

City of Eagle Point Addendum to the Jackson County NHMP



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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
NHMP PROCESS, PARTICIPATION, AND ADOPTION	1
NHMP IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE	2
MITIGATION STRATEGY	3
RISK ASSESSMENT	10
APPENDIX A: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY	33
ATTACHMENT B: ACTION ITEM CHANGES	35

List of Tables

TABLE EA-1 ACTION ITEMS.....	6
TABLE EA-2 HAZARD ANALYSIS MATRIX.....	11
TABLE EA-3 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS.....	14
TABLE EA-4 EAGLE POINT COMMUNITY LIFELINES	16
TABLE EA-5 RAPID VISUAL SURVEY SCORES	21
TABLE EA-6 EAGLE POINT REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES.....	26

List of Figures

FIGURE EA-1 UNDERSTANDING RISK.....	10
FIGURE EA-2 COMMUNITY LIFELINES AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES.....	15
FIGURE EA-3 CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE PERCEIVED SHAKING.....	20
FIGURE EA-4 LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY	22
FIGURE EA-5 FEMA FLOOD ZONES.....	24
FIGURE EA-6 REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES.....	26
FIGURE EA-7 LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY EXPOSURE.....	27
FIGURE EA-8 BURN PROBABILITY	31

Introduction

Purpose

This is an update of the Eagle 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 Eagle 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.

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*.

Eagle Point adopted their addendum to the Jackson County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP on [date], 2023. FEMA Region X approved the Jackson County NHMP on [date], 2023 and the City’s addendum on [date], 2023. With approval of this NHMP, the City is now eligible for non-disaster and disaster mitigation project grants through [date-1], 2028.

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. Eagle Point was included as an addendum in the 2012 and 2018 Jackson County NHMP update processes.

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 Eagle Point to update their NHMP. This project is funded through the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. Members of the Eagle Point NHMP steering committee also participated in the County NHMP update process (Volume II, Appendix B).

By updating the NHMP, locally adopting it, and having it re-approved by FEMA, Eagle Point will maintain eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program funds.

The Jackson County NHMP and Eagle 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 Eagle Point City Administrator served as the designated convener of the NHMP update and the City Administrator 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 Eagle Point steering committee met formally and informally, to discuss updates to their addendum (Volume II, Appendix B). The steering committee reviewed and revised the City's addendum, with particular focus on the NHMP's risk assessment and mitigation strategy (action items).

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

The Eagle Point Steering Committee was comprised of the following representative:

- Convener, Aaron Prunty, City Administrator
- Mike Upston, Community Development Director
- Dean LeBret, Public Works Operations Supervisor

The steering committee was closely involved throughout the development of the NHMP and served as the local oversight body for the NHMP's development.

NHMP Implementation and Maintenance

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the Eagle 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 Eagle 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 Eagle Point City Administrator 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, Eagle Point will implement the NHMP's recommended actions through existing plans and policies. Plans and policies already in existence have support from local 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.

Eagle Point's acknowledged comprehensive plan is the City of Eagle Point Comprehensive Plan (2013). The City implements the plan through the Community Development Code.

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

- [Comprehensive Plan](#) (Amended 2013)
- [Municipal Code](#)
- [Building Codes and Standards: Oregon Structural Specialty Code \(Commercial\) and Oregon Residential Specialty Code.](#)
- Flood Mitigation Action Plan
- [Emergency Operations Plan](#) (2013)
- [Transportation System Plan](#) (2010)
- [Greater Bear Creek Valley Regional Problem Solving \(RPS\) Plan](#) (2012)

Integration Since Last NHMP

Since the previous NHMP there have been no direct activities taken to integrate the NHMP into other planning mechanisms. However, the City maintains development codes and ordinances, which include a flood ordinance. Structural Building Codes are regulated by the

Oregon Legislature and were last revised in 2021 (residential), 2022 (commercial). As such, Jackson County (and cities) benefit by adopting these minimum standard building codes as established by the State to capture home hardening and building resilience during new construction and substantial improvement of existing construction. The Building Codes are based on the 2021 version of the International Building Code, International Fire Code, and International Existing Building Code. As such new and existing residential and commercial structures are required to building according to the latest seismic and wind standards. Additionally, the codes require fire resistant building materials for those structures constructed near or within the WUI.

During the update of this NHMP City plans including the comprehensive land use, transportation/roads, water, and stormwater plans were reviewed to identify possible natural hazard mitigation strategies (action items).

Expand and Improve Capabilities and Integration Process

Funding and staff resource availability is the primary constraint to achieving natural hazard mitigation priorities. As such the City has identified actions (Table EA-1) that seek to expand and improve capabilities to achieve natural hazard mitigation.

In addition, the City will seek opportunities to integrate the plan's data, information, and hazard mitigation goals and actions into other planning mechanisms (e.g., budgets, ordinances, comprehensive plan, water, wastewater, and transportation system plans). See Volume I, Section 4 for additional information.

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 first developed during the 2012 NHMP planning process and reviewed and updated during the 2023 update process. During these processes, the steering committee assessed the City’s risk, identified potential issues, and developed a mitigation strategy (action items).

Mitigation Successes

Eagle 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](#)¹.

FEMA Funded Mitigation Successes

- None identified.

Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program Mitigation Successes

- 2017: Eagle Point Fire Station Seismic Rehab, Jackson County Fire District #3 (\$46,760)
- 2020: Eagle Point High School Classrooms (\$2,490,020)
- 2022: Eagle Point High School Gymnasium (\$2,498,235)

Action Items

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

¹ 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.

Table EA-1 Action Items

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Multi-Hazard						
1.1	Maintain public information programs to inform the public about the mitigation of all natural hazards including emerging infectious disease.	Local Funding Resources, DLCD, FEMA	City Administrator	Public Works, Planning, JCFD#3, Jackson County DEM, Red Cross, Humane Society, Shelters, School District	O	L-H
1.2	Encourage electric utility providers to convert existing overhead lines to underground lines. The City will continue to investigate other methods of achieving this goal.	Local Funding Resources	City Planning, Public Works	Utility companies	M	M
Air Quality						
2.0.	See multi-hazard actions for applicable mitigation strategies					
Drought						
3.1	Develop a drought preparedness and response plan to include a city ordinance restricting water during periods of low water availability.	Local Funding Resources, OWRD	Public Works	Planning, Administration, Legal Counsel, Water Districts, , Medford Water Irrigation & Watershed Councils	S	L

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Earthquake						
4.1	Implement structural and non-structural retrofits to higher-risk area schools and medical facilities, including Eagle Rock Elementary School, Hillside Elementary School, Little Butte School, Eagle Point High School, the Upper Rogue Center for Educational Opportunities, and the Eagle Point Medical Center.	Local Funding Resources, SRGP, HMA	Building	Planning, Public Works, Administration, DOGAMI, Jackson County, Eagle Point School District #9, OR Department of Education, Eagle Point Medical Center	O	H
4.2	Promote non-structural mitigation to the public to prevent damage from earthquakes.	Local Funding Resources	City Administrator	Code Enforcement, Public Works, Planning, Building, Jackson County DEM	S	L
4.2	Support earthquake hazard risk mapping for Jackson County and cities.	Local Funding Resources, DLCDD, OEM, HMA	City Administrator	City Hall, insurance companies, FEMA, mortgage companies	O	L
Emerging Infectious Disease						
5.0	See multi-hazard actions for applicable mitigation strategies.					
Flood						
6.1	Enhance the City's use of natural flood prone open space or wetlands as flood storage areas. Add potential open space preservation areas within the north segment of the City where floodways are identified as wide and potential contributors to flooding and flood effects.	Local Funding Resources, DLCDD, OEM, HMA, OPRD (Local Government Grant Program)	Planning, Public Works	Building, Code Enforcement, Jackson County, ODOT, DEQ	O	L-H

