**CITY OF LINCOLN CITY**

**LINCOLN CITY COUNCIL AGENDA**

**MONDAY JANUARY 25, 2021 6:00 PM**

**6:00 PM - The Lincoln City Council meeting for January 25, 2021 will be held via Zoom. The City Council Chambers will be open and the meeting will be broadcast live in the Council Chambers. It will also be live on Channel 4 and through streaming on the web at www.lincolncity.org.**

**Public comments can be submitted to publiccomment@lincolncity.org, by attending the City Council meeting, or by attending through Zoom invitation.**

**Public comments submitted by email to publiccomment@lincolncity.org will be summarized and entered into the record.**

**Citizens present in the Council Chambers will be given the opportunity to comment via Zoom. Laptops will be set up for those comments. Citizens present in the Council Chambers will be required wear a face covering and must observe social distancing. A member of the Information Technology staff will be present during the meeting to assist with any technical issues.**

**Citizens requesting to give public comment via Zoom must email publiccomment@lincolncity.org no later than 12 pm on the meeting day. The request must include the person's name, the subject the person wishes to address and the Zoom screen name the person intends to use for the meeting. A Zoom invitation will be sent to the person requesting prior to the meeting. Persons who will give public comment via Zoom will be placed in a Zoom waiting room upon entering the meeting until the public comment portion of the meeting at which time they will be admitted into the meeting through Zoom.**

**The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired, for a hearing impaired device, or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities, should be made at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting to the City Recorder, 541-996-1203.**

**The Lincoln City Council reserves the right to add or delete items as needed, change the order of the agenda, and discuss any other business deemed necessary at the time of the meeting.**

**All information for this meeting is available at www.lincolncity.org under "Agenda, Packets & Video". This meeting will be televised on Channel 4. For additional rebroadcast times, please consult the Channel 4 guide on the hour.**

## A. CALL TO ORDER

## B. ROLL CALL

## C. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

## D. CONSENT AGENDA

**1.** Regular Meeting – Minutes of Regular Meeting – January 11, 2021 6:00 PM
**2.** Regular Meeting – Minutes of Work Session – January 19, 2021 4:00 PM
**3.** Oregon Liquor Control Commission - Request for Off-Premises Liquor License for The Sea Gulp

## E. COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS

## F. COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON AGENDA/NON-AGENDA ITEMS

## G. PRESENTATIONS

**4.** Lincoln County Harm Reduction Program Presentation

## H. PUBLIC HEARING / ORDINANCE

## I. PUBLIC HEARINGS / PUBLIC COMMENTS

**1.** PUBLIC COMMENT ON RESOLUTION NO. 2021-08

## J. ORDINANCES

**2.** ORDINANCE NO. 2021-04 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 10 (VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC), AMENDING CHAPTER 10.08 (ADMINISTRATION), TO SPECIFY THAT ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FORM THE BASIS FOR PARKING RESTRICTIONS

## K. RESOLUTIONS

**3.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-05 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY ADOPTING THE LINCOLN COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN, INCLUDING SPECIFICALLY THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY ADDENDUM TO THE PLAN
**4.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-06 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN AMENDING RESOLUTION 2020-22 AS AMENDED BY RESOLUTION 2020-26, CONCERNING DISPLACED LINCOLN COUNTY RESIDENTS CAUSED BY THE ECHO MOUNTAIN COMPLEX FIRE
**5.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-07 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY DECLARING AN INTENT TO CONSTRUCT LOW PRESSURE SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS BY ESTABLISHING A LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FOR THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, IN THE AREA OF NE 14TH STREET KNOWN AS THE "NE 14TH STREET LOW PRESSURE SEWER PROJECT" CALLING FOR A PUBLIC HEARING AND DIRECTING THAT NOTICE BE PUBLISHED
**6.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-08 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, ADOPTING FEES AND CHARGES FOR CHAPTER 15.16 (FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION) ACTIONS, ESTABLISHING APPEAL FEES AND VARIANCE APPLICATION FEES AND CHARGES

## L. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

**7.** Appointment to Parks and Recreation Board - Applicant Beth Towers

**8.** Department Report - Police

**9.** Code Enforcement Plan

**10.** VRD Enforcement Plan

**11.** Sustainability Committee Recommendation

**12.** COVID-19 Update

**13.** Echo Mountain Complex Update

**M. CITY MANAGER/CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS**

**N. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON WORK SESSION OR EXECUTIVE SESSION**

**O. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

**P. ANNOUNCEMENTS OR COMMENTS BY CITY COUNCIL**

**Q. ADJOURNMENT**

**The Office of**
**CITY ADMINISTRATION**

**CITY OF LINCOLN CITY**

**CITY COUNCIL MINUTES OF MEETING**

**January 11, 2021, 6:00 PM**

**The final minutes for this meeting are supplemented by an electronic recording of the meeting, which may be viewed online at www.lincolncity.org under the tab "Agendas, Packets and Videos". The staff reports, resolutions, ordinances and other documents related to this meeting are also available at the same location. This meeting is rebroadcast on Cable Channel 4. *(See Channel 4 guide on the hour at http://www2.lincolncity.org/program-guide/.***

**APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL**

**DATE:**

## A. CALL TO ORDER

## B. ROLL CALL

*Council President Casper called the meeting to order. Council President Casper advised the public that there are now three ways to provide public comment.*

1. *Comments can be made through email to publiccomment@lincolncity.org;*
2. *Comments can be made via Zoom if a request is emailed to publiccomment@lincolncity.org by 12 pm on the meeting day;*
3. *Comments can be made in person at the Council Chambers (COVID-19 precautions are taken).*

| Attendee Name | Title | Status | Arrived |
|---|---|---|---|
| Judy Casper | Councilor Ward 3 | Present | 6:00 PM |
| Diana Hinton | Councilor Ward 1 | Present | 6:00 PM |
| Riley Hoagland | Councilor Ward 2 | Present | 6:00 PM |
| Rick Mark | Councilor Ward 3 | Present | 6:00 PM |
| Mitch Parsons | Councilor Ward 1 | Present | 6:00 PM |
| VACANT | Mayor | | |

***NOTE: AnneMarie Skinner was sworn in as City Councilor for Ward 2 after Roll Call was taken.***

*Staff Present: Ron Chandler, City Manager; Richard Appicello, City Attorney; Chief Palmer, Lincoln City Police Department; Abigail Edwards, Human Resources Director; Alison Robertson, Economic Development and Urban Renewal Director; Ed Dreistadt, ELC Director; Jeanne Sprague, Parks and Recreation Director; Lila*

*Bradley, Public Works Director; Debbie Bridges, Finance Director; David Twigg, I.T. Support Specialist; Jamie Young, City Recorder.*

## C. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

*SKIPPED DUE TO MEETING BEING HELD REMOTELY*

## D. CONSENT AGENDA

*Mr. Appicello asked that Council add Resolution 2021-04 to the agenda. Council President Casper moved the following items:*
*Oath of Office to Agenda Section E;*
*Comments from Citizens Present to Agenda Section F;*
*Council Deliberation to Agenda Section G;*
*Mayor Vacancy (M10), move to Council Deliberations, Agenda Section G.*

*Council President Casper also added Resolution 2021-04 to Agenda Section L.*

*Councilor Hinton pulled items three and four for discussion; also, she provided slight edits to the meeting minutes for December 14 and December 21. Council President Casper also added slight edits to the December 21 meeting minutes. Councilor Mark added one change to the December 14 minutes.*

**1.** Regular Meeting – Minutes of Regular Meeting – December 14, 2020 6:00 PM

**2.** Special Meeting - Minutes of Special Meeting - December 21, 2020 10:00 AM

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Accept Consent Agenda Items One & Two** |
| **MOVER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

**3.** Oregon Liquor Control Commission - Request for Brewery / Public House Liquor License for Autobahn 101 / Waggy Dog Brewing

*Councilor Hinton stated that as long as there are no issues with the Police Department, the Council cannot reject an offer through OLCC. Councilor Hoagland asked about the acronyms and the hours for minors. Chief Palmer spoke about the application and the steps taken to approve the application. Mr. Appicello said that we are only making a recommendation based on problems at the facility. Mr. Appicello will be checking on the acronyms for Councilor Hoagland.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve OLCC Request for Brewery/Public House Liquor License for Autobahn 101/Waggy Dog Brewing** |
| **MOVER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

## E. OATH OF OFFICE CEREMONY AND SEATING OF CITY COUNCILORS DIANA HINTON, RILEY HOAGLAND, ANNEMARIE SKINNER AND JUDY CASPER AND COMMENTS BY NEWLY ELECTED CITY COUNCILORS

*Councilor Casper, Councilor Hoagland, Councilor Hinton, and Councilor Skinner were sworn into office by the City Recorder.*

## F. COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS

*Councilor Mark agreed with Councilor Hinton that Susan Wahlke is highly qualified, but he feels there is a desire to hold a special election and will vote against this motion. Councilor Skinner was against this motion in favor of a new motion to call for a special election.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Appoint Susan Wahlke as Interim Mayor** |
| **MOVER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton** |
| **NAYS:** | **Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Failed via Voice Vote** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Call for Special Election to be held in May 2021** |
| **MOVER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

## G. COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON AGENDA/NON-AGENDA ITEMS

**2.** Public Comments

Public Comment via Zoom:

*Marci Baker, resident and business owner, commented on the closures of businesses during COVID-19 and the curfews. Also, Ms. Baker commented to the timeliness of COVID-19 notices received by business owners.*

*Fran Lonnon: Ms. Lonnon congratulated the newly-elected councilors on their election victories. Ms. Lonnon commented that she has been asking the City about the evacuation process for emergency*

*events since September 2020. Ms. Lonnon received correspondence from Ken Murphy, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, regarding the emergency evacuation process.*

*Susan Wahlke commented that she was disappointed that Council did not hold public comment before the deliberation but thanked everyone for the kind words. Ms. Wahlke thanked the Council for making the purchase of the School District property in Taft a reality. Also, Ms. Wahlke thanked the Council for reinstating the practice of Department Heads reporting to the Council on a regular basis.*

Public Comment via email prior to the meeting, received before the Agenda was published:

*Fran Lonnon submitted a comment regarding pedestrian accidents and the need for flashing lights at all crosswalks in the downtown area.*

*Joan Erlanger, Liza Corzine, and Caroline Nguyen submitted in support of an election.*

*Joan Erlanger submitted regarding an exemption for the compostable curbside pickup.*

Public Comment via email prior to the meeting, received after the Agenda was published:

*Laura Joki, Elaine Starmer, Cindy Thompson and Elaine Walsh submitted comments expressing support for the appointment of Susan Wahlke.*

## H. PRESENTATIONS

## I. PUBLIC HEARING / ORDINANCE

## J. PUBLIC HEARINGS / PUBLIC COMMENTS

**1.** Public Hearing for an Alternative Bid Method for the Water Treatment Plant Generator Replacement

*Lila Bradley spoke about replacing the Water Treatment Plant's existing 400 kW generator with an 800 kW generator, which will run the full plant. The current generator is about 30 years old and replacement parts for the current generator cannot be obtained. Mr. Appicello clarified the purpose of the public hearing is to take public input on whether or not to exempt this from competitive bidding and use an alternative contracting method.*

*No Public Comments were received.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Close Public Hearing for Water Treatment Plant Generator** |
| **MOVER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

**2.** Public Hearing for an Alternative Contracting Method for the City Hall HVAC Upgrade Project

*Ms. Bradley said the HVAC upgrade would include two rooftop units and a control system. The control system was last upgraded in 2015- it is not working properly. Councilor Casper asked if the upgrade would take care of air filtration. Ms. Bradley said that the air filters were able to remove the smell of the September fires (they had to be replaced after that event) but she was unable to say whether the filters would work against COVID-19.*

*No Public Comments were received.*

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Close Public Hearing for City Hall HVAC Upgrade** |
| **MOVER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

## K. ORDINANCES

**3.** ORDINANCE 2021-01 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY AMENDING TITLE 2 (ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL), CHAPTER 2.04 (CITY COUNCIL), AMENDING SECTION 2.04.020 (ORDER OF BUSINESS)

*Mr. Appicello explained this is a housekeeping amendment to clarify the City Council has different kinds of meetings, and the rules/order of business for regular meetings do not apply to special meetings.*

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Ordinance 2021-01; Amending Title 2 (Administration and Personnel), Chapter 2.04 (City Council), Amending Section 2.04.020 (Order of Business), First Reading.** |
| **MOVER:** | **AnneMarie Skinner, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Ordinance 2021-01; Amending Title 2 (Administration and Personnel), Chapter 2.04 (City Council), Amending Section 2.04.020 (Order of Business), Second Reading.** |
| **MOVER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

**4.** ORDINANCE NO. 2021-02 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS), AMENDING CHAPTER 1.16 (VIOLATIONS), AMENDING SECTION 1.16.030 (DEFINITIONS) TO UPDATE THE DEFINITION OF ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

*Mr. Appicello explained this is a housekeeping item. In the past, Mr. Chandler has written an order appointing the Planning Director and the Floodplain Administrator to issue citations. This ordinance codifies the Planning Director and Floodplain Administrator's right to issue citations, thus negating the need for future Orders.*

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Ordinance 2021-02 Enforcement Officer, To Update the Definition of Enforcement Officer, First Reading.** |
| **MOVER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Ordinance 2021-02 Enforcement Officer, To Update the Definition of Enforcement Officer, Second Reading** |
| **MOVER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

**5.** ORDINANCE NO. 2021-03 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 12 (STREETS, SIDEWALKS, AND PUBLIC PLACES), ADDING CHAPTER 12.02 (PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY) AND RELOCATING EXISTING TEXT FROM CHAPTER 12.26

*Mr. Appicello explained that when he prepared the ordinance for small telecommunications, he intended to put general authority at the beginning of title 12. Instead, a clerical error led to the authority being put in Chapter 12.26. This ordinance moves the authority section to the beginning of title 12 as initially intended.*

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Ordinance 2021-03 Chapter 12.02 and Relocating Existing Text from Chapter 12.26, First Reading** |
| **MOVER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Ordinance 2021-03 Chapter 12.02 and Relocating Existing Text from Chapter 12.26, Second Reading** |
| **MOVER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

## L. RESOLUTIONS

**6.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-01 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, ADOPTING FINDINGS FOR A PUBLIC CONTRACTING EXEMPTION AND AUTHORIZING AN ALTERNATIVE CONTRACTING METHOD FOR THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT GENERATOR REPLACEMENT PROJECT.

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve 2021-01 Alternative Contracting Method - Water Plant Generator** |
| **MOVER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

**7.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-02 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, ADOPTING FINDINGS FOR A PUBLIC CONTRACT EXEMPTION AND AUTHORIZING AN ALTERNATIVE CONTRACTING METHOD FOR THE CITY HALL HVAC UPGRADE PROJECT.

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Resolution 2021-02 Alternative Contracting Method HVAC** |
| **MOVER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

**8.** RESOLUTION NO. 2021-03 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, DECLARING AN EMERGENCY AS A RESULT OF A HOUSING SHORTAGE CAUSED TO THE ECHO MOUNTAIN COMPLEX FIRE AND AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS USES (TEMPORARY HOUSING) ON LISTED TRIBE - OWNED PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS RESOLUTION

*Mr. Appicello said that Councilor Skinner had emailed him to suggest that the code section be shortened. Mr. Appicello agrees with Ms. Skinner's comments. This resolution allows FEMA to use tribal land for emergency housing, subject to compliance with Lincoln City environmental requirements. Councilor Mark asked about the distinction of tribal sovereignty within the City limits. Mr. Appicello stated he spoke with the Tribe's attorney and learned that the property is not held in trust. Councilor Hinton said she had mentioned this property to FEMA during a meeting.*

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| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Resolution 2021-03 Resolution of Declaration of Emergency - FEMA Housing Displaced Residents with Corrections to the Cross-Reference** |
| **MOVER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

**9.** Mayor Vacancy Discussion / Resolution

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| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Resolution 2021-04 Calling for a Special Election to Fill the Vacant Mayor Position** |
| **MOVER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **SECONDER:** | **AnneMarie Skinner, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

## M. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

**10.** Request to set hearing - NE 14th Street Sidewalk Project

*Lila Bradley spoke about the NE 14th Street project. There will be pedestrian improvements on the North side of NE 14th Street from Highway 101 to NE Port Drive. The improvement will include a new sidewalk, curb, and gutter. Councilor Hinton asked if ODOT is involved in the project. Ms. Bradley said that ODOT is only involved at the intersection portion. Council President Casper asked if there was a time projection to begin and end the project, Ms. Bradley said she would like to see it complete by June of 2021. Councilor Hoagland stated he saw there was a LID and wondered if there was a cost to the residents. Ms. Bradley stated there will be a LID associated with these improvements. Council President Casper confirmed that tonight's action would only be for setting a hearing date.*

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| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Request to set hearing - NE 14th Street Sidewalk Project for January 25, 2021** |
| **MOVER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Motion to Continue - Passed** |

**11.** Election of Council President

*Councilor Hoagland opened nominations for Council President. Councilor Hinton nominated Council President Casper. Council Mark moved to close nominations.*

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| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Elect Councilor Judy Casper as Council President** |
| **MOVER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **SECONDER:** | **AnneMarie Skinner, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

**12.** Outside City Committee Appointments

*Lincoln County State Transportation Improvement Fund Advisory Committee: Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Mark, as Alternate.*
*Lincoln City Driftwood Public Library Board: Councilor Parsons brought up that a previous Council removed the requirement for a Council member to be on this board. Council President Casper said this should be on the City committees. Mr. Appicello agreed that the requirement for Council member to serve on the Library Board has been removed. Council President Casper directed the City Recorder to remove Lincoln City Driftwood Public Library Board from the list.*
*Lincoln County Solid Waste Disposal Service District Advisory Committee (SWAC): Councilor Judy Casper and Councilor Skinner, as Alternate.*
*Lincoln County Solid Waste Consortium (Agate Beach Landfill Closure): Debbie Bridges (City Staff) and Scott Morgan (City Staff), as Alternate.*
*Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association (OCZMA): Councilor Mark and Councilor Hoagland, as Alternate*
*Cascade West Area Commission on Transportation (CWACT): Councilor Mark and Councilor Parsons, as Alternate.*
*Cascade West Council of Governments (CWCOG) - Executive Board: Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Skinner, as Alternate.*
*Village at Cascade Head Homeowner's Association (VCHHOA): Councilor Hinton and Councilor Parsons, as Alternate.*
*Mid-Willamette Valley Area Commission on Transportation (MWVACT): Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Mark, as Alternate.*

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Outside City Committee Appointments** |
| **MOVER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed via Voice Vote** |

***13.*** Motion to Approve City Boards and Committees

*Arts Committee: Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Parsons*
*Library Board: Councilor Casper and Councilor Mark*
*Parks Board: Councilor Hinton and Councilor Parsons*
*Sustainability Committee: Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Hinton*
*Transient Room Tax Committee: On hold, Mr. Appicello looking for information on appointing a Hearings Officer.*
*ELC Committee: Councilor Skinner and Councilor Mark.*
*Interviews for candidates applying to serve on the Budget and Planning Committee are performed by the whole Council.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Approve Council Interviewers for City Boards and Committees** |
| **MOVER:** | **Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Anne Skinner, Councilor Ward 2** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Voice Vote** |

***15.*** Schedule of Proposed City Council Meetings

*Mr. Chandler said there are several meetings outside the regular meeting schedule. Council discussed and agreed to the following meetings:*
*Work Session, Tuesday, January 19, 2021, at 4:00 PM.*
*Goal Setting and Priority Meeting, February 1st, 9:30 AM-1:30 PM.*
*Joint Session with the Planning Commission, scheduled for February 2nd, 6:00 PM-8:00 PM.*
*Joint meeting with North Lincoln Fire and Rescue, along with their Board. Chief Dahlman will bring it before the Board and get back to Mr. Chandler.*
*Annual joint meeting with the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, June 9th, 6:00 PM.*
*Joint Meeting with the Tribal Council, August 2nd, 6:00 PM*

***16.*** Department Report- Parks and Recreation

*Jeanne Sprague, Parks and Recreation Director, presented a review of 2020.*

**17.** Department Report - Explore Lincoln City

*Ed Dreistadt, ELC Director, updated Council on the events of 2020.*

**18.** COVID-19 Update

*Mr. Chandler did not present additional information on COVID-19.*

**19.** Echo Mountain Complex Fire Update

*Mr. Chandler said FEMA has found an alternative place to Fernwood that makes more sense for them. Fernwood is still available, should they need it.*

## N. CITY MANAGER/CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS

*Mr. Chandler had no report. Mr. Appicello has three ordinances that he would like to write, Council agreed.*

## O. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON WORK SESSION OR EXECUTIVE SESSION

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|---|---|
| **MOTION:** | **Motion to Accept Option Number Two as Presented in the Executive Session** |
| **MOVER:** | **Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3** |
| **SECONDER:** | **Diana Hinton, Councilor Ward 1** |
| **AYES:** | **Casper, Hinton, Hoagland, Mark, Parsons, Skinner** |
| **RESULT:** | **Passed by Roll Call Vote** |

*Ms. Edwards spoke regarding an evaluation of personnel. Council will meet on February 8, 2021, at 4:30 PM.*

## P. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

*No Citizens present for comment.*

## Q. ANNOUNCEMENTS OR COMMENTS BY CITY COUNCIL

*Councilor Mark congratulated the re-elected Councilors and the brand new Councilor. Councilor Mark also thanked Ms. Baker for her heartfelt plea.*
*Councilor Casper spoke of having Aimee Snyder come and give a brief overview about the Harm Reduction Program. Councilor Casper said that they completed the annual City Manager review.*
*Councilor Skinner spoke about an ELC branded box in place of the polystyrene. Mr. Chandler said that is on the next agenda.*

## R. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON WORK SESSION, EXECUTIVE SESSION OR CITIZEN COMMENT

*None*

## S. ADJOURNMENT

*Councilor Casper adjourned the meeting at 9:41 PM.*

JUDY CASPER, COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

**The Office of**
**CITY ADMINISTRATION**

**CITY OF LINCOLN CITY**

**CITY COUNCIL MINUTES OF WORK SESSION MEETING**

**January 19, 2021, 4:00 PM**

**The final minutes for this meeting are supplemented by an electronic recording of the meeting, which may be viewed online at www.lincolncity.org under the tab "Agendas, Packets and Videos". The staff reports, resolutions, ordinances and other documents related to this meeting are also available at the same location. This meeting is rebroadcast on Cable Channel 4. *(See Channel 4 guide on the hour at http://www2.lincolncity.org/program-guide/.***

**APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL**

**DATE:**

## 1. CALL TO ORDER

*Council President Casper called the meeting to order. Council President Casper advised this meeting is a work session only and will not include public comment at this time.*

| Attendee Name | Title | Status | Arrived |
|---|---|---|---|
| Judy Casper | Councilor Ward 3 | Present | 4:00 PM |
| Diana Hinton | Councilor Ward 1 | Present | 4:00 PM |
| Riley Hoagland | Councilor Ward 2 | Present | 4:00 PM |
| Rick Mark | Councilor Ward 3 | Present | 4:00 PM |
| Mitch Parsons | Councilor Ward 1 | Present | 4:00 PM |
| Anne Marie Skinner | Councilor Ward 2 | Present | 4:00 PM |
| VACANT | Mayor | | |

*Staff Present: Ron Chandler, City Manager; Richard Appicello, City Attorney; Chief Palmer, Lincoln City Police Department; Ed Dreistadt, ELC Director; Jeanne Sprague, Parks and Recreation Director; Debbie Bridges, Finance Director; Bill Wyman, I.T. Systems Administrator; Jamie Young, City Recorder.*

## 2. DISCUSSION ITEMS

**A.** Disposition of the Space in the Community Center used by the Senior Citizens

*Jeanne Sprague, Parks and Recreation Director, spoke about the space used by the seniors at the Community Center. Ms. Sprague mentioned that the seniors do not pay rent for the space, nor do they pay for utilities.*

*Council discussed the information that was given. Council decided to add the discussion to the agenda for the January 25, 2021 City Council Meeting. Council will then be able to vote to direct staff to negotiate a contract with the Senior Center.*

## 3. ADJOURNMENT

JUDY CASPER, COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

# Council Communication

## Oregon Liquor Control Commission - Request for Off-Premises Liquor License

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Jamie Young |
| Department: | City Council | E-Mail: | JYoung@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 3 min |

**Questions:**

Should the City Council provide a recommendation to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for a new Off-Premises 1st location for The Sea Gulp?

**Staff Recommendations:**
A review was conducted by Chief Palmer, who recommends that City Council provide a favorable recommendation to grant the license to the applicant.

**Legal Background and Framework:**
Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 471.166 establishes the process for local governments to make recommendation to the OLCC.

Lincoln City Municipal Code Chapter 5.20 sets forth the local process for making recommendations to OLCC.

**Council Options:**
1. Approve a favorable recommendation for a new Off-Premises 1st location.

2. To not approve the license application.

3. To approve the license application.

**Attachments:**
The Sea Gulp_OLCC App_Redacted.pdf (PDF)

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

# LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

PRINT FORM

RESET FORM

1. Application. Do not include any OLCC fees with your application packet (the license fee will be collected at a later time). Application is being made for:

| License Applied For: |
|---|
| ☐ Brewery 1st Location |
| Brewery Additional location (2nd) ☐ (3rd) ☐ |
| ☐ Brewery-Public House (BPH) 1st location |
| BPH Additional location (2nd) ☐ (3rd) ☐ |
| ☐ Distillery |
| ☐ Full On-Premises, Commercial |
| ☐ Full On-Premises, Caterer |
| ☐ Full On-Premises, Passenger Carrier |
| ☐ Full On-Premises, Other Public Location |
| ☐ Full On-Premises, For Profit Private Club |
| ☐ Full On-Premises, Nonprofit Private Club |
| ☐ Grower Sales Privilege (GSP) 1st location |
| GSP Additional location (2nd) ☐ (3rd) ☐ |
| ☐ Limited On-Premises |
| ☒ Off-Premises |
| ☐ Warehouse |
| ☐ Wholesale Malt Beverage & Wine |
| ☐ Winery 1st Location |
| Winery Additional location (2nd) ☐ (3rd) ☐ (4th) ☐ (5th) ☐ |

CITY AND COUNTY USE ONLY

RECEIVED
JAN 07 2021
By Jamie Young

Date application received and/or date stamp:

Name of City or County: City of Lincoln City

Recommends this license be:

☒ Granted ☐ Denied

By: [redacted]

Date: 1-13-2021

OLCC USE ONLY

Date application received: 12/03/2020

Date application accepted: 01/07/2021

License Action(s): New Outlet

2. Identify the applicant(s) applying for the license(s). *ENTITY (example: corporation or LLC) or INDIVIDUAL(S)*[1] applying for the license(s):

Gina Browning

App #1: NAME OF ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT

App #2: NAME OF ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT

App #3: NAME OF ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT

App #4: NAME OF ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT

3. Trade Name of the Business (Name Customers Will See)
The Sea Gulp

4. Business Address (Number and Street Address of the Location that will have the liquor license)
130 SE Hwy 101

| City | County | Zip Code |
|---|---|---|
| Lincoln City | Lincoln | 97367 |

[1] Read the instructions on page 1 *carefully*. If an entity is applying for the license, list the name of the entity as an applicant. If an individual is applying as a sole proprietor (no entity), list the individual as an applicant.

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

# LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Trade Name of the Business (Name Customers Will See)<br>The Sea Gulp | | | |
| 6. Does the business address currently have an OLCC liquor license? ☐ YES ☒ NO | | | |
| 7. Does the business address currently have an OLCC marijuana license? ☐ YES ☒ NO | | | |
| 8. Mailing Address/PO Box, Number, Street, Rural Route (where the OLCC will send your license certificate, renewal application and other mailings as described in OAR 845-004-0065[1].)<br>130 SE Hwy 101 | | | |
| City Lincoln City | State Oregon | Zip Code 97367 | |
| 9. Phone Number of the Business Location<br>[redacted] | 10. Email Contact for this Application and for the Business<br>[redacted] | | |
| 11. Contact Person for this Application<br>Gina Browning | Phone Number<br>[redacted] | | |
| Contact Person's Mailing Address (if different)<br>[redacted] | City<br>[redacted] | State<br>Oregon | Zip Code<br>97367 |

Please note that liquor license applications are public records. A copy of the application will be posted on the OLCC website for a period of several weeks.

ATTESTATION: **READ CAREFULLY AND MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND BEFORE SIGNING THIS FORM**

I understand that marijuana is **prohibited** on the licensed premises. This includes marijuana use, consumption, ingestion, inhalation, samples, give-away, sale, etc. I attest that all answers on all forms and documents, and all information provided to the OLCC as a part of this application are true and complete.

**I affirm that I have read OAR 845-005-0311 and all individuals (sole proprietors) or entities with an ownership interest (other than waivable ownership interest per OAR 845-005-0311[6]) are listed as license applicants in #2 above. I understand that failure to list an individual or entity who has an unwaivable ownership interest in the business may result in denial of my license or the OLCC taking action against my license in the event that an undisclosed ownership interest is discovered after license issuance.**

Applicant(s) Signature

- Each individual (sole proprietor) listed as an applicant must sign the application below.
- If an applicant is an entity, such as a corporation or LLC, at least one ***INDIVIDUAL who is authorized to sign for the entity*** must sign the application.
- An individual with the authority to sign on behalf of the applicant (such as the applicant's attorney or an individual with power of attorney) may sign the application. If an individual other than an applicant signs the application, please provide written proof of signature authority. Attorneys signing on behalf of applicants may list the state of bar licensure and bar number in lieu of written proof of authority from an applicant. ***Applicants are still responsible for all information on this form.***

| App. #1: (PRINT NAME) | App #1: (SIGNATURE) | App #1: Signature Date | Atty. Bar Information (if applicable) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gina Browning | Gina Browning (Dec 2, 2020 16:15 PST) | | |
| App. #2: (PRINT NAME) | App #2: (SIGNATURE) | App #2: Signature Date | Atty. Bar Information (if applicable) |
| | Gina Browning (Dec 2, 2020 16:15 PST) | | |
| App. #3: (PRINT NAME) | App #3: (SIGNATURE) | App #3: Signature Date | Atty. Bar Information (if applicable) |
| | Gina Browning (Dec 2, 2020 16:15 PST) | | |
| App. #4: (PRINT NAME) | App #4: (SIGNATURE) | App #4: Signature Date | Atty. Bar Information (if applicable) |

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

# INDIVIDUAL HISTORY FORM

| 1. Name (Print): | Browning (Last) | Gina (First) | Louise (Middle) |
|---|---|---|---|

2. Other names used (maiden, other): [redacted]

3. Do you have a Social Security Number (SSN) issued by the United States Social Security Administration? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, you must list your SSN: [redacted]

**SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER DISCLOSURE:** As part of your application for an initial or renewal license, Federal and State laws require you to provide your Social Security Number (SSN) to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for child support enforcement purposes (42 USC § 666(a)(13) & ORS 25.785). If you are an applicant or licensee and fail to provide your SSN, the OLCC may refuse to process your application. Your SSN will be used only for child support enforcement purposes unless you indicate below.

Based on our authority under ORS 471.311 and OAR 845-005-0312(6), we are requesting your voluntary consent to use your SSN for the following administrative purposes only: to match your license application to your Alcohol Server Education records (where applicable), and to ensure your identity for criminal records checks. OLCC will not deny you any rights, benefits or privileges otherwise provided by law if you do not consent to use of your SSN for these administrative purposes (5 USC§ 552(a).

4. Do you consent to the OLCC's use of my SSN as described above? Check this box: [✓]

| 5. Date of Birth (DOB): | [redacted] (mm) | [redacted] (dd) | [redacted] (yyyy) |
|---|---|---|---|

6. Driver License or State ID #: [redacted] 7. State Oregon

8. Contact Phone: Gina Browning

9. E-mail Address: [redacted]

| 10. Mailing Address: | 130 SE Hwy 101 (Number and Street) | Lincoln City (City) | Oregon (State) | 97367 (Zip Code) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

11. In the past 10 years, have you been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor in a U.S. state outside of Oregon?

No [X] Yes [ ] (If yes, explain in the space provided, below) Unsure [ ] Choose this option and provide an explanation if, for example: you were arrested or went to court, but are unsure of whether there was a conviction; you paid a fine or served probation or parole, but are unsure of whether there was a conviction; or if you know you had a conviction, but you are unsure of whether the conviction has been removed from your record, etc.

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

# INDIVIDUAL HISTORY FORM

12. Do you, or any entity that you are a part of, **hold** or **previously held** a recreational marijuana license in Oregon? (Note: marijuana worker permits are not marijuana licenses.)

No [X] Yes [ ] Please list licenses (and year(s) licensed) below Unsure [ ] Please include an explanation:

13. Do you, or any entity that you are a part of, hold an alcohol license in a U.S. state outside of Oregon?

No [X] Yes [ ] Please list licenses (and year(s) licensed) below Unsure [ ] Please include an explanation:

14. Do you or any entity that you are a part of, have any other liquor license applications pending with the OLCC?

No [X] Yes [ ] Please list applications below Unsure [ ] Please include an explanation:

You must sign your own form (electronic signature acceptable). Another individual, such as your attorney or an individual with power of attorney, ***may not*** sign your form.

**Affirmation**

**Even if I receive assistance in completing this form, I affirm by my signature below, that my answers on this form are true and complete. I understand the OLCC will use the above information to check my records, including but not limited to my criminal history. I understand that if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.**

| Name (Print): | Browning (Last) | Gina (First) | Louise (Middle) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Signature: [redacted] Gina Browning (Dec 2, 2020 18:16 PST) | | | Date: 12/02/2020 |

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

# BUSINESS INFORMATION

*Please Print or Type*

Applicant Name: Gina Browning Phone: [redacted]

Trade Name (dba): The Sea Gulp

Business Location Address: 130 SE Hwy 101

City: Lincoln City ZIP Code: 97367

## DAYS AND HOURS OF OPERATION

Business Hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |
| Monday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |
| Tuesday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |
| Wednesday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |
| Thursday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |
| Friday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |
| Saturday | 6:00 | to | 11:00 |

Outdoor Area Hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | | to | |
| Monday | | to | |
| Tuesday | | to | |
| Wednesday | | to | |
| Thursday | | to | |
| Friday | | to | |
| Saturday | | to | |

The outdoor area is used for:

- ☐ Food service Hours: _____ to _____
- ☐ Alcohol service Hours: _____ to _____
- ☐ Enclosed, how _____

The exterior area is adequately viewed and/or supervised by Service Permittees.

_____ (Investigator's Initials)

Seasonal Variations: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain: _____

## ENTERTAINMENT

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Live Music
- ☐ Recorded Music
- ☐ DJ Music
- ☐ Dancing
- ☐ Nude Entertainers
- ☐ Karaoke
- ☐ Coin-operated Games
- ☐ Video Lottery Machines
- ☐ Social Gaming
- ☐ Pool Tables
- ☐ Other: _____

## DAYS & HOURS OF LIVE OR DJ MUSIC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | | to | |
| Monday | | to | |
| Tuesday | | to | |
| Wednesday | | to | |
| Thursday | | to | |
| Friday | | to | |
| Saturday | | to | |

## SEATING COUNT

Restaurant: _____ Outdoor: _____

Lounge: _____ Other (explain): _____

Banquet: _____ Total Seating: _____

**OLCC USE ONLY**

Investigator Verified Seating: ____(Y) ____(N)

Investigator Initials: _____

Date: _____

**I understand if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.**

**Applicant Signature:** [redacted] **Date:** 12/02/2020

**1-800-452-OLCC (6522)**

***www.oregon.gov/olcc***

*(rev. 12/07)*

# Council Communication

## Aimee Snyder (Lincoln County Harm Reduction Program Presentation)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Ronald F Chandler |
| Department: | Administration | E-Mail: | RChandler@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | |

The City Council requested a presentation from Aimee Snyder with the Lincoln County Health & Human Services about the Harm Reduction Program. The following attachments were sent in advance of the presentation.

**Attachments:**

Lincoln County Harm Reduction Presentation to City Councils.rev 1.7.2021 (PDF)
For agencies-orgs-cities_Lincoln County Harm Reduction Services Available (PDF)
For posting in public spaces - Harm Reduction Outreach Flier - Syringe Services - 10.22.2020 (PDF)

# Lincoln County Harm Reduction 2020

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Linco

# Our Ask

Do you support delivery of
Lincoln County Harm Reduction services
on city properties?

# Overview

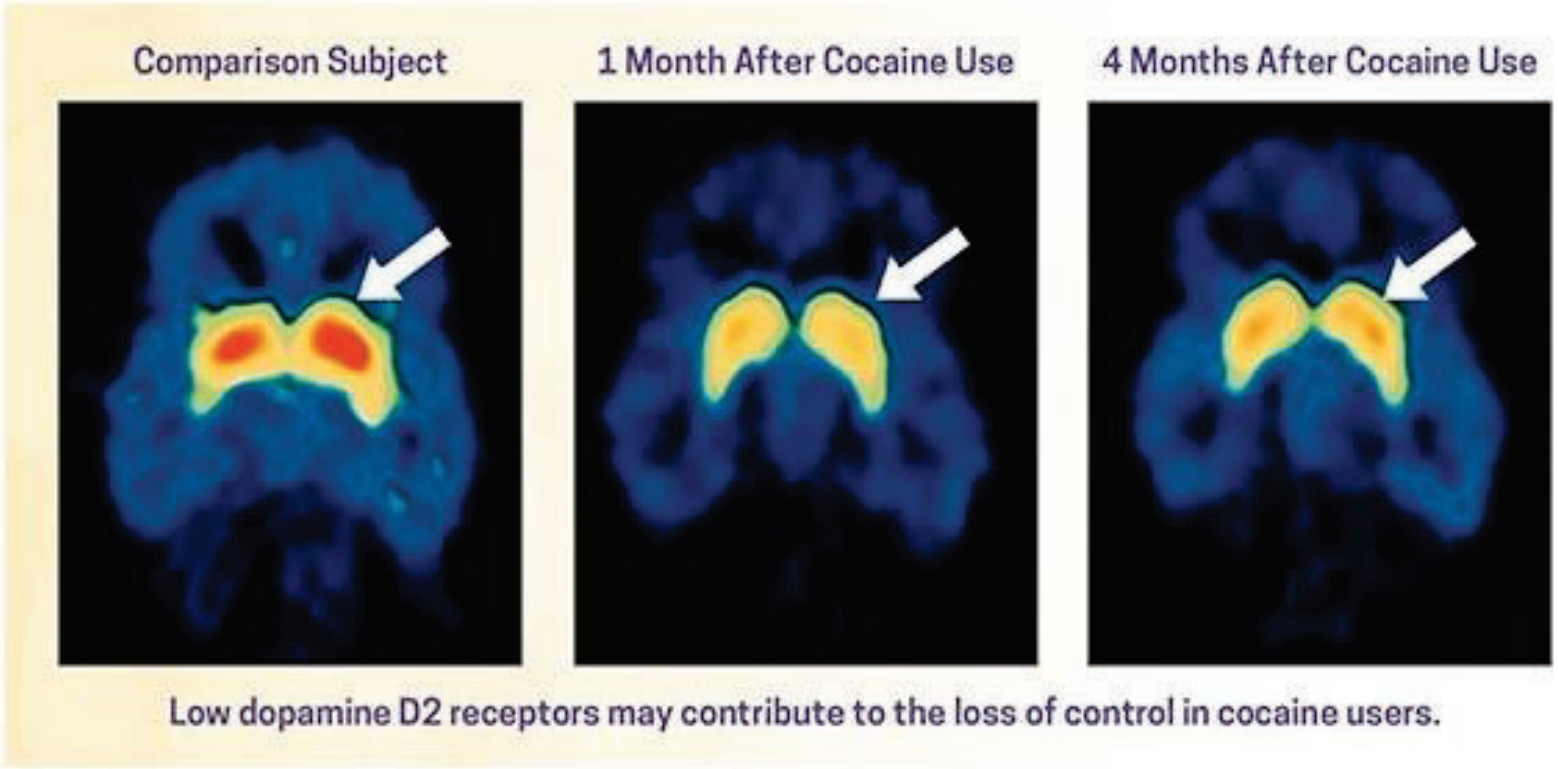
- Addiction
- Recovery
- Harm Reduction Approach
- Need for Harm Reduction
- Effectiveness of Harm Reduction
- Lincoln County Harm Reduction
- Challenges in Harm Reduction
- What Cities Can Do
- Important Link and Contacts

# Addiction

- "a **chronic**, **relapsing** disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking, continued use despite harmful consequences, and **long-lasting changes in the brain**"
- "a complex brain disorder and a mental illness"
  - Diagnosis: Substance Use Disorder (mild, moderate, or severe)
  - Impaired Control, Social Impairment, Risky Use, and Physical Effects (tolerance and withdrawal)

(National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2018)

# Long-lasting Changes to Brain




**Low dopamine D2 receptors may contribute to the loss of control in cocaine users.**

*Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health.*

Modified with permission from Volkow et al. 1993.

