



# AGENDA

**Port of Bandon**  
 Regular Meeting/Work Session  
 January 26, 2022, 11:00am  
 Boardwalk Picnic Shelter  
 Bandon, OR and via ZOOM  
[www.portofbandon.com/meetings](http://www.portofbandon.com/meetings)  
 for details

<b>A.</b>	<b>Consent Calendar</b>		
i.	November Financials	Commissioners	A-L
ii.	December Financials	Commissioners	M-Y
iii.	December Minutes	Commissioners	Z-AA
<b>B.</b>	<b>Presiding Officer and Commissioners Comments</b>		
<b>C.</b>	<b>Ordinances and Resolutions</b>		
i.	2023-01 Adopting NHMP	Jeff/Commissioners	1-21
ii.	2023-02 Modifying Budget for Real Property Improvement	Kathy/Jeff/ Commissioners	Handout
<b>D.</b>	<b>Public Contracts and Purchasing</b>		
i.	Tentative Farm and Sea Lease	Jeff/Commissioners	Handout
ii.	West Coast Contractors Gangway Repair	Jeff/Commissioners	Verbal
<b>E.</b>	<b>Port Managers Report</b>		
i.	Marina Update	Jeff/Commissioners	Handout
ii.	Boat Launch Update	Jeff/Commissioners	Handout
iii.	Oregon Legislative Update	Jeff/Commissioners	Handout
iv.	Mural and Landscape Plan Update	Jeff/Commissioners	Handout
<b>F.</b>	<b>Port Staff Reports</b>		
i.	Harbormaster	Shawn/Commissioners	Verbal
ii.	Events/Leases/Moorage	Josh/Commissioners	Verbal
<b>G.</b>	<b>Public Comment</b>		
<b>H.</b>	<b>Adjournment @ Noon</b>		
<b>I.</b>	<b>Lunch</b>		
<b>J.</b>	<b>Facility Tour</b>	Jeff/Commissioners	
<b>NOTES:</b>			

Port of Bandon  
Regular Commission Meeting  
December 15, 2022, 5:00pm  
Bandon Public Library & via ZOOM  
Bandon, OR

Commissioners Present: Reg Pullen, Donny Goddard, Rick Goche, Wayne Butler, and Rod Taylor  
Staff: Jeff Griffin - Port Manager, Josh Adamson - Project Manager, Kathy Reed – Finance Director, Shawn Winchell - Harbormaster  
Guests: John Towne, David Hisel, Beth Patrick, John Ogan, Tony Roszkowski, Lori Osborne, Nikkol Fletcher

Commissioner Pullen opened the meeting at 5:00pm

Commissioner Pullen asked for a motion to approve the consent calendar. **A motion was made by Commissioner Taylor. Commissioner Butler seconded motion. Motion passes unanimously.**

John Ogan from the Coquille Indian Tribe gave an update on the collection of Ferry Creek broodstock Chinook Salmon on the Coquille River. A record setting 150 pairs were collected this year. Last year only 23 pairs were collected. Grants received from Wild River Coast Alliance with application partnership of the Port of Bandon to purchase and build traps and seal excluders proved to be a success. A banner has been placed at Ferry Creek showing thanks to all community and agency partners. Over 500,000 eggs were collected and will be distributed at the upper and lower areas of the river.

Port of Bandon FY2021-2022 Audit was clean. Kathy read the auditors report. The Port has signed up for positive pay double verifying accounts payable. Auditor is happy with this procedure. The Port is very satisfied with new auditing services.

Tony Roszkowski is selling Port O'Call/Crab Shack. A new owner has been named and Jeff presented a new lease contract to be reviewed by Commissioners. **Commissioner Goche made a motion to accept and approve the new lease transfer and wished Tony all the best. Commissioner Goddard seconded the motion. Motion passes unanimously. The new owner ensured no changes were going to be made to the existing business or practices.**

Shawn explained some leaks found in the roof of the Historic Coast Guard Building. The previous installer left out some flashing which is collecting water and causing issues. Shawn had a contractor come look who estimated around \$1,000 to fix.

The Port has signed a renewal contract with Joseph Janitorial to continue cleaning the Historic Coast Guard Building. Commissioner Goche asked about public restrooms and stated some concerns.