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
6.2	Increase street drainage system capacity on new road improvements in flood prone areas by implementing Rogue Valley Sewer Services Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP).	Local Funding Resources, DLCD, OEM, HMA	Public Works	Oregon DOT, Rogue Valley Sewer Services	O	M
6.3	Inform the public about the National Flood Insurance Program through written and online communications and ensure compliance through enforcement of local floodplain management ordinances.	Local Funding Resources, DLCD, HMA, ASFPM	City Planning	Public Works, Code Enforcement, Building, Jackson County, FEMA, NFIP, CRS/ISO, DLCD	O	L
6.4	Expand the use of Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development (GI/LID) best management practices (BMPs) by revising development codes	Local Funding Resources, DLCD, HMA, ASFPM, DEQ	Public Works	Planning, Jackson County, DEQ, Rogue Valley Sewer Services	O	L
6.5	Assess the pinch point at the Antelope Creek Bridge and investigate solutions, if found to be at risk of failure.	Local Funding Resources	Public Works	Planning, DLCD	L	L-H
6.6	Identify current capabilities and research options to secure an early warning system (EWS) for dam failure or flood.	Local Funding Resources, HMA, PA	Public Works	Jackson County DEM, OEM, DLCD, USACE, Silver Jackets	M	L-M
Landslide						
7.0	See multi-hazard actions for applicable mitigation strategies					
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Windstorm, Winter Storm)						
8.1	Conduct outreach to the public on the benefits of tree-trimming and tree replacement programs. Continue to coordinate local efforts by public and private agencies.	Local Funding Resources, HMA, Utilities	Public Works	Planning, utility companies, local arborists, landscaping services, and tree services	S	L

Action Item #	Mitigation Actions	Potential Funding Resources	Lead	Partners	Timeline	Cost
Volcanic Event						
9.0	See multi-hazard actions for applicable mitigation strategies					
Wildfire						
10.1	Partner with Jackson County on implementation of the Rogue Valley Integrated Community Wildfire Protection Plan and outreach project.	Fire and Rescue Districts, OEM, ODF	Planning	Public Works, Administration, Jackson County, JCFD#3, BLM-Medford District, ODF, Office of the State Fire Marshal	O	L
10.2	Investigate the Firewise Community Program and assess for suitability to Eagle Point. Sustain City-led fuel reduction efforts, whether those be through the Firewise Community Program or another approach.	Local Funding Resources	Planning	Administration, Jackson County, JCFD#3, BLM-Medford District, ODF, Office of the State Fire Marshal	O	L

Source: City of Eagle 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

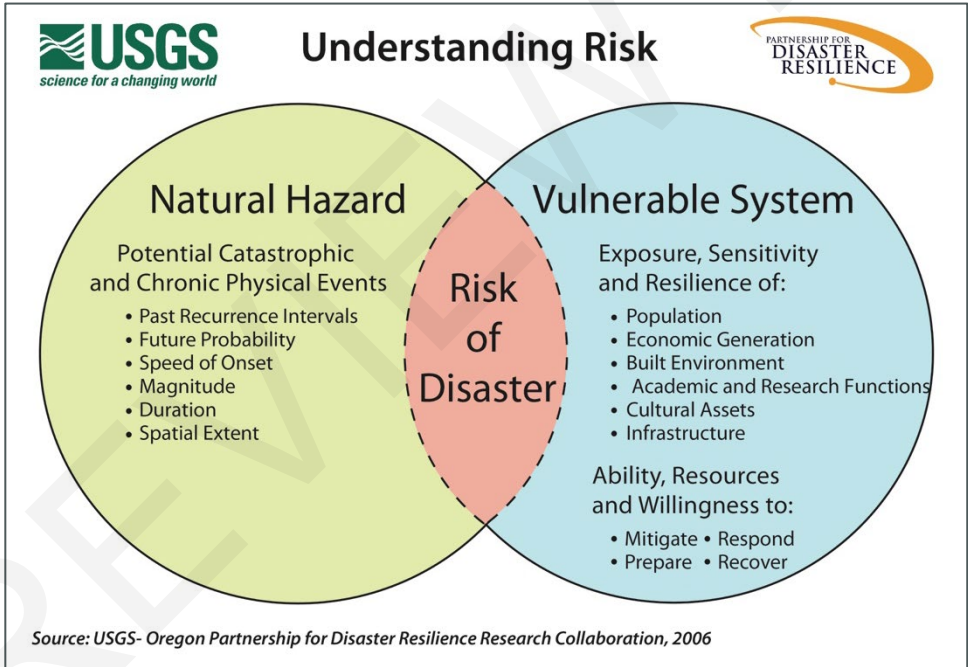
This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(b)(2) - Risk Assessment. In addition, this chapter can serve as the factual basis for addressing Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 7 – Areas Subject to Natural Hazards.

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 EA-1. Ultimately, the goal of hazard mitigation is to reduce the area of risk, where hazards overlap vulnerable systems.

Figure EA-1 Understanding Risk



Hazard Analysis

The Eagle Point steering committee developed their hazard vulnerability assessment (HVA), using their previous HVA and 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 Eagle Point, which are discussed in this addendum.

Table EA-2 shows the HVA matrix for Eagle Point, listing each hazard in order of priority ranking 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 hazards to prioritize but does not predict the occurrence of a particular hazard.

Four chronic hazards (emerging infectious disease, winter storm, extreme heat event, and air quality) and one catastrophic hazard (Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake) rank as the top hazard threats to the City (Top Tier). Flood, windstorm, drought, and wildfire comprise the next highest ranked hazards (Middle Tier), while the crustal earthquake, landslide, and volcanic event hazards comprise the lowest ranked hazards (Bottom Tier).

Table EA-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	
Winter Storm	20	50	60	70	200	#3	
Extreme Heat Event	20	25	70	70	185	#4	
Air Quality	18	40	60	63	181	#5	
Flood	20	20	50	70	160	#6	Middle Tier
Windstorm	20	20	50	70	160	#7	
Drought	16	20	50	63	149	#8	
Wildfire	20	20	70	35	145	#9	
Earthquake - Crustal	2	25	50	21	98	#10	Bottom Tier
Landslide	2	20	30	21	73	#11	
Volcanic Event	2	5	50	7	64	#12	

Source: City of Eagle Point NHMP Steering Committee, 2023.

Community Characteristics

Table EA-3, Volume III, Appendix C, and the following section provide information on City specific demographics and assets. 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 characteristics during the planning process can assist in identifying appropriate measures for natural hazard mitigation.

Eagle Point is in Jackson County in southwestern Oregon. It is in the north central region of the county, located about 15 miles northeast of the City of Medford and immediately

northeast of the unincorporated community of White City. The City and most of Jackson County are within the Rogue watershed.

Eagle 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 city is just off Highway 62 and about 40 miles north of the California border and at the southern end of the Rogue Valley at approximately 1,305 feet above sea level. Because of its location, Eagle Point has a climate somewhat intermediate to central California and northern Oregon. Eagle Point averages about 18.5 inches of rain per year due to being inland from the coast and in the rain shadow of the nearby mountains.² October through May are the wettest months (averaging 15 inches of rain during this period). The average daily high temperature in the city is between 45- and 55-degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the winter and between 80- and 95-degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the summer.

Population and Income

The City has grown steadily since its incorporation in 1911 and has an area today of 2.57 square miles. Between 2016 and 2021, the City grew by 1,089 people (12%) and median household income decreased by about 9%.

Most of the population is White/Caucasian (91%) and about 7% of the population is Hispanic or Latino. The poverty rate is 9% (13% for Seniors), 4% do not have health insurance, and 46% of renters pay more than 30% of their household income on rent (25% for owners). The city has an educated population with 92% of residents 25 years and older holding a high school degree; 18% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 15% of the population lives with a disability (32% of population 65 and older), and 60% are either below 18 (35%) or over 65 (25%) years of age. About 15% of the population are 65 or older and living alone and 22% are single parents.

Transportation, Housing, and Infrastructure

Transportation has played a major role in shaping the community. Eagle Point's commercial areas developed along primary routes and residential development followed nearby. Today, mobility plays an important role in Eagle Point and the daily experience of its residents and businesses as they move from point A to point B. By far, motor vehicles represent the dominant mode of travel through and within Butte Falls. Seventy-five percent (75%) of renters and 74% of owners have two or more vehicles (8% of renters do not have access to a car). Most workers commute alone in private vehicles (90%), while 6% carpool, and 4% work from home.