# Recovery

- A continual process, growth. Resilience.
- Four areas of recovery:
  - **Health** – symptom management, informed choices
  - **Home** – stable and safe
  - **Purpose** – meaningful daily activities, independence, income, and resources to engage in society
  - **Community** – relationships and social networks of support, friendship, love, and hope
- Unique journeys
  - Influenced by health care, supportive housing, employment and education opportunities, social support

(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2020)

# Harm Reduction Approach

- Effective approach to **reduce risk** when abstinence is not feasible, practical, or acceptable
  - Effectively used in substance misuse disorders and addiction treatment since 1980
- Approach:
  - **Non-judgemental** support, at whatever stage of readiness
  - Whole person
  - Recognize influence of poverty, past trauma, discrimination, social isolation, and culture
  - Ensures **agency** and **empowerment**

(Bonomo, 2001; Harm Reduction Coalition, 2020)

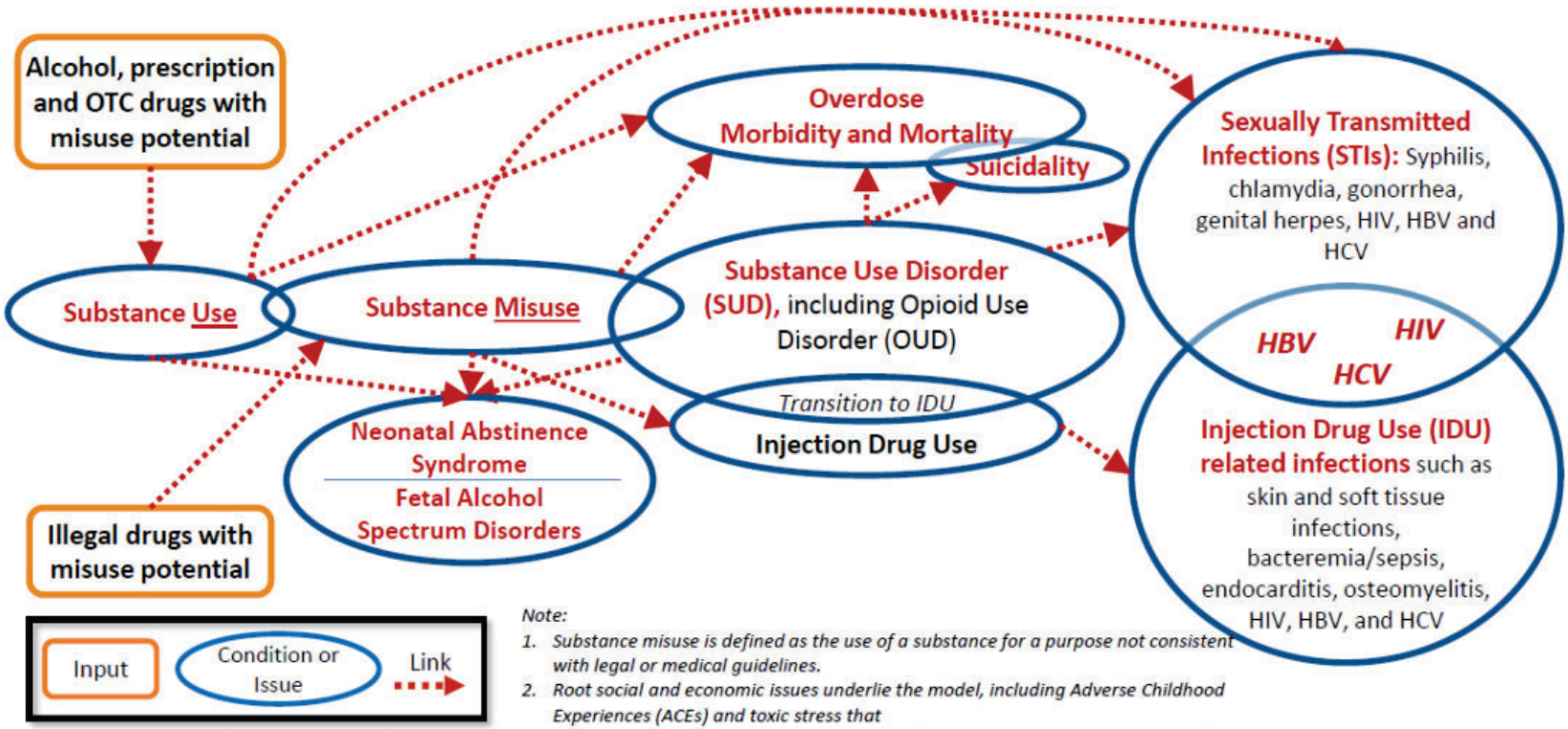
# Need for Harm Reduction

SYNDEMIC (Synergistic Epidemic)

- Substance use/misuse, Substance use disorders, and Injection drug use
- Overdose deaths, illnesses, and trauma
- Sexually transmitted infections and Poor birth outcomes
  - Syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
  - Congenital syphilis and birth defects; Fetal Abstinence Syndrome
- Injection drug use infections
  - Endocarditis, osteomyelitis, HIV, HCV, skin and soft tissue
- Homelessness, Mental illness, Suicidality

(Oregon Health Authority, 2019)

# Syndemic Overlap Model




*Note:*

1. *Substance misuse is defined as the use of a substance for a purpose not consistent with legal or medical guidelines.*
2. *Root social and economic issues underlie the model, including Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and toxic stress that*
   - *Affect the access to and availability of resources to prevent, respond and recover*
   - *Influence experience of risk or protective factors, and*
   - *Shape individual level physical and emotional health, resilience and risk behaviors*

**Supported by grant number UG3DA044831 (PI: P. Todd Korthuis, MD MPH) from the National Institute on Drug Abuse Contact judith.m.leahy@state.or.us for model questions**

(Oregon Health Authority, 2019)

# Effectiveness of Harm Reduction

Syringe Service Programs:

- Provide a range of services: syringe disposal, sterile injection resources, testing, vaccination, and linkages to care
- 5x more likely to enter drug treatment and about 3x more likely to stop using drugs
- 44% - 68% less likely to contract HIV
- 80% lower rate of HIV, HCV, and other blood-borne infections

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019)

# Effectiveness of Harm Reduction

Syringe Service Programs:

- 20% fewer drug-related Emergency Department visits
- One-year cost-savings of $1,300 to $3,000 per client
- **8x less improper, unsafe syringe disposal**
- Increased syringe distribution linked to increased proper disposal
- **67% fewer needle-stick injuries among law enforcement**

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016; Pollack, et al., 2002; Groseclose, et al., 1995)

# Lincoln County Harm Reduction

- Tailored info to reduce risk
- Free rapid HIV and Hepatitis C testing
- Navigation to health care, mental health, and social services
- Resources for basic needs, first aid, and risk reduction, such as socks and condoms
- Naloxone distribution
- Free syringe disposal
- Syringe exchange

# Our 2019 Harm Reduction Data

- 62 Planning Testing Events at 13 locations
- 176 rapid HIV tests
- 85 rapid Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) antibody tests
- 140 safe sharps disposal containers distributed
- 16,637 used syringes safely disposed
- 7,790 sterile syringes distributed


I care about
someone who
uses drugs


FREE
Sharps
Containers
FREE
Safe Sex Kits
Have COVID-19 Questions?
HIV/AIDS
You know him.
But you can't
know everything.
U=U
Y'ALL

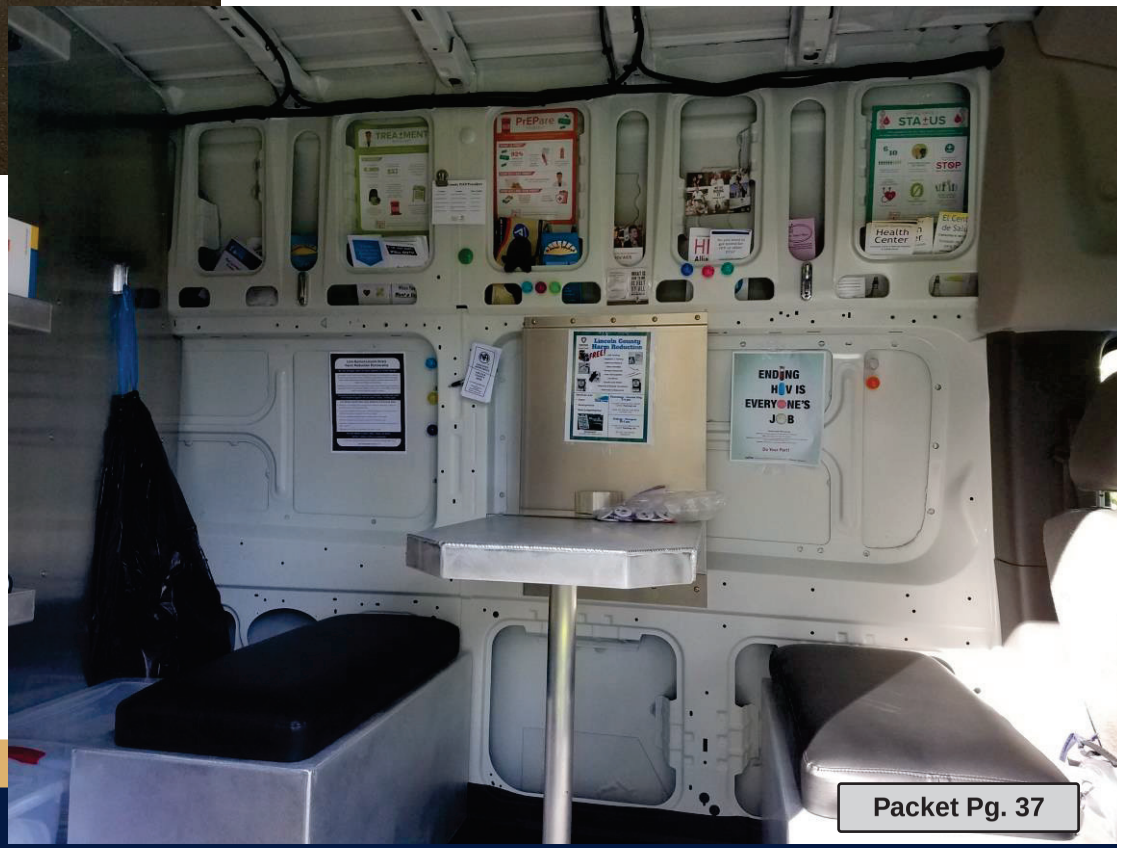

NEEDLE
EXCHANGE
Free Shots
Flu
&
Hepatitis A
Harm
Reduction
worker
on duty


FREE
HIV TESTING
&
NEEDLE
EXCHANGE
2-4 PM
THURSDAYS
BIOHAZARD
Public Health
Lincoln County

# New for 2020

## Harm Reduction Outreach Van





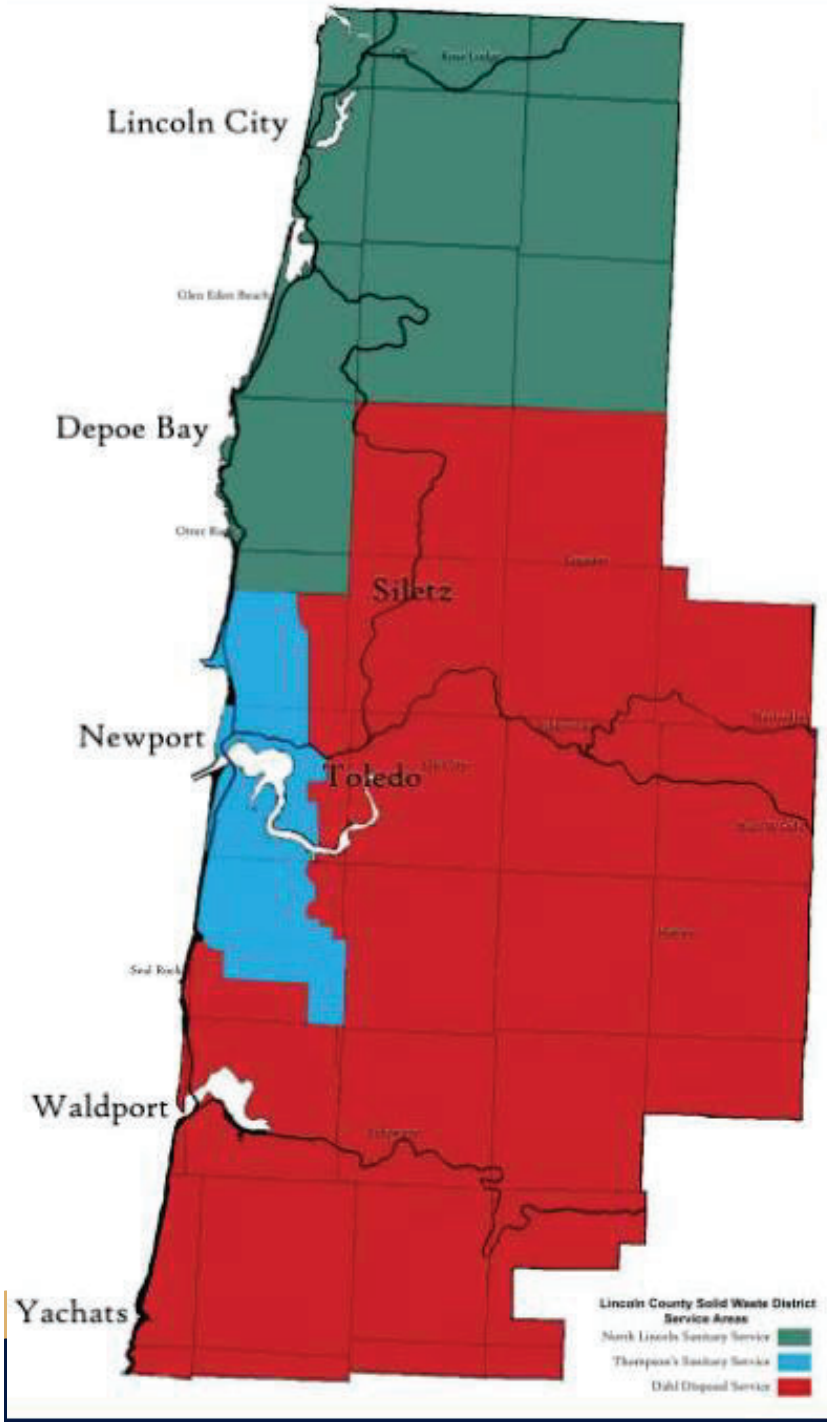
# New for 2021

## Harm Reduction

## +

## Hepatitis C Treatment in Primary Care

a new health care service available in
4 primary care clinical sites across the county




# Current Sharps Disposal:

**Harm Reduction** (Free; Limited 2 hrs/week)

- 1x/week in Newport and Lincoln City clinic
- 1x/month in Nashville at Trading Post
- On-call for clients

**Bi-Mart** ($4.99 any; 9-6/7 S-S)

- Lincoln City (1726 SE Hwy 101)

**North Lincoln Sanitary** ($10 g.; 8-4/5 M-F)

- Lincoln City (1726 SE Hwy 101)

**Thompson's Sanitary Service** ($21.50 q.; $40.40 g.; 8-4 M-F)

- Newport (7450 NE Avery)

**Dahl Disposal** ($15; 8/8:30-4/4:30 M-F/M-S)

- Waldport (235 Dahl Ave)
- Toledo (5441 West Hwy 20)

**Also new for 2021:**
**Coordinating Sharps Di**

# Challenges in Harm Reduction

- Need for support and awareness from organizations
- Access to people where they are
- Instability
  - Homelessness, displacement, transience
- Lack of local available services, like shelters and hygiene facilities
- Lack of close coordination and data sharing between all systems involved
- Stigma, judgement, discrimination; Past trauma

# What Cities Can Do

- Provide access to clients
- Coordinate services
  - Referrals to Harm Reduction Workers
  - Offer complementary services
- Advocate for Harm Reduction
  - **Tell us what you're ready for**
  - Adopt non-judgemental language and services

# Our Ask

Do you support delivery of
Lincoln County Harm Reduction services
on city properties?

# Important Link and Contacts

Lincoln County Harm Reduction Webpage:
https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/hhs/page/harm-reduction-program

Harm Reduction:
harmreduction@co.Lincoln.or.us

For Narcan Kits for Officers:

Jennifer Versteeg Beckner,
Overdose Prevention Coordinator
jbeckner@co.Lincoln.or.us
541-270-3959

Aimee Snyder, Manager
asnyder@co.Lincoln.or.us
541-270-0836

Cedar DeRischebourg, Outreach
cderischebourg@co.Lincoln.or.us
541-270-9069

Isabelle Cisco, Coordinator
icisco@co.Lincoln.or.us
541-270-4654

# References


Bonomo, Y, & Bowers, G. (2001). Putting harm reduction into an adolescent context. *Journal of Pediatric Child Health*; 37:5-8.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2019). Summary of information on the safety and effectiveness of Syringe Service Programs (SSPs). Found at: https://www.cdc.gov/ssp/syringe-services-programs-summary.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016). Access to clean syringes. Found at: https://www.cdc.gov/policy/hst/hi5/cleansyringes/index.html

Groseclose, S.L., Weinstein, B., Jones, T.S., Valleroy, L.A., Fehrs, L.J., Kassler, & W.J. (1995). Impact of increased legal access to needles and syringes on practices of injecting-drug users and police officers—Connecticut, 1992-1993. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Human Retrovirology, 10(1), pp 82-89. Retrieved from https://journals.lww.com/jaids/Fulltext/1995/09000/impact_of_increased_legal_access_to_needles_and.12.aspx

Harm Reduction Coalition (2020). Principles of harm reduction. Found at: https://harmreduction.org/about-us/principles-of-harm-reduction/

Oregon Health Authority (2019). Infectious disease complications of injection drug use. Oregon Epidmiologist Meeting, Bend, Oregon. Found at: https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/DISEASESURVEILLANCEDATA/HIVDATA/Documents/Syndemic.pdf

Pollack, H.A., Khoshnood, K., Blankenship, K.M., & Altice, F.L. (2002). The impact of needle exchange-based health services on emergency department use. Journal of General Internal Medicine 17(5), pp. 341-348. doi: 10.1046/j.1525-1497.2002.10663.x

National Institute of Drug Abuse (2018). Media guide. Found at: https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/media-guide/science-drug-use-addiction-basics

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2020). Recovery and recovery support. Found at: https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/recovery

# Questions?

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Lincoln County

Lincoln County Health & Human Services
Public Health

# Harm Reduction Services Available

Lincoln County Harm Reduction works to meet people "where they are at" to provide access to services for at-risk populations.

**What services do we provide to the Lincoln County community?**

- Tailored info to reduce risk
- Free rapid HIV and Hepatitis C testing
- Free resources for basic needs, first aid, and risk reduction
- Free Naloxone distribution and training
- Free navigation for health care, mental health, and social services
- Free syringe disposal
- Free sharps containers
- Free syringe exchange

**How well does Harm Reduction work?**

Outcomes of providing access to harm reduction programs that include syringe disposal services, syringe exchange services, and other resources to reduce risk are:

- **People:**
  - 5x more likely to enter drug treatment programs[1]
  - 3x more likely to stop using drugs[1]
  - 44%-68% less likely to contract HIV[1]
  - 66% fewer new HIV diagnoses[2]
  - 26% lower hepatitis C prevalence rate[3]
  - 320,000 fewer people affected by Hepatitis C complications[3]
- **Safety:**
  - 8x less improper, unsafe syringe disposal[1]
  - 67% fewer needle-stick injuries among law enforcement[4]
- **Public resources:**
  - $1,300-$3,000 less spent per year per client by government programs[3]
  - 20% fewer drug-related Emergency Department visits[5]

## How many Harm Reduction Services were provided in Lincoln County over 2019?

- 62 planned HIV/HCV testing events held in 13 different locations
- 176 rapid HIV tests
- 85 rapid HCV tests (HCV testing started in August, 2019)
- 16,637 used syringes disposed
- 96 containers of sharps safely disposed
- 7,790 sterile syringes distributed
- 150 safe sharps disposal containers distributed

## How can your organization support Lincoln County Harm Reduction?

1. Refer people in need directly to our Harm Reduction Community Health Worker: Cedar at 541-270-9069

2. Invite us to provide selected services on your properties or at your events: Email HarmReduction@co.lincoln.or.us to ask for select services to be provided on your properties or events.

3. Tell people about Lincoln County Harm Reduction services: Visit our website at https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/hhs/page/harm-reduction-program, or our Facebook page at: https://www.facebook.com/HarmReductionLincolnOR.

---

[1] CDC. (2019). Summary of information on the safety and effectiveness of Syringe Service Programs (SSPs). Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/ssp/syringe-services-programs-summary.html

[2] CDC. (2016). What are policies that support access to clean syringes?. *Office of the Associate Director for Policy and Strategy*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/policy/hst/hi5/cleansyringes/index.html

[3] CDC. (2017). Reducing harms from injection drug use & opioid use disorder with Syringe Services Programs. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/cdchiv-fs-syringe-services.pdf

[4] Groseclose, S.L., Weinstein, B., Jones, T.S., Valleroy, L.A., Fehrs, L.J., Kassler, & W.J. (1995). Impact of increased legal access to needles and syringes on practices of injecting-drug users and police officers—Connecticut, 1992-1993. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Human Retrovirology, 10*(1), pp 82-89. Retrieved from https://journals.lww.com/jaids/Fulltext/1995/09000/impact_of_increased_legal_access_to_needles_and.12.aspx

[5] Pollack, H.A., Khoshnood, K., Blankenship, K.M., & Altice, F.L. (2002). The impact of needle exchange-based health services on emergency department use. *Journal of General Internal Medicine 17*(5), pp. 341-348. doi: 10.1046/j.1525-1497.2002.10663.x

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Lincoln County

# Lincoln County Harm Reduction




FREE!

- HIV Testing
- Hepatitis C Testing
- Naloxone/Narcan
- Clean Needles
- Sharps Containers
- First Aid Supplies
- Condoms
- Snacks and Water
- Disposal of Sharps Containers
- Referrals to Resources
















## Services are:

Lincoln County

* **FREE**
* **Anonymous**
* **Non-judgemental**




**Questions?**
Contact 541-270-9069

## Wednesdays - Newport 10am-12pm

Lincoln Community Health Center Clinic- **West Side (Back)Parking Lot**

1010 Oregon Coast Hwy
Newport

## Thursdays - Lincoln City 2-4pm

Lincoln Community Health Center Clinic- **Parking Lot**

4422 NE Devils Lake Blvd
Lincoln City

# Council Communication

## Public Comment Resolution 2021-08

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Richard Appicello |
| Department: | City Attorney | E-Mail: | RAppicello@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | Planning Department | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 5 Minutes |

**Question:**

Shall the Council take public comment on proposed fees in Resolution 2021-08?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council take public comment.

**Authority:**

Related - See Resolution 2021-08 also on this Agenda

**LCMC ORS 294.160 (Public comment required).**

**294.160 Opportunity for public comment on new fee or fee increase.** (1) The governing body of a city, county or other unit of local government shall provide an opportunity for interested persons to comment on the enactment of any ordinance or resolution prescribing a new fee or a fee increase or an increase in the rate or other manner in which the amount of a fee is determined or calculated.

(2) Where a local government exercises authority to assume the responsibility for a program delivered by the state, the local government shall provide an opportunity to comment on the difference between the fee amount charged by the state for such service and the proposed local fee for the service.

**Background:**

Resolution 2021-08 adopts fees and charges for actions under LCMC Chapter 15.16, specifically for appeals and variance applications under LCMC 15.16.450. No fee appears to have been previously set.

**Council Options:**

Receive public comment

# Council Communication

## Ordinance 2021-04

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Richard Appicello |
| Department: | City Attorney | E-Mail: | RAppicello@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 5 mins. |

**Question:** Should the City Council conduct and approve First Reading and Second Reading of Ordinance 2021-04 amending Chapter 10.08 to specify that parking restrictions are based on Engineering and Public Safety considerations?

**ORDINANCE NO. 2021-04**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 10 (VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC), AMENDING CHAPTER 10.08 (ADMINISTRATION), TO SPECIFY THAT ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FORM THE BASIS FOR PARKING RESTRICTIONS**

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends Council conduct and approve First Reading of Ordinance 2021-04 and, *if unanimous*, Conduct and approve Second Reading and adopt Ordinance 2021-04.

**Authority:**

City of Lincoln City Charter, Chapter IX. Section 9.2(1) provides that an ordinance may be enacted at a single meeting of the Council by unanimous vote of all Council members voting when a quorum is present upon being read by title only. Adoption of an ordinance after second reading requires the express concurrence of a majority of the members present. Ordinances may be read by title only, after compliance with Charter procedures. A non-emergency ordinance takes effect on the thirtieth (30th) day after its adoption or on a later day the ordinance prescribes. An ordinance adopted to meet an emergency may take effect as soon as it is adopted or on some other date specified in the ordinance.

**Background:**

Council conducted a work session on November 23, 2020 concerning parking limitations. At its regular meeting of December 14, 2020, Council passed four motions listed in the Council communication. One of the housekeeping code amendments in the Agenda item was

accomplished at the meeting of January 11, 2021. This amendment was also among the recommended changes directed by Council on December 14, 2020.

**Council Options:**

1. Conduct and approve First Reading. Read changes, if any. Conduct and Approve Second Reading and Adopt the Ordinance.

2. Conduct and approve First Reading. Continue Second Reading to February 8, 2021.

3. Continue First Reading to February 08, 2021.

4. Do not proceed with proposed ordinance.

**Potential Motions:**

*City Attorney:* [Conduct First Reading of Ordinance by Title only]

**ORDINANCE NO. 2021-04**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 10 (VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC), AMENDING CHAPTER 10.08 (ADMINISTRATION), TO SPECIFY THAT ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FORM THE BASIS FOR PARKING RESTRICTIONS**

*Council:*

1. Motion to approve First Reading of Ordinance 2021-04

*If unanimous: conduct Second Reading*

*City Attorney:* [Conduct Second Reading of Ordinance by Title only]

*Council:*

1. Motion to approve Second Reading and adopt Ordinance 2021-04.

**Attachments:**
Ordinance 2021-04 FINAL (DOCX)

# ORDINANCE NO. 2021-04

## AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 10 (VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC), AMENDING CHAPTER 10.08 (ADMINISTRATION), TO SPECIFY THAT ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FORM THE BASIS FOR PARKING RESTRICTIONS

*Annotated to show deletions and additions to the code sections being modified. Deletions are* ***bold ~~lined through~~*** *and additions are* ***bold underlined****.*

**WHEREAS,** Chapter 2, Section 2.1 and 2.2., of the City of Lincoln City Charter provides:

> 2.1 Powers of the City
> The city has all powers which the constitutions, statutes and common law of the United States and of this state expressly or impliedly grant or allow municipalities as fully as though this charter specifically enumerated each of those powers.
>
> 2.2 Construction of Charter
> In this charter no mention of a particular power shall be construed to be exclusive or to restrict the scope of the powers which the city would have if the particular power were not mentioned. The charter shall be liberally construed to the end that the city may have all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of its municipal affairs, including all powers that cities may assume pursuant to state laws and to the municipal home rule provisions of the state Constitution; and

**WHEREAS,** the above referenced grant of power has been interpreted as affording all legislative powers home rule constitutional provisions reserved to Oregon Cities. *City of Beaverton v. International Ass'n of Firefighters, Local 1660, Beaverton Shop,* 20 Or. App. 293; 531 P 2d 730, 734 (1975); *LaGrande/Astoria v. PERB*, 281 Or 137, 142 (1978), *aff'd on reh'g* 284 Or 173 (1978); and

**WHEREAS,** at the regular Council meeting on December 14, 2020, based upon discussion at a November 23, 2020 work session meeting, Council directed that the Code be amended to reflect that city parking limitations are based upon engineering and public safety considerations;

**THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1.** Lincoln City Municipal Code Title 10 (*Vehicles and Traffic*), Chapter 10.08 (*Administration*), Section 10.08.010 (*Powers of the City Council*), numbered paragraph B.(13), is amended to read as follows:

> 13. Establishment, maintenance, removal or alteration of the following classes of traffic controls:
> a. Crosswalks, safety zones and traffic lanes,
> b. Intersection channelization and areas where drivers of vehicles shall not make right, left or U-turns, and the time when such prohibitions apply,
> c. **Parking, including but not limited to** truck parking areas, parking for disabled persons, parking areas and time limitations, including the form of permissible parking (e.g., parallel or diagonal), **prohibited parking areas (one or both sides of the street), parking permits and metered parking,**
> d. Loading zones and stops for vehicles,
> e. Traffic-control signals. (Ord. 88-8 § 4.01)

**SECTION 2.** Lincoln City Municipal Code Title 10 (*Vehicles and Traffic*), Chapter 10.08 (*Administration*), Section 10.08.010 (*Powers of the City Council*), adding a new paragraph C., to read as follows:

> **C. Engineering basis for decisions.**
>
> **In exercising its municipal traffic authority pursuant to this Chapter, the City Council or its designee, shall be guided by adopted street design and constructions standards, including but not limited to the 2015 Lincoln City Transportation Plan. Where appropriate, variations or alternatives to standard design and constructions standards may be approved in the discretion of the City Engineer. Traffic control and parking measures are imposed based on the engineering considerations and public safety such as the adequacy of the right-of-way width and suitable shoulder base, and not on any other basis.**

**SECTION 3. Findings Adopted.**

The findings contained in the Whereas Clauses of this Ordinance, as well as the competent substantial evidence in the whole record of this legislative proceeding are incorporated into this section by reference as if fully set forth herein, and are adopted in support of this legislative action.

**SECTION 4. Severability**.

The sections, subsections, paragraphs and clauses of this Ordinance are severable. The invalidity of one section, subsection, paragraph, or clause shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, paragraphs and clauses.

**SECTION 5. Ordinance Effective Date.**

Pursuant to Chapter IX, Section 9.3, this ordinance takes on the thirtieth (30th) day after its adoption

**SECTION 6. Codification**.

Provisions of this Ordinance shall be incorporated in the City of Lincoln City Municipal Code and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "code", "article", "section", "chapter" or another word, and the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered, or re-lettered, provided that any Whereas clauses and boilerplate provisions (i.e. Sections 3-6) need not be codified and the City Recorder is authorized to correct any cross-references and any typographical errors.

The foregoing ordinance was distinctly read by title only in accordance with Chapter IX, Section 9.2 of the City of Lincoln City Charter on the 25th day of January, 2021 (First Reading). The Ordinance was again read by title only and on the 25th day of January, 2021, Council approved Second Reading and the adoption of the Ordinance.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this 25th day of January, 2021.

_____
JUDY CASPER, COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

_____
JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
RICHARD APPICELLO, CITY ATTORNEY

# Council Communication

## Resolution 2021-05

Meeting Date: January 25, 2021 Primary Staff Contact: Richard Appicello
Department: City Attorney E-Mail: RAppicello@lincolncity.org
Secondary Dept: Emergency Preparedness Secondary Contacts: Ronald Chandler
Approval: Ronald F Chandler Estimated Time: 5 Minutes

**Question:**

Should the City Council approve Resolution 2021-05 approving the Lincoln City addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council approve Resolution 2021-05.

**Authority:**

Chapter 2.72 (Emergency Operations)

**Background:**

Resolution 2021-05 adopts the Lincoln City addendum (80 pages) to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Summary from Ken Murphy below:

***Executive Summary – Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan***

***Goal:*** *Obtain adoption by resolution by City of Lincoln City Council of the Lincoln City addendum and specifically the mitigation action items beginning on page LA-56 through LA-81 of the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

- *The Plan is funded by a grant from FEMA and is compiled by the University of Oregon. Scientific data, climate information and demographics are provided by numerous State agencies and Portland State University College of Urban and Public Affairs.*

- *The Plan is a collaboration between Lincoln County and the Cities of Depoe Bay, Lincoln City, Newport, Siletz, Toledo, Waldport, and Yachats and the special districts of Central Lincoln PUD, Lincoln County School District, and Seal Rock Water District.*

- *This plan is a requirement of FEMA which allows jurisdictions to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation funding.*

- *The Lincoln City addendum was reviewed and updated by the following City personnel:*

    - *Convener, Ken Murphy, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator*
    - *Lindsey Sehmel, Planning and Community Development Director*
    - *Lila Bradley, Public Works Director*
    - *Alison Robertson, Urban Renewal*

- *Previous versions of this plan were approved in 2009 and 2015. The plan cycle is a five year time frame. Project time timelines are can fit into four categories;*

    - *On going*
    - *Short term (1-4 years)*
    - *Medium term (4-10 years)*
    - *Long term (10+ years)*

- *The plan is based upon a risk disaster framework composed of natural potentially catastrophic and chronic events in relationship to vulnerable systems in the community.*

- *The plan addresses a hazard analysis based upon history, vulnerability maximum threat, and probability which in turn provides a threat score, hazard ranking and hazard tiers. Please see page LA-15 for information.*

- *The plan also identifies the following for information purposes, pages LA-16 through LA-25;*

    - *Community Characteristics*
    - *Cultural and Historic Resources*
    - *Critical Facilities and Infrastructure*
    - *Transportation*
    - *Existing Mitigation Activities*

- *The plan provides a description of hazard profiles and vulnerability assessment that we face, pages LA 26 through LA-55.*

- *The plan recaps action items for Lincoln City on page LA-56 and a recap of items deleted or removed from the 2015 plan on page LA-57. Additionally, on page LA-60 through LA-61 action items that Lincoln City is a partner with Lincoln County.*

- *The plan identifies 13 mitigation action items and prioritizes them (page LA-13). High priority items are shown in bold text with grey highlight. The City will focus their attention,*

*and resource availability, upon these achievable, high leverage activities over the next five years.*

- *Adoption of the NMHP enables the City to apply for Federal and State Grants. When there is a disaster, State and Federal Funding is available for mitigation according to the adopted mitigation plan. City staff is currently applying for 1) the Nelscott Sewer line replacement ($4,000,000 project); 2) a generator replacement at the water treatment plant ($400,000+ project); and, 3) a generator placement at the communication tower at 17th North and Oar ($60,000 project)*

*City of Lincoln City Action Items*

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Lincoln City #1*** | ***Acquire a safe haven shelter (and develop with supplies/facilities) for Cutler City.*** |
| ***Lincoln City #2*** | ***Seek funding, and develop, water storage capabilities and enhance resiliency of water storage, treatment and distribution systems.*** |
| *Lincoln City #3* | *Identify over-water transportation alternatives in the event that bridges collapse in an earthquake and/or tsunami.* |
| *Lincoln City #4* | *Continue to educate citizens about earthquake and tsunami preparedness.* |
| ***Lincoln City #5*** | ***Seismically retrofit vulnerable facilities and infrastructure to increase their resiliency to seismic hazards. Consider both structural and non-structural retrofit options.*** |
| *Lincoln City #6* | *Continue compliance with National Flood Insurance program.* |
| ***Lincoln City #7*** | ***Explore steps needed to qualify Lincoln City for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS).*** |
| *Lincoln City # 8* | *Work with the owners of repetitive flood loss buildings in the city to identify cost effective mitigation strategies including consideration of relocation, elevation, or buy-out.* |
| *Lincoln City #9* | *Implement actions identified in the Lincoln City Storm Water Management Plan.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lincoln City #10* | *Replace undersized culverts.* |
| *Lincoln City #11* | *Research steep slope/landslide ordinances; consider drafting a steep slope/landslide development ordinance for Lincoln City.* |
| ***Lincoln City #12*** | ***Develop disaster plans and provide caches (food and emergency supplies) in strategic locations throughout the city to support residents and visitors.*** |
| ***Lincoln City #13*** | ***Integrate the NHMP into comprehensive plan.*** |

**Council Options:**

The City Council may:

Approve attached Resolution 2021-05.

Do not approve the attached Resolution.

**Attachments:**

Resolution 2021-05 Hazard Mitigation Plan Addendum ra (DOC)
Exhibit A Lincoln City Addendum December 2020 (PDF)

# RESOLUTION NO. 2021-05

## A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY ADOPTING THE LINCOLN COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN, INCLUDING SPECIFICALLY THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY ADDENDUM TO THE PLAN

## RECITALS

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lincoln City recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people, property and infrastructure within our community; and

**WHEREAS,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people, property and infrastructure from future hazard occurrences; and

**WHEREAS,** an adopted Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre-and post-disaster mitigation grant programs; and

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lincoln City has fully participated in the FEMA prescribed mitigation planning process to prepare the *Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*, which has established a comprehensive, coordinated planning process to eliminate or minimize these vulnerabilities; and

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lincoln City has identified natural hazard risks and prioritized a number of proposed actions and programs needed to mitigate the vulnerabilities of the City of Lincoln City to the impacts of future disasters within the *Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*; and

**WHEREAS,** these proposed projects and programs, including those specific to Lincoln City, have been incorporated into the *Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* that has been prepared and promulgated for consideration and implementation by the cities and special districts of Lincoln County; and

**WHEREAS,** the Oregon Office of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X officials have reviewed the *City of Lincoln City addendum* to the *Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* and pre-approved it (dated, December 9, 2020) contingent upon this official adoption of the participating governments and entities;

**WHEREAS,** the NHMP is comprised of comprised of three volumes: Volume I: Basic Plan, Volume II: Jurisdictional Addenda, and Volume III: Appendices, collectively referred to herein as the NHMP; and

**WHEREAS,** the NHMP is in an on-going cycle of development and revision to improve its effectiveness; and

**WHEREAS,** City of Lincoln City adopts the NHMP, including specifically the Lincoln City Addendum, and directs the City Manager or his designee to develop, approve, and implement the mitigation strategies and any administrative changes to the NHMP

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1. RECITALS**. The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.

**SECTION 2. ADOPTION.** The City of Lincoln City hereby adopts the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, including specifically the Lincoln City Addendum to the Plan, as an official plan. A copy of the City of Lincoln City Addendum is attached hereto as "Exhibit A" and incorporated herein by this reference. A copy of the full Lincoln County, Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be maintained in the Office of the City Emergency Manager.

**SECTION 3. SUBMITTAL.** The City of Lincoln City will submit this Adoption Resolution to the Oregon Office of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X officials to enable final approval of the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

**SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption and signature by the Mayor.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this 25th day of January, 2021.

_____
JUDY CASPER,
COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

_____
JAMIE YOUNG
CITY RECORDER

APPROVED AS TO FORM

_____
RICHARD APPICELLO
CITY ATTORNEY

# City of Lincoln City Addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

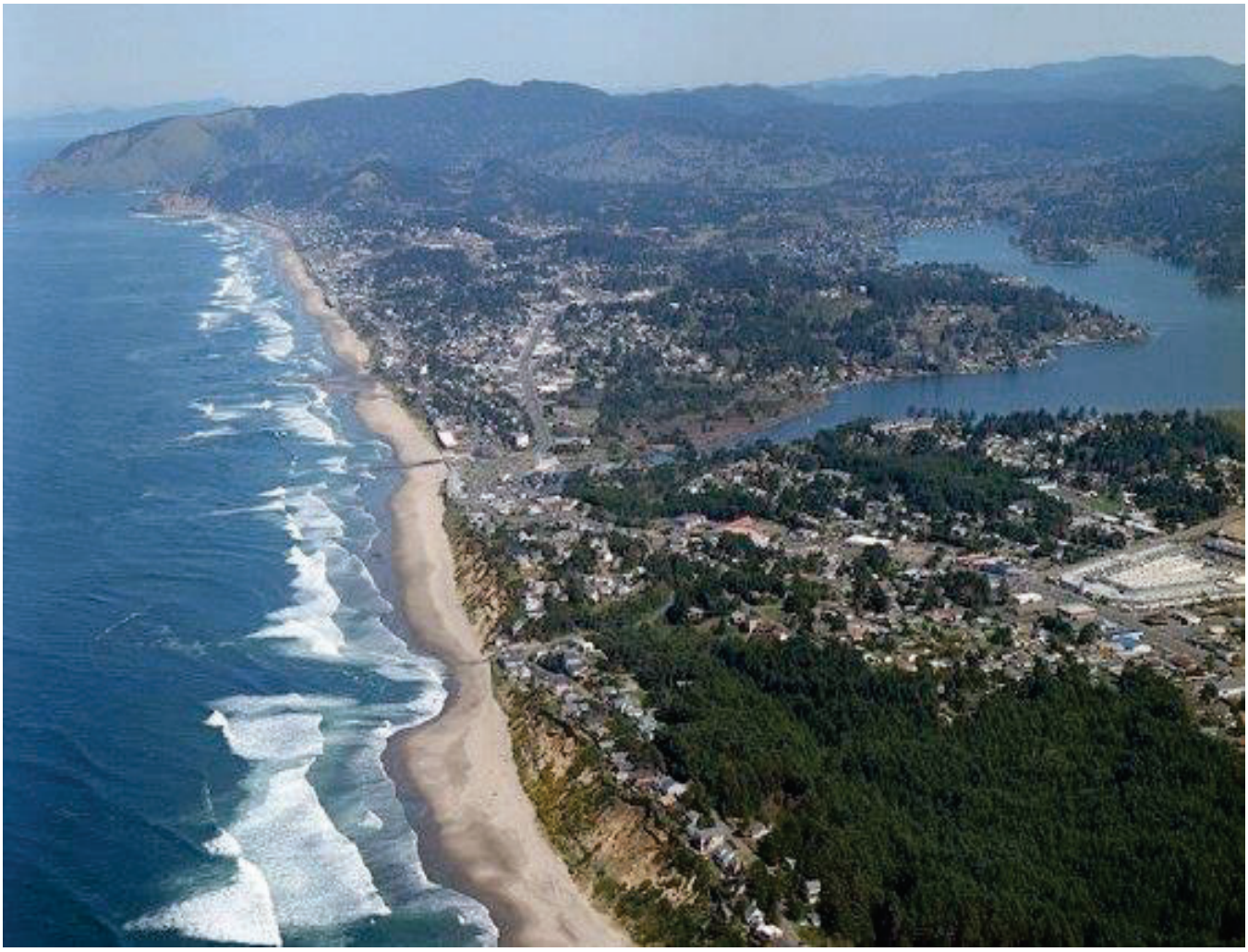


Photo Credits: City of Lincoln City

December 2020

Volume II: Lincoln City Addendum

Prepared for:
**City of Lincoln City**

Prepared by:
**University of Oregon**
**Institute for Policy Research and Engagement**
**Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience**

FEMA

Effective [Month XX], 2020 through [Month XX], 2025

This Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by:




Planning grant funding provided by:




Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
Grant: PDMC-PL-10-OR-2017-002
Disaster Award Number: OR-2018-001

Additional Support Provided by:




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# Purpose

This is the 2020 update of the City of Lincoln City addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP). The City of Lincoln City's original addendum to Lincoln County's NHMP was completed and approved by FEMA in 2009 (updated in 2015). This addendum supplements information contained in Volume I (Basic Plan) which serves as the NHMP foundation, and Volume III (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 Lincoln City's addendum are further discussed throughout the NHMP, and within Volume III, Appendix B, which provides an overview of alterations to the document that took place during the update process.

