

Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

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

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

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

Natural Hazard Action Item Proposal Form

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

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

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