Eagle Point incorporates 1890 acres within its city limits and urban growth boundary, including industrial, commercial, and residential zones. The city's Comprehensive Plan [map](#) identifies land use needs within the city and its urban growth boundary. Employment land is concentrated along Crater Lake Highway, which runs north-south along the western side of

² NOAA. National Centers for Environmental Information. Summary of Monthly Normals (1991-2010). Station: MEDFORD ROGUE VLY AP, OR US USW0002422. <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/services/data/v1?dataset=normals-monthly-1991-2020&startDate=0001-01-01&endDate=9996-12-31&stations=USW00024225&format=pdf>

the community, and within the town center around Main Street between Buchanan and Royal, an arterial street that crosses Eagle Point diagonally north-east to south-west along the north side of Little Butte Creek. Eagle Point High School is immediately to the north of the town center. Residential development is located to the north of downtown and to south of Royal, around the Eagle Point Golf Course. New development has complied with the standards of the Oregon Building Code and the City's development code including their floodplain ordinance.

About 85% of housing units are single-family and 4% are mobile homes. Most homes (71%) were built before after 1989. Newer homes are more likely to be built to current seismic, flood, wildfire, and other hazard standards. Two-thirds of housing units are owner occupied, 32% are renter occupied, and 2% are vacant.

Economy

A diverse range of businesses have chosen to locate in Eagle Point. In addition, Eagle Point's proximity to the Medford Airport gives it market access that is more favorable than usual for a rural town. According to the economic profile of the City's Comprehensive Plan, Eagle Point finds their main economic drivers in the sectors of tourism, manufacturing, and commercial retail.

About 45% of the resident population 16 and over is in the labor force (4,345 people) and are employed in a variety of occupations including office and administrative (28%), transportation and material moving (16%), management, business, and financial (12%), professional and related (12%), sales and related (10%), and construction, extraction, and maintenance (9%) occupations.

Most workers residing in the city (95%, 3,664 people) travel outside of the city for work primarily to Medford, Eagle Point, and surrounding areas.³ A significant population of people travel to the city for work, (94% of the workforce, 1,276 people) primarily from Medford, Eagle Point, and surrounding areas.⁴

³ U.S. Census Bureau. LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (2002-2020). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, accessed on August 17, 2023 at <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov>.

⁴ Ibid.

Table EA-3 Community Characteristics

Population Characteristics		
2016 Population Estimate	8,765	
2021 Population Estimate	9,854	
2040 Population Forecast*	11,762	
Race		
American Indian and Alaska Native	0%	
Asian	0%	
Black/ African American	2%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0%	
White	91%	
Some Other Race	5%	
Two or More Races	2%	
Hispanic or Latino/a (of any race)	7%	
Limited or No English Spoken	0	0
Vulnerable Age Groups		
Less than 5 Years	739	8%
Less than 18 Years	2,595	27%
65 Years and Older	2,113	22%
85 Years and Older	316	3%
Age Dependency Ratio		96.2
Disability Status (Percent age cohort)		
Total Disabled Population	1,442	15%
Children (Under 18)	123	5%
Working Age (18 to 64)	642	13%
Seniors (65 and older)	677	32%

Household Characteristics		
Housing Units		
Single-Family (includes duplexes)	3,118	85%
Multi-Family	416	11%
Mobile Homes (includes RV, Van, etc.)	152	4%
Household Type		
Family Household	2,777	77%
Married couple (w/ children)	695	19%
Single (w/ children)	780	22%
Living Alone 65+	544	15%
Year Structure Built		
Pre-1970	770	21%
1970-1989	566	15%
1990-2009	2,072	63%
2010 or later	278	8%
Housing Tenure and Vacancy		
Owner-occupied	2,443	66%
Renter-occupied	1,177	32%
Seasonal	0	0%
Vacant	66	2%
Vehicles Available (Occupied Units)		
No Vehicle (owner occupied)	65	3%
Two+ vehicles (owner occupied)	1,813	74%
No Vehicle (renter occupied)	95	8%
Two+ vehicles (renter occupied)	880	75%

Income Characteristics		
Households by Income Category		
Less than \$15,000	251	7%
\$15,000-\$29,999	384	11%
\$30,000-\$44,999	486	13%
\$45,000-\$59,999	249	7%
\$60,000-\$74,999	602	17%
\$75,000-\$99,999	611	17%
\$100,000-\$199,999	882	24%
\$200,000 or more	155	4%
Median Household Income	\$73,159	
Gini Index of Income Inequality	0.43	
Poverty Rates (Percent age cohort)		
Total Population	899	9%
Children (Under 18)	200	8%
Working Age (18 to 64)	421	9%
Seniors (65 and older)	278	13%
Housing Cost Burden (Cost > 30% of household income)		
Owners with a Mortgage	599	25%
Owners without a Mortgage	77	3%
Renters	537	46%

Employment Characteristics		
Labor Force (Population 16+)		
In labor Force (% Total Population)	4,345	45%
Unemployed (% Labor Force)	443	10%
Occupation (Top 5) (Employed 16+)		
Office & Administrative	1,079	28%
Professional & Related	462	12%
Management, Business, & Financial	455	12%
Sales & Related	389	10%
Construction, Extraction, & Maint.	333	9%
Health Insurance		
No Health Insurance	340	4%
Public Health Insurance	4,304	45%
Private Health Insurance	6,426	67%
Transportation to Work (Workers 16+)		
Drove Alone	3,294	90%
Carpooled	235	6%
Public Transit	0	0%
Motorcycle	0	0%
Bicycle/Walk	0	0%
Work at Home	147	4%

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.

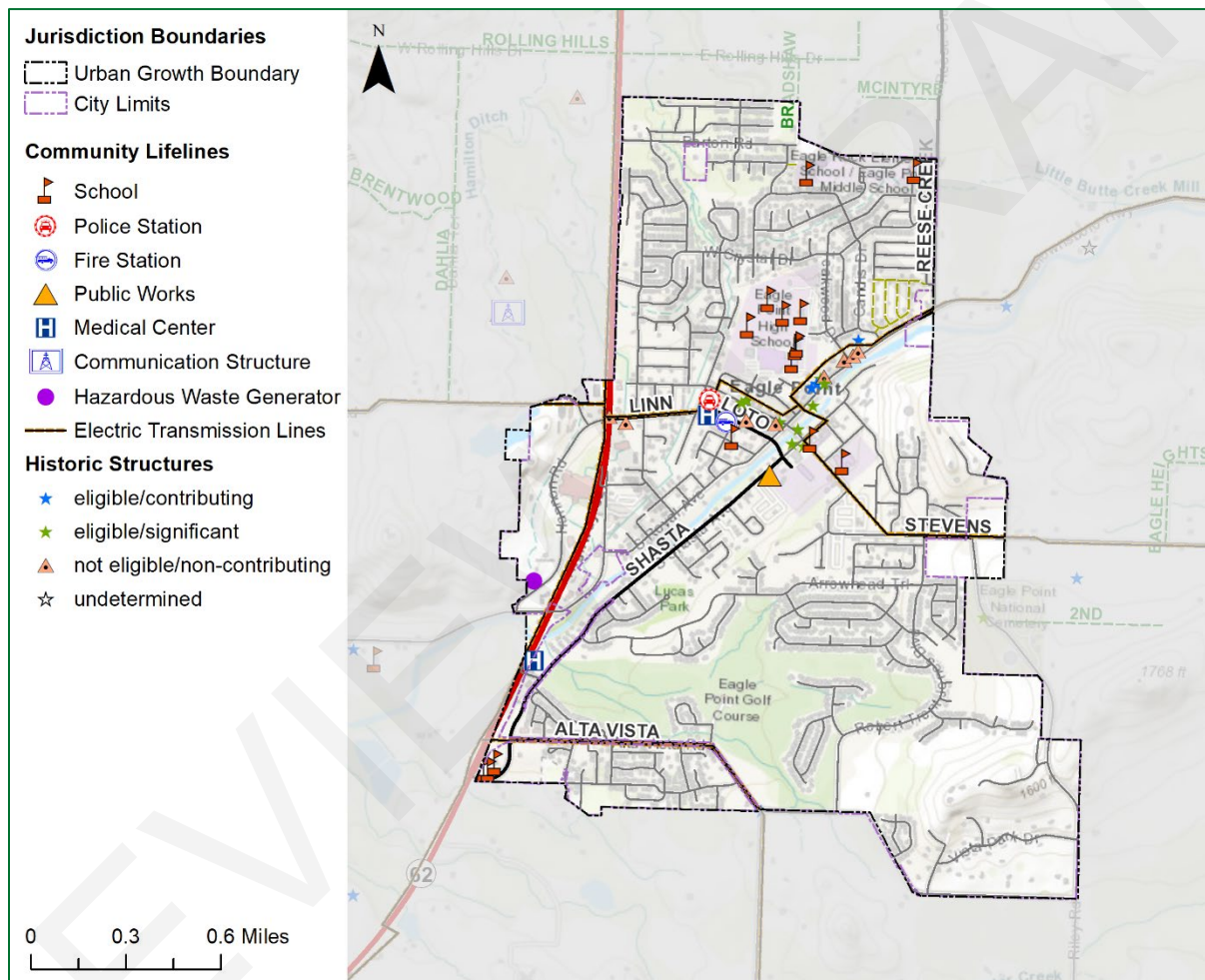
Note 1: * = Population forecast within UGB