Lincoln City adopted their addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional NHMP on **[Date, 2020].** FEMA Region X approved the Lincoln County NHMP on **[Date, 2020]** and the City's addendum on **[Date, 2020].** With approval of this NHMP the City is now eligible to apply for the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act's hazard mitigation project grants through **[Date, 2025].**

# Mitigation Plan Mission

The NHMP mission states the purpose and defines the primary functions of the NHMP. It is intended to be adaptable to any future changes made to the NHMP and need not change unless the community's environment or priorities change.

The City concurs with the mission statement developed during the Lincoln County planning process (Volume I, Section 3):

> ***To promote public policy and mitigation activities which will enhance the safety to life and property from natural hazards.***

The 2020 NHMP update Steering Committee reviewed the 2015 plan mission statement and agreed it accurately describes the overall purpose and intent of this plan. This is the exact wording that was present in the 2009 and 2015 plan. The Steering Committee believes the concise nature of the mission statement allows for a comprehensive approach to mitigation planning.

# Mitigation Plan Goals

Mitigation plan goals are more specific statements of direction that Lincoln County citizens, and public, and private partners can take while working to reduce the City's risk from natural hazards. These statements of direction form a bridge between the broad mission statement, and serve as checkpoints, as agencies, and organizations begin implementing mitigation action items.

The City concurs with the goals developed during the Lincoln County planning process (Volume I, Section 3). All NHMP goals are important and are listed below in no order of priority. Establishing community priorities within action items neither negates nor eliminates any goals, but it establishes which action items to consider implementing first, should funding become available.

**Goal 1:** Protect life and reduce injuries resulting from natural hazards.

**Goal 2:** Minimize public and private property damages and the disruption of essential infrastructure and services from natural hazards.

**Goal 3:** Implement strategies to mitigate the effects of natural hazards and increase the quality of life and resilience of economies in Lincoln County.

**Goal 4:** Minimize the impact of natural hazards while protecting, restoring, and sustaining environmental processes.

**Goal 5:** Enhance and maintain local capability to implement a comprehensive hazard loss reduction strategy.

**Goal 6:** Document and evaluate progress in achieving hazard mitigation strategies and action items.

**Goal 7:** Motivate the public, private sector, and government agencies to mitigate the effects of natural hazards through information and education.

**Goal 8:** Apply development standards that mitigate or eliminate the potential impacts of natural hazards.

**Goal 9:** Mitigate damage to historic and cultural resources from natural hazards.

**Goal 10:** Increase communication, collaboration, and coordination among agencies at all levels of government and the private sector to mitigate natural hazards.

**Goal 11:** Integrate local NHMPs with comprehensive plans and implementing measures.

*(Note: although numbered the goals are not prioritized.)*

# Process and Participation

This section of the NHMP addendum addresses 44 CFR 201.6(a)(3), *Participation.*

In addition to establishing a comprehensive community-level mitigation strategy, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), and the regulations contained in 44 CFR 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 pre-, and post-disaster mitigation project grants.

The Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) at the University of Oregon's Institute for Policy Research and Engagement (IPRE) collaborated with the Department of Land Conservation and Development, Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Lincoln County, and Lincoln City to update their NHMP. This project is funded through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Fiscal-Year 2017 (FY17) Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Competitive Grant Program OR-2018-001 (PDMC-PL-10-OR-2017-02).

Members of the Lincoln City NHMP Steering committee also participated in the County NHMP update process (Volume III, Appendix B).

The Lincoln County NHMP, and Lincoln City addendum, are the result of a collaborative effort between citizens, public agencies, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and regional organizations. The Lincoln City NHMP Steering Committee guided the process of developing the NHMP.

### Convener and Committee

The Lincoln City Emergency Preparedness Coordinator serves as the NHMP addendum convener. The convener of the NHMP will take the lead in implementing, maintaining, and updating the addendum to the Lincoln County NHMP in collaboration with the designated conveners of the Lincoln County NHMP (Lincoln County Planning Director and Emergency Manager).

Representatives from the City of Lincoln City steering committee met formally, and informally, to discuss updates to their addendum (Volume III, Appendix B). The steering committee reviewed and revised the city's addendum, with focus on the plan's risk assessment and mitigation strategy (action items).

The current version of the addendum reflects changes decided upon at the designated meetings and through subsequent work and communication with OPDR. The changes are highlighted with more detail throughout this document and within Volume III, Appendix B. Other documented changes include revisions to the city's Risk Assessment and Hazard Identification sections, Action Items, and Community Profile.

The Lincoln City Steering Committee was comprised of the following representatives:

- Convener, Kenneth Murphey, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Lindsey Sehmel, Planning and Community Development Director
- Lila Bradley, Public Works Director
- Alison Robertson, Urban Renewal Director

### Public Participation

Public participation was achieved by posting the NHMP publicly and providing community members the opportunity to make comments and suggestions during the review process. Community members were also provided an opportunity for comment via a survey administered by IPRE (Volume III, Appendix F). During the public review period (Attachment B) there were no comments provided.

## Implementation and Maintenance

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the Lincoln City addendum to the Lincoln 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 City of Lincoln City addendum on an annual schedule; the county is meeting on a quarterly basis and will provide opportunities for the jurisdictions (cities and special districts) to report on NHMP implementation and maintenance during their meetings. The city's Emergency

Preparedness Coordinator will serve as the convener and will be responsible for assembling the steering committee. The steering committee will be responsible for identifying new risk assessment data, reviewing status of mitigation actions, identifying new actions, and seeking funding to implement the city's mitigation strategy (actions). 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; 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 City will utilize the same action item prioritization process as the County (Volume I, Section 4).

## Implementation through Existing Programs

This NHMP is strategic and non-regulatory in nature, meaning that it does not necessarily set forth any new policy. It does, however, provide: (1) a foundation for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the city; (2) identification and prioritization of future mitigation activities; and (3) aid in meeting federal planning requirements and qualifying for assistance programs. The mitigation plan works in conjunction with other city plans and programs including the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, and Building Codes, as well as the Lincoln County NHMP, and the State of Oregon NHMP.

The mitigation actions described herein (and priority actions in Attachment A) are intended to be implemented through existing plans and programs within the city. Plans and policies already in existence have support from residents, businesses and policy makers. Where possible, Lincoln City will implement the NHMP's recommended actions through existing plans and policies. 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. Implementation opportunities are further defined in action items when applicable.

Future development without proper planning may result in worsening problems associated with natural hazards. Lincoln City's acknowledged comprehensive plan is the City of Lincoln City Comprehensive Plan. The City implements the plan through the Community Development Code.

## Existing Plans and Policies

Communities often have existing plans and policies that guide and influence land use, land development, and population growth. Such existing plans and policies can include

comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, and technical reports or studies. Plans and policies already in existence have support from residents, businesses and policy makers. Many land-use, comprehensive, and strategic plans get updated regularly, and can adapt easily to changing conditions and needs.

Lincoln City's Addendum includes a range of recommended action items that, when implemented, will reduce the city's vulnerability to natural hazards. Many of these recommendations are consistent with the goals and objectives of the city's existing plans and policies. Linking existing plans and policies to the addendum helps identify what resources already exist that can be used to implement the action items identified in Lincoln City's Addendum. Implementing the city's mitigation actions through existing plans and policies increases their likelihood of being supported and getting updated and maximizes the city's resources.

The following are Lincoln City's existing plans and policies that relate to natural hazards:

- **Comprehensive Plan, 1998, last amended 2012:** A document stating the general, long-range policies that will govern a local community's future development. Ordinance No. 2012-08 updated the city's natural hazard Goal 7 element of the comprehensive plan to include policies for natural hazards, beaches and dunes (coastal erosion).

  *Relation to Natural Hazard Mitigation:* Contains city-specific information regarding natural hazards within the city's jurisdictional boundaries; including the comprehensive plan natural hazards map.

- **Municipal Code:** Establishes land use zones to regulate the location of building structure and the use of land within the city of Lincoln City.

  *Relation to Natural Hazard Mitigation:* Contains city-specific hazard related requirements for the placement and construction of the buildings. Issues such as floodplain development, fire resistant materials, etc. Chapter 17.47, Natural Hazards, Beaches and Dunes, includes identification of areas subject to coastal erosion and includes standards for development in identified areas.

- **Lincoln City Transportation Master Plan, 2015:** Addresses the county's anticipated transportation needs over a period of 20 years.

  *Relation to Natural Hazard Mitigation:* The Transportation Plan may be a resource to identify which roads and transportation systems are most vulnerable to natural disasters. Likewise, the Transportation Plan can be utilized to implement mitigation measures aimed at protecting "transportation disadvantaged" populations in emergency situations. When updated, the Transportation Plan can also include mitigation elements in its implementation considerations.

- **Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2018:** Assists Lincoln City clarify and refine priorities for protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface on public and private lands.

  *Relation to Natural Hazard Mitigation:* Enhances the NHMP risk assessment, identification of hazard zones, and includes mitigation actions to reduce risk to wildfire.

- **Lincoln City Storm Water Management Plan, 2009:** The primary purpose of the storm water inventory is to improve and update the City's existing storm water infrastructure and conveyance maps. The intent is to better understand drainage paths and conveyance capacities in a complex and aging storm water network, so that when and if problems arise, they can be remedied as efficiently and effectively as possible.

  *Relation to Natural Hazard Mitigation:* Storm Water management looks at the water cycle, effects of development allowing the City to conduct mitigation activities for source control, treatment, flow control and low impact approaches for the community management and mitigation for the City.

# Government Structure

The City Council is the policy making body for Lincoln City. As the elected legislative body in Lincoln City, the City Council has overall responsibility for the scope, direction and financing of city services. Council members serve four-year terms. Additional departments within the city include the following:

**City Manager's Office:** The city manager is appointed by City Council and serves as the administrative head of the city government. As chief executive officer, the city manager provides the leadership and direction for the operation and management of all city departments.

**City Recorder:** The city recorder assures the timely presentation of formal communications from the public, other agencies and city staff to the City Council. The recorder prepares City Council meeting agendas in coordination with the city manager; maintains official city records which reflect the actions of the governing body; maintains a depository of contracts, agreements and official Council actions and ensures the timely availability of these records to the Council, public, other agencies and staff.

**Planning and Community Development Department:** The Planning and Community Development Department provides service and information to the general public regarding all phases of community development. Planning staff implements ordinance and plan requirements through the Site Review Process, Land Use Action Process and Special Projects. Specifically, the Planning and Community Development Department reviews potential development opportunities to ensure compliance with zoning, setback, parking, landscaping, access and other city requirements.

In addition to oversight of the development process, the Planning and Community Development Department advises the City Council and Planning Commission on all land use and special project matters.

**Public Works Department:** The Lincoln City Public Works Department provides responsive community services related to planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and management of public infrastructure, including streets, sewer, water treatment, wastewater treatment, public buildings and other facilities. Services provided by the department contribute to the public health, safety, economic diversity, environmental quality and citizen convenience.

**Finance Department:** The Finance Department serves the community by managing utility billing, business licenses, collecting taxes and fees, dealing with city expenditures, preparing

the city's budget and managing investments. The goal of the Finance Department staff is to provide all services with an emphasis on timeliness, accuracy and courteous customer service.

**Police Department**: The mission of the Lincoln City Police Department is to maintain human rights while enforcing state and local laws, protecting persons, property and providing the highest quality professional service to all.

**Parks and Recreation Department**: The Parks and recreation Department oversees parks and recreation activities for the city. There are several activities/areas the Parks and Recreation department oversee, such as: the swimming pool, rock climbing wall, youth activities, senior activities, adult fitness, after school program and camps.

**Public Library**: The Lincoln City Public Library collects, preserves, and administers organized collections of books and related materials. The library can also be used for public meetings and other organized activities for the community.

**Urban Renewal Agency**: Established in 1988, the Lincoln City Urban Renewal Agency mission is to eliminate blight and depreciating property values in areas within the Agency's jurisdiction, and in the process, attract job producing private investments that will improve property values, improve the Area's visual quality, and establish a positive linkage between the Area and the Pacific Ocean -- all in a manner which will be compatible with Lincoln City's natural and built setting.

## Continued Public Participation

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective NHMP. To develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include opportunities for the public, neighboring communities, local, and regional agencies, as well as, private, and non-profit entities to comment on the NHMP during review. Keeping the public informed of efforts to reduce its risk to future natural hazard events is important for successful NHMP implementation, and maintenance. As such, the City is committed to involving the public in the NHMP review and update process (Volume I, Section 4). The City posted the plan update for public comment before FEMA approval, and after approval will maintain their addendum to the NHMP on the City's website: https://www.lincolncity.org/

In addition, natural hazards information dissemination is conducted throughout the year when opportunities present themselves via the city offices and website.

# NHMP Maintenance

The Lincoln County Multijurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and city addendum will be updated every five years in accordance with the update schedule outlined in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. During the county plan update process, the city will also review and update its addendum. The convener will be responsible for convening the steering committee to address the questions outlined below.

- Are there new partners that should be brought to the table?
- Are there new local, regional, state, or federal policies influencing natural hazards that should be addressed?

- Has the community successfully implemented any mitigation activities since the plan was last updated?
- Have new issues or problems related to hazards been identified in the community?
- Are the actions still appropriate given current resources?
- Have there been any changes in development patterns that could influence the effects of hazards?
- Have there been any significant changes in the community's demographics that could influence the effects of hazards?
- Are there new studies or data available that would enhance the risk assessment?
- Has the community been affected by any disasters? Did the plan accurately address the impacts of this event?

These questions will help the steering committee determine what components of the mitigation plan need updating. The steering committee will be responsible for updating any deficiencies found in the plan.

# Mitigation Strategy

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

The City's action items were first developed through a two-stage process during the 2009 NHMP development and revised in 2015. In stage one, OPDR facilitated a work session with the steering committee to discuss the city's risk and to identify potential issues. In the second stage, OPDR, working with the local steering committee, developed potential actions based on the hazards and the issues identified by the steering committee. During the 2019-2020 update process OPDR re-evaluated the Action Items with the county and local steering committees and updated actions, noting what accomplishments had been made and if the actions were still relevant; any new action items were identified at this time. For additional information see the discussion near the end of this document.

The City's actions are listed in Table LA-1. For more detailed information on each action, see the action forms within Attachment A of this addendum.

In addition, there are 16 County Action Items that include the city as an "Affected Jurisdiction" (Table LA-14). For more detailed information on the county actions that involve city participation, see Volume I, Section 3 and the action item forms within Volume III, Appendix A.

## Priority Action Items

Table LA-1 presents a list of mitigation actions. The steering committee decided to modify the prioritization of action items in this update to reflect current conditions (risk assessment), needs, and capacity. High priority actions are shown in bold text with grey highlight. The City will focus their attention, and resource availability, upon these achievable, high leverage, activities over the next five-years. Although this methodology provides a guide for the steering committee in terms of implementation, the steering committee has the option to implement any of the action items at any time. This option to consider all action items for implementation allows the committee to consider mitigation strategies as new opportunities arise, such as capitalizing on funding sources that could pertain to an action item that is not currently listed as the highest priority. Refer to Attachment A for detailed information for each high priority action.

**Table LA-1 City of Lincoln City Action Items**

| Natural Hazard Action ID | Action Item | Coordinating Organization (Lead) | Cost | Timing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lincoln City #1** | **Acquire a safe haven shelter (and develop with supplies/ facilities) for Cutler City** | **Emergency Preparedness Coordinator** | **M** | **Short** |
| **Lincoln City #2** | **Seek funding, and develop, water storage capabilities and enhance resiliency of water storage, treatment and distribution systems.** | **Public Works** | **H** | **Long** |
| Lincoln City #3 | Identify over-water transportation alternatives in the event that bridges collapse in an earthquake and/ or tsunami. | Public Works | M | Long |
| Lincoln City #4 | Continue to educate citizens about earthquake and tsunami preparedness. | Emergency Preparedness Coordinator | L | Ongoing |
| **Lincoln City #5** | **Seismically retrofit vulnerable facilities and infrastructure to increase their resiliency to seismic hazards. Consider both structural and non-structural retrofit options.** | **Public Works** | **H** | **Long** |
| Lincoln City #6 | Continue compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. | Planning and Community Development | L | Ongoing |
| **Lincoln City #7** | **Explore steps needed to qualify Lincoln City for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS)** | **Planning and Community Development** | **L** | **Short** |
| Lincoln City #8 | Work with the owners of repetitive flood loss buildings in the city to identify cost effective mitigation strategies including consideration of relocation, elevation, or buy-out. | Planning and Community Development | H | Long |
| Lincoln City #9 | Implement actions identified in the Lincoln City Storm Water Management Plan. | Public Works | M to H | Ongoing |
| Lincoln City #10 | Replace undersized culverts | Public Works | M to H | Ongoing |
| Lincoln City #11 | Research steep slope/ landslide ordinances; consider drafting a steep slope/ landslide development ordinance for Lincoln City | Planning and Community Development | L | Short |
| **Lincoln City #12** | **Develop disaster plans and provide caches (food and emergency supplies) in strategic locations throughout the city to support residents and visitors.** | **Emergency Preparedness Coordinator** | **L to M** | **Ongoing** |
| **Lincoln City #13** | **Integrate the NHMP into comprehensive plan.** | **Planning and Community Development** | **L** | **Medium** |

Source: City of Lincoln City NHMP Steering Committee, 2020.
Cost: L (less than $50,000), M ($50,000-$100,000), H (more than $100,000)
Timing: Ongoing (continuous), Short (1-4 years), Medium (4-10 years), Long (10 or more years)

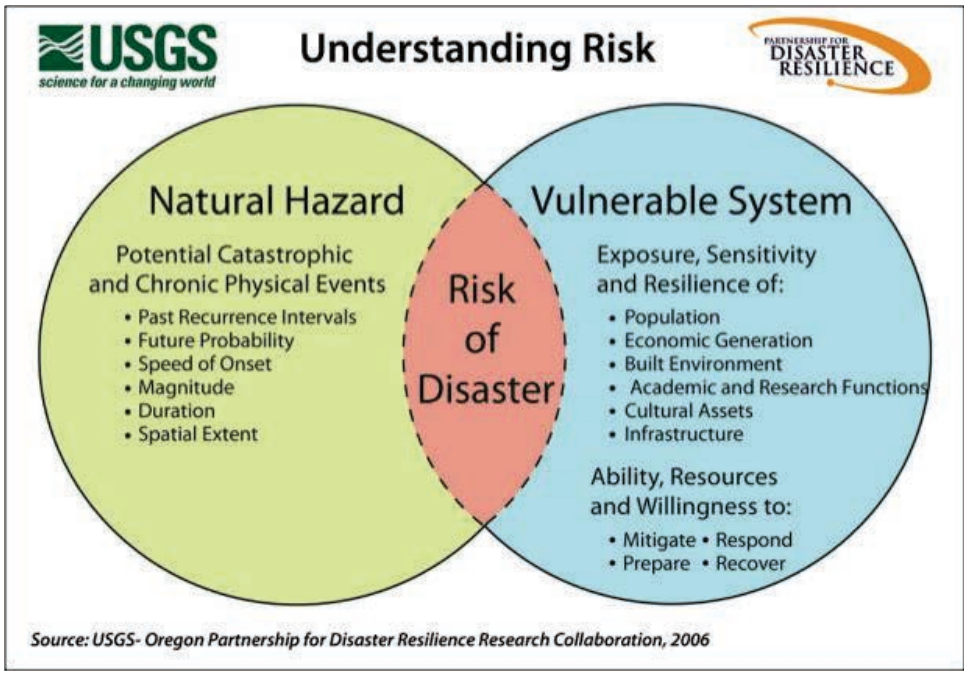
# Risk Assessment

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, Section 2, and Volume III, Appendix C. The risk assessment process is graphically depicted in Figure LA-1. Ultimately, the goal of hazard mitigation is to reduce the area of risk, where hazards overlap vulnerable systems.

**Figure LA-1 Understanding Risk**



# Hazard Analysis

The Lincoln City NHMP steering committee reviewed and revised the plan's Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment section. Changes from their previous HVA and the County's HVA were made where appropriate to reflect distinctions in probability, vulnerability, and risk from natural hazards unique to the City of Lincoln City, which are discussed throughout this addendum.

Table LA-2 shows the hazard analysis matrix for Lincoln City listing each hazard in rank order from high to low. The table shows that hazard scores are influenced by each of the four categories combined. 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 sense of hazard priorities but does not predict the occurrence of a hazard. See Volume I, Section 2: Risk Assessment of the Lincoln County NHMP for a description of the methodology.

Two catastrophic hazard (Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami) and three chronic hazards (windstorm, winter storm (snow/ice), and landslide) rank as the top hazard threats to the City (Top Tier). Riverine flood, wildfire, drought, coastal erosion, and coastal flood comprise the next highest ranked hazards (Middle Tier). Distant tsunami, tornado, crustal earthquake, and volcanic event comprise the lowest ranked hazards in the City (Bottom Tier).

**Table LA-2 Hazard Analysis Matrix – City of Lincoln City**

| Hazard | History | Vulnerability | Maximum Threat | Probability | Total Threat Score | Hazard Rank | Hazard Tiers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Windstorm | 20 | 50 | 100 | 70 | 240 | #1 | *Top Tier* |
| Winter Storm (Snow/Ice) | 18 | 35 | 90 | 70 | 213 | #2 | |
| Landslide | 20 | 40 | 80 | 70 | 210 | #3 | |
| Earthquake (Cascadia) | 10 | 50 | 100 | 49 | 209 | #4 | |
| Tsunami (Local) | 2 | 50 | 100 | 49 | 201 | #5 | |
| Flood (Riverine) | 20 | 30 | 60 | 63 | 173 | #6 | *Middle Tier* |
| Wildfire | 10 | 30 | 80 | 49 | 169 | #7 | |
| Drought | 20 | 40 | 50 | 49 | 159 | #8 | |
| Coastal Erosion | 20 | 20 | 40 | 70 | 150 | #9 | |
| Flood (Coastal) | 20 | 20 | 40 | 56 | 136 | #10 | |
| Tsunami (Distant) | 10 | 15 | 60 | 35 | 120 | #11 | *Bottom Tier* |
| Tornado | 8 | 10 | 30 | 56 | 104 | #12 | |
| Earthquake (Crustal) | 10 | 20 | 40 | 21 | 91 | #13 | |
| Volcanic Events | 2 | 5 | 40 | 7 | 54 | #14 | |

Source: City of Lincoln City NHMP Steering Committee (2020)

Table LA-**3** categorizes the probability and vulnerability scores from the hazard analysis for the city and compares the results to the assessment completed by the Lincoln County NHMP Steering Committee (areas of differences are noted with **bold** text within the city ratings).

**Table LA-3 Probability and Vulnerability Comparison**

| Hazard | Lincoln City | | County | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Probability | Vulnerability | Probability | Vulnerability |
| Coastal Erosion | High | **Moderate** | High | Low |
| Drought | **Moderate** | **High** | High | Moderate |
| Earthquake (Cascadia) | Moderate | High | Moderate | High |
| Earthquake (Crustal) | Low | Moderate | Low | Moderate |
| Flood (Coastal) | High | Moderate | High | Moderate |
| Flood (Riverine) | High | Moderate | High | Moderate |
| Landslide | High | High | High | High |
| Tornado | High | Low | High | Low |
| Tsunami (Distant) | Moderate | Low | Moderate | Low |
| Tsunami (Local) | Moderate | High | Moderate | High |
| Volcanic Event | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Wildfire | **Moderate** | Moderate | High | Moderate |
| Windstorm | High | High | High | High |
| Winter Storm (Snow/Ice) | High | Moderate | High | Moderate |

Source: City of Lincoln City NHMP Steering Committee and Lincoln County NHMP Steering Committee (2020)

# Community Characteristics

Table LA-4, Appendix C (Volume III), 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 assets during the planning process can assist in identifying appropriate measures for natural hazard mitigation. Between 2012 and 2019 the City grew by 830 people (10%).[1] According to the State's official coordinated population forecast, between 2019 and 2040 the City's population is forecast to grow by 20% to 10,565.[2] Median household income increased by 19% between 2012 and 2017.[3] The City has an educated population with 85% of residents 25 years, and older holding a high school degree, 24% have a bachelor's degree or higher. The Lincoln County School District has a 76% graduation rate as of 2019. Lincoln City includes industrial and commercial development but is zoned primarily residential.

Development in Lincoln City spreads mostly north to south along US-Highway 101 (see Figure LA-2). Dense commercial areas in Lincoln City exist along US-Highway 101. Residential development is located west of downtown and US-highway 101 along the Pacific Ocean as well as east near Devils Lake. The city's Comprehensive Plan identifies land use needs within the city and the Urban Growth Boundary. The city's Comprehensive Plan identifies land use needs within the city and its urban growth boundary. Figure LA-2 shows the city of Lincoln City's zoning map. New development has complied with the standards of the Oregon Building Code, and the city's development code including their floodplain ordinance.

[1] Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Annual Population Estimates", 2019.

[2] Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Oregon Population Forecast Program Cycle 1 (2014-2017)". 2017.

[3] Social Explorer, Table T57, U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey Estimates.

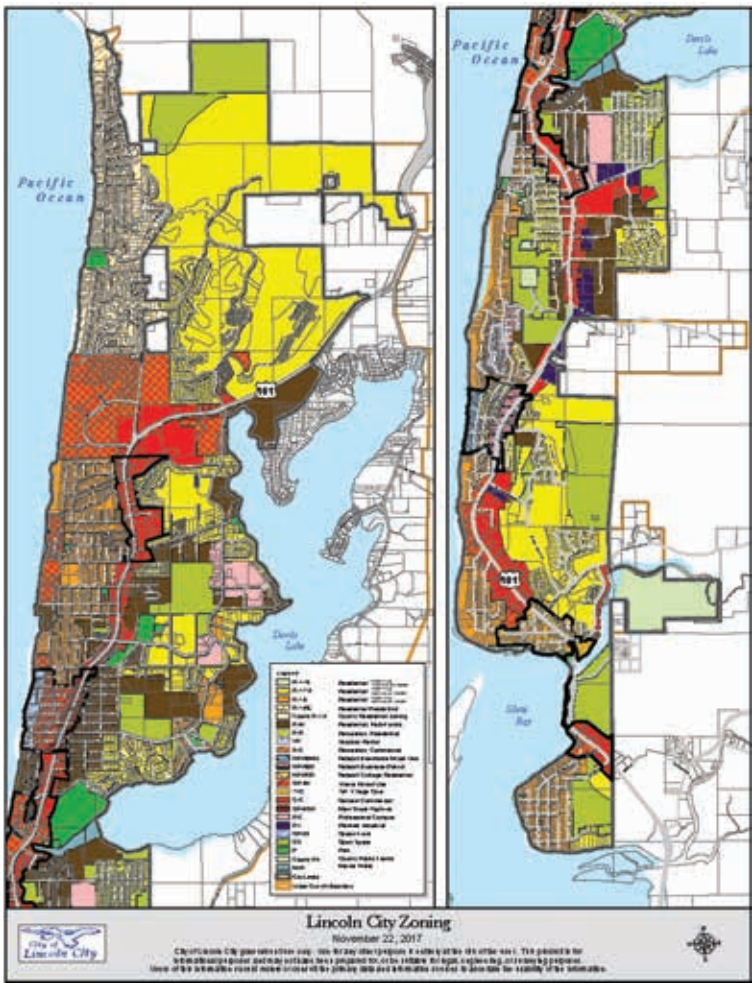
## Economy

Lincoln City's commercial areas developed along primary routes and residential development followed nearby (see Figure LA-2).

Lincoln City is the second largest incorporated community in Lincoln County. Most workers residing in the city (57%, 2,435 people) travel outside of the city for work primarily to Portland metro area, Newport, Salem, and Lincoln Beach.[4] A significant population of people travel to the city for work, (64% of the workforce, 3,236 people) primarily from Rose Lodge, Lincoln Beach, and Newport.

Just over 52% of the resident population 16 and over is in the labor force (3,693 people) and are employed in a variety of occupations including food preparation and serving (16%), sales (16%), management, business, and financial operations (12%), office and administrative support (12%), and professional and related (12%) occupations.[5]

**Figure LA-2 Zoning Map**




Source: City of Lincoln City

[4] U.S. Census Bureau. LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (2002-2017). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, accessed on April 25, 2020 at https://onthemap.ces.census.gov.

[5] Social Explorer, Tables A17008 & A17002, U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey Estimates.

## Table LA-4 Community Characteristics

| Population Characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2012 Population** | 7,965 | |
| **2019 Population** | 8,795 | |
| **2040 Forecasted Population** | 10,565 | |
| **Race (non-hispanic or latino) and Ethnicity (Hispanic)** | | |
| White | | 78% |
| Black/ African American | | 1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | | 3% |
| Asian | | 3% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | | 0% |
| Some Other Race | | 0% |
| Two or More Races | | 3% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | | 13% |
| **Limited or No English Spoken** | 367 | 5% |
| **Vulnerable Age Groups** | | |
| Less than 15 Years | 1,354 | 16% |
| 65 Years and Over | 2,153 | 25% |
| Age Dependency Ratio | | 3.38 |
| **Disability Status** | | |
| Total Population | 1,784 | 21% |
| Children (Under 18) | 74 | 5% |
| Working Age (18 to 64) | 902 | 19% |
| Seniors (65 and older) | 808 | 39% |

| Income Characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Households by Income Category** | | |
| Less than $15,000 | 639 | 17% |
| $15,000-$29,999 | 852 | 22% |
| $30,000-$44,999 | 651 | 17% |
| $45,000-$59,999 | 540 | 14% |
| $60,000-$74,999 | 428 | 11% |
| $75,000-$99,999 | 347 | 9% |
| $100,000-$199,999 | 304 | 8% |
| $200,000 or more | 24 | 1% |
| **Median Household Income** | | $37,898 |
| **Poverty Rates** | | |
| Total Population | 1,963 | 23% |
| Children (Under 18) | 439 | 30% |
| Working Age (18 to 64) | 1,216 | 25% |
| Seniors (65 and older) | 308 | 15% |
| **Housing Cost Burden** (Cost > 30% of household income) | | |
| Owners with Mortgage | 408 | 23% |
| Renters | 999 | 50% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey; Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Annual Population Estimates", 2019. Portland State University, Population Research Center, "Oregon Population Forecast Program Cycle 1 (2014-2017)". 2017.

| Housing Characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Housing Units** | | |
| Single-Family | 4,471 | 68% |
| Multi-Family | 1,625 | 25% |
| Mobile Homes | 439 | 7% |
| **Year Structure Built** | | |
| Pre-1970 | 2,612 | 40% |
| 1970-1989 | 1,763 | 27% |
| 1990-2009 | 2,028 | 31% |
| 2010 or later | 132 | 15% |
| **Housing Tenure and Vacancy** | | |
| Owner-occupied | 1,785 | 27% |
| Renter-occupied | 2,000 | 31% |
| Seasonal | 2,296 | 35% |
| Vacant | 454 | 7% |

Located on the Coast of Oregon, Lincoln City resides in the northwestern border of Lincoln County. Lincoln City lies at an elevation of 11 feet above sea level. Devils Lake (680-acres) borders the northeast portion of the city. The Siletz Bay and Siletz River are south of the city, and the Salmon River is to the north. Lincoln City is home to one of the world's shortest river, the D River, which connects Devils Lake to the Pacific Ocean.

The climate in Lincoln City is moderate. Average monthly temperatures range from lows of 36-39° F (December through March) to highs of 70-72° F (July through September) degrees. The driest months are July and August (average about 1.4-1.5 inches of precipitation per month) the wettest months are November through January (average 10-15 inches of precipitation per month). Lincoln City has an average annual precipitation of approximately 95.4 inches (69%, 65.5 inches fall November through March).

# Asset Identification

The following assets identified by the City of Lincoln City were first gathered from the Asset Identification meetings held with community members in 2007. These assets were confirmed and updated by the City steering committee during the 2019-2020 update process.

## Cultural and Historic Resources

The first recorded tourists to Lincoln City came in August of 1837, establishing the beginning of the tourist industry that still exists today. In the 1930s the towns of Cutler City, Taft, Nelscott, Delake, Wecoma, and Oceanlake joined together to become Lincoln City, which helped attract tourists and increase business. Annual events like Taft's Redhead Roundup and Oceanlake's Regatta draw visitors from all over the state.[6]

Historic and cultural resources such as historic structures and landmarks can help to define a community and may also be sources of tourism dollars. Because of their role in defining and supporting the community, protecting these resources from the impact of disasters is important. The National Register of Historic Places and the State Historic Preservation Office lists historic sites and properties within the city:[7]

- The Dorchester House, 2701 NW Highway 101 (1929) – Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- Lincoln Statue, Kirtsis Park (c. 1965)
- Neel's Autel, 2626 Highway 101, (1948)
- Nelscott Strip Commercial Historic District, Highway 101 (1929)
- Surftides Recreation Building, 2945 NW Jetty Avenue (1953)
- Jason Lee Campsite, Logan Road (1837)
- House, 340 S Drift Creek Road (c. 1928)
- House, 1327 NW 13th Street (c. 1932)
- House, 732 SW 28th Street (c. 1944)
- House, 1903 NW 37th Street (c. 1948)
- House, 2732 SW Coast (c. 1940)
- House, 6432 SW Inlet (c. 1930)
- House, 244 SE Port Avenue (c. 1944)

Lincoln City has many festivals throughout the year, including the Summer Kite Festival, Iris Pride Festival, Art on the Edge, Siletz Bay Music Festival, Sand Castle contest, Glass Float Gala and the Chowder Cook-off. Other local attractions include clamming, crabbing, whale-watching, coastal hiking trails, beachcombing, kite flying, and exploring tide pools. Recreational amenities include Devils Lake, Otter Crest viewpoint, factory stores, Chinook Winds Casino, The Connie Hansen Garden, Salmon River Estuary, Siletz Bay (Natural Scenic Wildlife Reserve), Chinook Winds Golf Course, city parks, beach access points, North Lincoln County Museum, Lincoln City Glass Center, Mor Art, and the Alder House glassblower.

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[6] Lincoln City, on the Central Oregon Coast. "Things to Do – Heritage & History." http://www.oregoncoast.org/pages/things-pages/heritage.php

[7] Oregon Historic Sites Database, http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/, accessed July 17, 2020.

## Critical Facilities & Infrastructure

Critical facilities are those that support government and first responders' ability to act in an emergency. They are a top priority in any comprehensive hazard mitigation plan. Individual communities should inventory their critical facilities to include locally designated shelters and other essential assets, such as fire stations, and water and wastewater treatment facilities.

Lincoln City has the following critical facilities (**bold** indicates facility was included in the Risk Report DOGAMI, O-20-11):

- Three fire stations:
  - **North Lincoln Fire Station 1400 (Bob Everest):** 2525 NW Hwy 101
  - **North Lincoln Fire Station 1500 (Delake):** 1500 SE 9th Street
  - **North Lincoln Fire Station 1600 (St Clair):** 4520 SE Hwy 101
- Three hospitals and clinics
  - **Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital:** 3043 NE 28th St
  - **Samaritan Coastal Clinic:** 825 NW US 101
  - **Samaritan Women's Health Center:** 3100 NE 28th St
  - Adventist Coastal Clinic: 1105 SE Jetty Ave
- Four Schools
  - **Oceanlake Elementary School:** 2420 NE 22nd Street
  - **Taft Elementary School:** 4040 High School Drive
  - **Taft 7-12 School:** 3780 SE Spyglass Ridge Road
  - **Career Tech Charter High School:** 801 SW Hwy 101
- **City Hall:** 801 SW Hwy 101
- **Police Department:** 1503 SE East Devils Lake Rd
- Water treatment plant: (317 S Anderson Creek Rd)
  - See Utility Lifelines for additional system details
- Wastewater plant (and 28 lift stations): 5000 SE Port Ave
  - See Utility Lifelines for additional system details

## Transportation

Mobility plays an important role in Lincoln City, and the daily experience of its residents, and businesses. Motor vehicles represent the dominant mode of travel through, and within the City. Lincoln City is also served by Lincoln County Transit Routes 4, 60x, 492, and 495 with service running seven days a week with stops in Lincoln City. Caravan Airport Transportation also provides service from the City to Portland International Airport.

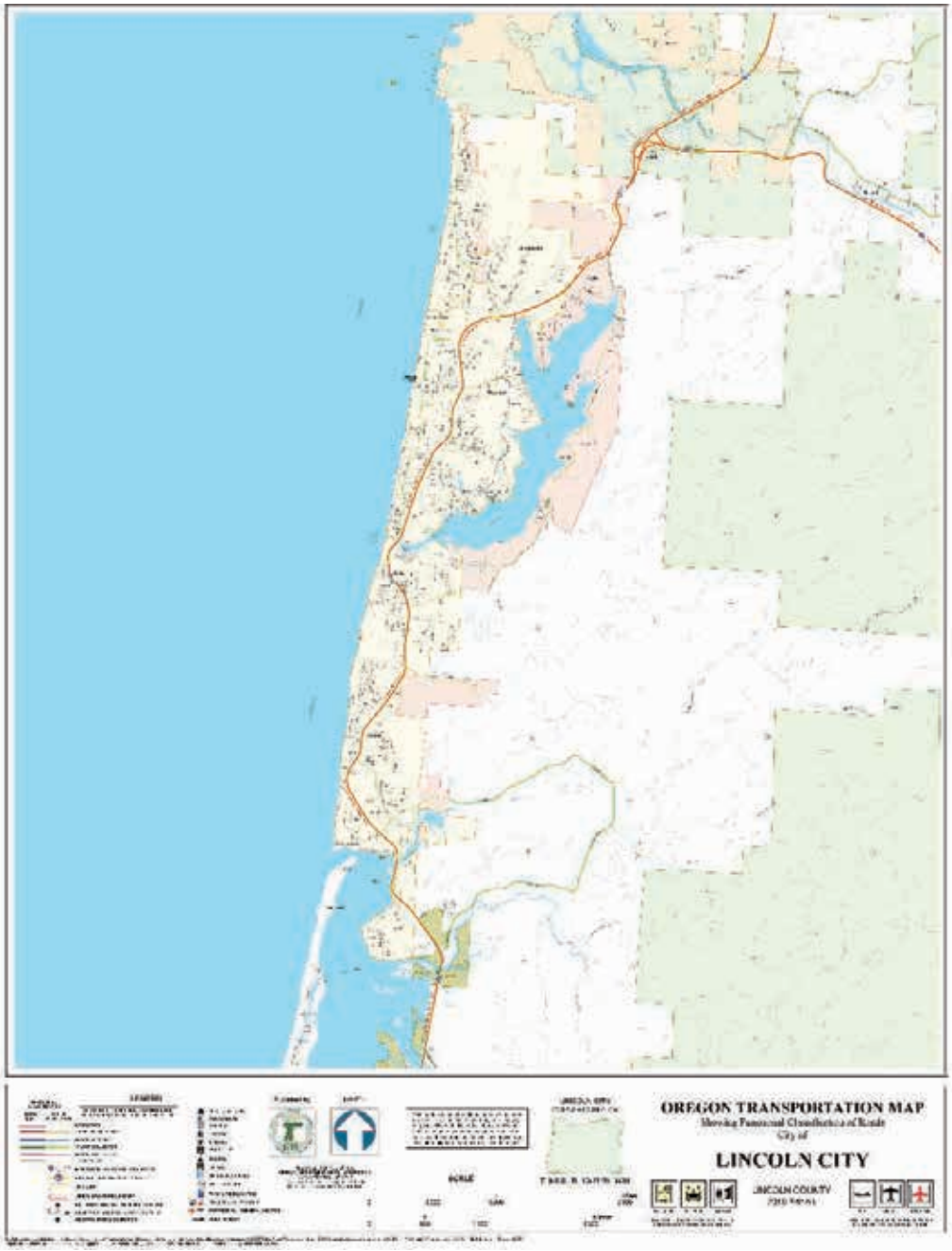
### Roads/Seismic lifelines

Seismic lifeline routes help maintain transportation facilities for public safety and resilience in the case of natural disasters. Following a major earthquake, it is important for response and recovery agencies to know which roadways are most prepared for a major seismic event. The Oregon Department of Transportation has identified lifeline routes to provide a

secure lifeline network of streets, highways, and bridges to facilitate emergency services response after a disaster.[8]

Highway 101 (Tier I) is the major north-south transportation route through the City (see Figure LA-3). Highway 18 (Tier I, north of Lincoln City), and Highway 20 (Tier III, Newport) are the major east-west transportation routes connecting the coast to the Willamette Valley.