The manufacturing and delivery of aluminum docks RFP closed with 2 bids submitted. One bid was found to be responsible and responsive, Topper Industries in the amount of \$648,640. **Commissioner**

**Goche made a motion to award the contract to Topper Industries. Motion was seconded by Commissioner Taylor. Motion passed unanimously.**

The modification to the conditional use permit at the Fisheries Building will be on the Agenda tonight at the Planning Commission meeting. The modification allows for more use in the building than a seasonal weekend Farmers Market. Sheri McGrath put together the application with the Port and will be presenting at the meeting. **Commissioner Butler made a motion to support the modification to the conditional use permit. Commissioner Goche seconded the motion. Motion passes unanimously.**

The Port has been providing needed materials to West Coast Contractors to begin design work on the Marina. More information should be available within a month as KPFF works on the 50% design and value engineering. Commissioner Goche added that he discussed additional funding from Wild Rivers should it be needed. Final grant application for Oregon State Marine Board being drafted for marina and launch ramp funding.

**Staff Report:**

Maintenance staff has been busy continuing the Coast Guard Bay Door replacements, funded under a grant from the Kinsman Foundation. Upper shop has been completed. Starting on lower shop which are taller doors.

Christmas lights have been installed along with the City of Bandon.

New life ring boxes have been put out.

Boardwalk and Marina maintenance is ongoing.

Lights for Pullen Pier have been ordered. Pagoda style with light pushed downward to avoid light pollution.

Holiday Bazaar at the Fisheries Building this weekend.

Rick had questions about OTM cash flow and year end comparisons with Farm and Sea expansions.

Crabbing is still closed in our area.

Public Comment: None

Regular Meeting was adjourned at 6:25pm

Respectfully submitted by

Joshua Adamson and Kathy Reed

**Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard  
Mitigation Plan**

EXCERPTED VERSION

Sections pertaining to:

**Port of Bandon**

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE NOT THE FULL PLAN.

PLEASE REVIEW THIS DRAFT EXCERPT ALONGSIDE THE FULL PLAN DRAFT  
AVAILABLE AT:

**2023 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJ-NHMP)**

**full plan + appendices**

<https://dlcd.box.com/s/gdxtn49htck0cecwqiff99sv5ouyxc2h>

**Coos County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Website:**

<https://www.co.coos.or.us/sheriff/page/emergency-management>

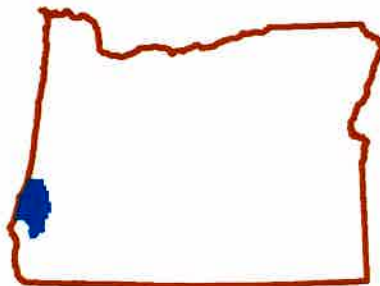
01-05-2023 Draft



# Coos County

## MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

- Coos County
- City of Bandon
- City of Coos Bay
- City of Coquille
- City of Lakeside
- City of Myrtle Point
- City of North Bend



- City of Powers
- Port of Coos Bay
- Port of Bandon
- Bay Area Hospital
- Southern Coos Hospital
- Haynes Drainage District



**FEMA**

Effective Month XX, 2023 through Month XX, 2028

The 2023 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan is a living document that will be reviewed and updated periodically to address the requirements contained in 44 CFR 201. It will be integrated with existing plans, policies, and programs. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) and the regulations contained in 44 CFR 201 require that jurisdictions maintain an approved mitigation plan in order to receive federal funds for hazard mitigation grants. This plan meets those requirements as evidenced by FEMA approval which is effective per the cover date range of this plan.

**Cover photos:** (clockwise): Allegany landslide (CCEM, 4/4/22), Dec. 2015 Hwy 42 landslide (ODOT, 12/26/15), Jan. 2021 King tide wave at Shore Acres State Park (D. Mueller, 1/13/21), 2022 Coquille R. floodwaters off Hwy 42 (D. Mueller, 1/11/22), Jan. 20, 2022 windstorm impacts, Bandon (Joanne Simon, 1/8/22).

### **Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Mission:**

*To create a disaster-resilient Coos County.*

Comments, suggestions, corrections, and additions are encouraged to be submitted from all interested parties.

**For further information and to provide comments,  
contact:**

Chip Delyria, Emergency Manager  
Coos County Sheriff's Office  
250 N Baxter St, Coquille, OR 97423  
Phone: (541) 396-7791  
Email: [emergencymanagement@co.coos.or.us](mailto:emergencymanagement@co.coos.or.us)

Debbie Mueller, Emergency Coordinator  
Coos County Sheriff's Office  
250 N Baxter St, Coquille, OR 97423  
Office: (541) 396-7790  
Cell: (541) 551-0217  
Email: [emergencymanagement@co.coos.or.us](mailto:emergencymanagement@co.coos.or.us)



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## D. Community Risk Profiles

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The risk summaries for each plan holder jurisdiction can be found in this section. Each summary includes the local risk assessment based upon the hazard analysis process described below, a hazard profile (if applicable) from Open-File Report O-21-04, Natural Hazard Risk Report for Coos County (described on page 15), and details of risk analysis specific to that jurisdiction.

