on people, property, and the environment

City of Central Point Addendum to the Jackson County NHMP

Effective: December XX, 2023 through December XX, 2028

Prepared by: City of Central Point, 200 W. 1st Street, Central Point, OR 97502

Prepared by: The University of Oregon, Institute for Policy Research and Engagement, School of Planning, Public Policy, and Management, 1100 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

Public Comment Notice

As a citizen and/or business owner, you are invited to participate in the 5-year update of Central Point Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. If you have any questions regarding the Central Point NHMP addendum or the update process in general, please contact: Justin Gindlesperger, Community Planner III/Floodplain Administrator at (541) 664.3321, x 245 or justin.gindlesperger@centralpointoregon.gov; or Michael Howard, Director for the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience at mrhoward@uoregon.edu.

Supporting Documents

[Central Point Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft \(9 MB\)](#)

Web Links

[Jackson County 2023 Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP Update](#)

Add new comment

Your name

Subject

Comment *

Format [Rich Text Editor Icons]

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Central Point Steering Committee

Central Point convened a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, which included representatives from City departments associated with preventive measures (Building Official), property protection (Floodplain Manager), natural resource protection (Parks & Recreation Director, Environmental Services), emergency services (Police Department and Fire District #3), structural flood control (Public Works Director), and public information (City Council). The Central Point Steering Committee also sent two representatives to the Jackson County NHMP Steering Committee (Planner/Floodplain Manager and Fire District #3).

Steering committee members possessed familiarity with Central Point's community and how it is affected by natural hazard events. The steering committee guided the Central Point update process through several steps including hazard assessment, problem identification, goal confirmation and prioritization, action item review and development, and information sharing, to update the NHMP and to make the NHMP as comprehensive as possible.

Based on their involvement in hazard mitigation projects or planning, and/or their interest as a neighboring jurisdiction, representatives from the following agencies were invited to participate on the NHMP update. Some of these participated at Steering Committee meetings while others reviewed drafts of the plan and provided feedback by email.

Other Government and Stakeholder Representatives:

- Avista Natural Gas
- Pacific Power and Light
- Rogue Valley Sewer Services
- Medford Water Commission
- Jackson County Housing Authority
- Jackson County Emergency Services
- Rogue Valley Soil and Water Conservation District
- Oregon Department of Transportation
- Rogue Valley Council of Governments

Stakeholders were included in the planning process. Unlike the Steering Committee, stakeholders for the update were not included in all stages of the planning process, but their input was included to inform the Steering Committee and provide additional perspectives from the community.

The steering committee met formally on the following dates:

Meeting #1: Central Point steering committee, February 23, 2023 (via Zoom)

During this meeting, a representative from the steering committee reviewed the previous NHMP, and was provided updates on hazard mitigation planning, the NHMP update process, and project timeline. The steering committee:

- Updated recent history of hazard events in the city.
- Reviewed and confirmed the County NHMP's mission and goals.

- Discussed the NHMP public outreach strategy.
- Reviewed and provided feedback on the draft risk assessment update including community vulnerabilities and hazard information.
- Reviewed and updated their existing mitigation strategy (actions).
- Reviewed and updated their implementation and maintenance program.

Meeting Attendees:

- Justin Gindlesperger, Community Planner III, City of Central Point
- Derek Zwagerman, Building Official, City of Central Point
- Desiree Badizadegan, Crime Analyst, City of Central Point
- Mark Northrop, Deputy Fire Marshall, Jackson County Fire District No. 3

Meeting 2: Central Point steering committee, October 19, 2023 (via Zoom and In-Person)

During this meeting, the steering committee discussed CRS requirements for the NHMP to function as a floodplain management plan, reviewed existing goals (city vs. county) and approved goals for 2023-2028, reviewed and updated the jurisdiction’s mitigation strategy, and discussed upcoming BRIC grant opportunities. The steering committee:

- Reviewed CRS requirements.
- Reviewed and approved Central Point NHMP goals.
- Discussed capabilities of community to meet goals.
- Reviewed and updated Central Point’s action items.
- Set a follow-up date for obtaining citizen involvement in the development of action items at the Citizen Advisory Committee meeting in November.