**Figure LA-3 Lincoln City Functional Classification of Roads**




Source: Oregon Department of Transportation

[8] Oregon Department of Transportation. Oregon Seismic Lifeline Evaluation, Vulnerability Synthesis, and Identification, *Oregon Seismic Lifeline Routes,* May 15 2012.

System connectivity and key geographical features were used to identify a three-tiered seismic lifeline system. Routes identified as Tier 1 are considered the most significant and necessary to ensure a functioning statewide transportation network. The Tier 2 system provides additional connectivity to the Tier 1 system, it allows for direct access to more locations and increased traffic volume capacity. The Tier 3 lifeline routes provide additional connectivity to the systems provided by Tiers 1 and 2.

Bridges

Because of earthquake risk, the seismic vulnerability of the city's bridges is an important issue. Non-functional bridges can disrupt emergency operations, sever lifelines, and disrupt local and freight traffic. These disruptions may exacerbate local economic losses if industries are unable to transport goods. Bridges within the city that are critical or essential include (see Figure LA-4):

- Devils Lake Creek, W Devils Lake Rd (1968), (Bridge ID 41C07) – Structurally Deficient
- Devils Lake Outlet, US 101 (D River, 1949), (Bridge ID 00822A) – Structurally Deficient
- E. Devils Lake Rd, Creek (1968), (Bridge ID 12003) – Structurally Deficient
- Rock Creek, E Devils Lake Rd (1954), (Bridge ID 12004)
- Schooner Creek, US 101 (1945), (Bridge ID 00924A)

**Figure LA-4 Oregon Bridges and Structurally Deficient Bridges**




Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, ODOT TransGIS, accessed July 29, 2020
More information on Seismic Design of bridges is on the ODOT website:
https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Bridge/Pages/Seismic.aspx

Railroads

There are no railroads in Lincoln City.

Airports

There are no public airports in Lincoln City. The Siletz Bay State Airport is the nearest airport (a few miles south of the City). The city has no commercial service airports. The nearest commercial airports are in Eugene and Portland.

Utility Lifelines

Utility lifelines are the resources that the public relies on daily such as, electricity, fuel and communication lines. If these lines fail or are disrupted, the essential functions of the community can become severely impaired. Utility lifelines are closely related to physical infrastructures, like dams and power plants, as they transmit the power generated from these facilities.

Generally, the network of electricity transmission lines running throughout the city is operated by Pacific Power. The Williams Gas Pipeline provides natural gas that is delivered to customers in the city by Northwest Natural Gas. These lines may be vulnerable as infrequent natural hazards, like earthquakes, could disrupt service to natural gas consumers across the region.

The city water, wastewater, and storm water (culvert) systems include the following:

Water Infrastructure

- Water Treatment Plant: 317 S. Anderson Creek Rd
- Reservoirs (3):SE 19th St, NE 20th St and Surf St, and Roads End
- Pump stations (6):
    - 4354 SE Jetty Ave
    - 2097 NE West Devils Lake Rd.
    - 2130 NE 36th Dr.
    - 5390 NE Port Ln
    - 1501 SE Oar Ave
    - 2440 SW Coast Ave

Wastewater Infrastructure

- Wastewater Treatment Plant: 5000 SE Port Ave
    - 28 lift stations to transport sewage

## Community Organizations and Programs

Social systems can be defined as community organizations and programs that provide social and community-based services, such as health care or housing assistance, to the public. In planning for natural hazard mitigation, it is important to know what social systems exist within the community because of their existing connections to the public. Often, actions identified by the plan involve communicating with the public or specific subgroups within the population (e.g. elderly, children, low income). The county and cities can use existing social systems as resources for implementing such communication-related activities because these service providers already work directly with the public on several issues, one of which

could be natural hazard preparedness and mitigation. The countywide community organizations that are active within the city and county and may be potential partners for implementing mitigation actions can be found in Appendix C: Community Profile.

## Lincoln County School District

The Lincoln County School District has three schools in Lincoln City including Oceanlake Elementary, Taft Elementary, and Taft 7-12. In addition, Career Tech High Charter School is in is in Lincoln City. For more information on School District assets see their addendum in Volume II.

## Existing Mitigation Activities

Existing mitigation activities include current mitigation programs and activities that are being implemented by the community to reduce the community's overall risk to natural hazards. Documenting these efforts can assist participating jurisdictions better understand risk and can assist in documenting successes. The following efforts have occurred or are on-going within Lincoln City:

- The city maintains an emergency preparedness website that's devoted to earthquakes, tsunamis, storms/flooding, and pandemic flu. FEMA's "Are you Prepared?" document is posted for reference, as well as a link to the Community Emergency Response Team's (CERT) website. The Earthquake and Tsunami hazards have their own web pages for additional information.
    - Tsunami webpage: includes information about tsunamis' causes and characteristics, recommendations for how to prepare and survive a tsunami, and information about how to plan an evacuation route. Additionally, there is tsunami information for kids, post-tsunami information, and a listing of preparedness events in Lincoln City. Tsunami evacuation maps are posted as well.
    - Earthquake webpage: includes information about the latest earthquakes in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. Additionally, the city provides earthquake preparedness recommendations, as well as some tips about what to do during and after an earthquake. Links to the American Red Cross and US Geological Survey (i.e., for more information about vulnerabilities and preparedness strategies) are posted as well.
- A Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) is active in Lincoln City. The CERT Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area, and trains them in basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Lincoln City's CERT group has begun a 'Map Your Neighborhood' effort, which seeks to help neighborhoods prepare for disasters.
- The city enforces a setback requirement for all developments located along the coast. The purpose of the setback is to reduce property damages related to coastal erosion, windstorms, and flooding. The setback requirement also serves to meet the city's natural hazard goal, as defined within the Lincoln City Comprehensive Plan: "The city shall control development in hazardous areas to protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards."

- The city's Comprehensive Plan addresses natural hazards. Specific hazardous areas have been identified by RNKR Associates in their work Environmental Hazards, Coastal Lincoln County Oregon, 1979. The city has defined 'hazardous areas' on the RNKR map and will allow development in these areas if adequate protective measures can be employed to prevent or minimize damage. This portion of the Comprehensive Plan also lists policies related to development in hazardous areas.
- Lincoln City issues practice tsunami warnings every Wednesday morning. Additionally, the city distributes evacuation maps, and pamphlets that address preparedness strategies. A Tsunami Preparedness Coordinator conducted a public awareness survey, as well as an evacuation drill in the Nelscott and Delake areas; she initiated the "Neighbor Helping Neighbor" tsunami buddy system, and created door signs for hotels to show evacuation information (among several other education and outreach projects for the city).
- The City built a new Police Station in 2020 and worked with County School District to move school bus facilities out of the inundation zone.
- The city and county utilize a reverse 911 system for use during natural hazard events.
- State legislation:
    - SB 378 requires schools in potential inundation zones to teach students in K-8 grades about tsunamis and evacuation
    - SB 379, implemented as Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 455.446 and 455.447, limits construction of new essential facilities and special occupancy structures in tsunami flooding zones.

# Hazard Profiles

The following sections briefly describe relevant information for each profiled hazard. More information on Lincoln County hazards can be found in Volume I, Section 2 *Risk Assessment* and in the Risk Assessment for Region 1, Oregon Coast, Oregon SNHMP (2020).

In addition, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) conducted a multi-hazard risk assessment (Risk Report) for Lincoln County, including the City of Lincoln City. The study was funded through the FEMA Risk MAP program and was completed in 2020. The Risk Report provides a quantitative risk assessment that informs communities of their risk related to the following natural hazards: coastal erosion, Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami, flood, landslide, and wildfire (summarized herein). The City hereby incorporates the Risk Report into this NHMP addendum by reference (DOGAMI, O-20-11).

## Coastal Erosion

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for coastal erosion is **high**, meaning at least one incident is likely within the next 35 years and that their vulnerability to coastal erosion is **moderate**, meaning it is expected that between 1% and 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major coastal erosion event. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 describes the characteristics of coastal erosion hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Coastal erosion is a natural process that continually affects coastal areas; in Lincoln City and elsewhere along the Pacific, coastal erosion becomes a hazard when lives and properties are at risk of death, injury, or damage. Coastal erosion is typically a gradual process, which can be greatly accelerated in the event of a storm or climate factors that increase the potential for coastal erosion.

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Appendix G) the risk of coastal erosion is expected to increase due to sea level rise and changing wave dynamics.

### Vulnerability Assessment

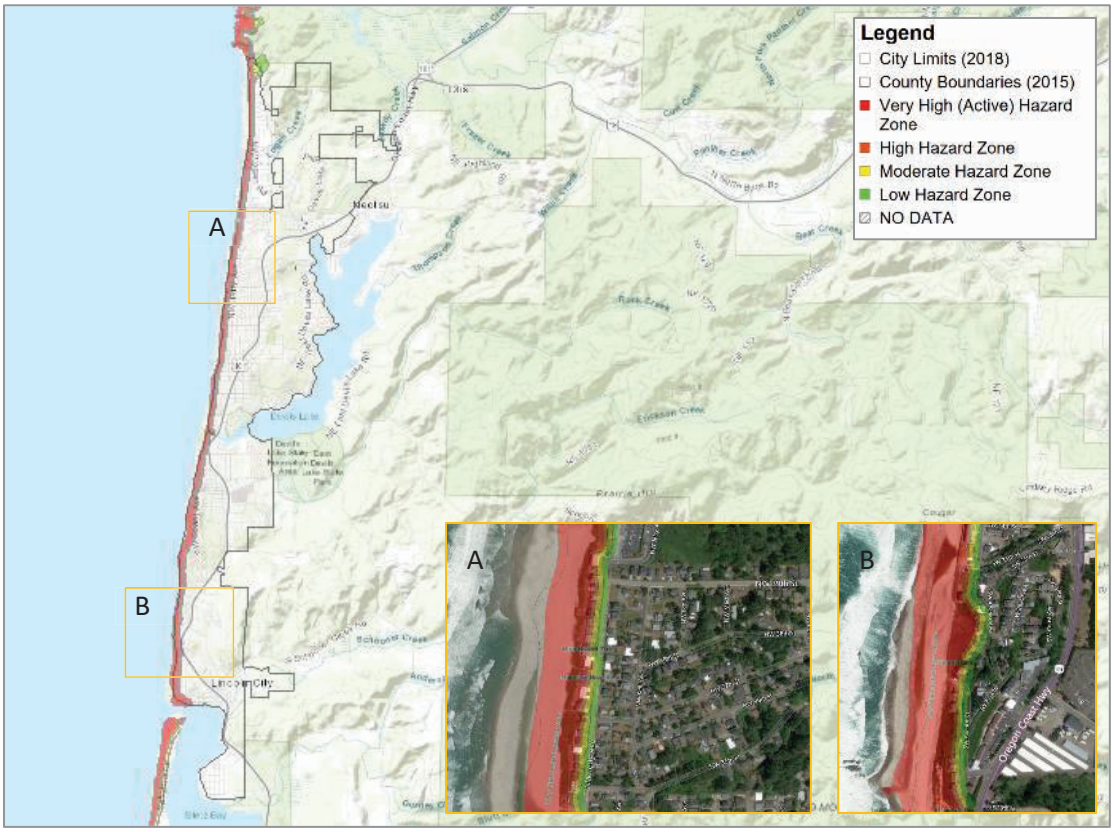
Private sea walls in Lincoln City require constant maintenance, and some property damage has occurred in areas within the city. Records of damages are not available at this time; however, events may have occurred in tandem with previous storms. Properties along Anchor Court, for example, have experienced partial and/or total damages due to storm-induced erosion. Over the last 15 years two houses have been removed and approximately six additional houses are affected in this area; as such, future damages here are likely. The county identified areas along Highway 101 that have sustained erosion-induced damages. Within Lincoln City, however, the Highway is safe.

To mitigate the effects of coastal erosion, the city requires new development to comply with setback restrictions. Permits, additionally, are required for the development of sea walls. Lincoln City believes that, due to their property setback requirements for new developments, they've reduced their vulnerability to this hazard.

Potential community-related impacts, including shoreline reduction, economic (tourism-related) impacts, and property/infrastructural damage, are adequately described within the Volume I, Section 2 of the NHMP. See Figure LA-5 for locations of the city's coastal erosion hazard along coastal bluffs on the city's western edge.

To address the risk for coastal erosion, Lincoln City enacted Ordinance 2012-08 (2012) amending the comprehensive plan to include standards for areas affected by coastal erosion.

**Figure LA-5 Coastal Erosion Hazard**




Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The **Risk Report** (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to coastal erosion. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Lincoln City.

The Risk Report provides an analysis of dune-backed beaches and bluff-backed shorelines to identify the general level of susceptibility due to storm-induced erosion, sea level rise, and subsidence due to CSZ earthquake event. The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for each community. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Lincoln City may be impacted by profiled coastal erosion scenario (Table LA-5).

Less than one percent of the City's population (65 people) may be displaced by coastal erosion. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues and/or may have their

residences impacted by coastal erosion. Properties that are most vulnerable to the coastal erosion hazard are those that are developed in an area of steep dunes or cliffs. Just under three percent (184 buildings) of all buildings (residential, commercial, industrial) are exposed to the high coastal erosion hazard zone. The value of exposed buildings is $60.4 million (about 6% of total building value). It is important to note that impact from coastal erosion may vary depending on areas that are impacted during an event.

**Table LA-5 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Coastal Erosion**

| Community Overview: Lincoln City | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | | Buildings | | Critical Facilities | Total Building Value ($) | |
| 7,930 | | 6,687 | | 11 | 1,086,802,000 | |
| **Exposure Analysis: Coastal Erosion High Hazard Scenario** | | | | | | |
| Potentially Displaced Residents | | Exposed Buildings | | | Exposed Building Value | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Critical Facilities | Value ($) | Percent |
| 65 | 0.8% | 184 | 2.8% | 0 | 60,436,000 | 5.6% |

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020). Table A-16. Note: City population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[9]

There are no critical facilities exposed to the profiled coastal erosion scenario.

## Drought

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for drought is **high**, meaning at least one incident is likely within the next 35 years and that their vulnerability to drought is **high**, meaning more than 10% of the city's population or property could be affected by a major drought event. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of drought hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Due to a cool, wet climate, past and present weather conditions have generally spared coastal communities from the effects of a drought.

Schooner Creek is the city's only water source, and the city's reservoirs store enough water for only one day of use. In the event that climate patterns change and drought becomes a probable hazard, Lincoln City would be extremely vulnerable to drought conditions. Furthermore, Schooner Creek is a direct-flow water source and contamination is a potential threat to the water supply.

Water from the city reservoirs is treated at the water treatment facility that can treat up to 6 million gallons per day (mgd). Following treatment water flows via 12 to 24-inch water transmission mains to three water storage reservoirs (combined 7.25 million gallons

[9] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-17.

capacity) at SE 19th, NE 20th, and Roads End. Most of the system utilizes 6- and 8-inch diameter pipes. There are five (5) pump stations that boost pressure to higher elevations. The City has enough capacity to meet current and anticipated future demand.

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Appendix G) the probability of future drought conditions (low summer soil moisture, low spring snowpack, low summer runoff, low summer precipitation, and high summer evaporation) is expected to be more frequent by the 2050s.

### Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Lincoln City is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. State-wide droughts have historically occurred in Oregon, and as it is a region-wide phenomenon, all residents are equally at risk. Structural damage from drought is not expected; rather the risks apply to humans and resources. Industries important to the City of Lincoln City's local economy such as fishing have historically been affected, and any future droughts would have tangible economic and potentially human impacts.

In addition to reduced water supplies, a drought will increase the chances of wildfire and significantly reduce tourism activities. If hotels, for example, are unable to accommodate guests, the city's economy would greatly suffer. Currently, the city has a water curtailment plan that will go into effect in the event of a drought.

## Earthquake

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) Earthquake event is **moderate**, meaning one incident may occur within the next 35 to 75 years and that their vulnerability to a CSZ event is **high**, meaning that more than 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major CSZ earthquake event. The steering committee determined that the city's probability for a crustal earthquake event is **low**, meaning one incident may occur within the next 100 years and that their vulnerability to a Crustal Earthquake event is **moderate**, meaning that between 1% and 10% of the city's population or property could be affected by a major crustal earthquake event. *The city's probability to crustal earthquake was decreased since the previous NHMP, all other ratings have remained the same.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of earthquake hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Earthquake-induced damages are difficult to predict, and depend on the size, type, and location of the earthquake, as well as site-specific building and soil characteristics. Presently, it is not possible to accurately forecast the location or size of earthquakes, but it is possible to predict the behavior of soil at any site. In many major earthquakes, damages have primarily been caused by the behavior of the soil.

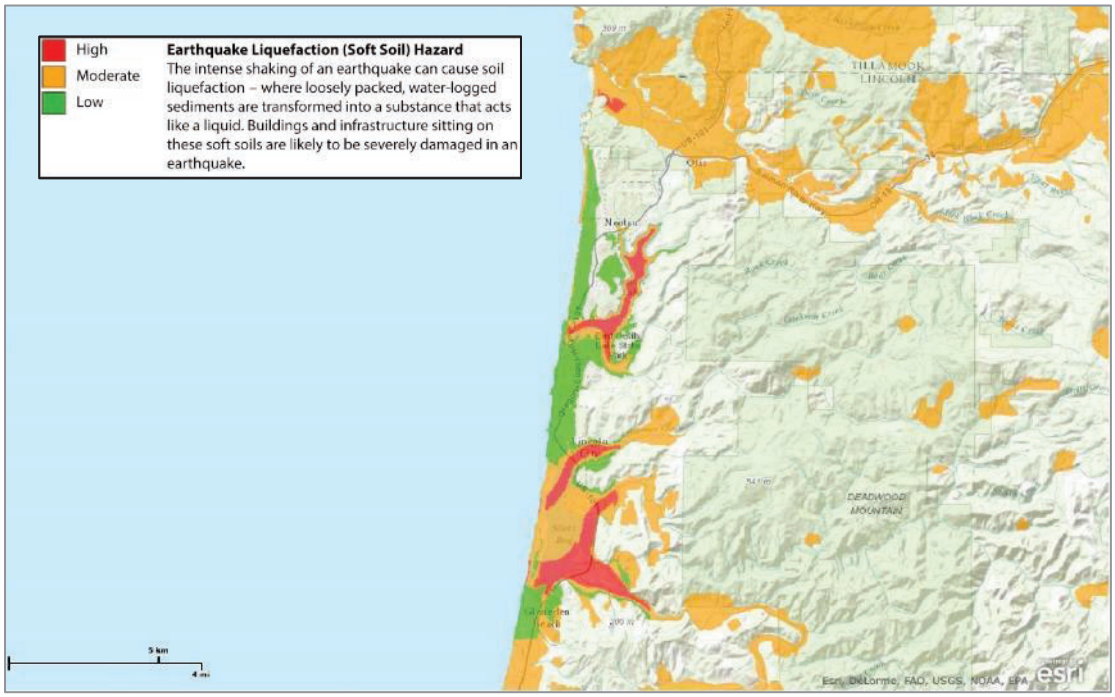
The Pacific Northwest experienced a subduction zone earthquake estimated at magnitude 9 on January 26, 1700. The earthquake generated a tsunami that caused damage as far away as Japan. Cascadia subduction zone earthquakes and associated tsunamis have occurred on average every 500 years over the last 3,500 years in the Pacific Northwest. The time

between events has been as short as 100 to 200 years and as long as 1,000 years. The geologic record indicates that over the last 10,000 years approximately 42 tsunamis have been generated off the Oregon Coast in connection to ruptures of the CSZ (19 of the events were full-margin ruptures and arrived approximately 15-20 minutes after the earthquake).[10]

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), in partnership with other state and federal agencies, has undertaken a rigorous program in Oregon to identify seismic hazards, including active fault identification, bedrock shaking, tsunami inundation zones, ground motion amplification, liquefaction, and earthquake induced landslides.

The figures below show earthquake hazards that affect the city, including the soft soil/ liquefaction hazard (Figure LA-6), expected ground shaking for crustal events (Figure LA-**7**), and for the Cascadia Subduction Zone event (Figure LA-**8**). The extent of the damage to structures and injury and death to people will depend upon the type of earthquake, proximity to the epicenter and the magnitude and duration of the event. The soft soils figure below shows that in general the soils in Lincoln City have low to moderate liquefaction potential; the areas of the population along the coastline are more susceptible to liquefaction than areas further in land and away from rivers.

**Figure LA-6 Earthquake Liquefaction (Soft Soil) Hazard**

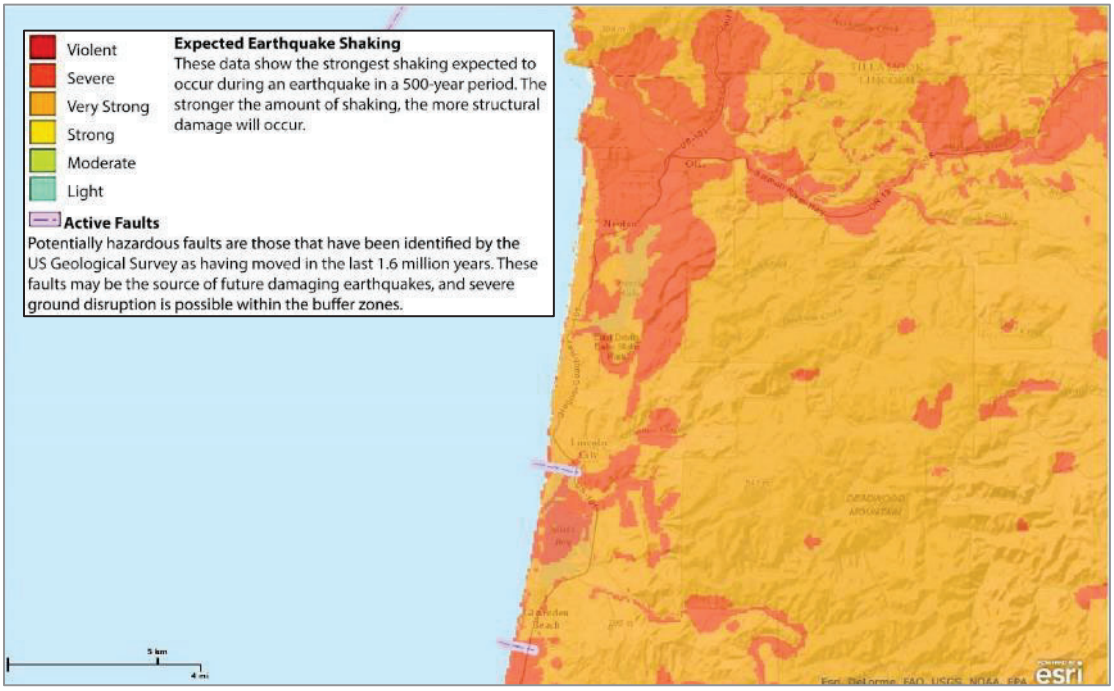



Source: Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

Shaking from the combined earthquake scenario is expected to be very strong to violent for much of Lincoln City as shown in Figure LA-**7**. The figure also shows one historically active fault southeast of the city.

[10] DLCD. *Oregon State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*. 2020 (Draft).

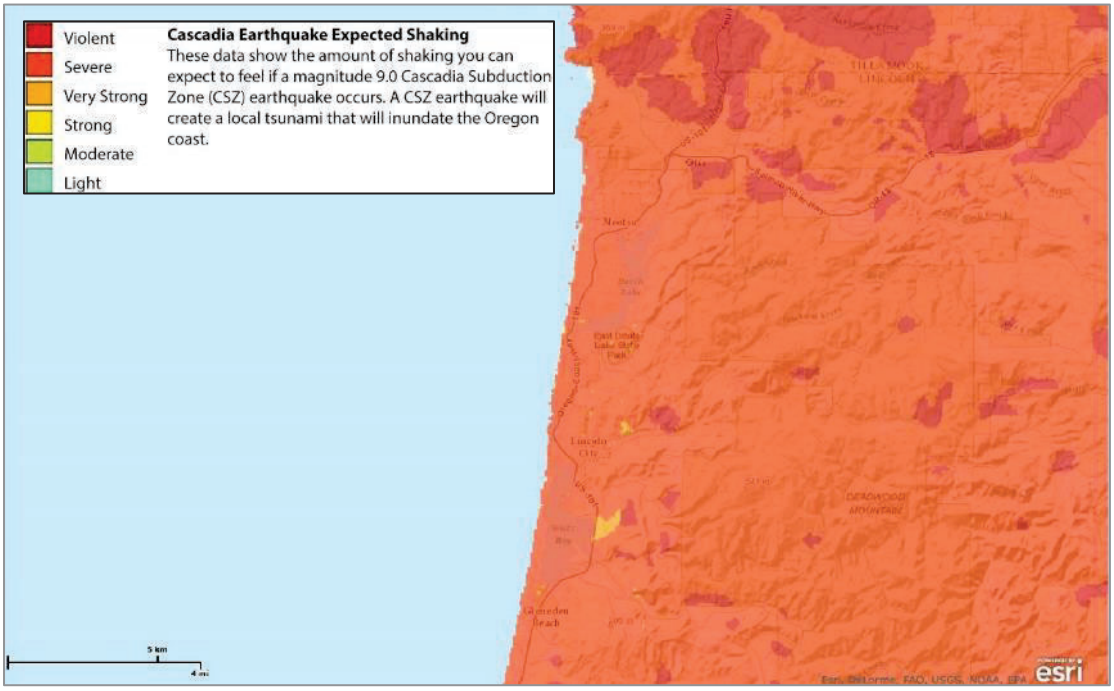
**Figure LA-7 Combined Earthquake Events Expected Shaking and Active Faults**




Source: Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

Figure LA-**8** shows expected shaking with a Cascadia Earthquake. The figure shows that the entire city will receive severe to violent shaking.

**Figure LA-8 Cascadia Earthquake Expected Shaking**




Source: Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Vulnerability Assessment

The city's concentrated population and resources, as well as the soil characteristics and relative earthquake hazards described above are cause for significant effort toward mitigating the earthquake hazard. The city's infrastructure is highly vulnerable to a severe earthquake event. Sewer lines, water lines, power lines, water tanks, reservoirs, cell towers, the Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital, and City Hall were identified by the Steering Committee as vulnerable assets. The city would expect significant damage to roads and bridges following a Cascadia Subduction Zone event, as well as deaths and severe injuries region wide. Education and outreach regarding earthquakes (and resultant tsunami) is an ongoing endeavor in Lincoln City.

### 2007 Rapid Visual Survey

Building codes were implemented in Oregon in the 1970s, however, stricter standards did not take effect until 1991 and early 2000s. As noted in the community characteristics section (Table LA-4), approximately 67% of residential buildings were built prior to 1990, which increases the City's vulnerability to the earthquake hazard (according to the Risk Report 55% of all buildings are pre-code and 15% are low code)[11]. Information on specific public buildings' (schools and public safety) estimated seismic resistance, determined by DOGAMI in 2007, is shown in Table LA-6; each "X" represents one building within that ranking category. Of the facilities evaluated by DOGAMI, that have not been retrofitted, using their Rapid Visual Survey (RVS), no buildings have a very high (100% chance) collapse potential, while one (1) has a high (greater than 10% chance) collapse potential (note this school is Career Tech Charter HS which is in the same building as City Hall and the Driftwood Public Library). To fully assess a buildings potential for collapse, a more detailed engineering study completed by a qualified professional is required, but the RVS study can help to prioritize which buildings to survey.

### Mitigation Activities

Earthquake mitigation activities listed here include current mitigation programs and activities that are being implemented by Lincoln City agencies or organizations.

A primary mitigation objective of the city is to construct or upgrade critical and essential facilities and infrastructure to withstand future earthquake events. Seismic retrofit grant awards per the Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program[12] have been funded to retrofit the North Lincoln Fire and Rescue Station 1400 (2015-17, Phase II grant award, $1,048,039), the Taft Elementary School gym (2017-19, Phase II grant award, $2,493,455), and Oceanlake Elementary School (2020 grant award. $2,499,090). The police department and Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital were rebuilt through local funding resources in 2020. The School District has retrofitted at risk schools through local resources (see the Lincoln County School District addendum for more information).

[11] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table D-2.

[12] 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 LA-6 Rapid Visual Survey Scores**

| Facility | Site ID* | Level of Collapse Potential | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Low (< 1%) | Moderate (>1%) | High (>10%) | Very High (100%) |
| **Schools** | | | | | |
| Ocreanlake Elementary** (2420 NE 22nd Street) | Linc_sch01 | | **SRGP 2020 $2,499,090** | | |
| (former) Taft Elementary (1545 SE 50th Street) | Linc_sch03 | | **Demolished. Site Vacant.** | | |
| Taft Elementary (*former MS* )** (4040 High School Drive) | Linc_sch04 | | **SRGP 2017-2019 Phase II: $2,493,455** | | |
| Taft 7-12 (*former HS* )** (3780 SE Spyglass Ridge Road) | Linc_sch10 | X | | | |
| Career Technical High School (Charter)** (801 SW Hwy 101) | Linc_sch14 | | | X | |
| **Public Safety** | | | | | |
| North Lincoln Fire and Rescue Station 1400 (2525 NW Hwy 101) | Linc_fir01 | | **SRGP 2015-2017 Phase II: $1,048,039** | | |
| City Building (*former Taft-Nelscott-DeLake FD* ) (914 SW 4th Street) | Linc_fir12 | X | | | |
| North Lincoln Fire and Rescue Station 1600 (4520 SE Hwy 101) | Linc_fir16 | X | | | |
| Lincoln City Police Department** (1503 SE Devils Lake Road) | Linc_pol06 | | **New building 2020** | | |
| **Hospitals** | | | | | |
| Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital** (3043 NE 28th Street) | Linc_hos02 | | **New building 2020** | | |

Source: DOGAMI 2007. Open File Report 0-07-02. Statewide Seismic Needs Assessment Using Rapid Visual Assessment. Notes: "*" – Site ID is referenced on the RVS Lincoln County Map;"**" – Facility determined to be vulnerable to CSZ earthquake and should expect moderate to complete damage (> 50% probability). DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020).

## Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The **Risk Report** (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to earthquake. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Lincoln City.

According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within the study area may be impacted by the profiled magnitude 9.0 Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) event. *Note: Due to the simultaneous nature of a CSZ earthquake and tsunami, loss estimates have been separated in the following tables to avoid double counting. Building losses within the tsunami zone are considered total. See the tsunami section for additional information.*

The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for each community. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Lincoln City may be impacted by the profiled earthquake scenarios (Table LA-7). *Note: Due to the simultaneous nature of a CSZ earthquake and tsunami, loss estimates have been separated in the following tables to avoid*

*double counting. Building losses within the tsunami zone are considered total. See the tsunami section for additional information.* [13]

Approximately 16% of the City's population (1,230 people) may be displaced by a magnitude 9.0 CSZ earthquake and tsunami event. Of those, approximately 3% will be impacted by the accompanying tsunami. *Note: The data does not include potentially impacted visitor populations that may be lodging or at a public venue during a CSZ earthquake and tsunami event.* Earthquakes will impact every building in the City, to some degree, by a CSZ magnitude 9.0 earthquake and tsunami. Building damage (loss) estimates are reported for buildings expected to be damaged by the earthquake outside of the tsunami inundation zone (medium-sized). Additional exposure information is provided for buildings within the tsunami inundation zone to obtain the combined total damage (loss) estimate. Buildings reported as "damaged" in the area *outside* the tsunami zone include yellow tagged (extensive, limited habitability) and red tagged (complete, uninhabitable) buildings, while 100% of buildings exposed *inside* the tsunami inundation area are considered "damaged" (complete, uninhabitable). The City has 1,621 buildings that are expected to be damaged by the CSZ earthquake and tsunami event. The combined (earthquake and tsunami) value of building damage losses are $241 million.

The Risk Report estimated losses show that the age of the building stock is the primary metric of earthquake vulnerability. Communities with older building stock are expected to have higher losses. However, if buildings were retrofitted to at least "moderate code" standards the impact of the event would be reduced. The Risk Report concludes that loss estimates for the City drop from 19% to 12% ($74.3 million decrease in loss) when all buildings are upgraded to at least moderate code level.[14] *Note: earthquake vulnerability retrofit benefits are minimized in areas of liquefaction and landslide where additional geotechnical mitigation would be needed.*

[13] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Tables A-16.

[14] Ibid, Table B-2.

**Table LA-7 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Earthquake**

| Community Overview: Lincoln City | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | | Buildings | | Critical Facilities | Total Building Value ($) | |
| 7,930 | | 6,687 | | 11 | 1,086,802,000 | |
| **Exposure Analysis: Earthquake CSZ M9.0 (Deterministic) Scenario** | | | | | | |
| Potentially Displaced Residents | | Damaged Buildings | | | Exposed Building Value | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Critical Facilities | Loss Estimate ($) | Loss Ratio |
| 1,029 | 13.0% | 1,350 | 20.2% | 6 | 209,653,000 | 19.3% |
| **Exposure Analysis (within Tsunami Zone - Medium)** | | | | | | |
| 201 | 2.5% | 271 | 4.1% | 0 | 31,377,000 | 2.9% |
| **Total Exposure** | | | | | | |
| 1,230 | 15.5% | 1,621 | 24.2% | 6 | 241,030,000 | 22.2% |

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020). Table A-16. Note: City population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[15]

- Lincoln City City Hall (also houses the Public Library and Career Tech High School)
- Lincoln City Police Department
  (new building built to current seismic code in 2020)
- Oceanlake Elementary School
- Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital
  (new building built to current seismic code in 2020)
- Taft Elementary School
- Taft 7-12 School

Note 1: In 2020, DOGAMI published an analysis of people and structures impacted by a CSZ earthquake and tsunami for the M, L, and XXL event scenarios. This report provides information on building damage and impact to residents and tourists (including injury and fatality estimates). For details, see *Analysis of Earthquake and Tsunami Impacts for People and Structures inside the Tsunami Zone for Five Coastal Communities* (DOGAMI, 2020, O-20-03).

Note 2: It is expected that bridges in the area may be impassable by vehicles for over 24 months. As such bringing resources into Lincoln City by sea and air will be necessary.

For more information, see the following DOGAMI reports:

- Analysis of earthquake and tsunami impacts for people and structures inside the tsunami zone for five Oregon coastal communities: Gearhart, Rockaway Beach, Lincoln City, Newport, and Port Orford (2020, O-20-03)
- Oregon Coastal Hospital Resilience Project (2020, O-20-02)

[15] Ibid, Table A-17.

## Tsunami

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for a distant tsunami event is **moderate** meaning one incident may occur within the next 35 to 75 years and that their vulnerability to a distant tsunami event is **low**, meaning that less than 1% of the city's population or property could be affected by a major distant tsunami event. The steering committee determined that the city's probability for a local tsunami event is **moderate**, meaning one incident may occur within the next 35 to 75 years and that their vulnerability to a local tsunami event is **high**, meaning that more than 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major local tsunami event. *The city's probability to distant tsunami decreased since the previous NHMP, all other ratings have remained the same.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of tsunami hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. The Pacific Northwest experienced a subduction zone earthquake estimated at magnitude 9 on January 26, 1700. The earthquake generated a tsunami that caused damage as far away as Japan. Cascadia subduction zone earthquakes and associated tsunamis have occurred on average every 500 years over the last 3,500 years in the Pacific Northwest. The time between events has been as short as 100 to 200 years and as long as 1,000 years. The geologic record indicates that over the last 10,000 years approximately 42 tsunamis have been generated off the Oregon Coast in connection to ruptures of the CSZ (19 of the events were full-margin ruptures and arrived approximately 15-20 minutes after the earthquake).[16] Distant tsunamis happen more regularly that CSZ related local tsunamis.

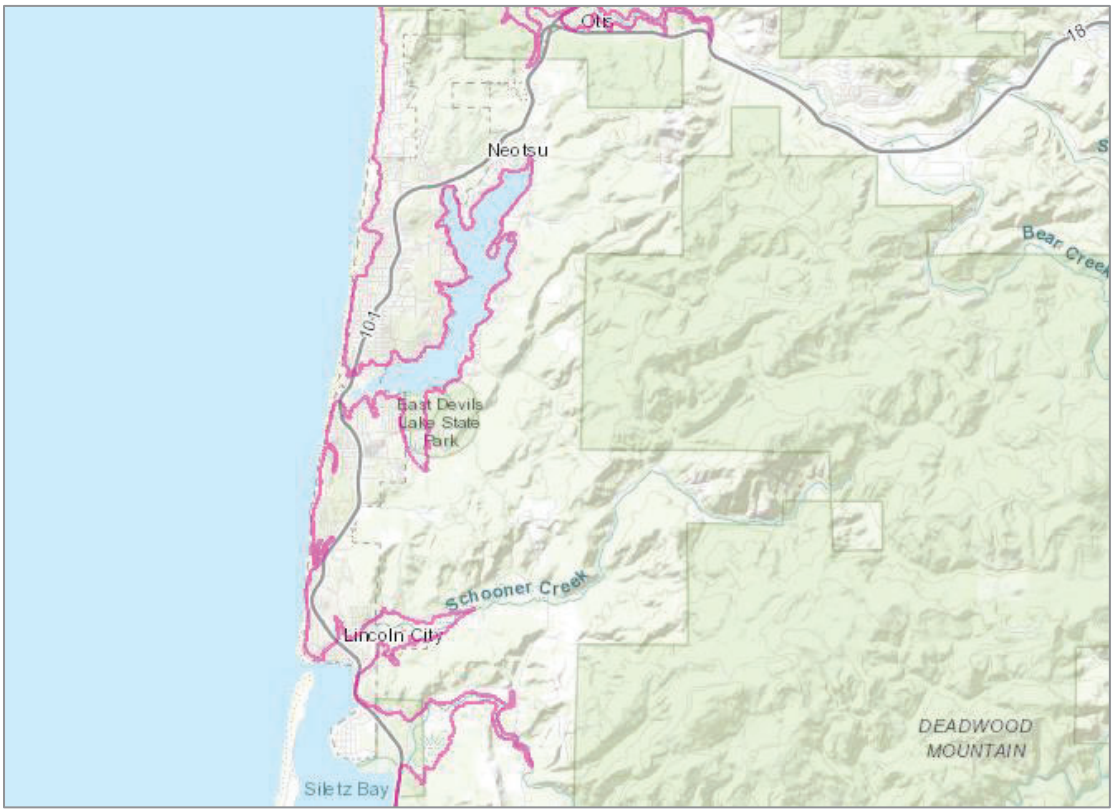
It is difficult to predict when the next tsunami will occur. According to the Oregon NHMP the coast has experienced 25 distant tsunamis in the last 145 years with only three causing measurable damage. Thus, the average recurrence interval for tsunamis on the Oregon coast from distant sources would be about six (6) years. However, the time interval between events has been as little as one year and as much as 73 years. Since only a few tsunamis caused measurable damage, a recurrence interval for distant tsunamis does not have much meaning for the City.

A 9.0 magnitude earthquake originating from Japan caused approximately $7.1 million worth of damages along the Oregon Coast. Particularly, there was extensive damage to the Port of Brookings (Curry County; $6.7 million), as well as the Port of Lincoln City (Lincoln County; $182,000), and Charleston Harbor (Coos County; $200,000); Salmon Harbor on Winchester Bay (Douglas County) and the South Beach Marina in Newport (Lincoln County) were also affected. On March 15, 2011 Governor Kitzhaber declared a State of Emergency was declared by Executive Order in Curry County. Approximately 40% of all docks at the Port of Brookings were destroyed or rendered unusable (including a dock leased by the U.S. Coast Guard) compromising commercial fishing and U.S. Coast Guard operations. Along the Oregon Coast local official activated the Emergency Alert System and sirens, implemented "reverse 9-1-1" and conducted door-to-door notices in order to evacuate people form the tsunami inundation zone. Local governments activate their Emergency Operations Centers and the state activated its Emergency Coordination Center. For more information view Volume II, Hazard Annex.