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 Eagle Point. Community lifelines and historic structures in Eagle Point are shown in Figure EA-2 and listed in Table EA-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 EA-2 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 EA-4 Eagle Point Community Lifelines

Facility Name	Community Lifeline Category	Lifeline Type	Earthquake-Liquefaction Hazard	Flood Hazard	Landslide Hazard	Wildfire Hazard
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. #5424	hazardous materials	hazardous waste producer	none	minimal	moderate	Moderate
Eagle Point Medical Center	health and medical	medical facility	moderate	minimal	low	low
Providence Medical Group Eagle Point	health and medical	medical facility	none	minimal	moderate	low
Eagle Point High School	safety and security	school	moderate	minimal	low	low
Eagle Point Middle School	safety and security	school	none	minimal	moderate	Moderate
Eagle Point Police Department	safety and security	police station	moderate	minimal	low	low
Eagle Rock Elementary School	safety and security	school	none	minimal	moderate	low
Hillside Elementary School	safety and security	school	moderate	minimal	low	low
Jackson County Fire District 3 - Eagle Point	safety and security	fire station	moderate	minimal	low	low
Little Butte School	safety and security	school	moderate	minimal	low	low
St John Lutheran School	safety and security	school	none	minimal	moderate	low
Urceo-Upper Rogue Center For Ed Opportunities	safety and security	school	moderate	minimal	low	low
Eagle Point Public Works	transportation	public works	moderate	minimal	low	low

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

Transportation

Major transportation corridors include:

Critical transportation networks include:

- Highway 62
- Royal Avenue
- Shasta Avenue
- Crystal Drive
- Dianne Way
- Hannon Road
- Robert Trent Jones Boulevard
- Alta Vista Road
- Stephens Road
- Main Street

Infrastructure

Infrastructure that provides services for the City include:

Water Facilities:

- 4 tanks
- 1 Pump Stations
- 1 Test well near Highway 62
- RVS Transfer Station

Special Service Districts:

- Medford Water

Private Utilities:

- Pacific Power
- Avista
- Charter/Dish/Direct TV
- Rogue Valley Sewer (stormwater)

Hazard Characteristics

The following sections briefly describe relevant information for each profiled hazard. More information on Jackson County hazards can be found in Volume I, 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). *This hazard was not assessed in the previous version of this NHMP.*

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

Additional information on 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 **moderate** (which is the same as the County's Rating). *These ratings have not changed since the previous version of this NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of drought hazards, history, how they relate to future climate projections, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Due to the climate of Jackson County, past and present weather conditions have shown an increasing potential for drought.

The City receives its main water supply from Big Butte Springs through the Medford Water Commission, supplemented by the Rogue River in the summer months. For more information on the future of Eagle Point's water supply visit their [website](#).

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

Future Climate Projection:

According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI report) "*Fifth Oregon Climate Assessment*,"⁵ the probability of future drought conditions (low summer soil moisture, low spring snowpack, low summer runoff, low summer precipitation, and high summer evaporation) is likely to increase.

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 probability rating decreased and the vulnerability rating stayed the same since the previous version of this NHMP.*

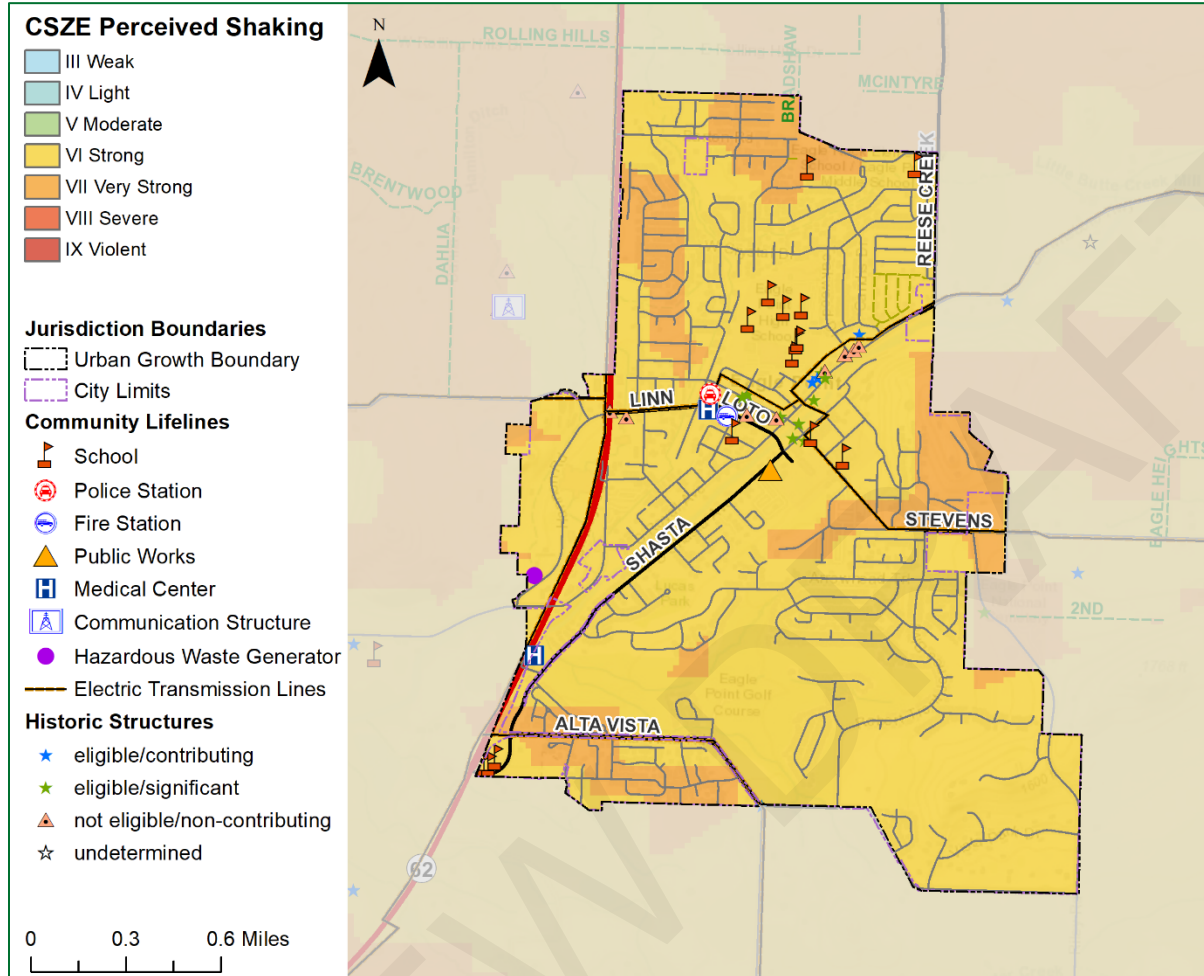
⁵ Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, *Fifth Oregon Climate Assessment*. 2021.

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 Eagle 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 Eagle Point as well.