Meeting Attendees:

- Matt Samitore, Parks & Public Works Director
- Derek Zwagerman, Building Official
- Mike Ono, Environmental Services/GIS Coordinator
- Dave Jacob, Parks Planner
- Desiree Badizadegan, Police Office Manager
- Tanea Browning, City Council, Small Business Owner
- Justin Gindlesperger, Community Planner III/Floodplain Administrator

Meeting 3: Central Point steering committee, November 13, 2023 (via Zoom and In-Person)

During this meeting, which was a combined meeting of the Central Point NHMP Steering Committee and the City’s Citizen Advisory Committee, the public was provided an opportunity to respond to draft mitigation actions after learning about the mitigation planning process and the work to date. The attendees were also provided an overview of Federal funding available for hazard mitigation by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management. The joint CAC and Steering Committee:

- Gained an overview of hazard mitigation planning.
- Reviewed draft mitigation actions.

- Reviewed HMA funding opportunities.

Meeting Attendees:

- Justin Gindlesperger, Community Planner III/Floodplain Administrator
- Desiree Badizadegan, Police Office Manager
- Dave Jacob, Parks Planner
- Matt Samitore, Parks & Public Works Director
- Derek Zwagerman, Building Official
- Tanea Browning, City Council, Small Business Owner
- Larry Martin, Environmental Element Steering Committee
- Kora Mousseaux, Jackson County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Ryan Haynes, Housing Authority of Jackson County
- Holly Powers, Jackson County Emergency Management
- Janine Mayer, ODEM
- Ana Feigum, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, ODEM
- Jon Wiebe, Deputy State Hazard Mitigation Officer, ODEM

Invited/included in follow-up:

- Roge River Keeper
- Pacific Corp
- Rogue Valley Sewer Services
- Rogue Valley Council of Governments



Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meeting Announcement

Citizen Advisory Committee

Meeting Date: Monday Nov 13, 2023

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Place: 140 South 3rd Street
Central Point, OR 97502

The purpose of a hazard mitigation plan is to create a community that is resilient in the face of a natural disaster by developing an understanding of the hazards and their potential impacts. The City is updating the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan to identify new hazards, changes to the extent of previously identified hazards, and ways to respond to disasters when they do happen.

On Monday, November 13th, the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience will present the updates to the City's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, provide a discussion of the plan's Mission and Goals and answer questions about the mitigation plan. The City would like your input on the mitigation plan, as well as any concerns or ideas that you have regarding the update of the existing plan. If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact the City's Floodplain Manager at (541) 664-3321 Ext. 245 or justin.qindlesperger@centralpointoregon.gov.

Attachment B: Action Item Changes

Table CA-7 is an accounting of the status (complete or not complete) and major changes to actions since the previous NHMP. All actions were renumbered in this update to be consistent with other jurisdictions that are participating in the multi-jurisdictional NHMP. Actions identified as still relevant are included in the updated action plan (Table CA-1).

Previous NHMP Actions that are Not Complete and No Longer Relevant:

Multi-Hazard, Long Term #1, “Obtain funding and resources to implement high priority mitigation actions items.” No longer relevant. This action is considered part of the implementation of the NHMP and determined not to be mitigation.

Table CA-7 Status of All Hazard Mitigation Actions in the Previous Plan

2020 Action Item	2024 Action Item	Status	Still Relevant? (Yes/No)
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Items			
Short Term#1	1.1	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #2	1.1	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #3	1.3	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #1	-	Not Complete	No
-	1.4	New	Yes
-	1.5	New	Yes
Earthquake Mitigation Items			
Short Term #1	4.3	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #2	4.1	Not Complete, combined into 4.1	Yes
Long Term #1	4.2	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #2	4.1	Not Complete, combined into 4.1	Yes
Flood Mitigation Items			
Within FEMA-Mapped Floodplains			
Short Term #1	6.3	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #2	6.1	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #3	6.2	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #1	6.4	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #2	6.5	Not Complete	Yes
Outside FEMA-Mapped Floodplains			

2020 Action Item	2024 Action Item	Status	Still Relevant? (Yes/No)
Short Term #1	6.6	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #2	6.7	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #3	6.8	Not Complete	Yes
-	6.9	New	Yes
Severe Weather Mitigation Items			
Short Term #1	8.1	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #2	8.2	Not Complete	Yes
Long Term #1	8.3	Not Complete	Yes
Wildfire Mitigation Items			
Short Term #1	10.4	Not Complete	Yes
Short Term #2	10.1	Not Complete	Yes
Wildfire, Long Term #1	10.5	Not Complete	Yes
Wildfire, Long Term #2	10.2	Not Complete	Yes
Wildfire, Long Term #3	10.6	Not Complete	Yes
-	10.3	New	Yes