[16] Oregon Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. Department of Land Conservation and Development. 2015

In 1995, the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) conducted an analysis resulting in extensive mapping along the Oregon Coast. The maps depict the expected inundation for tsunamis produced by a magnitude 8.8 to 8.9 undersea earthquake. The tsunami maps were produced to help implement Senate Bill 379 (SB 379); digitized in 2014 (O-14-09). SB 379, implemented as Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 455.446 and 455.447, and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 632-005, limit construction of new essential facilities and special occupancy structures in tsunami flooding zones. Figure LA-9 shows the regulatory tsunami inundation line showing the much of the residential development west of Highway 101, and areas in, and adjacent to, the harbor are vulnerable to tsunami. It should be noted that the updated tsunami inundation maps (described below) show an increased vulnerability in many areas (Figure LA-10). Note: HB 3309 (2019) effective January 1, 2020 repealed the ban on building "new essential facilities, hazardous facilities, major structures, and special occupancy structures" inside the tsunami inundation zone (SB 379 line):[17]

**Figure LA-9 Regulatory (SB 379) Tsunami Inundation Line**




Source: Oregon HazVu: Statewide Geohazards Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

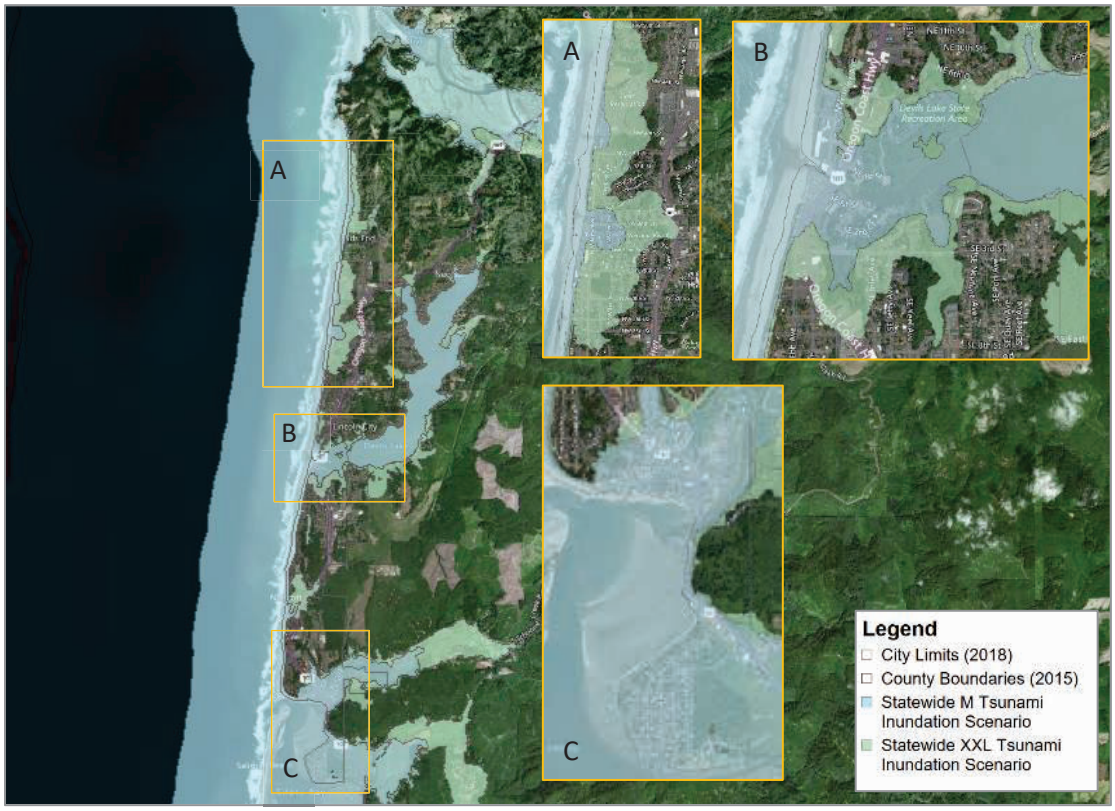
Lincoln City has put forth much effort to educate and inform citizens of tsunami hazards found within the city. The city obtained a reverse 911 system; hotels are encouraged to post evacuation signs in private rooms; evacuation signs are posted throughout the city; evacuation maps are posted on the city's website; and a fire station and school were moved away from the inundation zone two years ago. In the event of a tsunami, the hospital may

[17] Oregon Legislature. HB 3309 (2019). https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3309

be at risk; currently it's just outside the tsunami inundation zone. Severe damage is expected to occur on various properties, roads, bridges, communication systems, and critical infrastructure within Lincoln City, among other assets described in the county's plan. Lincoln City recognizes the importance of continuing education and outreach, especially to the transient populations (i.e., tourists), and plans to implement greater outreach in the future.

Tsunami inundation maps were created by the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) to be used for emergency response planning for coastal communities. Maps were created for local and distant source tsunami events. The local source tsunami inundation maps display the output of computer modeling showing five tsunami event scenarios shown as "T-shirt" sizes S, M, L, XL, and XXL. Figure LA-10 shows the M and XXL tsunami inundation scenarios. The distant source tsunami inundation maps show the potential impacts of tsunamis generated by earthquakes along the "Ring of Fire" (the Circum-Pacific belt, the zone of earthquake activity surrounding the Pacific Ocean). The distant tsunami inundation maps model the 1964 Prince William Sound event (Alaska M9.2) and a hypothetical Alaska Maximum event scenario; only the Alaska Maximum Wet/ Dry Zone is shown on the map. Both the local and distant source tsunami inundation maps show simulated wave heights and inundation extents for the various scenarios.

**Figure LA-10 Tsunami Inundation Map (M and XXL Scenarios)**




Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

For more information on the regulatory and non-regulatory maps visit the Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse resource library:

Regulatory (SB 379) - http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/pubs-regmaps.htm (Note: HB 3309, effective January 1, 2020, repealed ban on building essential facilities within the tsunami inundation zone, SB 379 line.)

Non-Regulatory Tsunami-Inundation Maps:
http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/pubs-inumaps.htm

Evacuation maps (brochures) are available for the populated areas of Lincoln County. The Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) developed the evacuation zones in consultation with local officials; local officials developed the routes that were reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM). The maps show the worst-case scenario for a local source and distant source tsunami event and are not intended for land-use planning or engineering purposes.

For more information on the evacuation brochures visit the Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse resource library:

http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/pubs-evacbro.htm

A free application is also available that displays the evacuation routes in coastal areas of Oregon: http://www.nanoos.org/mobile/tsunami_evac_app.php

## Vulnerability Assessment

In 2013, DOGAMI produced new Tsunami Inundation Maps (TIMs) for the entire Oregon coast. The TIMs identify both local and distant Tsunami Inundation Zones (TIZs) by event size. The maps also tabulate the affected buildings located within the local and distant source tsunami inundation zones. The Risk Report section below provides detailed information on the impact to the City from a CSZ earthquake and medium tsunami.

Severe damage could occur to low-lying areas of the city in a local source tsunami event, including roads, bridges, communication systems, and infrastructure within Lincoln City, particularly surrounding, and including facilities near NW Jetty Ave between NW 26$^{th}$ St and NW 50$^{th}$ St, D River and Devils Lake, and the Siletz Bay including Cutler City and Taft (see Figure LA-10 areas A, B, and C respectively) among other assets described in the county's plan. Some damage is also expected in a large distant source tsunami event (such as the 2011 Tohoku tsunami). The city of Lincoln City recognizes the importance of continuing education and outreach, especially to the transient populations (i.e., tourists), and plans to implement greater outreach in the future.

As shown in Table LA-4 there are about 439 manufactured housing units (mobile homes) in Lincoln City. Manufactured homes built prior to 2003 are subject to slipping off their foundations potentially compromising the occupants' ability to exit. The compromised egress may hinder timely evacuation.

Population vulnerability is characterized in terms of exposure, demographic sensitivity, and short-term resilience of at-risk individuals. Nate Wood, et al. (USGS) performed a cluster analysis of the data for coastal communities in the Pacific Northwest to identify the most vulnerable communities in the region.[18] Wood, et al. conducted a comprehensive analysis to derive overall community clusters based on (1) the number of people and businesses in the

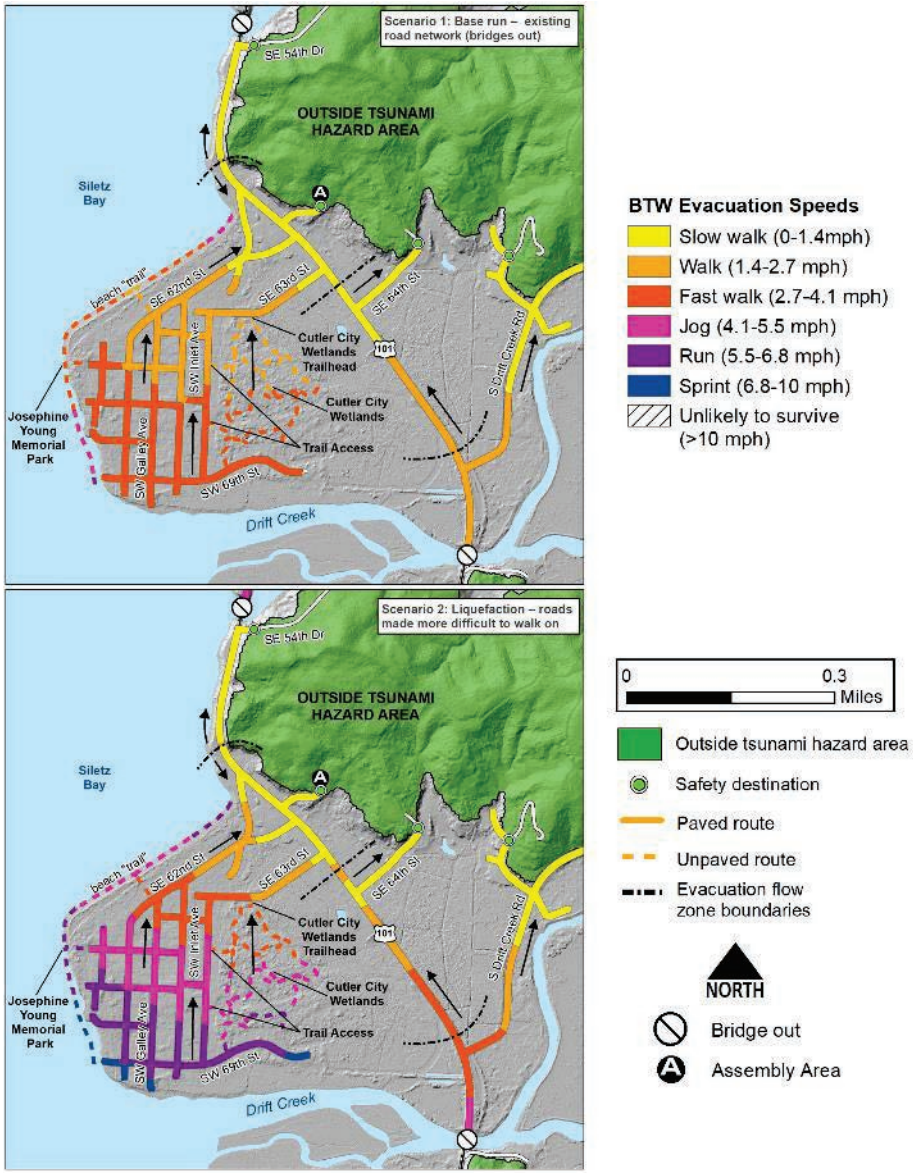
[18] Nathan J. Wood, Jeanne Jones, Seth Spielman, and Mathew C. Schmidtlein. "Community clusters of tsunami vulnerability in the US Pacific Northwest", PNAS 2015 112 (17) 5354-5359.

tsunami hazard zone, (2) the demographic characteristics of residents in the zone, and (3) the number of people and businesses that may have insufficient time to evacuate based on slow and fast walking speeds. According to the study Lincoln County (including Lincoln City) has relatively low numbers of "residents, employees, or customer-heavy businesses" inside the tsunami hazard zones and will likely have enough time to reach high ground before a tsunami wave arrives.

In 2019, DOGAMI published a tsunami evacuation analysis using the XXL inundation zone which covers the largest CSZ event likely to occur based on the historical record. [19] Safety is reached when evacuees have reached "high ground", or 20 feet beyond the limit of tsunami inundation. An analysis was conducted for the Roads End, Wecoma, Oceanlake, Delake, Nelscott, Taft, and Cutler City neighborhoods within Lincoln City. According to the model the first waves arrive along the open coast 20-22 minutes after the start of earthquake shaking with most of Lincoln City inundated about 4 to 6 minutes later. All of Lincoln City, except for Cutler City, has significant high ground that will accommodate evacuees traveling at a moderate walking speed of 4 feet per second (fps) or less (2.7 mph). Evacuees within the Cutler City neighborhood, particularly in the southwest section near where Drift Creek enters Siletz Bay, will need to move faster in order to beat the wave and make it to high ground (see Figure LA-11 ). For details, including neighborhood analysis, see *Tsunami evacuation analysis of Lincoln City and unincorporated Lincoln County: Building community resilience on the Oregon coast* (DOGAMI, 2019, O-19-06).

[19] DOGAMI, Open-Fire Report O-19-06.

**Figure LA-11 Beat the Wave modeling in Cutler City (CSZ earthquake XXL inundation zone)**




Source: DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-19-06.

In 2020, DOGAMI published an analysis of people and structures impacted by a CSZ earthquake and tsunami for the M, L, and XXL event scenarios. This report provides additional information on building damage and impact to residents and tourists (including injury and fatality estimates). The report identifies Cutler City and SE 2nd Court south of Devils Lake, the Taft Trailer Park at SE 52nd St, and residences along SE 52st Ave and SE Lee Ave as areas of concern for tsunami evacuation.[20]

The report includes additional information on earthquake and building damage, injuries and fatalities, and displaced population which are, in part, included in the Risk Report

[20] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-03, Section 8.3 Lincoln City.

information below. For more information, see *Analysis of Earthquake and Tsunami Impacts for People and Structures inside the Tsunami Zone for Five Coastal Communities* (DOGAMI, 2020, O-20-03).

Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The **Risk Report** (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to tsunami. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Lincoln City.

The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for each community. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Lincoln City may be impacted by the profiled tsunami scenario (Table LA-8).

Just under 12% the city's population (923 people) may be displaced by a magnitude 9.0 CSZ tsunami event (note there are additional people that will be displaced by the earthquake). This is slightly fewer people than those exposed within the Senate Bill 379 line (1,097 people). *Note: The data does not include potentially impacted visitor populations that may be lodging or at a public venue during a CSZ earthquake and tsunami event (for more information on temporary residents see DOGAMI O-20-03 referenced in the previous section).* Building damage (loss) estimates are reported for buildings expected to by damaged by the tsunami inundation zone (medium-sized and SB 379). All 899 buildings exposed *inside* the tsunami inundation area are considered "damaged" (complete, uninhabitable); the number of buildings damaged is slightly higher under the SB 379 scenario (1,121 buildings). No critical facilities are expected to be damaged under the CSZ M9.0 scenario, none are expected to be damaged under the SB 379 scenario.

**Table LA-8 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Tsunami**

| Community Overview: Lincoln City | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | | Buildings | | Critical Facilities | Total Building Value ($) | |
| 7,930 | | 6,687 | | 11 | 1,086,802,000 | |
| **Exposure Analysis: Tsunami CSZ M9.0 (Deterministic) Scenario** | | | | | | |
| Potentially Displaced | | Exposed Buildings | | | Exposed Building | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Critical Facilities | Value ($) | Percent |
| 923 | 11.6% | 899 | 13.4% | 0 | 128,896,000 | 11.9% |
| **Exposure Analysis: Tsunami SB 379 Regulatory Line** | | | | | | |
| 1,097 | 13.8% | 1,121 | 16.8% | 0 | 176,978,000 | 16.3% |

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020). Table A-16. Note: City population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[21]

- There are no critical facilities exposed to the profiled tsunami scenarios.

[21] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-17.

Note 1: DOGAMI, Open-Fire Report O-20-03 includes the following key infrastructure facilities in the tsunami zone (XXL): [22]

- Lift Station, SW Anchor Court
- Water Treatment Plant (317 S. Anderson Creek Rd)
- Antenna Structure (3277 NE Devils Lake Rd, includes KBCH AM 1400 radio)

Note 2: Although critical facilities are not exposed to the profiled tsunami scenarios it is expected that bridges in the area may be impassable by vehicles for over 24 months. As such bringing resources into Lincoln City by sea and air will be necessary.

For more information, see the following DOGAMI reports:

- Analysis of earthquake and tsunami impacts for people and structures inside the tsunami zone for five Oregon coastal communities: Gearhart, Rockaway Beach, Lincoln City, Newport, and Port Orford (2020, O-20-03)
- Oregon Coastal Hospital Resilience Project (2020, O-20-02)
- Tsunami evacuation analysis of Lincoln City and unincorporated Lincoln County: Building community resilience on the Oregon coast (2019, O-19-06)

## Flood

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for riverine or coastal flood is **high**, meaning at least one incident is likely within the next 35-year period and that their vulnerability to coastal or riverine flood is **moderate**, meaning that between 1% and 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major coastal or riverine flood event. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of coastal and riverine flood hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Schooner Creek and Devils Lake are the city's primary sources of flooding– typically due to rain and snowmelt. The extent of flooding varies depending on rainfall, and/or precipitation levels throughout the year. Lincoln City's most significant flood event occurred in November 1999; every road out of town was under water, including East Devils Lake Rd just south of Devils Lake. Road closures are the most common flood-related impacts within the community. East Devils Lake Road floods frequently, and despite efforts to mitigate flood related damages by widening culverts along this road, flooding continues. Almost all of Lincoln City's 31 pump stations are in the floodplain. Areas of concern for the city include the floodgate at Schooner Creek and the modular home parks near 51st street.

The Lincoln City Storm Water Master Plan includes additional information on flood impacts to the community and includes additional mitigation actions.

FEMA has mapped most of the flood-prone streams in Oregon for 100- and 500-year flood events. A 100-year flood (a flood with a one percent probability of occurring within any given year) is used as the standard for floodplain management in the United States and is referred to as a base flood; also known as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The SFHA is the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) floodplain management

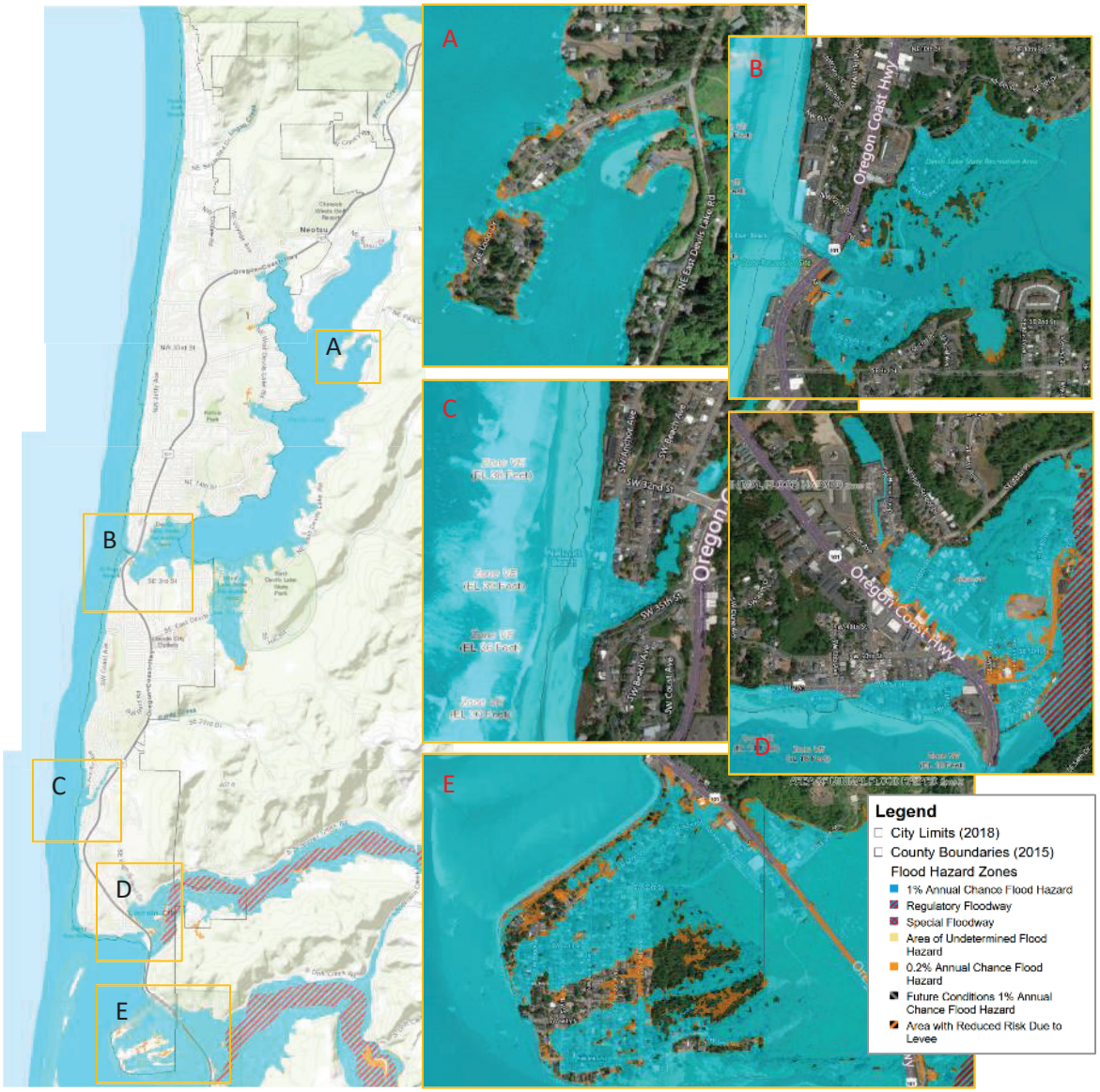
[22] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-03. Section 8.3.5.

regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) prepared by FEMA provide the most readily available source of information for 100-year floods (Figure LA-12). These maps are used to support the NFIP. FIRMs delineate 100- and 500-year (a flood with a 0.2-percent probability of occurring within any given year) floodplain boundaries for identified flood hazards. These maps represent a snapshot in time, and do not account for later changes which occurred in the floodplains. According to Oregon Explorer about 14% of the City is within the 100-year floodplain (see Figure LA-12). In addition, less than 2% of the City is within the 500-year floodplain.

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Appendix G) the intensity of extreme precipitation is expected to increase as the atmosphere warms. The magnitude of the wettest days and the wettest consecutive five days is expected to increase by about 13% (range 4% to 28%) by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario relative to historical baselines. The probability of winter flood risk will increase within coastal rain-dominated watersheds (such as the Siletz River) due to projected greater winter precipitation and warmer winter temperatures that will cause precipitation to fall more as rain than snow. There will also be an increase in atmospheric river events. Additionally, coastal flooding is expected to increase due to sea level rise (SLR) and changing wave dynamics. Sea level is projected to rise by 1.7 to 5.7 feet by 2100. Tidal wetlands and estuaries throughout the county are also expected to experience changes to their composition and area, thereby impacting their ability to naturally mitigate flood events.

**Figure LA-12 Flood Hazard Zones (100- and 500-year floodplains)**




Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Vulnerability Assessment

A floodplain vulnerability assessment combines the floodplain boundary, generated through hazard identification, with an inventory of the property within the floodplain. Understanding the population and property exposed to natural hazards will assist in reducing risk and preventing loss from future events.

### Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The **Risk Report** (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to flood. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Lincoln City.

The Risk Report provides a flood analysis for four flood scenarios (10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year). The 100-year flood scenario is used for reporting since it is commonly used as a reference level for flooding and is the standard FEMA uses for regulatory purposes. In addition to the riverine flood scenarios coastal flooding information is available for the 100-year flood scenario for the city. The Risk Report only analyzed buildings within a flood zone, or within 500 feet of a flood zone. First-floor building height and presence of basements was also considered. Buildings with a first-floor height above the flood level were not included in the flood loss estimate, however, their assumed building occupants (residents) were counted as potentially displaced. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within Lincoln City may be impacted by the profiled flood scenario (Table LA-9).

Just over six percent (6%) of the City's population (505 people) may be displaced by flooding. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues due to surrounding water. About four percent (4%) of the City's buildings (249 buildings) are exposed to the flood hazard and may be damaged. The loss estimate for exposed buildings is $3.6 million (less than one percent of total building value).

**Table LA-9 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Flood**

| Community Overview: Lincoln City | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | | Buildings | | Critical Facilities | Total Building Value ($) | |
| 7,930 | | 6,687 | | 11 | 1,086,802,000 | |
| **Exposure Analysis: Flood (1% Annual Chance)** | | | | | | |
| Potentially Displaced Residents | | Damaged Buildings | | | Exposed Building Value | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Critical Facilities | Loss Estimate ($) | Loss Ratio |
| 505 | 6.4% | 249 | 3.7% | 0 | 3,648,000 | 0.3% |

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020). Table A-16. Note: City population based on the 2010 Census population..

Critical Facility Vulnerability[23]

There are no critical facilities exposed to the profiled flood scenario.

## National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

FEMA's Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are effective as of October 10, 2019. Table LA-10 shows that as of August 2019, the City has 730 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies in force, representing almost $139.6 million in coverage. Of those, 437 are for properties that were constructed before the initial FIRMs. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) for the City was April 16, 2004. The table shows that most flood insurance policies are for residential structures, primarily single-family homes. Flood insurance covers only the improved land, or the actual building structure.

[23] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-17.

There have been 44 paid flood insurance claims for a combined total of just over $1.2 million.

The City complies with the NFIP through enforcement of their flood damage prevention ordinance and their floodplain management program.

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes jurisdictions for participating in floodplain management practices that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As of 2019 the City did not participate in the CRS and, therefore, does not receive discounted flood insurance premiums for residents in a special flood hazard zone. However, the City is currently taking steps to participate and is working towards achieving a Class 4 or 5 rating.

**Table LA-10 Flood Insurance Detail**

| | Lincoln County | Lincoln City |
|---|---|---|
| Effective FIRM and FIS | 10/18/2019 | 10/18/2019 |
| InitialFIRM Date | - | 4/17/1978 |
| Total Policies | 2,325 | 730 |
| Pre-FIRM Policies | 1,067 | 437 |
| Policies by Building Type | | |
| Single Family | 1,685 | 306 |
| 2 to 4 Family | 57 | 19 |
| Other Residential | 462 | 375 |
| Non-Residential | 121 | 30 |
| Minus Rated A Zone | 98 | 23 |
| Minus Rated V Zone | 3 | 1 |
| Insurance in Force | $585,856,500 | $139,598,200 |
| Total Paid Claims | 343 | 44 |
| Pre-FIRM Claims Paid | 265 | 37 |
| Substantial Damage Claims | 53 | 2 |
| Total Paid Amount | $5,479,221 | $1,257,285 |
| Repetitive Loss Structures | 64 | 6 |
| Severe Repetitive Loss Properties | 12 | 0 |
| CRS Class Rating | NP | NP^ |
| Last Community Assistance Visit | - | 4/16/2004 |

Source: Department of Land Conservation and Development, August 2019. Repetitive Flood Loss information provided by FEMA correspondence on September 10, 2020. NP = Not Participating
^ - The City is currently taking steps to participate and is working towards achieving a Class 4 or 5 rating

Repetitive Loss Properties

The Community Repetitive Loss record for Lincoln City identifies six (6) Repetitive Loss Properties[24], of which two (2) are Severe Repetitive Loss Properties[25]. Five (5) of the

[24] 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.

repetitive loss properties are single-family residential (one is a severe repetitive loss property) and one is non-residential. Two (2) repetitive loss properties have been mitigated.

## Landslide

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for landslide is **high,** meaning at least one incident is likely within the next 35-year period, and that their vulnerability to landslide is **high**, meaning that more than 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major landslide event. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of landslide hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event.

The severity or extent of landslides is typically a function of geology and the landslide triggering mechanism. Rainfall initiated landslides tend to be smaller and earthquake induced landslides may be very large. Even small slides can cause property damage, result in injuries or take lives. Landslide susceptibility exposure for Lincoln City is shown in Figure LA-13. Approximately 53% of the City has very high or high, and 21% moderate, landslide susceptibility exposure.[26] In general, the areas of greater risk are located adjacent to rivers and creeks and indicate potential areas of erosion. *Note that even if a City has a high percentage of area in a high or very high landslide exposure susceptibility zone, this does not mean there is a high risk, because risk is the intersection of hazard and assets.*

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Appendix G) the intensity of extreme precipitation is expected to increase as the atmosphere warms. The magnitude of the wettest days and the wettest consecutive five days is expected to increase by about 13% (range 4% to 28%) by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario relative to historical baselines. Landslide risk is not expected to change significantly.

### Vulnerability Assessment

Development pressure on steep slopes is an issue that Lincoln City is facing. Also, the road to the city's wastewater treatment plant has occasional slides (last slide was in 1999, the existing Wastewater Master Plan has an action identified for this vulnerability).

Potential landslide-related impacts are adequately described within the county's plan, and include infrastructure damages, economic impacts (due to isolation and/or arterial road closures), property damages, and obstruction to evacuation routes. Rain-induced landslides and debris flows can potentially occur during any winter in Lincoln County, and

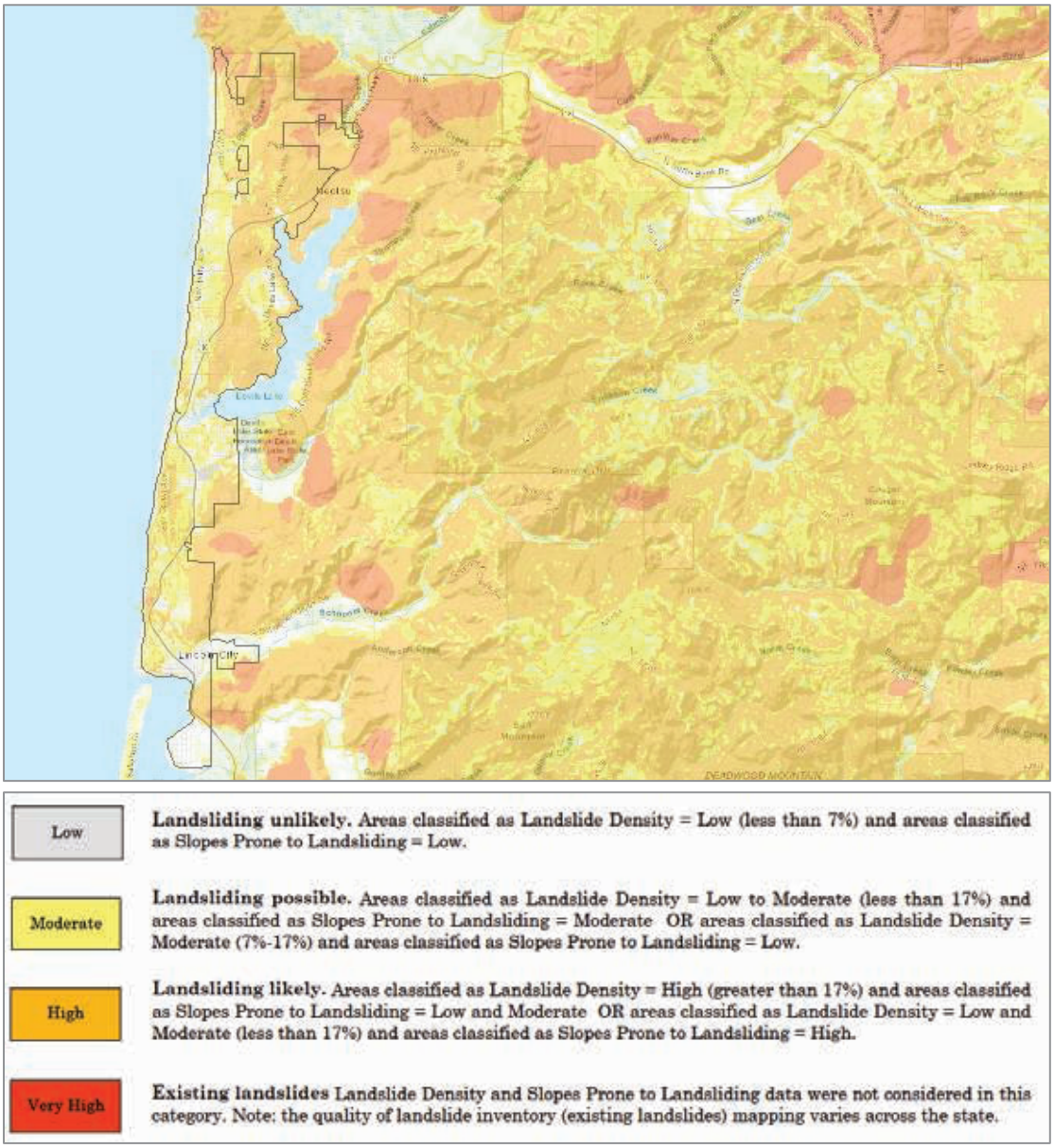
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[25] A Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) property is a single family property (consisting of 1 to 4 residences) that is covered under flood insurance by the NFIP, and has incurred flood-related damage for which 4 or more separate claims payments have been 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.

[26] DOGAMI. Open-File Report, O-16-02, *Landslide Susceptibility Overview Map of Oregon* (2016)

thoroughfares beyond city limits are susceptible to obstruction as well. As such, Lincoln City is vulnerable to isolation for an extended period.

**Figure LA-13 Landslide Susceptibility Exposure**




Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The **Risk Report** (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to landslide. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Lincoln City.

The Risk Report provides an analysis of landslide susceptibility to identify the general level of susceptibility to landslide hazards, primarily shallow and deep landslides. The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for the City. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public

and private) within the city may be impacted by the profiled landslide scenario (Table LA-11).

Approximately 35% of the City's population (2,758 people) may be displaced by landslides. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues and/or may have their residences impacted by a landslide. It is important to note that impact from landslides may vary depending on the specific area that experiences landslides during an event. Properties that are most vulnerable to the landslide hazard are those that are developed in an area of, or at the base of, moderate to steep slopes. Approximately 33% of all buildings (2,180 buildings) within the City are exposed to the High or Very High landslide susceptibility zones (see Figure LA-13). The value of exposed buildings is just over $343 million (about 32% of total building value).

**Table LA-11 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Landslide**

| Community Overview: Lincoln City | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | | Buildings | | Critical Facilities | Total Building Value ($) | |
| 7,930 | | 6,687 | | 11 | 1,086,802,000 | |
| **Exposure Analysis: Landslide High & Very High Susceptibility** | | | | | | |
| Potentially Displaced | | Exposed Buildings | | | Exposed Building | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Critical Facilities | Value ($) | Percent |
| 2758 | 34.8% | 2180 | 32.6% | 3 | 343,400,000 | 31.6% |

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020). Table A-16. Note: City population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[27]

- Lincoln City Police Department (new building built in 2020)
- North Lincoln Fire Station 1400 (new building built in 2020)
- Oceanlake Elementary School

## Severe Weather

Severe wind events may occur throughout Oregon during all seasons. Often originating in the Pacific Ocean, westerly winds pummel the coast, slowing as they cross the Coastal mountain range and head into the inland valleys.[28] Similarly, severe winter storms consisting of rain, freezing rain, ice, snow, cold temperatures, and wind originate from troughs of low pressure offshore in the Gulf of Alaska or in the central Pacific Ocean that ride along the jet stream during fall, winter, and early spring months. [29] In summer, the most common wind directions are from the west or northwest; in winter, they are from the south and east. Local topography, however, plays a major role in affecting wind direction.

[27] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-17.

28 US Department of Agriculture. http://www.fsa.usda.gov/or/Notice/Flp104.pdf.

[29] Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team. 2000. State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Salem, OR: Oregon Office of Emergency Management.

Future Climate Projections

Oregon and the Pacific Northwest experience a variety of extreme weather incidents ranging from severe winter storms and floods to drought and dust storms, often resulting in morbidity and mortality among people living in the impacted regions. According to the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of some weather incidents.[30]

Climate change poses risks for increased injuries, illnesses and deaths from both direct and indirect effects. Incidents of extreme weather (such as floods, droughts, severe storms, heat waves and fires) can directly affect human health as well as cause serious environmental and economic impacts. Indirect impacts can occur when climate change alters or disrupts natural systems.

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Appendix G) windstorm events are not expected to increase, however, air temperatures on the coldest day of the year will increase by about 5°F by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario relative to historical baselines.

# Windstorm

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for windstorm is **high** (the probability of tornado is also high), meaning at least one severe incident is likely within the next 35-year period, and that their vulnerability to windstorm is **high**, meaning that more than 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major windstorm event. The Steering Committee rated the County as having a **"low" vulnerability to a tornado hazard**, meaning that less than 1% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major tornado event. *The windstorm ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP. The tornado ratings are new with this version of the NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of windstorm hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Because coastal windstorms typically occur during winter months, ice, freezing rain, flooding, and very rarely, snow sometimes accompany them. More than likely, however, the coast's winter will just be windy, cold, and wet.

## Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Lincoln City is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. In Lincoln City, power outages are the greatest concern during windstorms. Building codes require new developments to place power lines below ground; currently, however, new construction only accounts for about 5% of the city's total development. Without power, communication is lost, and fuel and food stores shut down. In the December 2007 windstorm, the water treatment plant nearly used up its diesel supply, and the city lost its primary communications route (provided through Telecommunication Utility-owned Fiber Optic routes). Lincoln City patrons were additionally unable to access 911.

[30] Oregon Climate Change Research Institute http://occri.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/chapter9ocar.pdf Page 412.

## Winter Storm (Snow/ Ice)

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for winter storm is **high**, meaning at least one severe incident is likely within the next 35-year period, and that their vulnerability to winter storm is **moderate**, meaning that between 1% and 10% of the city's population or property could be affected by a major winter storm event. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of winter storm hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Severe winter storms can consist of rain, freezing rain, ice, snow, cold temperatures, and wind. They originate from troughs of low pressure offshore that ride along the jet stream during fall, winter, and early spring months. Severe winter storms affecting the city typically originate in the Gulf of Alaska or in the central Pacific Ocean. These storms are most common from October through March. More than likely, however, the coast's winter will just be windy, cold, and wet.

### Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Lincoln City is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Major winter storms can and have occurred in the Lincoln City area, and while they typically do not cause significant damage; they are frequent and have the potential to impact economic activity. Road closures on Highway 101, or the passes to the Willamette Valley (Hwy 18 and 20), due to winter weather are an uncommon occurrence, but can interrupt commuter and large truck traffic.

## Volcanic Event

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for volcanic event is **low**, meaning one incident is likely within the next 75 to 100-year period, and that their vulnerability to volcanic event is **low**, meaning that less than 1% of the city's population or property would be affected by a major volcanic event (ash/lahar). *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of volcanic event hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. Generally, an event that affects the county is likely to affect Lincoln City as well.

### Vulnerability Assessment

Due to insufficient data and resources, Lincoln City is currently unable to perform a quantitative risk assessment, or exposure analysis, for this hazard. Lincoln City is very unlikely to experience anything more than volcanic ash during a volcanic event. When Mt. Saint Helens erupted in 1980, the city received small amounts of ashfall, but not enough to cause significant health and/or economic damages.

# Wildfire

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for wildfire is **moderate**, meaning one incident is likely within the next 35 to 75-year period, and that their vulnerability to wildfire is **moderate**, meaning that between 1% and 10% of the City's population or property could be affected by a major wildfire event. *These ratings have not changed since the previous NHMP.*

The Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was completed in 2010 and revised in 2018. CWPP is hereby incorporated into this NHMP addendum by reference, and it will serve to supplement the wildfire section in this addendum.

Volume I, Section 2 of Lincoln County's NHMP adequately describes the causes and characteristics of wildfire hazards, as well as the history, location, extent, and probability of a potential event. The location and extent of a wildfire vary depending on fuel, topography, and weather conditions. Wildfires in 1849 and 1936 were particularly devastating in Lincoln County, but since then, there have been few large events. In 2020, the Echo Mountain Fire Complex burned more than 2,500 acres northeast of the city and impacted hundreds of homes in the Otis, Rose Lodge, Panther Creek area. As shown in Figure LA-14 the City has mostly low, with some moderate, overall wildfire risk. Areas of concern include the eastern side of the city (where forestland borders development), and some of the open spaces within the city's limits. Due to the prevailing wind patterns (i.e., from the north or south), the city's steering committee felt that the east and south ends of the city might be the most vulnerable. Power, natural gas, and phone lines run through the forest to the east of the city and would be affected in the event of a wildfire. Likewise, active commercial logging occurs just outside the city, and slash burns are a potential wildfire concern.

Future Climate Projection:

According to OCCRI report "*Future Climate Projections: Lincoln County"* (Appendix G) wildfire risk is expected to increase as the frequency of higher fire danger days per year increases by 37% by the 2050s under the higher emissions scenario compared with the historical baseline.