### 2023 Hazard Analysis Process

Coos County Emergency Management and the participating jurisdictions conducted a local risk assessment as a part of the 2023 Coos County MJ-NHMP update using the Oregon Department of Emergency Management's Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) methodology. The table of hazard risk ratings and the priorities that resulted from the conversations with each jurisdiction helped to inform the mitigation strategy and actions.

#### Methodology

A short description of the Oregon Military Department Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Hazard Analysis Methodology used is below, but the full description can be found at:

[https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Documents/Apx\\_9.1.19\\_OEM\\_Hazard\\_Analysis\\_Methodology\\_OPT.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Documents/Apx_9.1.19_OEM_Hazard_Analysis_Methodology_OPT.pdf)

In this analysis, severity ratings are applied to the four categories of:

- History
- Vulnerability
- Maximum threat (worst-case scenario)
- Probability

These numbers are aggregated from a severity rating for each of the four categories above that is each pre-assigned a specific weight factor. The assessment identifies three levels of risk: High, Moderate and Low based on total score.

- Low: 1-3 points
- Medium: 4-7 points
- High: 8-10 points

#### **High** – 168 to 240 points

High probability of occurrence; at least 50 percent or more of population at risk from hazard; significant to catastrophic physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; major loss or potential loss of functionality to all essential facilities (hospital, police, fire, EOC and shelters).

#### **Moderate** – 96-167 points

Less than 50 percent of population at risk from hazard; moderate physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; moderate potential for loss of functionality to essential facilities.

#### **Low** – 24 to 95 points

Low probability of occurrence or low threat to population; minor physical impacts

Process

Each community ranked hazards as a part of this process. This effort was led and coordinated by the Coos County Emergency Management staff. To complete the HVA (hazard vulnerability analysis) or local risk assessment, jurisdiction representatives first discussed recent events and reviewed updated hazard information to ensure they hold a common understanding of the description, type, location, and extent of each hazard. Next, they identified hazards by choosing a pre-populated template to use and in some cases modified the template, so it fit the best set of hazards for their community or service territory. As ranking hazards often involves thinking through a specific scenario of how a specific hazard might unfold, if a hazard can happen in more than one manner, a jurisdiction may choose to either rank the hazard for each of the likely scenarios or provide one aggregated score. An example would be the question of how to rank both a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake event (likely magnitude 7-9) and a crustal fault earthquake event (likely magnitude 5-7). The methodology allows for either a lump (one score) or split approach (two scores).

Next the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis was updated by systematically ranking each hazard through a series of discussions, usually in a meeting with the DLCD Project Manager. As a result, each participating jurisdiction considered each hazard and its potential impact on their community. A short summary of the rationale used is also captured in an effort to explain the logic of the ranking and to make future rankings simpler by having a baseline. Two templates were offered representing two approaches to Natural Hazard Identification. One template ranked nine hazards: coastal erosion, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, tsunami, wildfire, wind storm, and winter storm. The second, longer set ranked fifteen hazards: coastal erosion, drought, earthquake (crustal), earthquake (Cascadia subduction zone event), flood (riverine), flood (dam failure), flood (tidal), landslide, tsunami (distant), tsunami (Cascadia subduction zone event), wildfire smoke, wildfire urban interface, wildfire (conflagration), wind storm, and winter storm. Jurisdictions were given the discretion to rank the hazards that they perceived affect their community.

**Table I-44. HVA Template #1**

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Score Sheet: TEMPLATE															
Hazard	History			Probability			Vulnerability			Maximum Threat			Total	H-M-L	Rank
	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal			
Coastal Erosion		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Drought		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Earthquake		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Flood		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Landslide		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Tsunami		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Wildfire		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Wind Storm		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		
Winter Storm		2	0		7	0		5	0		10	0	0		

## Unincorporated Coos County

### Local Risk Assessment—THIRA

On April 27, 2021 Coos County Emergency Management staff reviewed and ranked the plan hazards in an internal meeting with support of DLCDC. On June 13, 2022, Coos County provided additional information to DLCDC that ranked the “non-natural” hazards in the county such as those events caused solely by humans or human activity.