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.⁶ Figure EA-3 shows perceived shaking hazards from a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake event. As shown in the figure, the area of greatest concern within the City of Eagle Point (darker areas) is along the Little Butte Creek corridor.

⁶ Ibid.

Figure EA-3 Cascadia Subduction Zone Perceived Shaking



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

As noted in the community profile, approximately 35% of residential buildings were built prior to 1990, which increases the City’s vulnerability to the earthquake hazard. (See Table EA-5) Information on specific public buildings’ (schools and public safety) estimated seismic resistance, determined by DOGAMI in 2007, is shown in Table EA-5; each “X” represents one building within that ranking category. Of the facilities evaluated by DOGAMI using a Rapid Visual Survey (RVS), zero (0) have a very high (100% chance) collapse potential and four (4) have a high (greater than 10% chance) collapse potential.

In addition to building damages, utility (electric power, water, wastewater, natural gas) and transportation systems (bridges, pipelines) are also likely to experience significant damage.

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.

Table EA-5 Rapid Visual Survey Scores

Facility	Site ID*	Level of Collapse Potential			
		Low (< 1%)	Moderate (>1%)	High (>10%)	Very High (100%)
Schools					
Eagle Point High School (Eagle Point SD 9) (203 N Platt Ave) - see Mitigation Successes	Jack_sch19	X		X,X,X	
Eagle Point Middle School (Eagle Point SD 9) (477 Reese Creek Road)	Jack_sch18	X			
Eagle Rock Elementary School (Eagle Point SD 9) (1280 Barton Rd)	Jack_sch39	X			
Little Butte School (Eagle Point SD 9) (12 N Shasta Ave) - NO LONGER IN USE	Jack_sch44	X	X	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

Earthquake (Crustal)

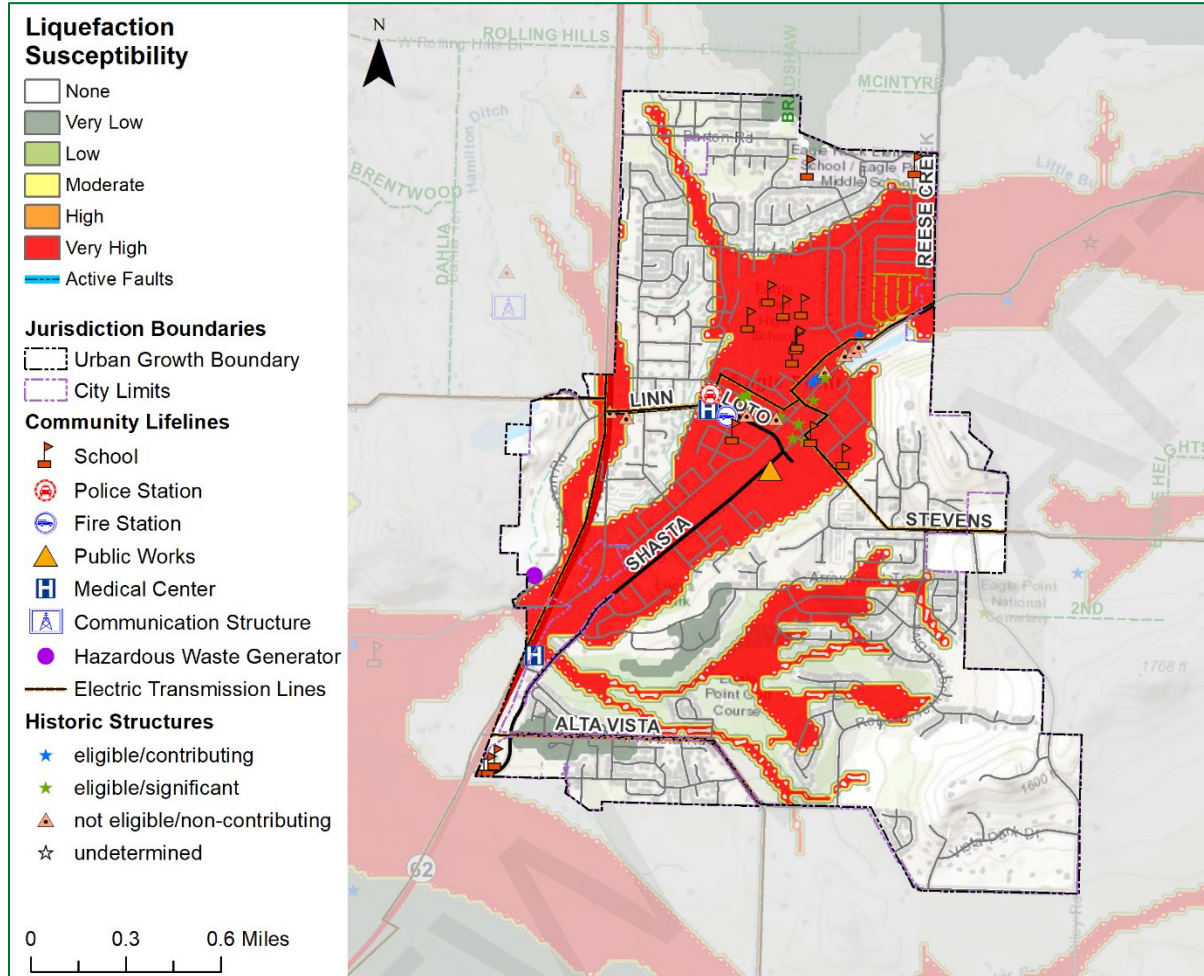
The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for a crustal earthquake is **low** (which is the same as the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to crustal earthquake is **moderate** (which is higher than the County’s rating). *These ratings have not changed since the previous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

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of earthquake hazards and their history within Jackson County, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Generally, an event that affects the County is likely to affect Eagle 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 Eagle Point as well.

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 particular site. In many major earthquakes, damages have primarily been caused by the behavior of the soil.

Figure EA-4 shows the liquefaction risk to the community lifelines that were identified in Table EA-4 as well as the state historic building inventory buildings.

Figure EA-4 Liquefaction Susceptibility



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

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Eagle Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Identified community lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table EA-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.

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 the County’s rating). *These ratings have not changed since the previous version of this 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).⁷

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of emerging infectious disease, 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.