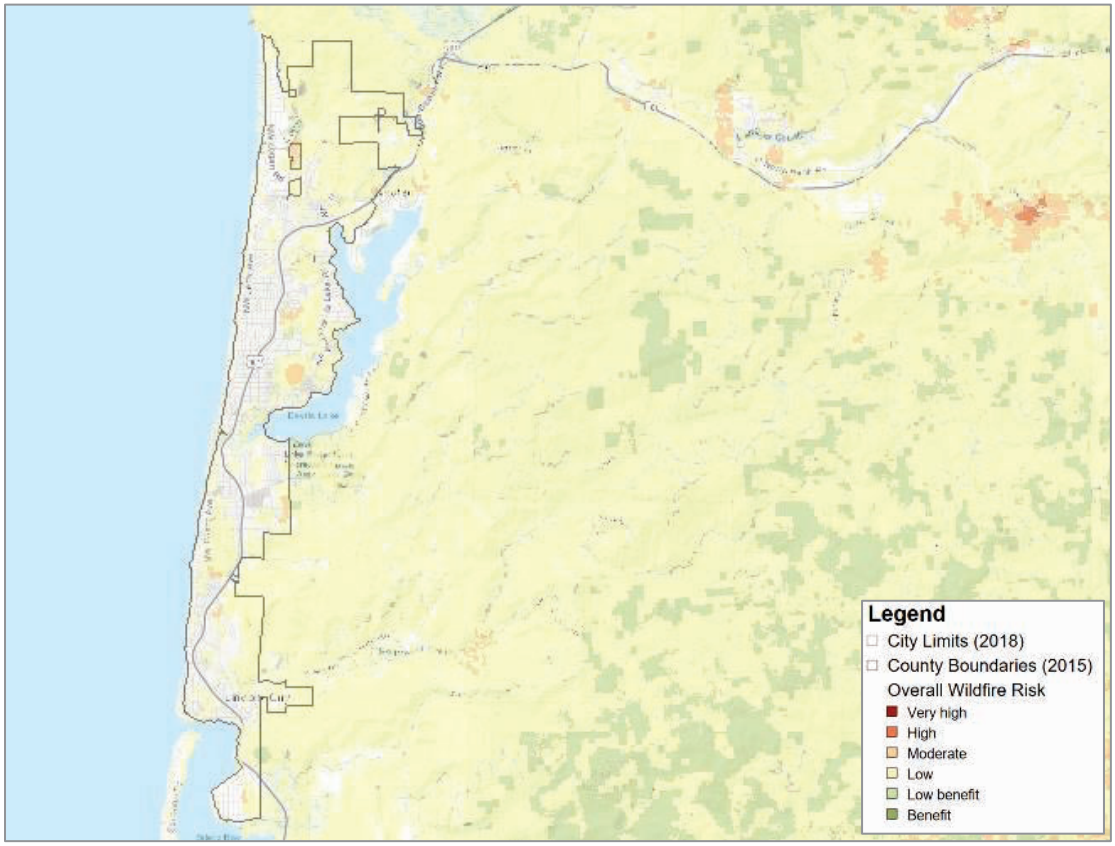
## Vulnerability Assessment

Overall, the city, and its watershed, has low to moderate overall wildfire risk, however, the forested areas have the potential for large wildfires and a wildfire within the watershed could impact the city's water supply and quality.

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

Exposed infrastructure including wastewater main lines, major water lines, natural gas pipeline and fiber optic lines are buried, decreasing their vulnerability to damage from wildfire hazards. However, wildfire conditions could potentially limit or delay access for the purposes of operation or repair.

**Figure LA-14 Overall Wildfire Risk**




Source: Oregon Explorer: Map Viewer – To explore and view map detail click hyperlink to left.

## Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln County

The **Risk Report** (DOGAMI, O-20-11) provides hazard analysis summary tables that identify populations and property within Lincoln County that are vulnerable to landslide. The Risk Report provides a distinct profile for Lincoln City.

The Risk Report provides an analysis of the West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment's Fire Risk Index (FRI) High Hazard category to identify the general level of susceptibility to the wildfire hazard. The Risk Report performed an analysis of buildings, including critical facilities, to determine exposure for the City. According to the Risk Report the following resident population and property (public and private) within the City may be impacted by the profiled wildfire scenario (Table LA-12).

Approximately one percent of the City's population (89 people) may be displaced by wildfires. These people are expected to have mobility or access issues and/or may have their residences impacted by a wildfire (more people may also be impacted by smoke and traffic disruptions that are not accounted for within this analysis). It is important to note that impact from wildfires may vary depending on the specific area that experiences a wildfire. The value of exposed buildings (75 buildings) is just over $8 million (less than one percent of total building value).

**Table LA-12 Potentially Displaced Residents and Exposed Buildings, Wildfire**

| Community Overview: Lincoln City | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | | Buildings | | Critical Facilities | Total Building Value ($) | |
| 7,930 | | 6,687 | | 11 | 1,086,802,000 | |
| **Exposure Analysis: Wildfire High-Hazard** | | | | | | |
| Potentially Displaced | | Exposed Buildings | | | Exposed Building | |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Critical Facilities | Value ($) | Percent |
| 89 | 1.1% | 75 | 1.1% | 1 | 8,049,000 | 0.7% |

Source: IPRE. Data adapted from DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020). Table A-16. Note: City population based on the 2010 Census population.

Critical Facility Vulnerability[31]

- Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital (new building built in 2020)

[31] DOGAMI, Open-File Report O-20-11, Lincoln County Natural Hazard Risk Report (2020), Table A-17.

# ATTACHMENT A: ACTION ITEM FORMS

Table LA-1 and Table LA-13 provide a summary list of actions for the city. Each high priority action item has a corresponding action item worksheet describing the activity, identifying the rationale for the project, identifying potential ideas for implementation, and assigning coordinating and partner organizations. The action item worksheets can assist the community in pre-packaging potential projects for grant funding. The worksheet components are described below.

**Table LA-13 Action Item Timelines, Status, High Priority and Related Hazards**

| Action Item | Priority | Timeline | Status | Related Hazard | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Coastal Erosion | Drought | Earthquake | Flood | Landslide | Tsunami | Volcano | Wildfire | Windstorm | Winter Storm |
| Lincoln City #1 | X | Medium | Ongoing | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Lincoln City #2 | X | Long | Ongoing | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #3 | | Long | Ongoing | | | X | | | X | | | | |
| Lincoln City #4 | | Ongoing | Ongoing | | | X | | | X | | | | |
| Lincoln City #5 | X | Long | Ongoing | | | X | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #6 | | Ongoing | Ongoing | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #7 | X | Short | Ongoing | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #8 | | Long | Ongoing | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #9 | | Ongoing | Ongoing | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #10 | | Ongoing | Ongoing | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #11 | | Short | Ongoing | X | | | | X | | | | | |
| Lincoln City #12 | X | Ongoing | Ongoing | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Lincoln City #13 | X | Medium | Deferred | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

Previous NHMP Actions Completed:

**Lincoln City #1** (2015): "Relocate Police Station out of tsunami inundation zone and establish a police communications system safe from disasters." is considered complete. The Police Station was relocated, and a new building constructed outside the tsunami inundation zone (2020).

**Lincoln City #15** (2015): "Acquire generators for service stations" is considered complete since three key facilities are retrofitted with transfer switches.

**Lincoln City #19** (2015): "Add debris removal and emergency response strategies to the Lincoln City Storm Water Management Plan" was removed since the activity is considered complete since the City is working with the county on a debris management plan and normal response strategies are all part of the City's emergency operations plan.

**Lincoln City #21** (2015): "Relocate school buses to a site outside of the tsunami inundation zone" is considered complete since the school buses and barn have been relocated to an area outside the tsunami inundation zone (see School District addendum for more detail).

Previous NHMP Actions Removed/Deleted:

**Lincoln City #10** (2015): "Implement actions identified in the Devils Lake Water Improvement District's Lake Management Plan." was removed since the City does not believe this action needs to be accomplished through the NHMP.

**Lincoln City #11** (2015): "Construct a bridge on east Devils Lake Road where flooding typically occurs" was removed since the road/bridge is not under City jurisdiction and the activity is accomplished through County NHMP actions.

**Lincoln City #16** (2015): Encourage emergency-related intergovernmental planning" was removed since this is a normal job duty of the emergency preparedness coordinator and the action does not need to be accomplished through the NHMP.

**Lincoln City #17** (2015): "Seek funding to expand tsunami alert systems and to maintain existing tsunami sirens" was removed since the system belongs to North Lincoln Fire & Rescue, not the City.

**Lincoln City #18** (2015): "Explore opportunities to limit and/ or restrict slash-burning near city limits" was removed since the activity is not within the jurisdiction of the City and is accomplished through the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and County NHMP actions.

**Lincoln City #20** (2015): "Evaluate and implement erosion control mitigation projects for Anchor Court" was removed since the area is no longer considered a concern.

**Lincoln City #23** (2015): "Research and develop plans for evacuating / sheltering/ feeding the thousands of tourists that might be in city at time of disaster" was removed since this action duplicates another action (2020 Action: Lincoln City #12).

*Note: 2015 Actions were renamed as follows:*

| 2015 Action Item | 2020 Action Item |
|---|---|
| Lincoln City #2 | Lincoln City #1 |
| Lincoln City #3 | Lincoln City #2 |
| Lincoln City #4 | Lincoln City #3 |
| Lincoln City #5 | Lincoln City #4 |
| Lincoln City #6 | Lincoln City #5 |
| Lincoln City #7 | Lincoln City #6 |
| Lincoln City #8 | Lincoln City #7 |
| Lincoln City #9 | Lincoln City #8 |
| Lincoln City #12 | Lincoln City #9 |
| Lincoln City #13 | Lincoln City #10 |
| Lincoln City #14 | Lincoln City #11 |
| Lincoln City #22 | Lincoln City #12 |
| Lincoln City #24 | Lincoln City #13 |

**ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING PLANS/POLICIES**

The City NHMP includes a range of action items that, when implemented, will reduce loss from hazard events in the City. Existing programs and other resources that might be used to implement these action items are identified. The City addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through its comprehensive land use plan, capital improvements plan, mandated standards and building codes. To the extent possible, the City will work to incorporate the recommended mitigation action items into existing programs and procedures. Each action item identifies related existing plans and policies.

**STATUS/RATIONALE FOR PROPOSED ACTION ITEM**

Action items should be fact-based and tied directly to issues or needs identified throughout the planning process. Action items can be developed at any time during the planning process and can come from several sources, including participants in the planning process, noted deficiencies in local capability, or issues identified through the risk assessment. The rationale for proposed action items is based on the information documented in this addendum and within Volume I, Section 2. The worksheet provides information on the activities that have occurred since the previous plan for each action item.

**IDEAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

The ideas for implementation offer a transition from theory to practice and serve as a starting point for this plan. This component of the action item is dynamic, since some ideas may prove to not be feasible, and new ideas may be added during the plan maintenance process. Ideas for implementation include such things as collaboration with relevant organizations, grant programs, tax incentives, human resources, education and outreach, research, and physical manipulation of buildings and infrastructure.

**COORDINATING (LEAD) ORGANIZATION:**

The coordinating organization is the public agency with the regulatory responsibility to address natural hazards, or that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARTNERS:**

The internal and external partner organizations listed in the Action Item Worksheets are potential partners recommended by the project steering committee but not necessarily contacted during the development of the plan. The coordinating organization should contact the identified partner organizations to see if they are capable of and interested in participation. This initial contact is also to gain a commitment of time and/or resources toward completion of the action items.

Internal partner organizations are departments within the City or other participating jurisdiction that may be able to assist in the implementation of action items by providing relevant resources to the coordinating organization.

External partner organizations can assist the coordinating organization in implementing the action items in various functions and may include local, regional, state, or federal agencies, as well as local and regional public and private sector organizations.

**PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED:**

The plan goals addressed by each action item are identified as a means for monitoring and evaluating how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals, following implementation.

**TIMELINE:**

All broad scale action items have been determined to be ongoing, as opposed to short (1 to 4 years), medium (4-10 years), or long (10 or more years). This is because the action items are broad ideas, and although actions may be implemented to address the broad ideas, the efforts should be ongoing.

**POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCE**

Where possible potential funding sources have been identified. Example funding sources may include: Federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, state funding sources such as the Oregon Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program, or local funding sources such as capital improvement or general funds. An action item may include several potential funding sources.

**ESTIMATED COST**

A rough estimate of the cost for implementing each action item is included. Costs are shown in general categories showing low, medium, or high cost. The estimated cost for each category is outlined below:

Low - Less than $50,000

Medium - $50,000 – $100,000

High - More than $100,000

**STATUS**

The 2020 status of each action item is indicated: new actions were developed in 2020, ongoing actions are those carried over from the previous plan, and deferred actions are those that are carried over from the previous plan but had limited or no activity.

County level actions that the city is listed as a partner are shown in Table LA-14. These actions are led by the County; however, the City will incorporate elements of the action that are applicable to their jurisdiction.

**Table LA-14 County Specified Actions that the City is Partner**

| Action Item (2015 NHMP) | City Partner | Action Item |
|---|---|---|
| MH #1 | Yes | Consider Local Energy Assurance Planning for critical areas countywide |
| MH #2 | Yes | Improve technology capacity of communities, agencies and responders needed to adequately map hazard areas, broadcast warnings, inform, and educate residents and visitors of natural hazard dangers |
| MH #3 | Yes | Develop, enhance, and implement strategies for debris management and/or removal after natural hazard events. |
| MH #4 | Yes | Work with coastal communities, citizen groups, property owners, recreation areas, emergency responders, schools and businesses in promoting natural hazard mitigation opportunities. |
| MH #5 | | Encourage purchase of hazard insurance for business and homeowners by forming partnerships with the insurance and real estate industries. |
| MH #6 | Yes | Integrate the NHMP into County and City comprehensive plans. |
| MH #7 | Yes | Prepare long-term catastrophic recovery plan |
| MH #8 | | Review recommended mitigation strategies identified in DOGAMI reports (including O-19-06, O-20-03, O-20-11) and make recommendations to BOC for consideration as long-term mitigation strategies. |
| CE #1 | | Improve knowledge of effects of climate change and understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard prone areas. |
| CE #2 | Yes | Evaluate revising existing county coastal hazard area regulations based on the DOGAMI risk zone mapping. |
| EQ #1 | Yes | Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data for Lincoln County and improve technical analysis of earthquake hazards. |
| EQ #2 | Yes | Identify, inventory, and retrofit critical facilities for seismic and tsunami rehabilitation (consider both structural and non-structural retrofit options). |
| EQ #3 | Yes | Stay apprised of new earthquake and landslide data and perform mitigation of infrastructure where possible to increase resilience of critical transportation links to the valley and along the coast during earthquake events. |
| TS #1 | | Relocate county controlled critical/essential facilities and key resources, and encourage the relocation of other critical facilities and key resources that house vulnerable populations (e.g., hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) that are within the tsunami |

| Action Item (2015 NHMP) | City Partner | Action Item |
|---|---|---|
| | | inundation zone and likely to be impacted by tsunami. |
| TS #2 | Yes | Implement land use strategies and options to increase community resilience |
| FL #1 | | Explore steps needed to qualify Lincoln County for participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) |
| FL #2 | | Update the Lower Siletz Flood Mitigation Action Plan; develop flood mitigation action plan(s) for the lower Alsea and Salmon River, and Drift Creek and other areas. |
| FL #3 | | Work with affected property owners to elevate or relocate non-conforming, pre-FIRM structures in flood hazard areas |
| FL #4 | Yes | Continue compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). |
| LS #1 | Yes | Encourage construction, site location and design that can be applied to steep slopes to reduce the potential threat of landslides. |
| LS #2 | | Protect existing development in landslide-prone areas. |
| LS #3 | Yes | Collaborate with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to work on landslide risk reduction. |
| SW #1 | | Develop and implement programs to keep trees from threatening lives, property, and public infrastructure during severe weather events (windstorms, tornados, and winter storms). |
| SW #2 | Yes | Continue and enhance severe weather (windstorm, tornado, winter storm) resistant construction methods where possible to reduce damage to utilities and critical facilities from windstorms and winter storms (snow/ice). In part, this may be accomplished by encouraging electric utility providers to convert existing overhead lines to underground lines. |
| WF #1 | Yes | Implement actions identified within the Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and continue to participate with ongoing maintenance and updates. |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #1**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Acquire a safe haven shelter (and develop with supplies/ facilities) for Cutler City | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4<br>☒ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☒ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

It is expected that this project will be included in the new comprehensive planning effort now underway.

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

Cutler City (located west of Hwy 101 at SW 62nd St on the Siletz Bay) is identified on DOGAMI's tsunami inundation maps as at risk of inundation for distant and local tsunamis. The community is at low elevation (approximately 9-10 feet above sea level) and lacks high ground for an evacuation assembly area; evacuation for the area is east of Hwy 101 at higher ground off of SE 64th Street). At present, there are only rudimentary pathways to the top of the assembly area, which will make it difficult to access in the event of a Cascadia earthquake.

Cutler City has most affordable housing within Lincoln City and also contains many vacation rentals. The area is susceptible to liquefaction and subsidence following an earthquake/ tsunami event. No high areas are located west of Hwy 101 to accommodate existing residents/ tourists.

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Investigate the viability of a safe haven shelter east of Hwy 101 utilizing geotechnical analysis and benefit-cost analysis to show that improvements are prudent investment.<br>Install improvements, which may include new sidewalks, pathways, stairs, signage, lighting, and an emergency storage shed. | 2020 update:<br>The City placed one emergency cache near Cutler City at the wastewater treatment plant.<br>The City is working with one potential commercial developer to share land in elevated area on the eastern side of highway 101 for additional assembly area and cache site. |

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| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Emergency Preparedness Coordinator |

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** |
|---|---|
| Planning and Community Development, Neighborhood Associations, City Planning Commission | DLCD, OEM, FEMA, DOGAMI |

| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
|---|---|---|
| Local Funding Resources, FEMA PDM, HMGP | Medium | ☐ Ongoing<br>☒ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |

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|---|---|
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator) |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #2**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Seek funding, and develop, water storage capabilities and enhance resiliency of water storage, treatment and distribution systems. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☒ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Water System Master Plan

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

Schooner Creek is the City's only water source, and the City's reservoirs store enough water for only one day of use. In the event that climate patterns change and drought becomes a probable hazard, Lincoln City would be extremely vulnerable to drought conditions. Furthermore, Schooner Creek is a direct-flow water source and contamination is a potential threat to the water supply.

The water system serves 4300 residential and 650 commercial customers. As a tourist community, the population swells from a normal daily average of 13,500 to 23,000 on any given Friday evening. Only the amount of water necessary to satisfy the demand of the users is processed.

The City has 3 reservoirs, which store a total of 7.25 million gallons. The water is mostly stored for emergency fire protection, but extra capacity additionally helps to ease peak demands and maintain constant pressure within the system.

In addition to meeting customer demand, Schooner Creek must additionally maintain a sufficient flow for fisheries and recreational uses.

Survey existing systems, identify gaps and develop strategy for water system resiliency

Design and implement water resiliency education plan for residents and businesses

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Obtain funding to construct additional reservoirs for emergency drought-related storage.<br>Research ways to reduce drought risk within the City. (This may potentially result in non-storage projects)<br>Survey existing systems, identify gaps and develop strategy for water system resiliency<br>Design and implement water resiliency education plan for residents and businesses | 2020 update:<br>Three water storage tanks have been purchased and placed in the city. This action has given the city 7.2 million gallons of water storage.<br>City public works has completed updating numerous water lines and fixing leaks.<br>City public works has completed XXX% of a loop water system which provides redundancy for the city.<br>2015 update:<br>Upgraded storage capacity of Port Ave reservoir to 4.25 million gallon to assist with emergency water outages.<br>Concentrated effort on finding and fixing leaks has resulted in cutting water loss in half.<br>The city has repaired water line from Schooner Creek (main water source). Has a 24" line in Schooner Creek partially exposed due to last slide. Road slide |

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| | on SE 48th near 51st involves water and sewer lines. Drift Creek is the emergency backup water source in drought conditions. | | |
| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Public Works | | |
| **Internal Partners:** | | **External Partners:** | |
| City Manager, Finance | | USDA, USGS, Western States Water Council | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources | | High | ☐ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☒ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Public Works Director) | | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #3**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Identify over-water transportation alternatives in the event that bridges collapse in an earthquake and/ or tsunami. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4<br>☒ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Emergency transportation and disaster recovery plans to be built into transportation master plan

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

In the event of a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake and/or tsunami, the City expects to lose the bridges over D River, and by 22nd St. The southern portion of the City will be separated from the hospital. Region-wide, portions of the coast may be isolated due to bridge failure.

Tsunami destruction can come from both the tsunami wave and from the rapid retreat of the water from the coastline. Tsunami waves tend to be fast moving, rising surges of water.

The average recurrence interval for a CSZ event is between 500 and 600 years. There have been seven CSZ events in the last 3500 years with time between individual events varying from 150 to 1000 years. The last CSZ event occurred approximately 315 years ago.

Restoration of key infrastructure is essential after a natural disaster "to support the industry and the jobs it provided." To sustain the economy, communities should "provide for temporary infrastructure while long-term rebuilding efforts are underway." Source: Governor's Commission Report on Recovery, Rebuilding, and Renewal. After Katrina: Building Back Better than Ever. December 31, 2005. p. 112.

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Build boat launches in strategic locations to serve as bridge replacements after an earthquake and tsunami. ($50K)<br>Obtain emergency equipment in preparation for an earthquake and/or tsunami event.<br>Consider fillable sandbags. ($10-$20K)<br>Explore with ODOT to contribute to these disaster recovery solutions | 2020 Update:<br>Developed more alternatives, purchasing flat cars is not the most effective method for solving this issue. They are expensive, hard to move, and would potentially rust out and be of no value. Currently ODOT is completing rebuilds on the D River bridge and Schooner Creek Bridge.<br>2015 Update:<br>Railroad sections/flatcars considered but abandoned due to difficulty in storage and transport, and probable destruction due to rust<br>Considering fillable sandbags, but need funds to purchase; Primary obstacle to implementing sand bag option is budgetary, estimates ranging from $10-20K. Specify equipment necessary to fill and move sand bags.<br>For time being, assumption is that bridges could be bypassed by emergency vehicles on the beach.<br>After a tsunami/earthquake which vehicles will likely be able to use beach. |

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| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Public Works | | |
| **Internal Partners:** | | **External Partners:** | |
| City Manager, Finance, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Community Development and Planning, | | ODOT, Department of Homeland Security, NOAA | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources | | Medium | ☐ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☒ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator) | | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #4**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Continue to educate citizens about earthquake and tsunami preparedness. | ☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Hazard mitigation and preparedness should be included in discussions/presentations of all master plans and items incorporated as appropriate

Include issues such as water resiliency as discussed in Lincoln City #3

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

Lincoln City has engaged in numerous education & outreach activities related to earthquake and tsunami preparedness. The City recognizes the importance of an ongoing education & outreach program that's specifically related to these two hazards.

Public education and outreach can be inexpensive and provide information that results in safer households, workplaces and other public areas. Some outreach materials include: informational brochures about community seismic risks and mitigation techniques, public forums, newspaper articles, training classes and television advertisements. Source: Oregon Technical Resource Guide. July 2000. Community Planning Workshop. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon. p. 8-20.

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Continue to encourage hotels to post tsunami evacuation maps within individual rooms. Explore the possibility of requiring hotels to post evacuation maps.<br>Develop messaging to account for language diversity of residents and tourists.<br>Evaluate if there is enough signage on both sides of the D River Beach Wayside river outlet to help guide the public toward high ground.<br>Acquire funding to support a permanent tsunami preparedness coordinator position within the City.<br>Continue to update and improve the City's emergency preparedness website<br>Conduct awareness campaigns to encourage home and business owners to perform seismic retrofits. Our findings indicate that seismic upgrades can significantly reduce losses to buildings.<br>Pursue adoption of 30 days / 30 ways program; beach evacuation race; geocaching | <u>2020 Update:</u><br>March 2018, earthquake-tsunami brief Lincoln City, September 2018, readiness fair in Lincoln City, February -April 2019, all hazards brief to Lincoln City employees, May 2019 briefing to Roads End Neighborhood association, June 2019, briefing to Indian Shores HOA, June 2019 Wildfire presentations in Lincoln City. June 2019 briefing to Lincoln City Rotary, July 2019 briefing to Lincoln City Kiwanis, September 2019 briefing to Nelscott Neighborhood association, September 2019 briefing to Lincoln City Chamber of Commerce<br><u>2015 Update:</u><br>Cutler City evacuation drill completed 7/9/12<br>DOGAMI presentation to planning commission<br>NW Natural Get Ready fairs annually 2012-2014<br>Lincoln City participation in Great Oregon Shake-out<br>DOGAMI seminars and discussions with release of new tsunami inundation maps in 2013<br>Emergency Preparedness Coordinator hired in 2013; AmeriCorps Outreach Coordinator as of 9/14<br>New signage including 15 Assembly Area, evacuation |

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| | | signs, five beach signage in 2013<br>Adoption of Everbridge as a public notification tool in the county and city<br>Adoption of QR codes and updates to city web sites to add links to relevant information<br>Produced new tsunami posters in 2014 with Spanish and English | |
| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Emergency Preparedness Coordinator | | |
| **Internal Partners:** | | **External Partners:** | |
| All city departments, CERT, GIS | | Chamber of Commerce, neighborhood associations, Red Cross, North Lincoln Fire & Rescue, Tsunami Advisory Committee (TAC), DOGAMI, OEM (Hospitality Industry Awareness and Preparedness program) | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources | | Low | ☒ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator) | | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #5**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Seismically retrofit vulnerable facilities and infrastructure to increase their resiliency to seismic hazards. Consider both structural and non-structural retrofit options. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☒ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Capital Improvement Programs

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

"For governments, less damage to government structures will mean continued services and normal processes or at least minimal interruptions. If government structures come through an earthquake with little or no damage, agencies will not have to relocate services, and public officials can respond to the immediate and long-term demands placed on them by the event. In short, seismic rehabilitation as a pre-event mitigation strategy actually will improve post-event response by lessening life loss, injury, damage, and disruption." Source: FEMA. Chapter 1: Why Seismic Rehabilitation?

DOGAMI conducted a seismic needs assessment for public school buildings, acute inpatient care facilities, fire stations, police stations, sheriffs' offices and other law enforcement agency buildings. Buildings were ranked for the "probability of collapse" due to the maximum possible earthquake for any given area. Table LA-4 lists the vulnerable buildings within Lincoln City

In addition to the structures listed in Table LA-6, the City's infrastructure is highly vulnerable to a severe earthquake event. Sewer lines, water lines, power lines, water tanks, reservoirs, cell towers, and City Hall (also houses the Public Library and Career Tech High School) were identified by the Steering Committee as vulnerable assets. The City would expect significant damage to roads and bridges following a Cascadia Subduction Zone event, as well as deaths and severe injuries region wide. See the vulnerable critical facilities listed in the Earthquake section for more information.

School District Priorities are included in their addendum. Below are facilities within Lincoln City that are listed as vulnerable to earthquake in the DOGAMI Risk Report.

- Lincoln City Community Center
- City Hall (also houses the Public Library and Career Tech High School)

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Inventory community buildings and infrastructure: determine which structures may be particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage. Seek funding to retrofit and/or re-build structures.<br>Create a local rehabilitation and retrofit program for existing buildings.<br>Rehabilitate identified vulnerable schools, emergency facilities, infrastructure, and public buildings/lifelines.<br>Coordinate activity with plans to replace/upgrade police station in Lincoln City #1 | 2020 Update:<br>Lincoln City police station constructed new facility, Cache locations identified, placed and stocked for Taft and Oceanlake schools. New hospital built in 2020.<br>2015 Update: Taft Elementary relocated (new location is in former Taft Middle School, which has a building with moderate collapse potential)<br>Lincoln City Career Tech getting new emergency egress from 4th floor<br>New seismic ready EOC building getting improved infrastructure: data drops, phones, satellite trailers, backup computer systems<br>Backup repeater acquired |

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| | | Agreements in place with Toledo and WVCC to act as backup dispatch<br>Taft and Oceanlake schools supply caches installed | |
| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Public Works/ School District | | |
| **Internal Partners:** | | **External Partners:** | |
| Finance, City Manager, Planning and Community Development | | Oregon Emergency Management, DOGAMI, IFA, SHPO | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Seismic Rehabilitation Grants (IFA), Local Funding Resources | | High | ☐ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☒ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator) | | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #6**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Continue compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8<br>☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

| **Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:** |
|---|
| Lincoln City Flood Ordinance, Comprehensive Plan, FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Flood Insurance Rate Maps |
| **Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):** |
| The City estimates a high probability that flooding will occur in the future; see Table LA-10 for detail on current NFIP participation and the flood section of the city addendum and Volume I, Section 2 for detail on city risk and vulnerability to the flood hazard.<br>Everyone in a participating community of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) can buy flood insurance. Increasing flood insurance coverage will allow the county to reduce vulnerability and facilitate recovery. |

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Continue to participate in the NFIP.<br>Explore participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS).<br>Encourage property owners that are within the XXL tsunami inundation zone to purchase flood insurance that covers tsunami.<br>Continue to educate and reinforce the need for flood insurance. | 2020 Update:<br>City updated their flood damage prevention ordinance; including raising the BFE by one-foot, and adding content to "substantial improvement".<br>The city complies with the NFIP.<br>2015 Update:<br>Completed elevation project for residence on SE 1st Ave, funded by FEMA Severe Repetitive Loss program. |

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|---|---|
| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Planning and Community Development |

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** | |
|---|---|---|
| Finance | FEMA, DLCD | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources | Low | ☒ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |

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|---|---|
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and Planning and Community Development) |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #7**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Explore steps needed to qualify Lincoln City for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS) | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☒ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Lincoln City Flood Ordinance, Comprehensive Plan, FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Flood Insurance Rate Maps

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

The City estimates a high probability that flooding will occur in the future; see Table LA-10 for detail on current NFIP participation and the flood section of the city addendum and Volume II, Hazard Annex, for detail on city risk and vulnerability to the flood hazard.

The Community Rating System (CRS) is operated under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP provides flood insurance to homes and businesses located in floodplains at a reasonable cost, and encourages the movement of development away from the floodplain. The program is based upon mapping areas of flood risk, and requiring local implementation to reduce that risk, primarily through restrictions on new development in floodplains. CRS recognizes community efforts that go beyond the minimum standards of the NFIP. This recognition is in the form of reduced flood insurance premiums for communities that adopt such standards. CRS encourages community activities that reduce flood losses, facilitate accurate insurance rating, and promote flood insurance awareness. Source: Oregon Technical Resource Guide. July 2000. Community Planning Workshop. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon. p. 4-34.

For communities with a high risk and high vulnerability to a flood, participating in the CRS can help a community reduce flood risk and save money by earning reduced insurance premiums.

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Review CRS participation requirements, and take steps toward reaching the first ranking. | 2020 Update:<br>City updated ordinance intended to raise standards to comply with CRS level 4 or 5.<br>Need State and FEMA to do community assistance visit and evaluate Cities improvements and then apply for CRS initially.<br>2015 Update:<br>City evaluating whether to pursue CRS rating and cost effectiveness of program<br>Completed elevation project for residence on SE 1st Ave, funded by FEMA Severe Repetitive Loss program |

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|---|---|
| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Planning and Community Development |

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** | |
|---|---|---|
| City Manager, Finance | FEMA, DLCD, OEM | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local Funding Resources, Floodplain Manager | Low | ☐ Ongoing<br>☒ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and Planning and Community Development) | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #8**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Work with the owners of repetitive flood loss buildings in the city to identify cost effective mitigation strategies including consideration of relocation, elevation, or buy-out. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Lincoln City Flood Ordinance, Comprehensive Plan, FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Storm Water Master Plan (2015), Lincoln County Risk Report, 2015

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

The City estimates a high probability that flooding will occur in the future; see Table LA-7 for detail on current NFIP participation and the flood section of the city addendum and Volume II, Hazard Annex, for detail on city risk and vulnerability to the flood hazard.

Concentrations of pre-FIRM structures in areas subject to flooding are present in several areas along the County's major rivers. Experience with the floods of the late 1990s showed that properly elevated structures in the flood plain performed well during major flood events, most suffering minimal if any, damage. Especially in areas which may be subject to damage during relatively high frequency flood events, elevating structures in conformance with the County's flood hazard area codes (lowest floor at least one foot above the base flood level) is a cost effective way to reduce risk.

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Assess individual properties for possible mitigation measures (elevation, acquisition, relocation) to reduce or prevent future flood losses.<br>Implement mitigation measures (elevation, acquisition, relocation) for properties within the floodplain.<br>Continue to educate and encourage relocation or buy out of properties.<br>Relocate or elevate vulnerable structures above the estimated base flood elevation. In some cases, communities can use FEMA's property acquisition or "buyout" program to remove structures that have repeatedly flooded in the past. https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1507-20490-4551/fema_317.pdf.<br>Evaluate and implement flood mitigation projects for flood prone mobile/ manufactured homes at the mouth of Schooner Creek (Taft Mobile Homes/ 52 St.); large number of low-income population; consider developing a pump station to move flood waters across road | 2020 Update:<br>School District has demolished the former Taft Elementary school and relocated the bus barn to an area outside the flood hazard zone (see Lincoln County School District addendum for more information).<br>City has mitigated two properties within the SFHA. |

| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Planning and Community Development |
|---|---|

| Internal Partners: | External Partners: | |
|---|---|---|
| Building, Public Works | DLCD, OEM, DOGAMI, FEMA | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources, FEMA PDM, HMGP, FMA | High | ☐ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☒ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and Planning and Community Development) | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #9**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Implement actions identified in the Lincoln City Stormwater Management Plan. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☒ 11 | ☐ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

Lincoln City Stormwater Management Plan.

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

Lincoln City is recently updated its Stormwater Master Plan. Mitigation actions are identified within that plan as well.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information (201.6(b)). Implementing actions identified within the Lincoln City Stormwater Management Plan will assist the City in meeting this requirement.

Stormwater management is a key element in maintaining and enhancing a community's livability. There is a direct link between stormwater and a community's surface and ground waters. As a community develops, the impervious surfaces that are created increase the amount of runoff during rainfall events, disrupting the natural hydrologic cycle. Without control, these conditions erode stream channels and prevent groundwater recharge. Parking lots, roadways, and rooftops increase the pollution levels and temperature of stormwater runoff that is transported to streams, rivers, and groundwater resources. Protecting these waters is vital for a great number of uses, including fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and drinking water. Source: Eugene Stormwater Management Manual. Section 1.1

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Monitor the Stormwater Plan's update process. Review the Plan's mitigation actions at one of the County's future semi-annual natural hazard mitigation meetings. Identify and assist with actions that reduce the City's vulnerability to flood-related hazards. | 2020 Update:<br>Stormwater master plan updated in 2020<br>Actions included in City's capital improvement plan. |

| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Public Works |
|---|---|

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** |
|---|---|
| Planning and Community Development | |

| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
|---|---|---|
| Local Funding Resources | Medium to High | ☒ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Mid-Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |

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| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Public Works) |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #10**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Replace undersized culverts | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

| **Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:** |
|---|
| Stormwater Master Plan |
| **Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):** |
| Road closures are the most common flood-related impacts within Lincoln City. East Devils Lake Road floods frequently, and despite efforts to mitigate flood related damages by widening culverts along this road, flooding continues.<br>The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires communities to identify actions and projects that reduce the effects of hazards on the community [201.6(c)(3)(ii)]. Replacing undersized culverts will lessen the effect of flooding within Lincoln City. |

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Inventory culverts; identify culverts in need of replacement<br>Define priorities for culvert replacement in support of storm water master plan. | 2020 Update:<br>Lincoln City replaced undersized culverts in the Nelscott area along highway 101.<br>2015 Update:<br>Nelscott highway project has increased some culvert sizes considerably<br>See also action #10, Stormwater Master Plan |

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| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Public Works |

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** | |
|---|---|---|
| | Water Districts, ODFW | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources | Medium to High | ☒ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Mid-Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |

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| **Form Submitted by:** | Lincoln City Steering Committee, revised 2015 |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #11**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Research steep slope/ landslide ordinances; consider drafting a steep slope/ landslide development ordinance for Lincoln City | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

**Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:**

**Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):**

The steering committee determined that the city's probability for landslide is **high** and that their vulnerability to landslide is **high.**

Development pressure on steep slopes is an issue that Lincoln City is beginning to deal with. Likewise, the road to the City's wastewater treatment plant has occasional slides. No significant losses have occurred, but the potential for future damages are believed to exist along this road. Potential impacts from landslides include infrastructural damages, economic impacts (due to isolation and/or arterial road closures), property damages, and obstruction to evacuation routes.

Landslides and mudflows typically accompany rainstorms on the coast. Increasing development, and logging activities may increase the likelihood that landslides will occur.

DOGAMI maps the State Landslide Information Layer for Oregon (SLIDO); the 2012 SLIDO data shows Lincoln City landslides that have been identified on published maps. The database contains only landslides that have been located on these maps. The map shows that the history of landslide events, and landslide deposits, is moderate within the city and distributed along Devils Lake.

Oregon Land Use Goal 7 states that local governments shall adopt or amend plan policies that avoid "development in hazard areas where the risk to people and property cannot be mitigated" and prohibit "the siting of essestial facilities and special occupancy structures...in identified hazard zones.

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Create modern landslide inventory and susceptibility maps and use in planning and regulations for future development. Utilize lidar mapping from DOGAMI to analyze landslide potential within Lincoln City.<br>Develop/ update existing code to strengthen development regulations within areas impacted by landslide.<br>Utilize the DLCD report *Preparing for Landside Hazards, A Land Use Guide for Oregon Communities (October 2019)*<br>Look at existing landslide ordinances within the State and determine how ordinances should be drafted for the City.<br>Control storm water in landslide-prone areas.<br>Monitor ground movement in high susceptibility areas.<br>Implement grading codes, especially in high | 2020 Update:<br>Some controls implemented through existing erosion control measures.<br>The City has amended its natural hazards section of the zoning ordinance to reference Priest-Allan 2004 coastal erosion data and to specify standards for geo-technical reports.<br>Planning and community development have proposed part two of amendments to natural hazards of the zoning ordinance.<br>2015 Update:<br>PUD regulations include incentives to avoid steep slopes, while not prohibiting building on these slopes<br>Some control through existing erosion control measures<br>The city has amended its natural hazards section of the zoning ordinance to reference the Priest-Allan 2004 coastal erosion data and to specify standards |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| susceptibility areas | | for geo-technical reports. 7/9/2012 Planning has proposed part two of amendments to natural hazards of the zoning ordinance. | |
| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Planning and Community Development | | |
| **Internal Partners:** | | **External Partners:** | |
| Public Works | | DLCD, ODF, DOGAMI | |
| **Potential Funding Sources:** | | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
| Local Funding Resources | | Low | ☐ Ongoing<br>☒ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Planning and Community Development) | | |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing | | |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #12**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Develop disaster plans and provide caches (food and emergency supplies) in strategic locations throughout the city to support residents and visitors. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐ 11 | ☒ Yes |

| **Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:** |
|---|
| City Emergency Operations Plan, City Continuity of Government Plan, and City Ordinances |
| **Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):** |
| Lincoln School District has disaster plans and caches on school property that serve students and employees; however, the city does not have existing disaster caches.<br>The city is vulnerable to a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake/tsunami event. Other natural hazards such as flood, landslide and windstorm can leave populations without basic resources during emergencies.<br>The city chooses to be proactive in being prepared to provide basic services when disrupted by natural hazard events. |

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| Seek funding for storage containers that will be stocked with emergency supplies and equipment and be strategically placed in key locations.<br>Make part of the City budget each year.<br>Develop and implement education and usage plan for the City. | 2020 Update:<br>Funding approved, containers purchased, city ordinances have been adjusted to allow for placement of containers. Begin filling containers with emergency supplies.<br>Funding and some issues with finding appropriate physical locations.<br>All containers have been placed in the City and we have begun purchasing items to fill the containers. |

| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | Emergency Preparedness Coordinator |
|---|---|

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** |
|---|---|
| Community Development, Public Works, Finance, Police Department; School District | ODOT, OEM, DOGAMI, Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Associations |

| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
|---|---|---|
| Local Funding Resources | Low to Medium<br>($1,700 per container, emergency supplies $40K) | ☒ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Emergency Preparedness Coordinator) |
| **Action Item Status:** | Ongoing |

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #13**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| Integrate the NHMP into comprehensive plan. | ☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4<br>☒ 5 ☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐ 11 | ☒ Yes |

| **Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:** |
|---|
| City Comprehensive Plan; Lincoln County Risk Report |
| **Rationale for Proposed Action Item:** |
| Comprehensive plans provide the framework for the physical design of a community. They shape overall growth and development while addressing economic, environmental and social issues. Oregon's statewide goals are accomplished through local comprehensive plans. State Law requires local governments to adopt a comprehensive plan and the zoning and land-division ordinances needed to put the plan into action.<br>Integration of NHMPs into comprehensive plans will help to reduce a community's vulnerability to natural hazards, support in mitigation activities, help to increase the speed in which action items are implemented and therefore the speed in which communities recover from natural disasters.<br>Integration of NHMPs into comprehensive plans gives the action items identified in the NHMP legal status for guiding local decision-making regarding land use and/ or capital expenditures. . |

| **Ideas for Implementation:** | **Actions Taken Since 2009** |
|---|---|
| Conduct a policy crosswalk of the NHMP and the comprehensive plan to identify areas of possible integration.<br>Integrate natural hazards information and policies into the comprehensive plan.<br>Engage in collaborative planning and integration.<br>Coordinate future NHMP and comprehensive plan reviews and updates.<br>Incorporate relevant aspects of the DLCD Tsunami Land Use Guide ("Preparing for a Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami: A Land Use Guide for Oregon Coastal Communities") | 2020 Update:<br>No activity has occurred to accomplish this action. Staff resources, funding, and time are limited. |

| **Coordinating Organization:** | Community Development |
|---|---|

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** |
|---|---|
| City Council, Emergency Management | DLCD, OEM, FEMA, OPDR |

| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
|---|---|---|
| Local Funding Resources, DLCD | Low | ☐ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☒ Long-Term (10+ years) |

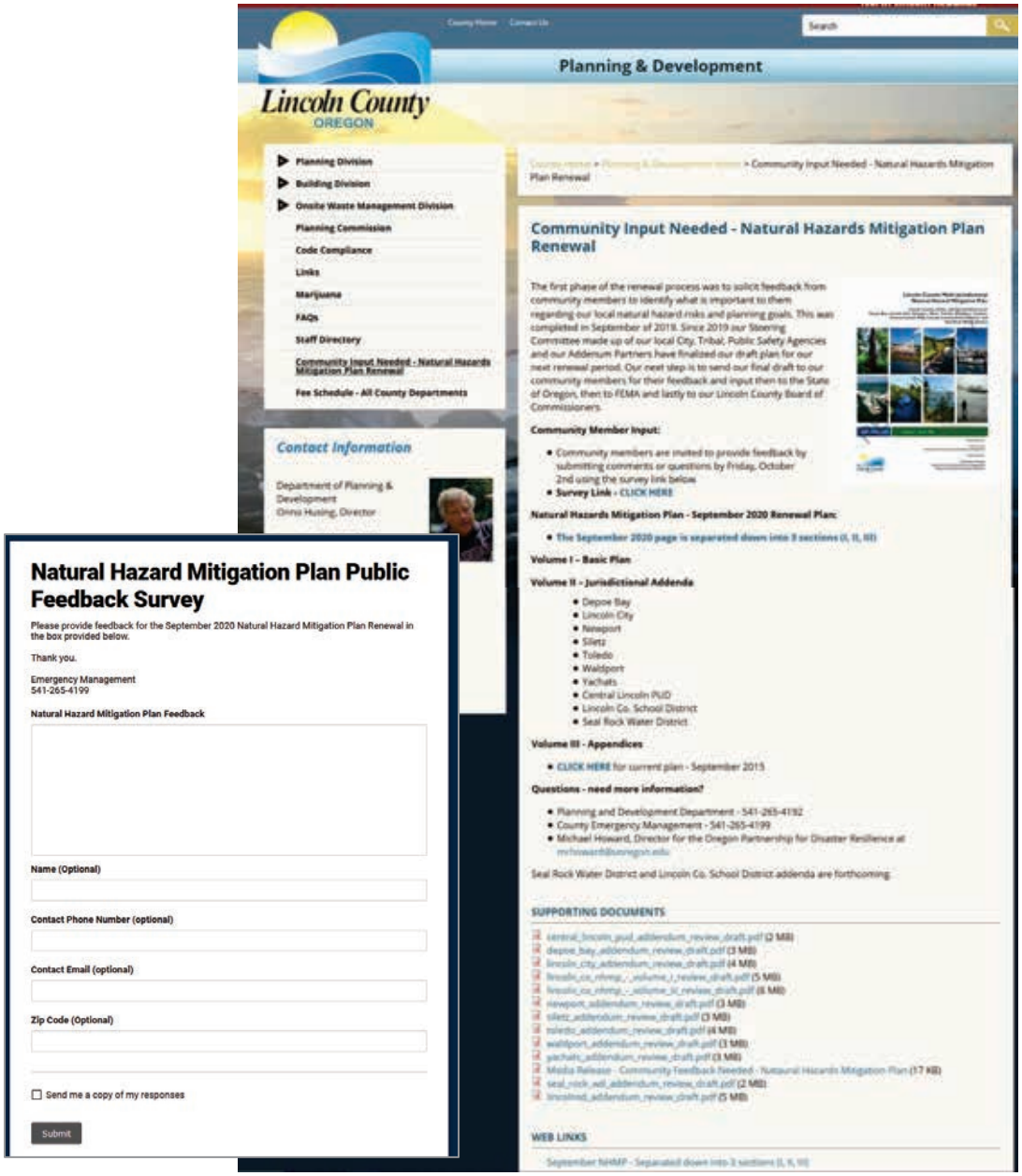
| **Form Submitted by:** | NHMP Steering Committee, revised 2020 (Planning and Community Development) |
|---|---|
| **Action Item Status:** | Deferred |

# ATTACHMENT B: 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.

To provide the public information regarding the draft NHMP addendum, and provide an opportunity for comment, an announcement (see text below) was announced on the county's website and reference on the city's social media and feedback form was provided for public comment.