**Table I-45. Unincorporated Coos County HVA Notes**

Hazard	Ranking Logic
Wind Storm	Coos County has severe winds that can reach an excess of 100 mph, causing major damage to property, closing roadways, as well as drying vegetation and creating fire hazards.
Winter Storm	Winter storms bring heavy rainfall which cause yearly flooding, landslides, as well as snow and ice.
Earthquake	Although we have not suffered any recent earthquakes, the potential loss could be 11,999 lives and property damage in excess of \$3 Billion.
Tsunami	A Tsunami would displace approximately 20% of the County Population, with complete loss in the inundation zone.
Flood	Floods occur annually when rivers exceed 21 ft. This causes road washout, large amounts of debris, and contamination of the rivers.
Landslide	Landslides occur annually on both rural and main roads, important lifelines for Coos County. Roadways are routes for supplies and life sustaining assistance and landslides major delays annually.
Coastal Erosion	With approximately 50 miles of coastline scattered with homes and industry, as well as wildlife refuges, Coastal Erosion is an ongoing concern with king tides increasing.
Wildfire	A 350-acre fire in 2020 reminds us of how quickly private property and industry can be destroyed. Enhanced dryness from wind and drought and many acres of uncontrolled Gorse keep wildfire as a growing concern.
Drought	Coos County continues to be in abnormally dry conditions due to lack of adequate rainfall. Emergency drought declarations for 2019 and 2020 necessitate drought planning.

**Table I-46. Unincorporated Coos County HVA Notes – Other Hazards**

Hazard	Ranking Logic
Domestic Terrorism	There have been several incidents of pipe bombs as recently as 2021. In 2021, a device exploded at a cross in a park in Coos Bay. Includes school shootings, ecoterrorism, etc.
Pandemics/ Biological Emergencies	Another event similar to the SARS-COVID-19 event
Hazardous Materials: Transportation & Fixed Sites	County has two major routes for the transport of hazardous materials (Hwy 101 and 42); an airport and port in North Bend have fuel and cargo stored.
Radiological (Non-WMD)	Local hospitals have low-level radioactive materials on site that could be accidentally released. These materials are shipped via commercial servicers like FedEx and are labeled. Sinking boats and vehicles on sand.

Table I-47. Unincorporated Coos County Hazard Vulnerability Analysis – Natural Hazards

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Score Sheet: Coos County																
Hazard	History			Probability			Vulnerability			Maximum Threat			Total	H-M-L	Rank	
	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal				
Wind Storm	10	2	20	9	7	63	8	5	40	9	10	90	213	H	1	
Winter Storm	10	2	20	9	7	63	8	5	40	9	10	90	213	H	2	
Earthquake	7	2	14	6	7	42	10	5	50	9	10	90	196	H	3	
Tsunami	7	2	14	8	7	56	8	5	40	7	10	70	180	H	4	
Flood	9	2	18	9	7	63	8	5	40	4	10	40	161	M	5	
Landslide	10	2	20	8	7	56	10	5	50	3	10	30	156	M	6	
Wildfire	8	2	16	7	7	49	6	5	30	5	10	50	145	M	7	
Coastal Erosion	5	2	10	10	7	70	1	5	5	5	10	50	135	M	8	
Drought	8	2	16	8	7	56	4	5	20	3	10	30	122	M	9	

Table I-48. Unincorporated Coos County Hazard Vulnerability Analysis – Other Hazards

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Score Sheet: Coos County - Other Hazards																
Hazard	History			Probability			Vulnerability			Maximum Threat			Total			
	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal				
Domestic Terrorism	10	2	20	10	7	70	10	5	50	10	10	100	240	H		
Pandemics/ Biological Emerg.	1	2	2	7	7	49	10	5	50	7	10	70	171	H		
Hazardous Materials: Transportation & Fixed Sites	1	2	2	7	7	49	1	5	5	1	10	10	66	L		
Radiological (Non-WMD)	1	2	2	1	7	7	1	5	5	1	10	10	24	L		