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

Flood

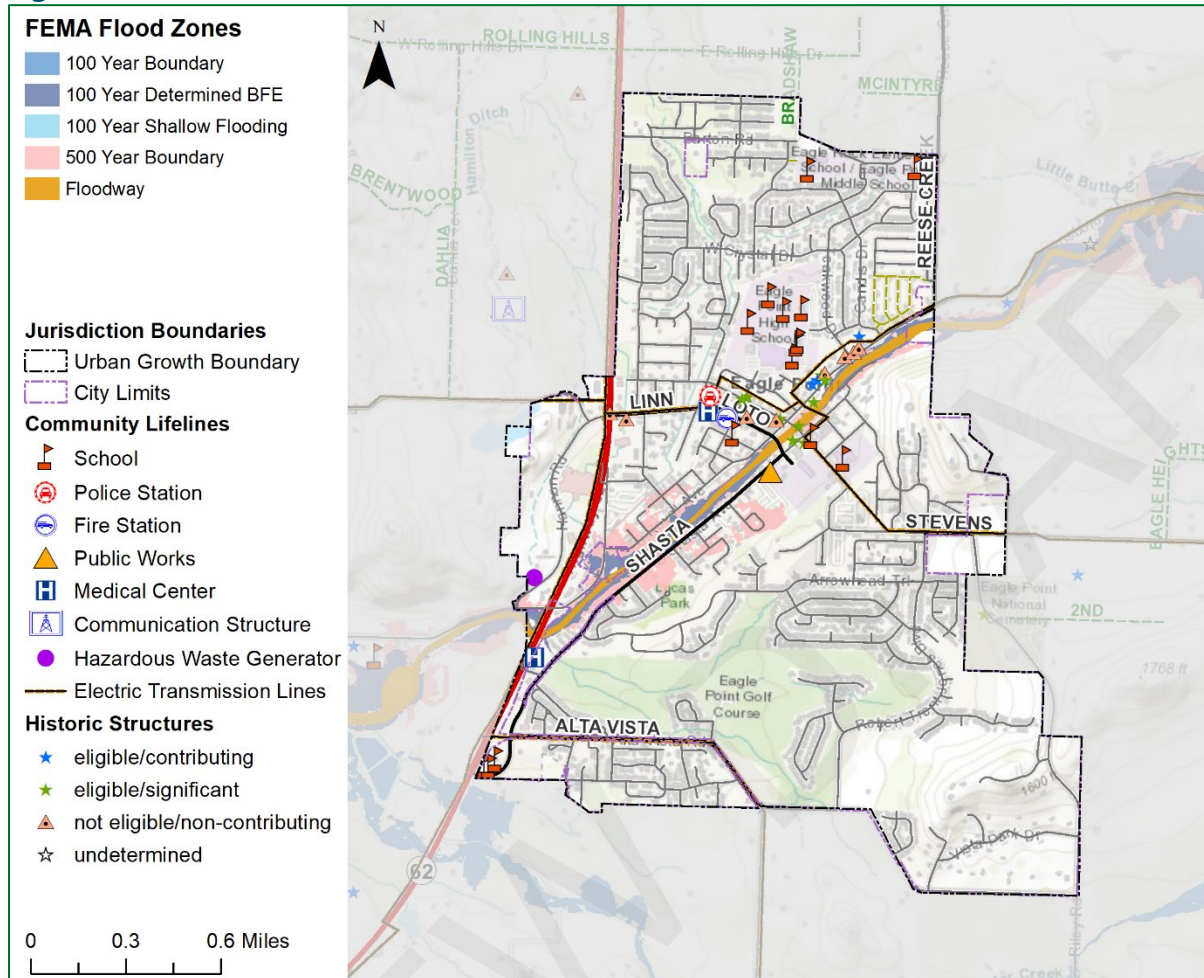
The steering committee determined that the City's probability for flood is **high** (which is the same as the County's rating) and that their vulnerability to flood is **moderate** (which is the same as the County's rating). *These ratings have not changed since the previous version of this NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of flood hazards, history, how they relate to future climate projections, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Portions of Eagle Point have areas of mapped FEMA flood zones. These areas are mostly concentrated along the Little Butte Creek corridor and Buchanan Ditch, with additional flood potential seen along Antelope Creek to the south of the City (Figure EA-5). Furthermore, other portions of Eagle Point, outside of the mapped floodplains, are also subject to flooding from local storm water drainage.

The City is at risk from two types of flooding: riverine and urban. 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. Most areas are generally flooded by low velocity sheets of water. 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 to rise rapidly and peak with violent force. During urban flooding, storm drains can back up and cause localized flooding of streets and basements. These flooding events and subsequent damages are commonly caused by the behavior of Little Butte Creek, Antelope Creek, and their tributaries.

⁷ 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 EA-5 FEMA Flood Zones



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

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Eagle Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Identified community lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table EA-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.

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. The economic losses due to business closures often total more than the initial property losses that result from flood events. Business owners and their employees are significantly impacted by flood events. Direct damages from flooding are the most common impacts, but indirect damages, such as diminished clientele, can be just as debilitating to a business.

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. Little Butte Creek is the chief source of flooding in Eagle Point. The creek, a tributary of the Rogue River, is relatively flat as it proceeds through the City and has a drainage area of approximately 354 square miles throughout the entire county.

The FEMA Flood Insurance Study (January 19, 2018) includes a brief history of flooding in Jackson County and Eagle Point (Volume I, Section 2). Currently, no critical or essential facilities are in the floodplain. Any new development and substantial improvements to existing development within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) are required to have two-feet of freeboard.⁸ The City's flood hazard prevention ordinance also limits the development of critical facilities within the AE zone and requires a three-foot freeboard for all critical facilities or that they be built to the height of the 500-year flood, whichever is higher.⁹

If major flooding affected the bridges in Eagle Point, traffic flow in and out of the City would be significantly affected, but rising waters would not cut off all avenues. The amount of property in the floodplain is not a large area within city limits but damage could be significant as it would affect residential, commercial, and public property. Floodwater 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 mitigation planning purposes, it is important to recognize that flood risk for a community is not limited to areas of mapped floodplains. Other portions of Eagle Point outside of the mapped floodplains may also be at relatively high risk from overbank flooding from streams too small to be mapped by FEMA or from local storm water drainage. In addition, the City is at low risk of flooding through dam inundation from Fish Lake Dam.

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 Community Repetitive Loss record for Eagle Point identifies two (2) Repetitive Loss Properties¹⁰ (both single-family residential) and zero (0) Severe Repetitive Loss Properties.¹¹

⁸ Eagle Point Municipal Code, Flood Hazard Prevention, Chapter 15.20, <http://www.codepublishing.com/OR/EaglePoint/>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

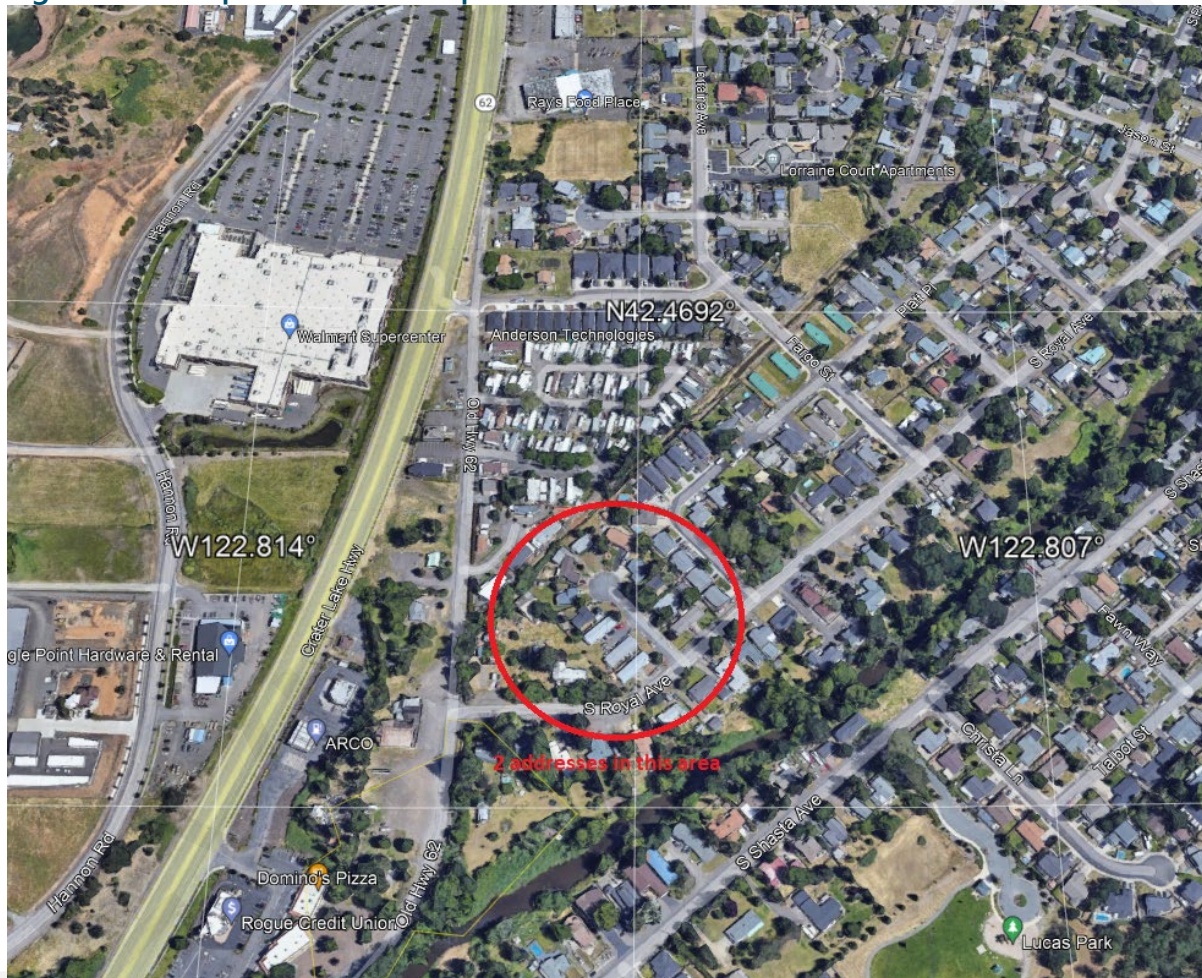
Table EA-6 gives details for these properties. Figure EA-6 gives the general location of these properties. For details on county repetitive loss properties see Volume I, Section 2.