During the public review period there were no comments provided.



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# ATTACHMENT C:
# ACTION ITEM FORM TEMPLATE

| **Mitigation Action: Lincoln City #**<br>**(What do we want to do?)** | **Alignment with Plan Goals:** | **High Priority Action Item?** |
|---|---|---|
| | ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4<br>☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8<br>☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 | ☐ Yes |

| **Alignment with Existing Plans/Policies:** |
|---|
| |
| **Rationale for Proposal (Why is this important?):** |
| |

| **Ideas for Implementation (How will it get done?):** | **Action Status Report** |
|---|---|
| | |

| **Champion/ Responsible Organization:** | |
|---|---|

| **Internal Partners:** | **External Partners:** |
|---|---|
| | |

| **Potential Funding Sources:** | **Estimated cost:** | **Timeline:** |
|---|---|---|
| | | ☐ Ongoing<br>☐ Short Term (1-4 years)<br>☐ Medium Term (4-10 years)<br>☐ Long-Term (10+ years) |

| **Form Submitted by:** | |
|---|---|
| **Action Item Status:** | |

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# Council Communication

## Resolution 2021-06

Meeting Date: January 25, 2021
Department: City Attorney
Secondary Dept: Emergency Preparedness
Approval: Ronald F Chandler
Primary Staff Contact: Richard Appicello
E-Mail: RAppicello@lincolncity.org
Secondary Contacts: Ronald Chandler
Estimated Time: 5 Minutes

**Question:**

Should the City Council approve Resolution 2021-06?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council approve Resolution 2021-06.

**Authority:**

Chapter 2.72 (Emergency Operations)

**Background:**

Resolution 2021-06 amends Resolution 2020-22, as amended by Resolution 2020-26, to add listed properties formerly used by the Red Cross and now used by the Oregon Department of Health and Human Services for emergency sheltering of fire victims. The one year duration (and possible administrative extension) of the emergency in the Resolution is unchanged. See attached Resolution 2021-06.

**Council Options:**

The City Council may:

Approve attached Resolution 2021-06.

Do not approve the attached Resolution.

**Potential Motions:**

I move to approve Resolution 2021-06.

**Attachments:**
4093 copy  2021-06 (DOC)

# RESOLUTION NO. 2021-06

## A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN AMENDING RESOLUTION 2020-22 AS AMENDED BY RESOLUTION 2020-26, CONCERNING DISPLACED LINCOLN COUNTY RESIDENTS CAUSED BY THE ECHO MOUNTAIN COMPLEX FIRE

## RECITALS

**WHEREAS,** The Red Cross, followed by the Oregon Department of Human Services, have been using various private hotel and motel properties for emergency sheltering of Lincoln County residents, displaced by the Echo Mountain Complex Fire; and

**WHEREAS,** the City Council desires to specifically authorize this use for the duration of the emergency, pursuant to specific authority in the emergency operations ordinance, and previously approved Resolutions 2020-22 and 2020-26;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1. RECITALS**. The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.

**SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 3, Paragraph G of Resolution 2020-22, as amended by Resolution 2020-26, is hereby further amended to add the following bullet point to the end of Paragraph G:

- Pursuant to the authority granted in LCMC 17.80.140, the following private property is designated for emergency operations uses, specifically for extended stay accommodations for fire victims, for the duration of the housing emergency as detailed in Resolution 2020-22, as amended:

    - Ashley Inn, 3430 NE Highway 101 Lincoln City, OR
    - Comfort Inn & Suites, 136 NE HWY 101 Lincoln City, OR
    - Motel 6, 3517 NW Hwy 101 Lincoln City, OR
    - Seagull Beachfront, 1511 NW Harbor Ave Lincoln City, OR
    - Travelodge by Windham, 1713 NW 21st St. Lincoln City, OR

**SECTION 3. NO OTHER AMENDMENT.** The remainder of Section 3, Paragraph G of Resolution 2020-22, as amended by Resolution 2020-26, remains unchanged. All other Subparagraphs, Paragraphs, Sections, and Exhibits to Resolution 2020-22 and Resolution 2020-26, (other than the addition to Section 3, Paragraph G above), remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption and signature by the Mayor.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this 25th day of January, 2021.

_____
JUDY CASPER,
COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

_____
JAMIE YOUNG
CITY RECORDER

APPROVED AS TO FORM

_____
RICHARD APPICELLO
CITY ATTORNEY

# Council Communication

## Resolution 2021-07 Intent to Form 14th Street Improvement LID

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Richard Appicello |
| Department: | City Attorney | E-Mail: | RAppicello@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 10 Minutes |

**Question:**

Should the City Council approve Resolution 2021-07 declaring an intent to construct low pressure sanitary sewer system improvements on the north side of NE 14th Street (from Highway 101 to NE Port Drive) by establishing a local improvement district?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council approve Resolution 2021-07 declaring an intent to construct low pressure sanitary sewer system improvements on the north side of NE 14th Street by establishing a local improvement district.

**Authority:**

**13.04.030 Initiation – Resolution of intention.**

A. Whenever the city council in its discretion deems it necessary to consider a local improvement, upon its own motion, or upon the petition of the owners of one-half of the property to benefit specially from the improvement, where such improvement would be paid for in whole or in part by special assessment according to benefits, then the city council shall by motion direct an appropriate city employee or agent to make a survey and written report for such project and file the same with the director of planning for the city. Unless the council directs otherwise, such report shall at a minimum contain the following information:

1. A map or plat showing the general nature, location and extent of the proposed improvement and the land to be assessed for the payment of any part of the cost thereof.

2. Preliminary plans, specifications and estimates of the work to be done; provided, however, that where the proposed project is to be carried out in cooperation with any other governmental agency, the report may adopt the plans, specifications and estimates of such agency.

3. An estimate of the probable cost of the improvement, including any legal, administrative and engineering costs attributable thereto.

4. An estimate of the unit cost of the improvement to the specially benefitted properties.

5. A recommendation as to the method of assessment to be used to arrive at a fair apportionment of the whole or any portion of the cost of the improvement to the properties specially benefitted.

6. The description and assessed value of each lot, parcel of land, or portion thereof to be specially benefitted by the improvement, with the names of the record owners thereof and when readily available the names of the contract purchasers thereof.

7. A statement of outstanding assessments against property to be assessed.

B. Council's Action on Report. After the report has been filed with the city director of planning, the council may thereafter by motion approve the report; modify the report and approve it as modified; require additional or different information for such improvement; or it may abandon the improvement. The council shall not consider any improvement for the formation of a local improvement district unless the total assessed valuation of the area in the district to be specially benefitted by the improvements is at least double the estimated cost of the improvement, including any legal, administrative, and engineering costs attributed thereto, unless council excepts said project from the requirements of this subsection based on findings that indicate the estimated amount of the improvement costs that will be assessed and paid in installments shall not exceed one-half the assessed valuation of the area specifically benefitted by the improvements.

C. Resolution. After the city council has approved the report as submitted or modified, the council shall by resolution declare its intention to make such improvement, and provide the method and manner of carrying out the improvement. The improvement resolution may include alternative proposals relating to a proposed local improvement; provided, however, that all of the information required for a particular local improvement shall be included for each alternative proposal.

**Background:**

The first step in the LID process is the Intention Resolution. Council may on its own motion direct the City Engineer or contractor to prepare a report and file the report with the Planning Director. The content of the report is specified in LCMC 13.04.030. See attached report from City Engineer Stephanie Reid.

After the report has been filed with the city director of planning, the council considers the report and may thereafter by motion approve the report; modify the report and approve it as modified; require additional or different information for such improvement; or it may abandon the improvement.

The circumstances where the Council may not move forward are as follows:

> The council shall not consider any improvement for the formation of a local improvement district unless the total assessed valuation of the area in the district to be specially benefitted by the improvements is at least double the estimated cost of the improvement, including any legal, administrative, and engineering costs attributed thereto, unless council excepts said project from the requirements of this subsection based on findings that indicate the estimated amount of the improvement costs that will be assessed and paid in installments shall not exceed one-half the assessed valuation of the area specifically benefitted by the improvements.

LCMC 13.04.030.C. provides:

> C. Resolution. After the city council has approved the report as submitted or modified, the **council shall by resolution declare its intention to make such improvement**, and provide the method and manner of carrying out the improvement. The improvement resolution may include alternative proposals relating to a proposed local improvement; provided, however, that all of the information required for a particular local improvement shall be included for each alternative proposal. (Ord. 90-28 § 1; Ord. 84-15 § 2)

**Council Options:**

The City Council may:

- Approve the Report and approve Intention Resolution 2021-07

- Modify and Approve the Report, and approve modified Intention Resolution 2021-07
- Require additional information and continue the matter (including the Resolution) for consideration at a future meeting or
- Take no action and abandon the project (Decline to approve Resolution 2021-07)

**Financial Impact**

**The Intention Resolution is a prerequisite to a Formation Resolution [LCMC 13.04.070]. Formation may occur only after notice and a public hearing [LCMC 13.04.040 / LCMC 13.04.050].** The Council may decide on a level of financial participation at that time, or discontinue the project.

**Potential Motions:**

I move to approve the Report and approve Resolution 2021-07.

**Attachments:**
Resolution 2021-07 FINAL intent ra 709pm (DOCX)
NE 14th Low Pressure Sewer - Engineer's Report with exhibits1-20-21 (PDF)

# RESOLUTION NO. 2021-07

## A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY DECLARING AN INTENT TO CONSTRUCT LOW PRESSURE SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS BY ESTABLISHING A LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FOR THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, IN THE AREA OF NE 14TH STREET KNOWN AS THE "NE 14TH STREET LOW PRESSURE SEWER PROJECT," CALLING FOR A PUBLIC HEARING AND DIRECTING THAT NOTICE BE PUBLISHED

**RECITALS**

A. A Property owner on NE 14th Street reported septic failures. Several additional property owners on the street have requested sanitary sewer service.; and

B. The City is planning street improvements on NE 14th Street; construction of sanitary sewer improvements while the street improvements are underway, results in significant savings over stand alone sanitary sewer improvements; and

C. After community outreach, City staff is proposing proposing to design and construct a low-pressure sewer system to serve the eleven (11) properties on NE 14th St, (13 connections) from NE Oar Ave to NE Port Ave, concurrently with the City's construction of sidewalk, stormwater, and curb and gutter improvements.

D. The City Engineer submitted an Engineer's Report for the "NE 14th Street Low Pressure Sewer Project" to the City Council for its review at a regularly-scheduled meeting of the City Council on January 25, 2021, said report being attached as Attachment "A", hereto and incorporated herein by reference; and

E. Following a presentation by staff & comments by citizens present on January 25, 2021, the City Council approved by motion the Engineer's report and a Resolution of Intent, initiating a Local Improvement District; and,

F. Staff is authorized to advertise the LID formation public hearing and proceed with scheduling such future public hearing pursuant to LCMC §13.04.030.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1. Project Initiation.** Pursuant to LCMC §13.04.030, the City Council declares its intent to make the low pressure sanitary sewer improvements known as the

"*NE 14th Low Pressure Sewer Project*" and described in the *Engineer's Report* dated *January 20, 2021*. The proposed improvement would consist of the above referenced improvements to serve eleven properties (13 connections) on NE 14th Street, between NE Oar Avenue and NE Port Avenue.

**Section 2. NE 14th Street LID**. The proposed "NE 14th Low Pressure Sewer Project" shall be carried out by the City of Lincoln City under the procedures established in LCMC Chapter 13.04, with the cost assessed to the benefitted owners through formation of a local improvement district within the boundaries of the area shown in Exhibit 'B' of the *Engineer's Report*, and including those benefitted properties as described in 'Exhibit "A" – Benefitted Lots and Cost Estimate' of the *Engineer's Report*.

**Section 3. Public Hearing.** Under the procedures established in LCMC Chapter 13.04, the City Council will hold a public hearing on the proposed improvement on February 22, 2021. Not earlier than 10 days before the public hearing, the City Recorder is directed to publish notice of a public hearing on the proposed improvement and mail notice to the owners of property within the boundaries of the area as described in the incorporated *Engineer's Report* and indicating that the cost of said improvements will be assessed against the benefitted properties.

**Section 4. Recitals Adopted**. The City Council adopts the recitals of this resolution, which are incorporated into this section by reference, as additional facts supporting its conclusion that the improvements are in the public interest of the City of Lincoln City and the owners of the affected property.

Section 5. Effective Date. This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this 25th day of January, 2021.

_____
JUDY CASPER
COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

_____
JAMIE YOUNG
CITY RECORDER

_____
RICHARD APPICELLO
CITY ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT A [ATTACHED] – *January 20, 2021 Engineer's Report*

# CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT

## NE 14th Street Sewer Improvements

## SANITARY SEWER LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

## January 20, 2021

### Background

Lincoln City Public works is completing roadway improvements over a portion of NE 14th without sanitary sewer service. Additionally, one property has a reported an inadequate septic system, and additional properties have requested sanitary sewer service. The planned & budgeted roadway improvements allow sewer improvements to be constructed at a fraction of the stand-alone cost. Staff is proposing a design to construct a low-pressure sewer to serve the eleven (11) properties on NE 14th St, from NE Oar Ave to NE Port Ave. Six (6) of the lots in the local improvement district are zoned multi-family, five (5) are zoned R-1-7.5.

Pursuant to the City of Lincoln City's Municipal Code of Ordinances Chapter 13.04, the City Engineer is submitting the following report pertaining to the formation of a local improvement district.

### Location of the Improvements

Exhibit "A" presents a map outlining the Local Improvement District boundary.

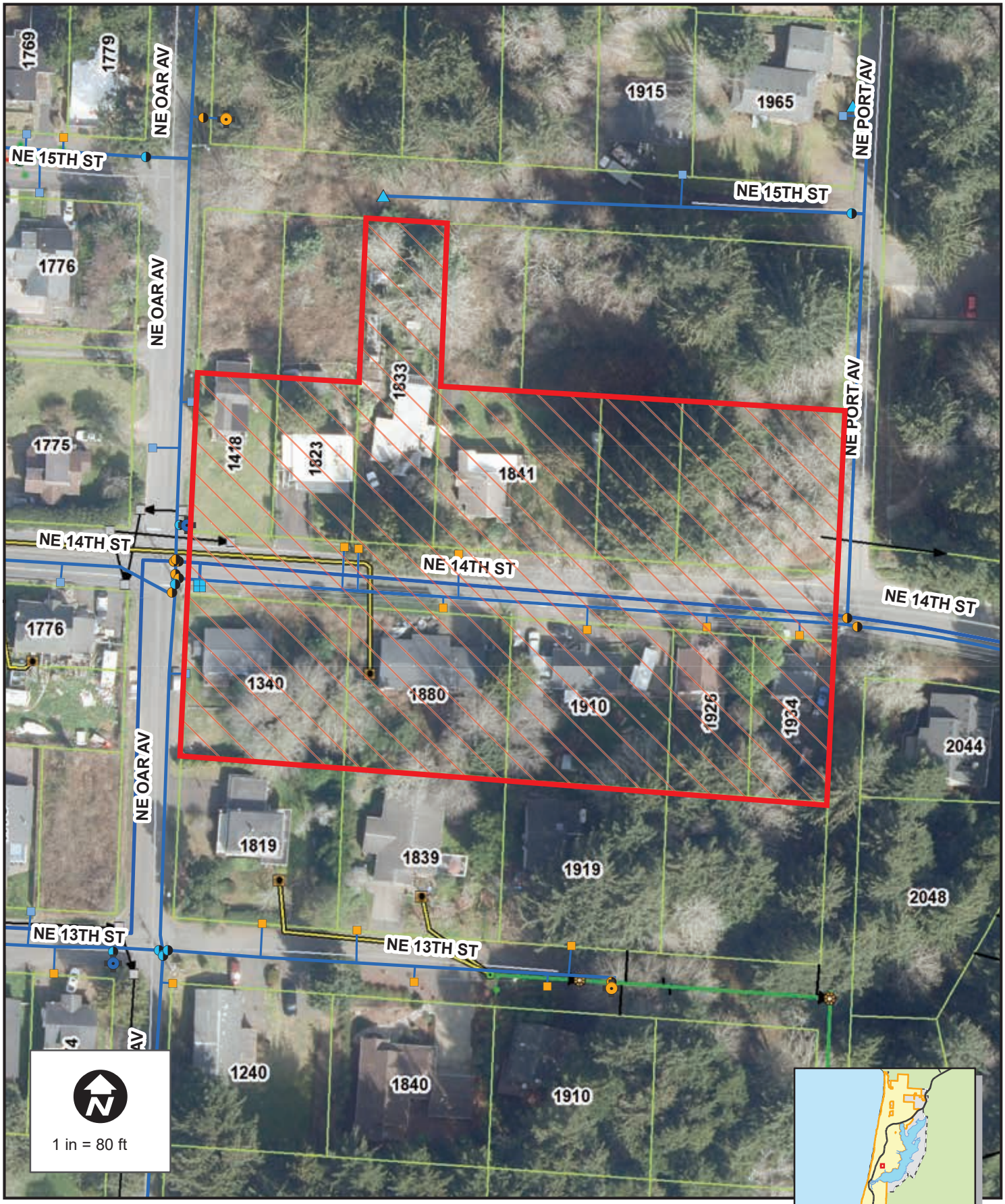
### Wastewater Facilities Plan

The proposed NE 14th Sewer LID flows to the SE 3rd St. Pump Station. This pump station is part of the "System Backbone" and has a current capacity rating of 4000 gallons per minute. The identified flow in 2004 was 2800 gallons per minute.

Budget for the design, maintenance, and improvement of this pump station has been put forward for the 2021-2022 & 2022-2023 fiscal year.

### Description of the Improvements

An overview of the Local Improvement District design is put forward in Exhibit "B". This will construct 515' of low pressure sewer system. The system will be 2" High-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. This will provide a service lateral to each lot of record at the




# Vicinity Map

City of Lincoln City government use only. Use for any other purpose is entirely at the risk of the user. This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

ER MANHOLE

MANHOLE

NTROL VALVE

SER

ION BOX

ER

CTION BOX

- SIGN

- LINE CONTINUES TO UNKNOWN LOCATION

E — - UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE

ST — - UNDERGROUND STORM DRAIN LINE

SS — - UNDERGROUND SANITARY SEWER LINE

T — - UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE

TV — - UNDERGROUND CABLE TV LINE

W — - UNDERGROUND WATER LINE

G — - UNDERGROUND NATURAL GAS LINE

OH — - OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE

- FENCE LINE

- EDGE OF PAVEMENT

SMH - SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

DMH - STORM DRAIN MANHOLE

CB - CATCH BASIN

FI - FIELD INLET

1. PRIOR TO THE START OF CO
LOCATION OF ALL UTILITY CI

2. PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK,
CONTROL DEVICES MUST BE

3. CONSTRUCTION WILL RUN AD
REASONABLE ACCESS TO TH

4. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBL
DISTURBED OR DESTROYED E
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVE

5. MOVE MAILBOX – MOVE MAI
EXISTING POST WITH NEW 4"

6. MOVE WATER METER – MOV
#515. REPLACE THE EXISTIN

LF LINEAR FEET
ODOT OREGON DEPARTMENT OF

**EXHIBIT C**

**ESTIMATED LID COST SUMMARY**

| | Sewer | |
|---|---|---|
| Engineering | In-House | |
| Total Engineering | $0.00 | |
| Total Surveying | $0.00 | |
| **Estimated Construction Cost** | **$67,615.90** | |
| | | |
| Art Commission (.5% of Construction Cost) | $338.08 | |
| Administration (10% of Engineering + Construction Cost) | $6,761.59 | |
| **Total Administration Cost** | **$7,099.67** | |
| | | |
| **LID Total Project Cost (Engineering, Construction and Administrative)** | **$74,715.57** | $74,715.57 |
| Number of Connections | 13 | |
| **Estimated Cost per Sewer Connection** | **$5,747.35** | |

**2020 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES AND ESTIMATED ON-SITE COST**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sewer System Development Charge in 2020** | **$4,129.00** |
| | |
| **On-Site Improvements (Estimated Average Cost)** | |
| Pump and Control Panel | $6,000.00 |
| Installation of System and Decommission Septic | $5,500.00 |
| Sewer Connection Inspection | $100.00 |
| **Total Estimated On-Site Improvements** | **$11,600.00** |

# Exhibit "D" - Benefitted Lots & Cost Estimate

| Summary | | | Per Connection Assessment | | Financing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tax Map | Address (If Existing) | Owner | Proposed Sanitary Sewer Connections | Cost | Monthly LID Payment |
| | | | | | 20 years @2.7% |
| 7-11-10DD-02900 | 1833 NE 14th St Lincoln City, Or. 97367 | Mark & Gail Clarambeau | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-03200 | PO Box 12087 Portland, Or 97212 | Fishtrap Farms LLC | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-03201 | 1823 NE 14th St. Lincoln City, Or 97367 | Edelita Kozachenko | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-03400 | 17675 SW Alexander St. Aloha, Or 97006 | Christina Wale | 2.0 | $11,494.70 | **$62.04** |
| 7-11-10DD-03600 | 54829 Mountain View Bend, Or 97707 | Neal & Patricia Ehlen | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-03700 | PO Box 1343 Depoe Bay, Or 97341 | Mary Thomson | 2.00 | $11,494.70 | **$62.04** |
| 7-11-10DD-03800 | 1934 NE 14th St. Lincoln City, Or 97367 | Alfred Holland, IV | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-03900 | 1926 NE 14th St. Lincoln City, Or 97367 | Jesse & Salina Slover | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-04000 | PO Box 12 Montague, Ca. 96064 | Theresa Setzer | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-04100 | PO Box 212 Neotsu, Or 97364 | Daron Wilson | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| 7-11-10DD-04200 | 1340 NE Oar Ave. Lincoln City, Or 97367 | Timothy Tuffield | 1.0 | $5,747.35 | **$31.02** |
| | | **TOTALS:** | 13.0 | $74,715.57 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Estimated LID Cost:** | | $74,715.57 | LID Rate per Sewer Connection |
| **Number of Connections** | | **13** | **$5,747.35** |

time of construction, and an additional lateral for the two (2) multifamily lots with the of subdividing; This is shown in Exhibit "B". Property owners will need to install an E-One grinder pump when connecting to the public sewer system.

**Project Cost Summary**

The estimated LID cost is $74,715.57; See Exhibit "C". Project design was completed in-house and, because of the concurrent roadway improvements, project cost is expected to be substantially less than a comparable sanitary sewer project. The additional project cost of administration of construction, labor and material for the low-pressure sewer systems and the additional roadway restoration have all been included in this estimate.

**Zoning and Method of Assessment**

Within the local improvement district there are 11 properties. These vary in size from 5,000 – 10,000 square feet. Six (6) properties benefitting are zoned Residential-Multifamily (R-M), with five (5) lots zoned Residential, 1-7.5 (R-1-7.5).

Nine (9) of the eleven (11) benefitting lots have existing single family homes and/or development potential requiring only 1 standard lateral connection. Two (2) of the benefitting RM lots have the potential for subdivision; Staff has designed additional lateral connections on these lots and proposed an additional portion of LID costs assessed to these lots.

Staff proposes that sanitary assessment be divided among the 13 available connections; this results in a cost of $5,747.35 per connection. This number is based on the estimated construction and administrative cost; actual construction cost will be used to calculate the final reimbursement amount. See Exhibit "D".

**Financing**

Each lot owner will be given the option to finance the cost of the Local Improvement District. The City will finance up to 20 years, at a rate 2% over the current Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) rate. The LGIP rate is 0.75% as of October 21, 2020. Each property's monthly cost for 20 year financing at 2.75% has been estimated using the project estimate. See Exhibit "D".

The City will place a lien on the property until the LID cost is paid in full. The City assessment lien shall be superior to all other liens or encumbrances on property insofar as Oregon Law permits. The property owner will have 60 days after the final assessment public hearing to either pay the LID assessment off in full or apply for the City financing. Property owners must pay or finance at least the base unit cost. Additional assessment may then be deferred until property sale or issuance of a building permit.

When a property has applied for financing of the LID cost, the owner shall pay at the time of submission of the application a processing fee in the amount of $100.00. The property owner will also pay the amount for the county recording fee, if any, for the assessment lien.

If the property owners have signed applications to pay in installments, the owner at any time may pay to the City the unpaid balance of the amount of the assessment. This includes interest to the next installment date, charges, and lay payment penalties and/or charges accrued to the date of payment. LID lot assessments must be paid in full at (1) change in ownership of the property or (2) issuance of a building permit.

The estimated $5,747.35 per connection is to reimburse the City for the cost to install the public sewer. The total cost to connect to the sewer system would additionally include the items outlined in Exhibit "C":

- System Development Charges ($4,048.00 in 2019)
- Inspection Fees/Permit Fees
- On-site construction costs
- Abandoning existing septic tank (if applicable)

**SEWER CONNECTION MANDATES**

Existing developed properties in the LID will be required to connect to the sewer system under the following circumstances:

1. Septic tanks must be inspected at 5, 10, and 15 years. If the septic system fails an inspection, the owner will not be allowed to fix the septic system but must connect to the public sewer system
2. If an existing home is sold, a condition of the sale is for the home to be connected to the public sewer system.

3. If an existing home is remodeled or enlarged more than 50% of the existing value, or the remodel requires the expansion of the septic system, the home will be required to connect to the public sewer system.
4. All existing homes within the LID must connect to the public sewer system within the LID financing period of 20 years.

City Engineer's Signature:

Stephanie Reid P.E

# Council Communication

## Resolution 2021-08

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Richard Appicello |
| Department: | City Attorney | E-Mail: | RAppicello@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | Planning Department | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 5 Minutes |

**Question:**

After the opportunity for public comment, should the City Council approve Resolution 2021-08 approving fees and charges for appeals and variances referenced in LCMC Chapter 15.16?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council approve Resolution 2021-08.

**Authority:**

Related - See Ordinance 2021-05 also on this Agenda

LCMC ORS 294.160 (Public comment required).

**294.160 Opportunity for public comment on new fee or fee increase.** (1) The governing body of a city, county or other unit of local government shall provide an opportunity for interested persons to comment on the enactment of any ordinance or resolution prescribing a new fee or a fee increase or an increase in the rate or other manner in which the amount of a fee is determined or calculated.

(2) Where a local government exercises authority to assume the responsibility for a program delivered by the state, the local government shall provide an opportunity to comment on the difference between the fee amount charged by the state for such service and the proposed local fee for the service.

**Background:**

Resolution 2021-08 adopts fees and charges for actions under LCMC Chapter 15.16, specifically for appeals and variance applications under LCMC 15.16.450. No fee appears to have been previously set.

**Council Options:**

The City Council may:

Approve attached Resolution 2021-08.

Do not approve the attached Resolution.

## Attachments:

Res. 2021-08 RA (DOCX)
Res. 2021-08 Ext. A Fees (DOCX)

# RESOLUTION NO. 2021-08

## A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, ADOPTING FEES AND CHARGES FOR CHAPTER 15.16 (FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION) ACTIONS, ESTABLISHING APPEAL FEES AND VARIANCE APPLICATION FEES AND CHARGES

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lincoln City has established fees and charges for various applications and license applications; and

**WHEREAS,** the City has recently clarified appeal and variance processes in Chapter 15.16 with application and appeal fees to be established by Resolution; and

**WHEREAS,** ORS 294.160 mandates that the City provide an opportunity for public comment when fees or charges are established or increased; and

**WHEREAS,** on January 25, 2021, the City Council provided an opportunity for public comment on the proposed new fees and charges proposed by Resolution; and

**WHEREAS**, Council desires to establish new fees and charges and/or increase fees and charges as set forth herein; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1.** The recitals set forth above are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

**Section 2.** The fee for appeal under LCMC Chapter 15.16 shall be $150.00. The fee for application variance shall be $750.00 plus $41.00 per hour for greater than 10 hours.

**Section 3.** The attached Exhibit A schedule of fees and charges are hereby adopted as the current fees and charges for the listed appeal and variance applications, and are incorporated herein by this reference.

**Section 4.** The above referenced fees and charges will be incorporated into the omnibus fee resolution to be adopted later this year.

**Section 5.** This Resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

**PASSED AND APPROVED** by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City,

Oregon, this 25th day of January, 2021.

_____
JUDY CASPER
COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

_____
JAMIE YOUNG
CITY RECORDER

APPROVED AS TO FORM

_____
RICHARD APPICELLO
CITY ATTORNEY

# RESOLUTION 2021 08 FEE ATTACHMENT – EXHIBIT A

| **Name of City of Lincoln City Fee** | Amount |
|---|---|
| Appeal Fee | $150.00 |
| | |
| Variance Fee is 750 plus $41/hr >10 hrs | $750.00 plus |
| | $ |

# Council Communication

## Appointment to Parks and Recreation Board - Applicant Beth Towers

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Jamie Young |
| Department: | City Council | E-Mail: | JYoung@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 5 minutes |

**Question:**

Should the City Council approve the appointment of Beth Towers for a "City Resident" position on the Parks and Recreation Board?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Ms. Towers has not served on the Parks and Recreation Board. Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Parsons interviewed Ms. Towers via Zoom on December 16, 2020. Both Councilor Hoagland and Councilor Parsons independently asked to move Ms. Towers' application forward for consideration of a position on the Parks and Recreation Board. Ms. Towers qualifies for a "City Resident" position.

**Background:**

The Parks and Recreation Board currently has three (3) vacant positions- one vacant position, with two additional terms having expired at the end of December 2020.

**Council Options:**

Review and discuss the recommendation for appointment of Beth Towers to the "City Resident" position on the Parks and Recreation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

**Potential Motions:**

1. **I move to appoint Beth Towers to the Parks and Recreation Board for a "City Resident" position with a three year term. The term expires December 31, 2023.**

**Attachments:**

Towers_Application_Redacted.pdf (PDF)

**DeAnn Wright**

**From:** Amy Southwell <asouthwell@co.lincoln.or.us>
**Sent:** Monday, November 16, 2020 10:42 AM
**To:** DeAnn Wright
**Subject:** Re: Address Verification

Hi Dee

Beth Towers has been registered at [redacted] Lincoln City since 02/01/2020.
Have a great day!

Amy~
***Amy Southwell, C.R.A, C.E.A***
***Lincoln County Chief Deputy Clerk / Elections Manager***
***225 W Olive St, Rm 201***
***Newport, OR 97365***
***541-265-4131 ex# 0387***

On Mon, 16 Nov 2020 at 09:25, DeAnn Wright <dwright@lincolncity.org> wrote:

> Good Morning Amy!
>
> I need one to verify:
>
> Beth Towers – [redacted] Lincoln City
>
> Thanks!
>
> Dee

# CITY OF LINCOLN CITY
## Committee / Board / Commission Application

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
NOV 12 2020

[redacted]

- ☐ Ad Hoc Committee *(Committee Name:_____)*
- ☐ Arts Committee
- ☐ *Budget Committee
- ☐ Building Board of Appeals
- ☐ Community Sustainability Committee
- ☐ Library Board
- ☐ Open Space Committee
- ☒ Parks and Recreation Board
- ☐ Planning Commission
- ☐ Transient Room Tax Committee
- ☐ Visitor and Convention Committee

** If applying for the Budget Committee or Planning Commission, you may not serve on any other City board or committee at the same time. Other City committee volunteer positions allow dual representation if it does not present a conflict of interest.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NAME:** | Beth Towers | **DATE:** | 11/9/20 |
| **HOME ADDRESS:** | [redacted] | | |
| **MAILING ADDRES:** | Same | | |
| **CITY, STATE, ZIP:** | Lincoln City, OR 97367 | | |
| **E-MAIL ADDRESS:** | [redacted] | | |
| **HOME PHONE:** | [redacted] | **CELL PHONE:** | [redacted] |

[redacted]

☒ [redacted] Time 4 years
☒ [redacted] 4 years
☒ [redacted]
[redacted]
☒ [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

**QUALIFICATIONS/EXPERIENCE** ***(Additional space is provided on back)***

Describe relevant qualifications (i.e. work or volunteer experiences) to include any applicable education and/or training. For example, if you are a hotel owner or operator and applying for the Visitor and Convention Committee; and highlight any skills, interests or hobbies that you believe would bring value to your ability to serve this position:

Previous Employee at the Community Center, Personal Tainer for 20 years, hiked many national parks, Avid runner and enjoy gardening

List names of volunteer/work supervisors: Gail Kimberlins and Jeanne Sprague

Please provide any previous experience with committees, boards or commissions and positions held:

Lincoln City Parent group president 3 years

Race Director for Fire Aid 5K

State the name, title and any relationship you have to a City Council member, Commissioner, board member or city employee:

Friends with Mitch Parsons and Riley Hoagland from Council and Courtney Liberato from City Hall

Explain why you would like to serve on this board, commission, or committee:

To be more involved with the City and use my experience in heath and Fitness

List the name, phone number, and e-mail address (if possible) of two personal or professional references:

Name: Gail Kimberlins Phone: [redacted]

Name: Jeanne Sprague Phone: [redacted]

**My signature affirms that all information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I understand that any misstatement of fact, or any misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified and is cause for removal from any appointed body. Shaded information will not be released due to personal privacy protection laws.**

[redacted] 11/9/20

**SIGNATURE** **DATE**

2 of 2 – Application
Revised 20190129

City Recorder
City of Lincoln City
PO Box 50
Lincoln City, OR 97367

# COMMITTEE VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION FORM

| | |
|---|---|
| **FULL NAME:** | Beth Inza Towers |
| **START DATE:** | |
| **NAME OF COMMITTEE, BOARD, OR COMMISSION:** | Parks and Rec |
| **CITY STAFF REPRESENTATIVE:** | |
| **HOME ADDRESS:** | [redacted] |
| | Lincoln City OR 97367 |
| **MAILING ADDRESS:** | Same |
| **HOME PHONE:** | - |
| **CELL PHONE:** | [redacted] |
| **PERSONAL E-MAIL ADDRESS:** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **EMERGENCY CONTACT NAME/RELATIONSHIP:** | John Towers |
| **HOME PHONE:** | |
| **CELL PHONE:** | [redacted] |

| | |
|---|---|
| **DATE:** | 11/9/20 |
| **VOLUNTEER SIGNATURE:** | [redacted] |

**ALL PERSONAL INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

**FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT (FCRA) ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AUTHORIZATION FOR BACKGROUND CHECK FOR A VOLUNTEER POSITION WITH A LINCOLN CITY APPOINTED BODY**

**PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING!**

I acknowledge receipt of the separate document entitled "DISCLOSURE REGARDING BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION and a SUMMARY OF YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT", and certify that I have read and understand both of those documents. I hereby authorize the obtaining of "consumer reports" and/or "investigative consumer reports" by Lincoln City ("City") at any time after receipt of this authorization and throughout my employment, if applicable.

To this end, I hereby authorize, without reservation, any law enforcement agency, administrator, state or federal agency, institution, school or university (public or private), information service bureau, employer, or insurance company to furnish any and all background information requested by **Pinnacle Investigations, 920 North Argonne Road, Suite 200, Spokane Valley, WA, 99212; Telephone Number 1-800-955-5306; www.pinnacleprof.com** and or "City". I agree that a facsimile ("fax"), electronic or photographic copy of this Authorization shall be as valid as the original.

[redacted] 11/9/20

SIG[redacted] DATE

[redacted]

DATE OF BIRTH [redacted] SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

Revised 20190129

# Council Communication

## Department Report - Police

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Jerry Palmer |
| Department: | Police | E-Mail: | JPalmer@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 30 minutes |

This is a power point presentation and update on the Lincoln City Police Department

Power Point attached.

The Chief intends to introduce Officer Molly Wehrley and K9 Nato at the beginning of this presentation and swear the new K9 Team in.