## Hazard Profile

Table I-49. Unincorporated Coos County Hazard Profile

Community Overview							
Community Name	Population	Number of Buildings	Critical Facilities <sup>1</sup>	Total Building Value (\$)			
Unincorporated Coos County	18,664	18,957	21	4,476,885,000			
Hazus-MH Analysis Summary							
Hazard	Scenario	Potentially Displaced Residents	% Potentially Displaced Residents	Damaged Buildings	Damaged Critical Facilities	Loss Estimate (\$)	Loss Ratio
Flood <sup>2</sup>	1% Annual Chance	763	4.1%	890	0	58,390,000	1.3%
<i>Earthquake*</i>	<i>CSZ M9.0 Deterministic</i>	<i>3,149</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>5,862</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1,310,768,000</i>	<i>29%</i>
Earthquake (within Tsunami Zone)		136	0.7%	196	3	44,178,000	1.0%
Exposure Analysis Summary							
Hazard	Scenario	Potentially Displaced Residents	% Potentially Displaced Residents	Exposed Buildings	Exposed Critical Facilities	Building Value (\$)	Percent of Exposure
<i>Tsunami</i>	<i>CSZ M9.0 – Medium</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>94,049,000</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
Tsunami	Senate Bill 379 Regulatory Line	230	1.2%	264	3	62,355,000	1.4%
Landslide	High and Very High Susceptibility	3,411	18%	3,749	3	782,675,000	18%
Wildfire	High Hazard	457	2.4%	402	1	86,157,000	1.9%

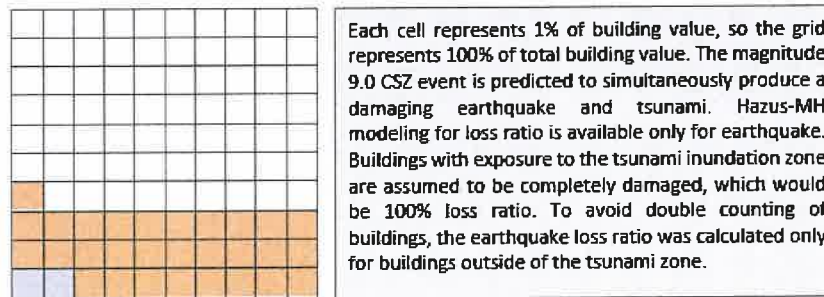
\*Earthquake losses were calculated for buildings outside of Medium tsunami zone.

Rows with italicized text and shaded background indicate results should be considered in tandem as they are expected to occur within minutes of one another. Colors correspond to colors in Figure A-1.

<sup>1</sup>Facilities with multiple buildings were consolidated into one building complex.

<sup>2</sup>No damage is estimated for exposed structures with “First floor height” above the level of flooding (base flood elevation).

Figure A-1. Unincorporated Coos County loss ratio from Cascadia subduction zone event.



†Each cell represents 1% of building value

Blue = Estimated losses due to tsunami.

Orange = Estimated losses due to earthquake (outside of tsunami zone).

Source: Williams et al, 2021.

# Port of Bandon

## Local Risk Assessment

Each community ranked hazards as a part of this process. On April 21, 2021, DLCD and the Port of Bandon staff met to rank hazards. Please refer to the DOGAMI Hazard Profile for the City of Bandon.

**Table I-1. Port of Bandon HVA Notes**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Ranking Logic</b>
Earthquake: Large CSZ	A significant Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) event could paralyze the region for months to years. Bridge failures pose the risk of the isolation.
Tsunami: Local CSZ	A significant Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake and resulting tsunami event could paralyze the region for months to years. Bridge failures pose the risk of the isolation.
Wind Storm	Wind storms pose a risk of power outage and road closures.
Earthquake: Crustal	A crustal earthquake would impact the older building stock and port infrastructure.
Wildfire	While a large wildfire event is unlikely in Coos County, it is not impossible with severe drought and wind conditions.
Tsunami: Distant	Risk is low but the floodplain could be affected, including businesses.
Winter Storm	Winter storms pose a risk of power outage and road closures.
Wildfire Smoke	Wildfire smoke interferes with the navigation of ships into port. Smoke inundated the community for a week or more on multiple occasions since the last plan update.
Flood	Coastal and riverine flooding pose some degree of risk, but lower than most hazards
Coastal Erosion	Coastal erosion poses some degree of risk, but lower than most hazards
Landslide	Landslide poses a risk to lifelines (roads, rail, utilities) that serve the region.
Drought	The Port does not manage water supply.