Table EA-6 Repetitive Loss Properties

RL or SRL Property	Jurisdiction Name	Insured?	Flood Zone	Occupancy	Total Paid Claims	Total Paid Amount
RL	Eagle Point	NO	A07	Single-Family	2	\$5,298.00
RL	Eagle Point	NO	B	Single-Family	2	\$3,769.74
Total					4	\$9,067.74

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

Figure EA-6 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

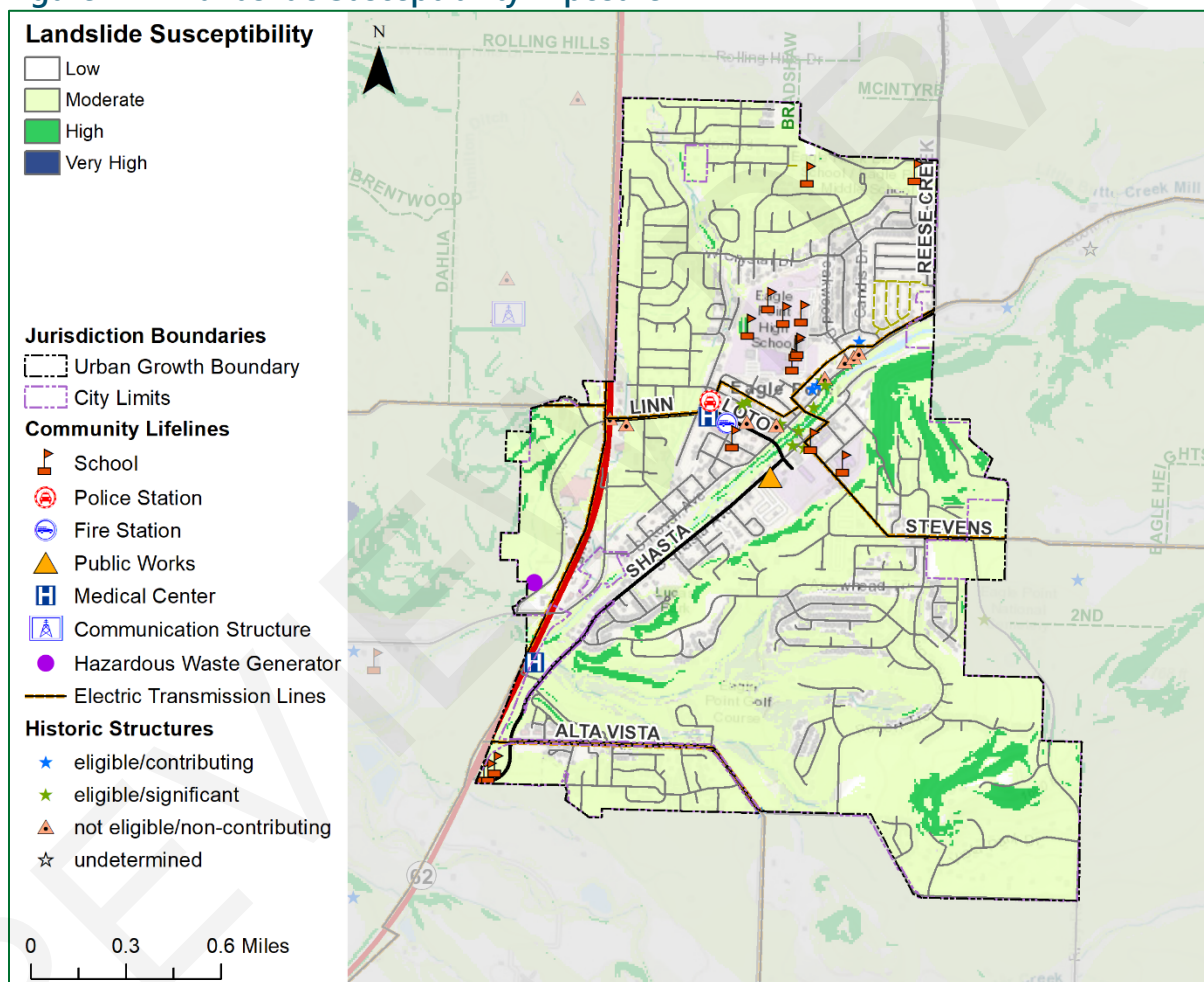
The steering committee determined that the City’s probability for landslide is **low** (which is lower than the County’s rating) and that their vulnerability to landslide is **moderate** (which is

higher than the County’s rating). *The probability rating stayed the same and the vulnerability rating increased since the previous version of this NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of landslide hazards, their history within Jackson County, and how they relate to future climate projections, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. The potential for landslides in Eagle Point is almost negligible with the possible exception of very small areas immediately adjacent to stream channels and along distinct slope increases within the City. The structures and infrastructure within these susceptible areas of the City are particularly vulnerable to damages from landslides.

Landslide susceptibility exposure for Eagle Point is shown in Figure EA-7.

Figure EA-7 Landslide Susceptibility Exposure



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

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

Most of Eagle Point demonstrates a low susceptibility to landslide exposure, with corridors of moderate susceptibility concentrated around the outer edges of the Little Butte Creek corridor and in the immediate north and south portions of the City along the municipal

boundary. Approximately 5% of Eagle Point has high, 62% has moderate, and 33% has low landslide susceptibility exposure.¹²

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.

Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Eagle Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Identified community lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table EA-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.

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 the 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.

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 extreme heat events, 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). *This hazard was not assessed in the previous version of this 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 extreme heat relates to future climate projections. Generally, an event that affects the County is likely to affect the City as well. A severe heat episode or

¹² DOGAMI Open-File Report, O-16-02, Landslide Susceptibility Overview Map of Oregon (2016)

"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.¹³

Extreme heat events can and have occurred in the City of Eagle Point. 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.

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 windstorm is **high** (which is the same as the County's rating) and that their vulnerability to windstorm is **moderate** (which is the same as the County's rating). *These ratings did not change since the previous version of this NHMP addendum.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of windstorm hazards, history, and how they relate to future climate projections, 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 Eagle 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.

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

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 **high** (which is higher than the County's rating). *These ratings did not change since the previous version of this NHMP addendum.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of winter storm hazards, their history, and how they relate to future climate projections, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. Severe winter storms can consist of rain, freezing rain,

¹³ DLCD. *Oregon State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*. 2020.

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 Eagle Point area and while they typically do not cause significant damage, they are frequent and have the potential to impact economic activity. Road and rail closures due to winter weather are uncommon occurrences but can interrupt commuter and commercial traffic. The City maintains roads with a snow-plow and sanding capability.

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 version of this NHMP addendum.*

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 Eagle Point as well. Eagle Point is very unlikely to experience anything more than volcanic ash during a volcanic event.

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 **moderate** (which is lower than 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 version of this NHMP addendum.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of wildland fire hazards, their history, and how they relate to future climate projections, as well as the location, extent, and probability of a potential event within the region. There have been no large wildland events in or near Eagle Point. The location and extent of a wildland fire vary depending on fuel, topography, and weather conditions. Weather and urbanization conditions are primarily at cause for the hazard level. Wildland fires in Eagle Point are rare.