Table I-2. Port of Bandon Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Score Sheet: Port of Bandon															
Hazard	History			Probability			Vulnerability			Maximum Threat			Total	H-M-L	Rank
	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal	Severity	Weight	Subtotal			
Earthquake: Large CSZ	3	2	6	7	7	49	10	5	50	10	10	100	205	H	1
Tsunami: Local CSZ	3	2	6	7	7	49	10	5	50	10	10	100	205	H	2
Wind Storm	10	2	20	8	7	56	8	5	40	8	10	80	196	H	3
Earthquake: Crustal	4	2	8	7	7	49	7	5	35	10	10	100	192	H	4
Wildfire	3	2	6	9	7	63	8	5	40	8	10	80	189	H	5
Tsunami: Distant	7	2	14	8	7	56	7	5	35	7	10	70	175	H	6
Winter Storm	8	2	16	8	7	56	7	5	35	5	10	50	157	M	7
Wildfire Smoke	8	2	16	8	7	56	5	5	25	5	10	50	147	M	8
Flood	4	2	8	8	7	56	8	5	40	4	10	40	144	M	9
Coastal Erosion	8	2	16	8	7	56	3	5	15	3	10	30	117	M	10
Landslide	4	2	8	7	7	49	3	5	15	4	10	40	112	M	11
Drought	3	2	6	3	7	21	3	5	15	3	10	30	72	M	12



## II. MITIGATION STRATEGY

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The Mitigation Strategy outlines Coos County's strategy to reduce or avoid vulnerabilities to the identified hazards. Specifically, this strategy presents a mission and specific goals and actions thereby addressing the mitigation strategy requirements contained in 44 CFS 201.6(c). The Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Coos County NHMP) Update Steering Committee reviewed and updated the mission, goals, and action items documents in this plan.

## A. Mission & Goals

The Plan mission states the purpose and defines the primary functions of Coos County's NHMP. It is intended to be adaptable to any future changes made to the Plan and need not change unless the community's environment or priorities change. During the 2023 NHMP update process, the Steering Committee decided the mission accurately describes the purpose of the plan. The Steering Committee believes the concise nature of the mission statement allows for a comprehensive approach to mitigation planning.

*The mission of the Coos County NHMP is to create a disaster-resilient Coos County.*

This mission can be achieved by increasing public awareness, documenting the resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention, and identifying activities to guide the county towards building a safer, more disaster resilient community.

### 2023 Coos County Mitigation Goals

Mitigation plan goals are statements of direction that the Coos County citizens, and public and private partners can take while working to reduce the county's risk from natural hazards. These statements of direction form a bridge between the broad mission statement and particular action items. The goals listed here serve as checkpoints as agencies and organizations begin implementing mitigation action items. Plan goals are listed below; this is not a prioritized list.

Goal 1: Save lives and reduce injuries.

Goal 2: Minimize and prevent damage to public and private buildings and infrastructure.

Goal 3: Reduce economic losses.

Goal 4: Protect natural and cultural resources.

Goal 5: Increase cooperation and coordination among private entities, and local, state, and federal agencies.

Goal 6: Update natural hazard sections of the comprehensive plan and integrate local NHMPs with comprehensive plans, other local plans, and implementing measures.

Goal 7: Increase education, outreach, awareness, and collaboration.

During the 2023 NHMP update process, Coos County Emergency Management reviewed the plan goals and decided to refine the existing goals by deleting two and retaining seven of the 2016 goals. This change deleted "Goal 4: Provide more opportunities for development outside of mapped hazardous areas" because this is more of an outcome rather than a goal from an emergency management perspective. In addition, "Goal 9: Incorporate current data (by reference) into local NHMPs, comprehensive plans, and implementing measures" was nearly identical in meaning to Goal 7. In the previous plan update, the 2016 Coos County NHMP Steering Committee reviewed the 2010 plan goals

and determined they would update their goals to better align with current conditions in the County and the State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan goals. Meetings with the project Steering Committee, stakeholder interviews, and public workshops were utilized to obtain input and feedback on plan priorities for reducing risk and preventing loss for natural hazards in Coos County. M

## B. Completed & Ongoing Mitigation Actions

This section documents the long-term mitigation efforts and groundwork for the 2023 plan update mitigation actions by describing ongoing, complete, and past mitigation actions in order to present a complete picture of the mitigation history and practice implemented in Coos County. Sources for this section include the 2016 Coos County NHMP, the 2020 State NHMP, and others.

### Multi-Hazard Mitigation Activities

- In 2021, the Coos County Emergency Communications Plan update is a \$4.5 million-dollar multi-jurisdictional effort underway funded by a county tax levy and other sources. This plan will replace all twenty-two communication towers and includes backup power.
- Coos County Emergency Management distributes preparedness materials such as the brochure *Are you Ready? Preparing for Disasters and Terrorism in Coos County*, available online: [https://www.co.coos.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/sheriff039s\\_office/page/14311/preparedness\\_booklet.pdf](https://www.co.coos.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/sheriff039s_office/page/14311/preparedness_booklet.pdf)
- Coos County Emergency Management coordination of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers to support community preparedness and response.
- Updated CERT, MRC, ARES, RACES, Posse volunteer lists in Everbridge.
- Developed specific evacuation plans and training/exercises for mobile home parks.

### Coastal Erosion Mitigation Activities

- Coos County Comprehensive Plan (Section 5.10) was updated in 2016 to outline policies for “Dunes, Ocean, and Coastal Lake Shorelands.” Coastal shorelands are categorized by whether or not they are suitable for development. Development in areas considered “Not Suitable” is prohibited. Development in “Suitable” and “Limited Suitability” areas contain development restrictions that are designed to limit exposure to coastal erosion and prevent damage to natural features. Policy # 10 states that Coos County shall: [P]refer non-structural solutions to problems of erosion and flooding to structural solutions in ocean, coastal lake or minor estuary shorelands. Where shown to be necessary, water and erosion control -structures, such as jetties, bulkheads, seawalls, and similar protective structures and fill shall be designed to minimize adverse impacts on water currents, erosion, and accretion patterns. This policy is based “on the recognition that non-structural solutions are often more cost effective as corrective measures but that carefully designed structural solutions are occasionally necessary.”
- Buildings in residential, commercial, and industrial zones areas subject to coastal erosion may be protected by riprap if they were built prior to October 1977 or if they are public facilities. Due to the detrimental impacts of riprap, buildings built after October 1977 cannot use riprap.

### Drought Mitigation Activities

- Coos County addresses the drought hazard through water conservation measures and water monitoring during the dry summer months.

- USDA Farm Service works with local farmers to develop continuity of operations plans in the event of drought conditions in the county.
- Many rural residents in Coos County rely on groundwater wells for their water needs. In some years these rural wells have run dry in the late summer. To address this need, local water districts sell water to rural residents.

### Earthquake Mitigation Activities

- Coos County implements the International Building Code which includes regulations that address the strength of buildings to withstand certain seismic hazards.
- Coos County Comprehensive Plan (Section 5.11) “Natural Hazards” includes policies that support the State Building Code Division’s building code enforcement program to provide maximum structural protection to safeguard against seismic hazards.
- Recent Public Works shop renovation in Coquille included seismic upgrades.
- The Coos County Dispatch Center renovation was completed in June 2020 and included seismic upgrades (~\$600,000).
- Included information on fire prevention in earthquake education via the website, events, CERT, etc.

### Flood Mitigation Activities

- Coos County and the cities maintain ditches along public roadways and culverts to ensure good road system drainage.
- Coos County and the seven participating municipal governments are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These jurisdictions have adopted a floodplain overly zone or similar ordinance as required to comply with FEMA floodplain regulations, including adoption of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
  - Coos County Comprehensive Plan (Section 5.11) supports participation in the NFIP and adopts the FIRM. Coos County Land Use and Development Ordinance (Article 4.6.2) provides development guidelines for land in the floodplain.
- Coos County conducts dredging in the Coquille River to reduce the impacts of flooding.
- In 2006, FEMA elevated five properties and acquired five properties in the Libby Drainage District and Englewood Diking District that were flooded during severe storms in 2005/2006. Funding was provided through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (DR-1632 HMGP). Only one property had not been elevated (as of 2016) and is still vulnerable to flooding.

### Landslide Mitigation Activities

- The Coos County Road Department regularly monitors known landslide areas.
- Coos County Development Code contains regulations for development on steep slopes, including:
  - Fire Safety Standard (Section 4.4.700): Dwellings cannot be located on a slope steeper than 40%.
  - Subdivisions and Partitions (Section 6.5): Regulations for lot size and placement of dwellings and roadways based on slope. Roadways require a geologic report to be completed.

### Tsunami Mitigation Activities

- Coos County participates in the Oregon Coast Tsunami Hazard program which has published tsunami evacuation maps for all major incorporated and unincorporated communities located in the tsunami inundation zone. Coos County also posts this and other information about the tsunami hazard on its website.
- Coos County Development Code (Section 4.6.281) has regulations for “Coastal High Hazard Areas” subject to high velocity waters, including but not limited to, storm surge or tsunamis. These areas are designated on the FIRM as Zone V1-V30, VE or V.
- Install/improve tsunami evacuation signage and infrastructure; developed evacuation plans and educated the community about evacuation routes and practices; tsunami areas are clearly identified so you know you are in a tsunami area. During the period 2016-2022, this work occurred primarily in the Coos Bay, North Bend, and Charleston areas.
- North Bend Fire Department built a new station outside of the tsunami zone.