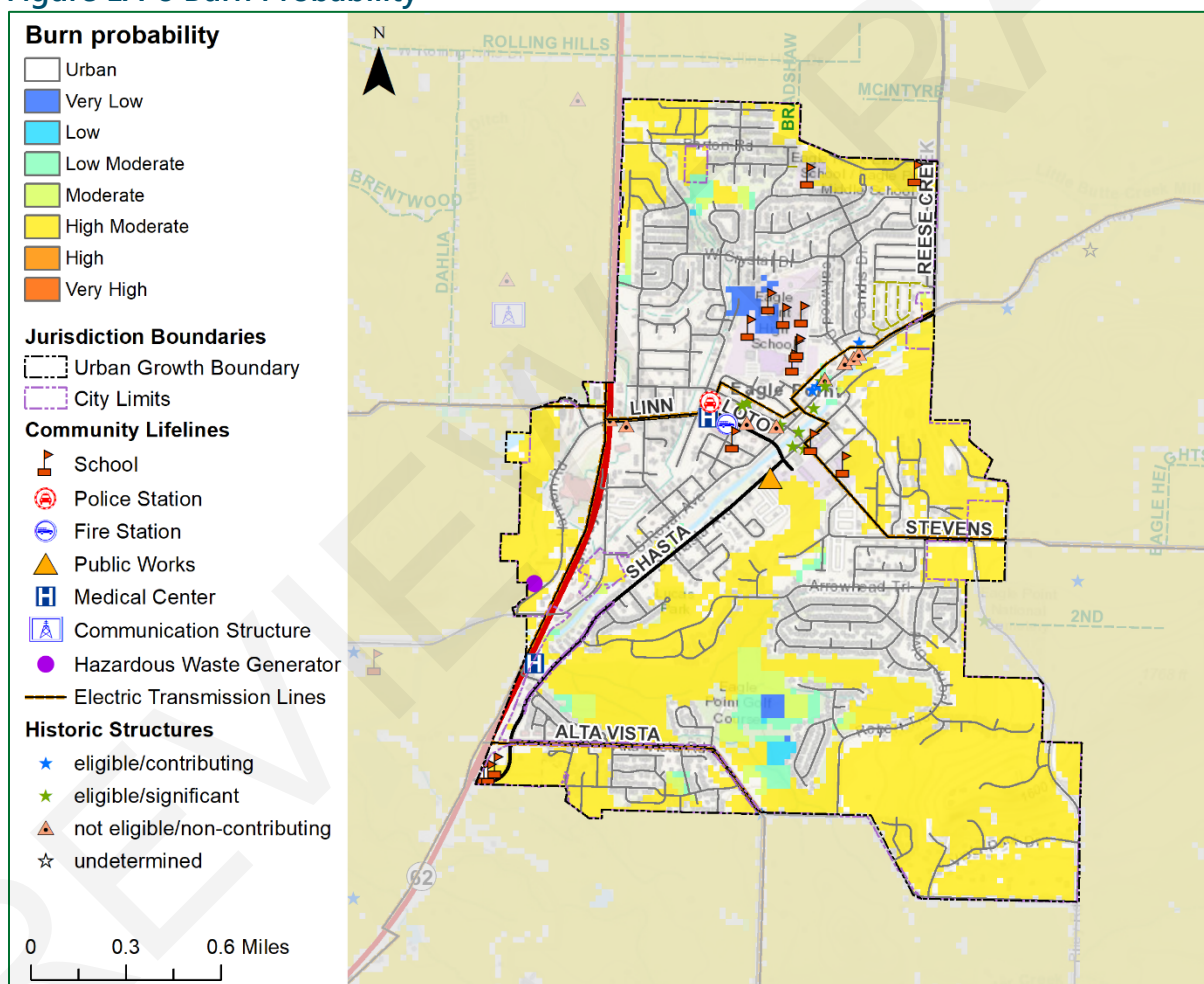
The potential community impacts and vulnerabilities described in Volume I, Section 2 are generally accurate for the City as well. The [Rogue Valley Integrated Fire Protection Plan](#) (RVIFP, updated 2019) assesses wildfire risk, maps wildland urban interface areas, and includes actions to mitigate wildfire 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 3 to participate in updates to the integrated

fire plan and to continue to maintain and update their RVIFP). Eagle Point is within an area of low 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.

Property can be damaged or destroyed with 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 EA-8 shows burn probability in Eagle Point for community lifelines and historic buildings.

Figure EA-8 Burn Probability



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, Eagle Point is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Identified community

lifelines that are exposed to this hazard are shown in Table EA-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.

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

REVIEW DRAFT

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 residents of Eagle 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 **Month Day through Month Day** on the City'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.

Website Posting

Posting to be inserted

Eagle Point Steering Committee

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

Meeting #1: Eagle Point steering committee, February 10, 2023 (via Zoom)

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

- Updated recent history of hazard events in the city.
- Reviewed and confirmed the NHMP's mission and goals.
- Discussed the NHMP public outreach strategy.
- Discussed development changes and community lifelines.
- 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:

- Convener, Aaron Prunty, City Manager

AGENDA

Meeting: Jackson County NHMP Update: Eagle Point Addendum
Date: 2/10/23
Time: 2:00pm – 3:00pm
Location: <https://uoregon.zoom.us/j/97239702413>

Meeting Goals:

- To share information that the student team needs to draft jurisdictional addenda, namely:
 - To review and update Eagle Point’s hazard vulnerability assessment
 - To review and update Eagle Point’s action items

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Development Information and Community Lifelines

- a. Development information (if not already provided)
- b. Review Community Lifelines for any missed facilities

III. Jurisdiction-Specific Risk Assessment

- a. Review Eagle Point-specific Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)

IV. Jurisdiction-Specific Mitigation Strategy

- a. Update action items
- b. Prioritize action items

V. Overview of Implementation and Maintenance

VI. Next Steps

- a. We will send your jurisdiction’s addendum to you for your review and give you two weeks to review the addendum and provide us with any edits
- b. One more Steering Committee meeting (date and time TBA)

Attachment B:

Action Item Changes

Volume I, Section 3 provides a summary list of actions for the City. Below is an accounting of the major changes to actions since the previous NHMP.

Renumbered 2018 Actions:

2018 Action Item	2023 Action Item
Multi-Hazard #1	Multi-Hazard 1.1
Multi-Hazard #2	Multi-Hazard 1.2
Multi-Hazard #3	Multi-Hazard 1.3
Multi-Hazard #4	Multi-Hazard 1.4
Multi-Hazard #5	Multi-Hazard 1.5
Multi-Hazard #7	Multi-Hazard 1.6
Multi-Hazard #8	Multi-Hazard 1.7
Drought #1	Drought 3.1
Earthquake #1	Earthquake 4.1
Earthquake #2	Earthquake 4.2
Flood #1	Flood 6.1
Flood #3	Flood 6.2
Flood #5	Flood 6.3
Flood #7	Flood 6.4
Flood #8	Flood 6.5
Flood #9	Flood 6.6
Severe Weather #1	Severe Weather 8.1
Wildfire #1	Wildfire 10.1
Wildfire #2	Wildfire 10.2

Action items were reviewed, revised, and prioritized (indicated in **bold** text). Major changes are indicated below (2018 action number listed, see list above for 2023 action number):

- **DR #3.1:** this action is ongoing.
- EQ #1: this action is ongoing.
- EQ #2: this action was discontinued, as this work is more appropriate for the City to support another partner as the lead agency.
- EQ #3: this action was discontinued, as this work is more appropriate for the City to support another partner as the lead agency.

- **EQ #4:** this action is ongoing, was reworded for specificity, and was renumbered to EQ #1. It was also moved to the priority action items.
- **FL #1:** this action is ongoing.
- **FL #2:** this action was discontinued as the city has no critical facilities in the floodplain.
- **FL #3:** this action is ongoing.
- **FL #4:** this action was discontinued as it does not apply to the city.
- **FL #5:** this action is ongoing.
- **FL #6:** this action was discontinued due to NFIP's high demand on staff capacity.
- **FL #7:** this action is ongoing, was reworded for clarity.
- **FL #8:** this action is ongoing, was reworded for clarity.
- **FL #9:** this action is ongoing.
- **MH #1:** this action is ongoing.
- **MH #2:** this action was discontinued, as the City does not plan to update the Comprehensive Plan in the next five years and will rely on this NHMP for updated natural hazard information.
- **MH #3:** this action was discontinued, as the City does not plan to update the Comprehensive Plan in the next five years and will rely on this NHMP for updated natural hazard information.
- **MH #4:** this action is ongoing and was reworded for clarity.
- **SW #1:** this action is ongoing and was reworded for clarity.
- **WF #1:** this action is ongoing.
- **WF #2:** this action is ongoing and was reworded to specify that the City plans to lead fuel reduction programs, whether Firewise is deemed a good fit or not.