### Wildfire Mitigation Activities

- Coos County Development Code (Section 4.4.400) contains regulations for setbacks for rural developments for a fire break around new development. Section 4.8.700 contains fire safety regulations for any new development in the forest zone.
- Coos County completed a Community Wildfire Protection plan in 2011 to better address the risk of wildfire and to develop appropriate mitigation action items.
- Coos Forest Protection Association (CFPA) actively promotes wildfire mitigation in Coos County, with a focus on encouraging the creation of defensible space around structures.
- CFPA conducts wildfire mitigation outreach programs in local schools, state parks, county fairs, and home shows.
- CFPA actively promotes the Firewise program—the primary federal program addressing interface fire. Firewise is a program developed within the National Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Program and offers online wildfire protection information and checklists, as well as listings of other publications, videos, and conferences.
- CFPA has been working with 33 property owners identified as having a moderate risk to wildfires as defined by Oregon Senate bill 360.

### Wind Storm Mitigation Activities

- Coos County and Municipal Road/Public Works Departments conduct regular maintenance on vegetation along roadways, including the removal of hazard trees where they pose a risk to public rights-of-way in the event of a wind storm.
- Coos County and Municipal Road/Public Works Departments have mutual aid agreements and other collaboration with local utilities for response to storm debris, impacted power lines, and slide events.

### Winter Storm Mitigation Activities

- Coos County and Municipal Road/Public Works Departments conduct regular maintenance on vegetation along roadways, including the removal of hazard trees where they pose a risk to public rights-of-way in the event of a wind storm.

- Coos County and Municipal Road/Public Works Departments have mutual aid agreements and other collaboration with local utilities for response to storm debris, impacted power lines, and slide events.

### C. Mitigation Actions 2023

Action items identified through the planning process are an important part of the mitigation plan. Action items are detailed recommendations for activities that local departments, citizens, and others could engage in to reduce risk. Due to resource constraints, Coos County is listing a set of high priority actions in an effort to focus attention on an achievable set of high leverage activities over the next five-years.

**PORT OF BANDON  
RESOLUTION NO. 2023-01**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2023 COOS COUNTY  
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, natural hazards threaten life, businesses, property, and environmental systems throughout Coos County.

**WHEREAS**, an understanding of the nature, extent, and potential impacts of natural hazards is the foundation for developing strategies to reduce or eliminate those impacts.

**WHEREAS**, natural hazards mitigation planning is the process through which such understanding and strategies are developed and a process for implementation is established.

**WHEREAS**, it is in the interest of Coos County and the cities and special districts located therein to undertake natural hazards mitigation planning and implementation together as coordinated planning strengthens communities and better serves all.

**WHEREAS**, Coos County and the Cities of Bandon, Coos Bay, Coquille, Lakeside, Myrtle Point, North Bend, and Powers previously prepared, implemented, and updated a multi-jurisdictional natural hazards mitigation plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. These plans were each approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a period of five years.

**WHEREAS**, the Port of Coos Bay, the Port of Bandon, the Southern Coos Hospital, Bay Area Hospital, and Haynes Drainage District, each participated updating the 2023 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, thereby developing their first natural hazards mitigation plans.

**WHEREAS**, the 2016 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is the most recent and expired on September 12, 2021.

**WHEREAS**, having a natural hazards mitigation plan developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and approved by FEMA is a prerequisite for local government eligibility for certain federal hazard mitigation funds, particularly Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs, such as Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).

**WHEREAS**, adoption of the updated 2023 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is required for FEMA approval of the 2023 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

**WHEREAS**, adoption of the updated 2023 Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan demonstrates the **Port of Bandon**'s commitment to reducing or eliminating the potential impacts of natural hazards and to achieving the Plan's goals.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:**

**Section 1.** The Port of Bandon Commission hereby adopts the recitals above in support of this resolution.

**Section 2.** The Port of Bandon Commission hereby adopts the Coos County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

**DATED** this 26<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2023.

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Reg Pullen, President, Port of Bandon Commission

ATTEST:

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Donny Goddard, Vice-President, Port of Bandon Commissio