**Attachments:**
1-25-21 LCPD Council Briefing (PPTX)



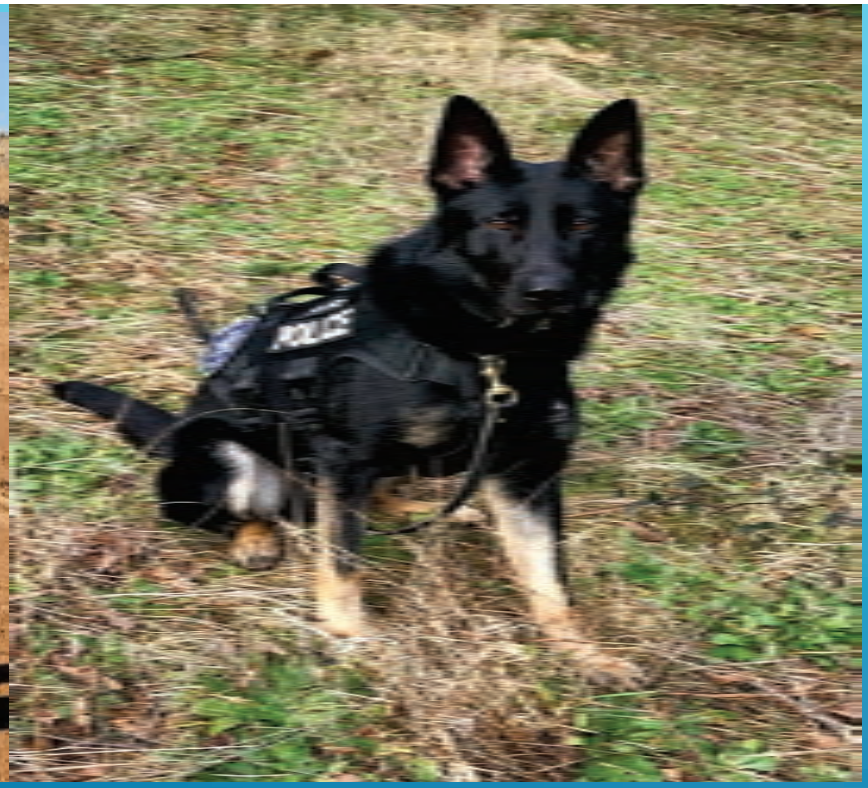

# I'D LIKE TO START TONIGHT OFF WITH THE SWEARING IN OF ONE OF OUR NEWEST OFFICERS.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

FOR NEARLY MY WHOLE CAREER AT LCPD I HAVE BEEN ASKED MANY TIMES WHY DON'T YOU HAVE A K9. SO NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO WE ATTEMPTED TO MODEL A K9 PROGRAM AFTER OTHER SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS WE HAD BEEN STUDYING. WE WENT TO OUR COMMUNITY AND ASKED FOR THEIR HELP. BECAUSE OF THEIR GENEROUS AND CONTINUED SUPPORT, WE NOW HAVE OUR PROGRAM IN PLACE.

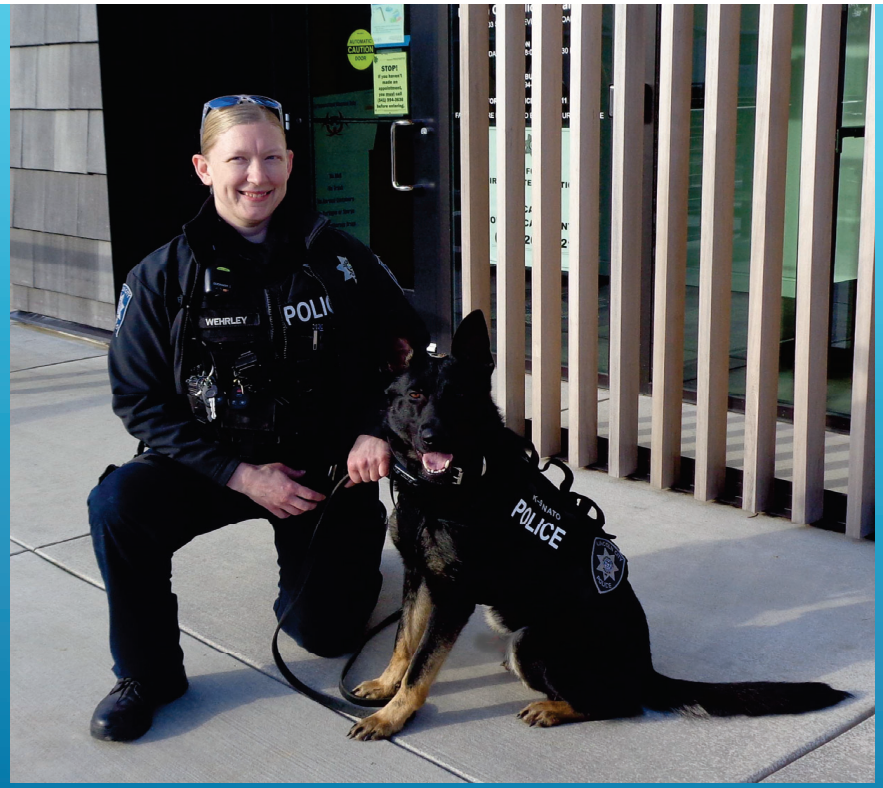
Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!






COVID SLOWED US UP NEARLY A YEAR, BUT IN DECEMBER OUR NEW K9 HANDLER, OFFICER MOLLY WEHRLEY FOUND AND SELECTED NATO AS OUR FIRST K9 OFFICER

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!




# NATO AND MOLLY HAVE COMPLETED EXTENSIVE TRAINING TOGETHER THEY ARE NOW CERTIFIED AND WORKING PATROL.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!



# WE EVEN SLIPPED IN SOME ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION FOR NATO

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!



# 2020 WAS DEFINITELY A YEAR OF STRANGE TWISTS AND UNEXPECTED TURNS. IT STARTED WITH OUR BUILDING BEING 6 MONTHS BEHIND SCHEDULE

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!




EXIT


LINCOLN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

WE WANT TO THANK MAYOR ANDERSON, THE CITY COUNCIL, CITY MANAGER RON CHANDLER, AND ALL THE CITY STAFF. THANKS TO FORMER CHIEFS KILIAN AND BECHARD, WHO STARTED THIS PROJECT ROLLING. WE ESPECIALLY THANK OUR COMMUNITY, WHO SUPPORT US AND MADE THIS DREAM A REALITY.

I WANT TO GIVE SPECIAL THANKS TO LT. DAVID BRODERICK AND DISPATCH SUPERVISOR PAUL COMPTON. THEIR DEDICATION TO THIS PROJECT WAS INDISPENSABLE AND THE REASON IT IS A SUCCESS!

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!



# 2020 STARTS TO TAKE ITS TURN…




Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

LCPD was one of the first agencies to implement an infectious disease control plan, before COVID really took off.

The equipment and protocols put in place early, kept illness at bay in our department until late fall.

To date we have had one dispatcher and one officer confirmed for COVID.

We did have a two week period where 5 officers and two detectives were quarantined for exposure.

The majority of our staff have now had the first dose of vaccine.

## NEW TOOLS OF THE TRADE…




Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

# KEN MURPHY – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

In coordination with the Lincoln City Public Works Department I have submitted 3 Pre-Applications for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program under the FEMA declaration 4562 for wildfires.
Generator for the 17th and Oar communication tower, $60,000
Generator for the Water treatment Plant, $400,000.00
Upgrade approximately 3,480 feet of 20" thru 30" force main and pressure gravity sewer main. The majority of the City's waste water flows through this line and has overflowed 5 times since 2015 due to intense storms, $4,000,000.00

Have completed the first portion of reimbursement for the City under disaster (DR-4562 Wildfires) for Category B emergency protective measures in the amount of $8,124.58. Currently working on the next reimbursement package for other categories of work which is estimated to be $65,000.00 plus.

We are reviewing all events that are sponsored or coordinated through City Departments from January 2021 through August 2021 to determine if the event needs to be cancelled or remain on the schedule based upon COVID-19 status/restrictions.. We will have a published list out in the next 2 weeks.

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For 2020:

- 911 Dispatchers processed:
- 14,149 Law Enforcement CAD Events
- 3,698 Fire CAD Events
- 6,553 911 Calls
- 41, 408 Business Calls
- 11,967 internal phone calls
- 60,028 Total calls
- 164 average daily calls
- compared to 143 average daily calls in 2019

# WHAT WE HAVE BEEN DOING…

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## 911 CENTER

- September 7, 2020 we dispatched NLFR to the beginning of the Echo Mountain Fire Complex. This became the most challenging event ever handled by our dispatch center. Willamette Valley Communication Center (WVCC) was dispatching the Beachie Creek Fire, so the majority of calls for the Echo Mtn. Fire were transferred to LCPD 911 Center.
- From Sept. 7 through Sept. 10 LCPD 911 Dispatchers handled 3,622 phone calls , plus radio traffic.
- For that same time frame in 2019 for comparison we handled 413 calls.

COVID significantly altered how our team had to operate day to day, especially for our police officers.

Due to exposure risks, self initiated activities such as routine traffic stops were deeply curtailed. Many calls for service for minor infractions and cold calls were initially contacted by phone to determine if a face to face response was necessary.

| 2020 | 2019 | |
|---|---|---|
| Traffic Stops = 1852 | Traffic Stops = 3407 | (-46%) |
| Traffic Citations = 904 | Traffic Citations = 1181 | (-24%) |

Interesting 2020 Trends:

Person Crimes are up 5.5%

Property Crimes are up 5%

Criminal Mischief is up 16%

Trespass is up 16%

Hit & Run is down 16%

Fraud is down 30%

Fight in progress is up 22%

Menacing is up 41%

But Disturbance calls are down 4%...

- COVID appeared to initially slow our daily calls for service. However by June we began to see an increase and our officers are currently running over 40 calls a day .
- We have seen a disturbing trend of increased calls involving physical and armed confrontations and violence.
- Mental Health issues and Substance Abuse, often combined, are a major concern
- County and State Mental Health programs and even our Hospitals are overwhelmed.
- Even when we are able to de-escalate these situations and transport these individuals to health facilities, or get them evaluated by mental health, they have no where to place them for treatment. So these individuals are almost immediately released back into the community and we deal with them repeatedly.

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# TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

LCPD has had policy and procedures in place to assure accountability long before the recent intensified scrutiny of law enforcement.

We participate and submit data and monthly reports to the Federal LEEP program National Use Of Force data base for tracking use of force incidents.

We also participate Oregon State's Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) program that tracks demographic data from traffic stops to analyze for profiling trends.

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LCPD uses a nationally recognized policy and procedure manual supported by LEXIPOL to assure we are using best practices and conforming to all current laws in our operations. All personnel take daily training on policy and procedures.

In August 2019 we implemented our body camera program. In 2020 body cameras captured 11,500 videos totaling 2041 hours. This does not include vehicle dash camera video.

We had 90 Use Of Force incidents in 2020. Except for the justified lethal force incident, there were no other serious injuries and no violations of policy or procedure.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

# A SNAPSHOT OF 2020

**Police Blotter: Snapchat video with shotgun leads to multiple citations**
Updated Mar 19, 2020

**LCPD officers involved in shooting, ..**
Updated Apr 14, 2020

**LCPD officers justified in fatal shooting, DA says**
Max Kirkendall newsguardeditor@countrymedia.net
Updated May 11, 2020

**Despondent man shoots gun in parking lot of old hospital**
Updated May 12, 2020

**Failed robbery in Otis leads to attempted murder charges**
Updated Jun 9, 2020

**Seven persons arrested during July 4 disturbance on beach**
Information submitted by: Sergeant Jeffrey Winn, Lincoln City Police
Updated Jul 21, 2020

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

**Man accidentally shoots himself in store checkout line**
Updated Sep 29, 2020

**Cottage Grove resident dies in Lincoln County crash**
Updated Jul 21, 2020

**Police Blotter: Man reportedly threatens girlfriend with a gun**
Updated Jul 23, 2020

**Police Blotter: Man attempts to steal $400 worth of groceries from Safeway**
Jul 30, 2020

**Pedestrian hit in crosswalk while crossing against light**
Updated Oct 13, 2020

**Police Blotter: Man with multiple warrants arrested in possession with weapon, stolen vehicle.** Updated Oct 8, 2020

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

**Police Blotter: Two men arrested for urinating, shoplifting in a store**
Updated Oct 16, 2020

**Police Blotter: Man trespassed from four separate locations in a matter of hours**
Updated Dec 4, 2020

**Pedestrian injured after being hit on Highway 101 in Lincoln City**
Updated Dec 22, 2020

**SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE LEADS OFFICERS ON PURSUIT THROUGH LINCOLN CITY, DRIVER ARRESTED**

**STREET CRIMES TEAM LOCATES DUFFEL BAG OF STOLEN FIREARMS FROM RECENT BURGLARY**

**WANTED FELON DROPS HANDGUN DURING FOOT PURSUIT**

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!




During the Echo Mountain Fire Emergency LCPD staff were spread very thin, as were our partners.

The Lincoln County Incident Command Post was staged at LCPD.

Our employees worked the evacuation of north Lincoln City, patrolled evacuated areas, in city and in Otis, manned check points, assisted with search and rescue, ran escorts into closed areas and assisted LCSO, NLFR, and Oregon Dept. of Forestry as needed.

LCPD did all of this while the majority of the year we were short seven patrol officers and two dispatchers.

# LOYALTY COMPASSION PRIDE DEDICATION

These terms only begin to describe the personnel who are LCPD

As with many first responders, our team managed to get through 2020, dealing with the chaos and calamities with distinction and professionalism.

Our team of employees as well as many first responders in our community stood their ground and did an amazing job, often while suffering their own personal tragedies and losses.

What is different for our team is the added stress and uncertainty of doing our job at a time in our nation where our profession is being vilified and attacked by the communities they serve. Fortunately, so far, we have only encountered a few of our citizens or visitors who display this misplaced opinion of us.

We know we are fortunate to have the support of our community and thank you for that. We do not take our responsibilities or your support for granted, but strive to earn you trust every day on every call.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!






2020 WAS A YEAR OF TRANSITION FOR OUR PERSONNEL. WE SAW SGT. OSCAR ESCALANTE RETIRE AFTER 33 YEARS OF SERVICE. WE LOST SR. OFFICER HOLLY BLAKELY TO RETIREMENT DUE TO A DUTY INJURY. SEVERAL OTHER EMPLOYEES MOVED ON TO OTHER ENDEAVORS.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!






OFFICER ERIC HENDERSON EXCELLED IN THE SELECTION PROCESS AND WAS PROMOTED TO FILL THE PATROL SERGEANT POSITION.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!







THESE TRANSITIONS HAVE LEFT US 7 PATROL AND 2 DISPATCHER POSITIONS SHORT SINCE LAST SPRING. OFFICER ZACH LANE AND OFFICER JARRETT VILLAFANE ARE NOW IN TRAINING TO START FILLING THE GAP.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!




# OFFICER ERIC ANDERSON HAS RETURNED FROM AN 11 MONTH MILITARY DEPLOYMENT TO KOSOVO

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!


CLAUNTS
WINN
WORLD'S FINEST
CHOCOLATE
USA
BLOODBORNE PATH





# COMMUNITY SPIRIT HAS REMAINED HIGH AND THEY CONSTANTLY SHOW THEIR SUPPORT OF OUR FIRST RESPONDERS

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!













# OUR AMAZING COMMUNITY RALLIED BEHIND US ALL YEAR LONG. KEEPING US GOING WITH GIFTS OF APPRECIATION AND KINDNESS

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

## Where are we going from here?

- We are continuing to recruit and hire the best applicants for our positions.
- We have started the process for becoming a fully accredited law enforcement agency for the first time in the history of our department. We expect to achieve that goal this year.
- We are working on a holistic and comprehensive physical and mental wellness plan for our employees. This is not only important for the long term survivability of our employees, but also a state mandate.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!

- As COVID restrictions abate and permit, we plan to get back to our community programs. Our community involvement such as National Night Out, the LCPD Citizens Academy, Blue Christmas, Youth Summer Camp, Women's Self Defense, and Neighborhood meetings are just a few of the connections with our citizens we truly miss. These connections are what help make us successful, and put a person instead of a uniform in front of the public we serve.

- The future of our community and our agency is bright, despite the chaos of 2020. LCPD is here to serve you and demonstrate everyday that we respect and deserve the responsibilities you have bestowed on us.

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right, Be the Best!




# LINCOLN CITY POLICE

## 2020 A YEAR IN REVIEW

Do the Right Thing; Do It Right; Be the Best!

# Council Communication

## Code Enforcement Plan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Jerry Palmer |
| Department: | Police | E-Mail: | JPalmer@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 30 Minutes |

**Question:**

Should the City Council approve the Police Dept. to move forward with Code Enforcement Plan?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council approve this plan.

**Authority:**

Staff defined as "enforcement officers" per Chapter 1.16 have the following authority regarding violations:

> **1.16.040 Enforcement authority – Initiation of violation proceedings.**

Enforcement officers are empowered to investigate and enforce all violations of city ordinances. For criminal offenses created by city ordinance, any city police officer may make an arrest consistent with the criminal laws of the state of Oregon or may issue and serve a citation in lieu of arrest as authorized by state law. Except as provided herein, violation enforcement shall be consistent with ORS Chapter 153. For violation offenses created by city ordinance or charter, including ordinances adopting state law by reference, any enforcement officer may issue and serve a citation, complaint and summons which shall be in the form of a uniform citation and complaint form adopted by the Oregon Supreme Court. Notwithstanding the above, a city enforcement officer is expressly authorized by law to issue a citation to a person for a violation created by city ordinance if the city official personally witnesses the violation or has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a city ordinance offense. If the person to be issued a citation is a firm, corporation or any other organization, issuance of a citation to any employee, agent or representative thereof shall be sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the municipal court. Only city enforcement officers may initiate violation

proceedings for city charter and city ordinance offenses, except that consistent with ORS 153.058, a person other than an enforcement officer may commence a violation proceeding for violation of state law offenses described in ORS 153.058, and their city ordinance equivalents, if adopted by reference.

Please note: Individual Council members are not enforcement officers and by City Charter cannot interfere in administration. Council may however discuss such matters in open session:

**4.8 Interference in Administration**

A member of the council shall not coerce or attempt to coerce the manager or any other city employee in carrying out the duties of the office; or coerce or attempt to coerce the manager or any other city employee in making an appointment or in removal of an officer or employee or in purchasing equipment, services or supplies; or attempt to exact a promise relative to an appointment from any candidate for manager. The council may, however, in open session, discuss with or suggest to the manager anything pertinent to city affairs or the interests of the city. A violation of this subsection may occasion the censure or removal from office of the offending member of the council, by the council or a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Background:**

In order to create a useful plan to enhance Municipal Code and VRD enforcement, we have to have an accurate picture of what we are doing now. There has been concern expressed whether there is adequate Code and VRD Enforcement and questions as to whether enforcement is only complaint driven or if we are also being proactive in the field. I believe Code and VRD enforcement are doing both. However we do not have any system in place to be able to accurately know or report on how we are actually doing.

Step 1 of our plan is to purchase and implement a Code Enforcement/VRD Enforcement case management system. (Already in process.)

There currently is no data base or consistent digital method of tracking Code Enforcement or VRD actions. Both the Code Enforcement Officer and VRD Compliance person at the Planning Department have no way to efficiently communicate about open cases, any actions taken, or problem properties. There is no way at this time, short of doing a paperwork hand search, to provide any data to each other, supervisors or the city about what is going well and what is not going well in regards to their duties and actions.

This creates a huge vacuum in communications and information for both Planning Dept. and the Police Department. This vacuum creates frustration for us as well as the City Manager and City Council by our inability to provide accurate reports of our activities, case resolutions and identifying areas where our laws or municipal codes may need to be modified for better and more consistent enforcement.

Code Enforcement Officer Grabenhorst and Chief Palmer have recently found a code enforcement manager software company called COMCATE. This ready to use system has been implemented in hundreds of agencies and in 40 states. This includes Lincoln County and Waldport Oregon, who have advised they have had great success since implementing this program.

This program has been reviewed by Officer Grabenhorst and Weston Fritz, as well as Chief Palmer and Tony LaSoya. We believe it is a sound platform and extremely user friendly and we have ordered the system. It will give our officers state of the art case tracking. It also provides a Citizen Relationship portal as an additional way for complaints to be made directly from the public and receive feedback from officers.

Case status, resolutions, actions taken, follow up and data reports will become easily accessible. This system will make us more effective and more efficient. There is a built in access to GIS information so officers will not have to leave the field to determine property lines and property owners. Forms, notices, letters, etc. will be programmed in and can be generated in the field. The information available from the system will help enforcement officers and supervisors be aware of issues and share information in real time. The data available will help the Planning Dept., City Manager, and City Council be able to see exactly what we are doing.

Step 2 in the plan will be to the verifiable information as to our performance and activity in regards to Code Enforcement and VRD Enforcement. Anecdotally I believe additional funding for personnel will be needed to move forward into more consistent and effective enforcement. However I believe that documenting accurately what we are currently doing has to be done before being able to make informed decisions about next steps.

Step 3: I am requesting that we start having regular meeting between Planning Dept., Police Dept., City Attorney, Code Enforcement, VRD Enforcement officer. The meetings would be to discuss how the enforcement process actually works, find ways to streamline the processes and to identify areas in our municipal code and laws, which may need to be fine-tuned.

**Council Options:**

Approve plan, or Disapprove plan

**Financial Impact**

**COMCATE PURCHASE $11, 858**

- First Year Implementation = $11,858
- Licensing for two managers with read only licenses
- Licenses for two full-edit enforcement officers;
- Unlimited use of GIS Enterprise (piggy backing on County GIS)
- Unlimited use of Citizen Relationship Manager
- Unlimited customer support
- All software maintenance
- Full implementation support

On-going annual licensing approximately $7,154 (possible COLA adjustments not to exceed 5%)

**Potential Motions:**

Approve or amend Code Enforcement Plan

**Attachments:**
Comcate_CE_CRM_Proposal_Lincoln City, OR_12.2.20 (PDF)

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

# Lincoln City, OR

# Code Enforcement

Kolten Keeney
(415) 632-1249
kolten@comcate.com

# At Comcate, we are committed to being a strong partner to public agencies for the long term.

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

## Experienced and Accomplished:

- Over **15 years** of experience implementing **hundreds** of successful client programs across the US
- Over 25,000 staff users at hundreds of agencies across 40 states
- **Experienced team** with proven expertise in municipal programs and implementations
- **Clients recognized** by ICMA and other associations when working with Comcate
- Commitment to delivering **strong value** to clients

Apple · LinkedIn · Google · facebook

Cupertino · City of Fort Collins · Beverly Hills · City of College Park, Maryland · Wichita Falls, Texas · City of Menlo Park · County of Orange, California

# Easy to Implement. Easy to Use.

Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

**Easy to implement, easy to use**

- *Code Enforcement Manager* is delivered ready to use, quickly. It is very easy to learn, most users feel very comfortable with the application after just one hour of training.
- At a click of a button, print notices, add attachments, schedule follow-up inspections, access and edit the case history.
- Assign case to officers and manage case load. At a click of a button, generate department activity report.

**No hardware or software to install**

Comcate hosts *Code Enforcement Manager* at a secure facility with robust network and power redundancies and round-the-clock system monitoring. The City does not have to purchase any new hardware or software.

**Flexible**

The City can expand the functionality available to staff by adding additional modules such as CRM (Customer Relationship Management), Citizen Mobile Access, GIS (Geographical Information Services), Fee Tracking and more.

# Client Testimonials

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

"With a couple of mouse clicks we can pull up historical data on properties, complainants, violators, etc. and access that information in the field–including the photographs and documents sent. We used to have time tracking sheets in each paper file, now the time is tracked in Comcate, which is more accurate and searchable for reports."
***-Dave Mason, Code Enforcement Officer, Del Norte County, CA***

"Comcate demonstrates the importance and effectiveness of performance-based government. It allows for timely and accurate information sharing; rapid deployment of resources; effective tactics and strategies and relentless follow-up. As a result there are better outputs and better outcomes for Salisbury's citizens."
***-Martin O'Malley, Governor, State of Maryland, speaking about the Salisbury, MD Comcate implementation***

"Last year we handled over 3,100 Code Enforcement cases. We estimate savings on average 30 minutes per case, which equates to 1,500 hours or almost the equivalent of one officer!"
***-Code Supervisor, City of Lancaster, CA***

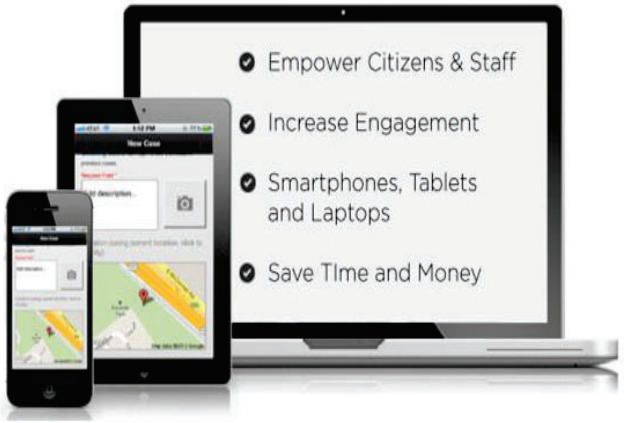
- See more at: http://www.comcate.com/testimonials/

# Project Goals

COMCATE
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**The commitment is to increase the agencies' efficiency and service by leveraging technology.**

- Provide staff with easy-to-use cloud software to manage Code Enforcement Activities in the office or in the field (mobile access).
- Digitize all code enforcement documentation including complaint intake, inspection reports, and notices into Comcate to streamline activities and promote efficiency.
- Provide staff with tools to perform quick, and easy search to generate case volumes over specific time periods (weekly, monthly, year to date).
- Location history that allows easy viewing of all code activity at a specific address.
- Council and other management visibility on case statuses through easy search tools (address, case contacts, etc.)



# Proposed Project Deliverables

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

**Code Enforcement Manager:** Makes it easier to manage, follow-up on, and report on Code Enforcement violations. Officers can access case details, property history, and nearby cases from the field. In a few simple clicks, staff can create cases and issue notices, while supervisors can streamline reporting, track officer activity, and simplify the process of maintaining documentation for court.

**Optional Additions:**

**GIS Enterprise:** Enables integration with GIS server data to provide map-based visualization, address verification for cases, and tabular reports of activity by neighborhood. Property attributes such as ownership information and CDBG eligibility are automatically populated, while map layers can be applied to display location-specific information such as zoning & council district.

**eFeedback Manager:** Comcate eFM is a customer service software tool which provides comprehensive tracking, routing and analysis of customer communications (email, postal mail, phone, walk-ins) for use by the City's Code Enforcement department. eFM provides web-input for customers via the City's website. Internally, employees log phone calls to manage complaints and internal resources.

# Our leading code enforcement feature set has led to 10 years of client success.

COMCATE
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**Product Features - Staff:**

- Track and manage municipal code violations
- Access / edit case history
- Identify violations by parcel
- Schedule follow-up inspections with automatic reminders
- Manage attachments including photo imaging
- Utilize City's existing notices and forms, and print in real time from the field
- Create notice of violation, request for correction, at a click of a button
- Real-time access to case information

**Product Features – Supervisors and Staff:**

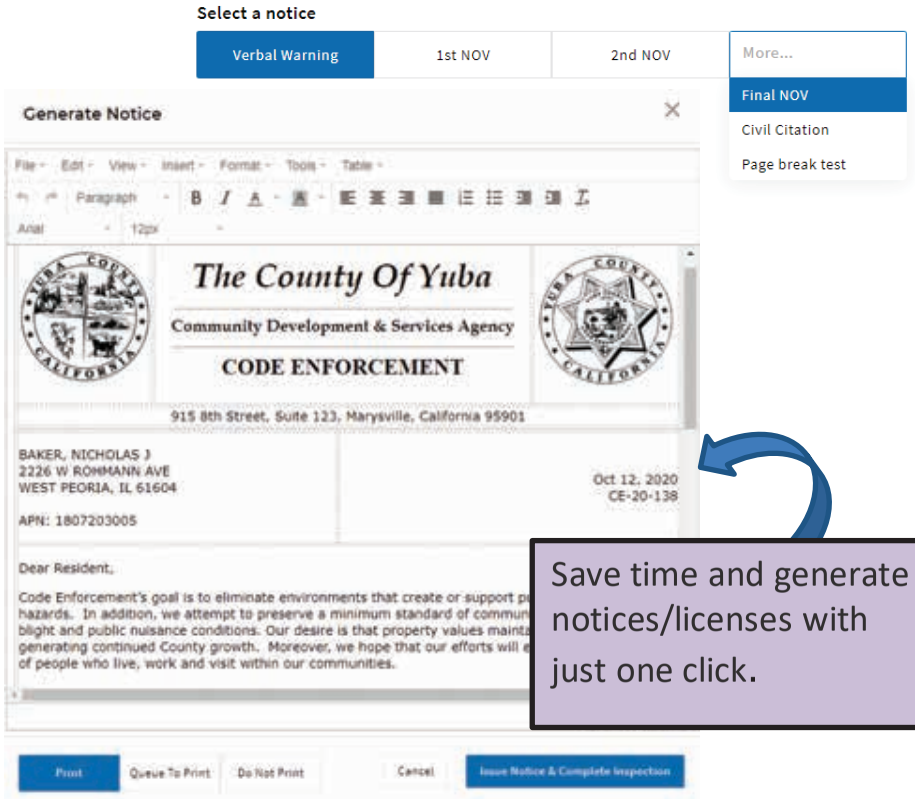
- Assign case to officers
- Manage case load
- Generate daily, weekly, monthly, annual activity reports by individual and/or department
- Track trends in case activity, team and staff performance
- Create accountability for results among departments and staff
- CDBG compliance analysis

# A commitment to ease of use allows users to take frequent actions quickly and easily.

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

| Case Number | Violation Type | Location | Assignee | Status | Created |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CE-20-138 | | 2226 West Rohmann Avenue, Peoria, IL, 61604 | Kolten Keeney | Open Verification Pending | 10/12/2020 |
| CE-20-137 | | 1922 West Heading Avenue, Peoria, IL, 61604 | Kolten Keeney | Open Verification Pending | 10/08/2020 |
| CE-20-136 | | 2226 West Rohmann Avenue, Peoria, IL, 61604 | Sean Mason | Closed Forced | 10/08/2020 |

View all your open cases quickly and easily.



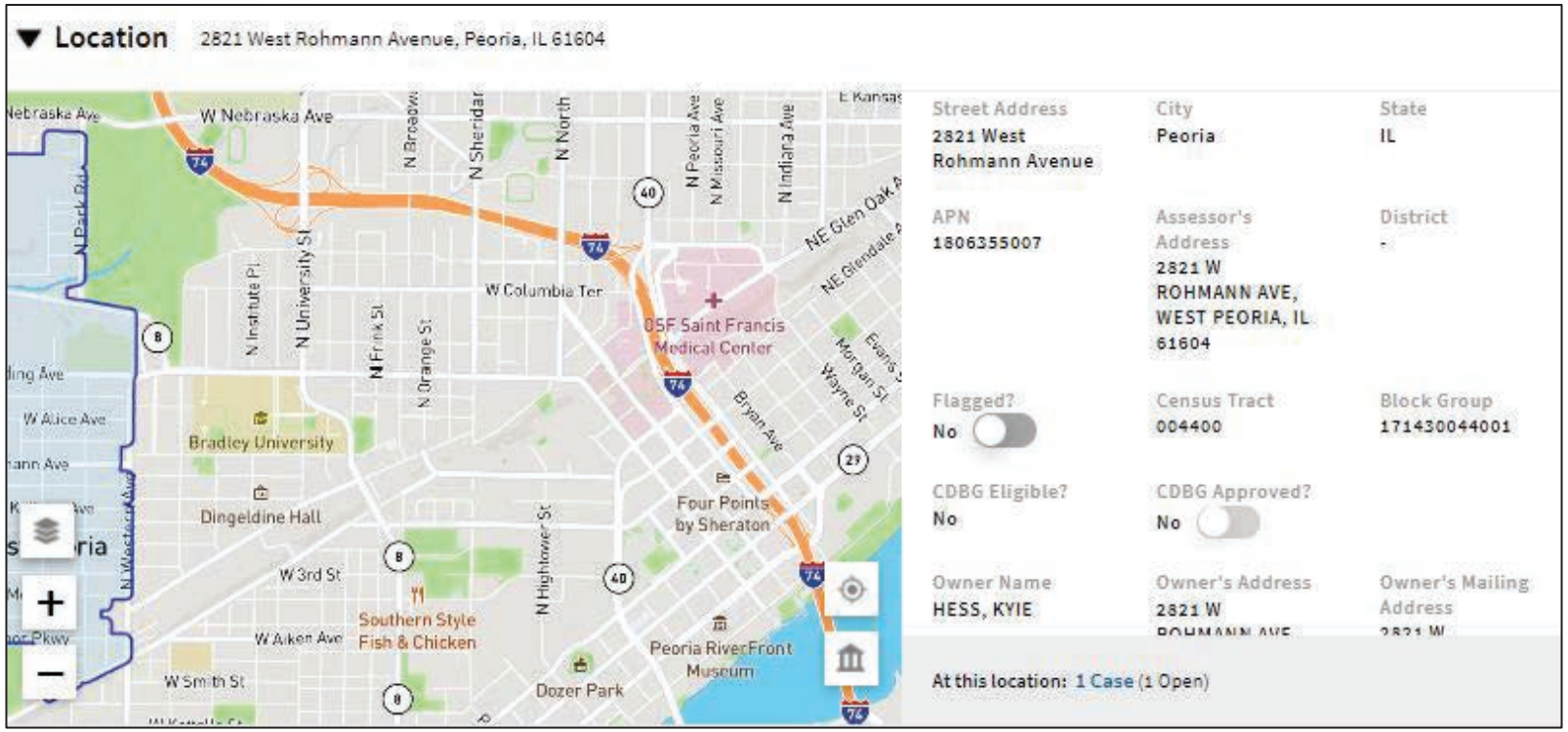

Save time and generate notices/licenses with just one click.

Upload unlimited photo's from any iOS or Android device in the field.



# GIS Enterprise allows agencies to automatically populate attributes to a case.

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology



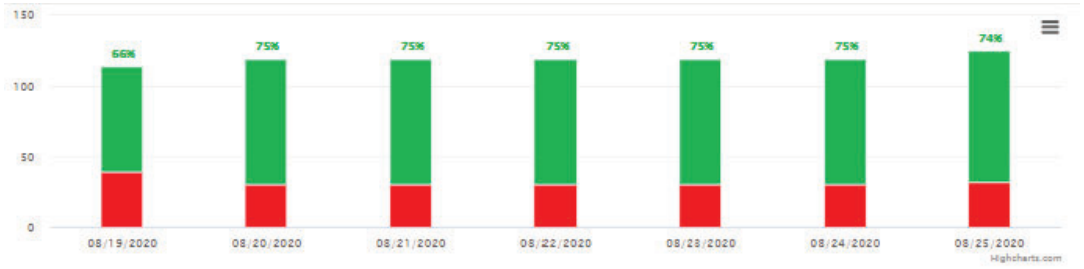

GIS Integration to allow for address verification and placement of cases on maps

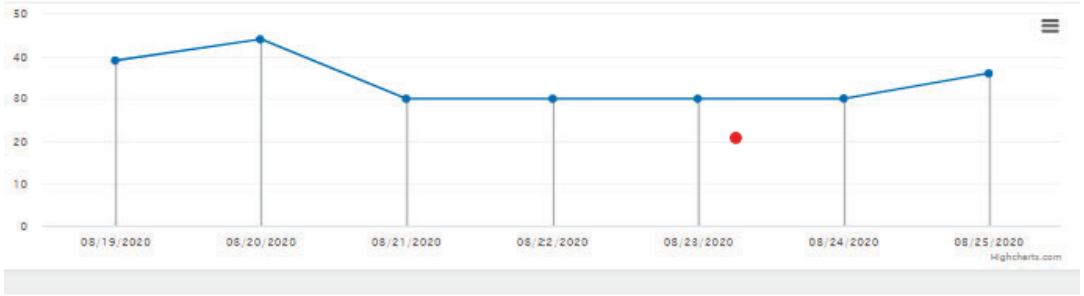
# An extensive range of reports facilitates operating and strategic analysis.

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

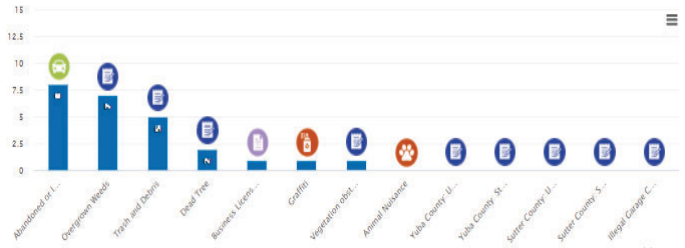
Robust reporting allows for each city, and the County, to review Animal Control status and progress

Code Officers, Supervisors, and Elected Officials love how easy reporting is in our system.







# Comcate will support an implementation plan to meet the City's specific needs.

Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

Average implementation timeline is 45 days

| Major Tasks | Sub Tasks | Time Required |
|---|---|---|
| Pre-project Needs Assessment<br>Execute Agreement | -meet with City PM to clarify and confirm integrations, customizations, project phases and timeline, and project team | T-2 days to agreement |
| CRM Project Orientation Meeting | -review implementation process/project plan/objectives and deliverables<br>-identify project team roles and responsibilities | +2 days |
| Project Kick-Off Meeting | -review project scope and timeline<br>-demo application to project team<br>-set project team meetings, communication plan<br>-introduction to project management tool | + 1 week |
| Project Risk Assessment | -identify project risks<br>-risk mitigation strategy | +2 weeks |
| Knowledgebase Development | - develop phased approach for gathering FAQs from relevant City departments | |
| Integrations/Interface Needs Assessment | - define Hansen integration needs<br>- define ArcGIS Server integration needs<br>-Phase 2 integration plans: PermitsPlus, Harris Utility Billing | +2 - 6 weeks |
| CRM Admin Policy | - develop CRM policy statement<br>- CRM goals<br>- response time procedures and standards (SLA)<br>- case standards: resolution, management, procedures | +2 - 4 weeks |
| Departmental Process Reviews | -review departmental workflows<br>-propose departmental implementation | +2 - 4 weeks |

## Implementation Plan Components:

- Comcate assigns specific staff to the project
- A project plan will be created with specific milestones and deliverables
- Comcate will support a phased approach to the implementation to meet specific needs

# The investment is comprised of a one time implementation fee and annual license fee.

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**The year-one investment in Comcate's software is comprised of two components:**

- The one-time Implementation Fee which includes initial configurations, customizations and Web-based training
- An Annual License Fee which includes on-going support, upgrades and hosting. Starting in the second year, the Annual License Fee will be adjusted by a COLA increase not to exceed 5% per year.

# Investment Summary

COMCATE
Empowering Communities and Citizens Through Technology

| Product | Implementation Fee (One Time)* | Annual License Fee | Total Year One Investment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Code Enforcement Manager | 2,254 | 3,754 | 6,008 |
| Total | $ 2,254 | $ 3,754 | $ 6,008 |

**Optional Products**

| Product | Implementation Fee (One Time)* | Annual License Fee | Total Year One Investment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citizen Relationship Manager (Code) | 1,500 | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| GIS Enterprise (Discounted 50%) | 950 | 1,400 | 2,350 |
| Total | $ 2,450 | $ 3,400 | $ 5,850 |

- Two full-edit licenses for Code Enforcement Manager
- Three read-only licenses for Code Enforcement Manager
- Unlimited use of GIS Enterprise
- Unlimited use of Citizen Relationship Manager for Code
- Unlimited customer support
- Software enhancements and maintenance
- Full implementation support including project management, training, and configurations

# Council Communication

## VRD Enforcement Plan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Jerry Palmer |
| Department: | Police | E-Mail: | JPalmer@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | 20 minutes |

**Question:**

Should the City Council approve the VRD Enforcement Plan?

**Staff Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Council approve the VRD Enforcement Plan

**Authority:**

**1.16.040 Enforcement authority – Initiation of violation proceedings.**

Enforcement officers are empowered to investigate and enforce all violations of city ordinances. For criminal offenses created by city ordinance, any city police officer may make an arrest consistent with the criminal laws of the state of Oregon or may issue and serve a citation in lieu of arrest as authorized by state law. Except as provided herein, violation enforcement shall be consistent with ORS Chapter 153. For violation offenses created by city ordinance or charter, including ordinances adopting state law by reference, any enforcement officer may issue and serve a citation, complaint and summons which shall be in the form of a uniform citation and complaint form adopted by the Oregon Supreme Court. Notwithstanding the above, a city enforcement officer is expressly authorized by law to issue a citation to a person for a violation created by city ordinance if the city official personally witnesses the violation or has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a city ordinance offense. If the person to be issued a citation is a firm, corporation or any other organization, issuance of a citation to any employee, agent or representative thereof shall be sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the municipal court. Only city enforcement officers may initiate violation proceedings for city charter and city ordinance offenses, except that consistent with ORS 153.058, a person other than an enforcement officer may commence a violation proceeding for violation of state law offenses described in ORS 153.058, and their city ordinance equivalents, if adopted by reference. (Ord. 2015-10 § 1; Ord. 92-24 § 1; Ord. 87-10 § 3(1), (2))

**Background:**

The Plan for improving VRD Enforcement currently needs to mirror the Code Enforcement Plan. VRD enforcement faces very similar challenges, but as with code enforcement, the Planning Dept. has no efficient way of documenting and tracking VRD

case work. Much of VRD and Code Enforcement intertwine. Future planning with both in mind makes sense.

Step 1: OBTAIN ACCURATE DATA
The COMCATE Code Enforcement management software discussed in the Code Enforcement Plan will integrate very well. When an address is entered into COMCATE, all past history, persons involved and any action taken is immediately pulled up and available for both the Police Dept. and Planning/VRD. The layering system in the software will allow immediate access to know the complainant, owner, renter, contact person for the VRD. Currently VRD or Code Enforcement has to return to the office and hand search two different data sources for this information to begin paperwork.

COMCATE allows for cases to be opened while in the field, upload photographs, enter report data and produce notification letters and other documents, without having to return to the office.

As stated in the Code Enforcement plan, this program will produce accurate data as to what is happening with VRD Enforcement and create far better communication and information sharing capability.

Step 2: REVIEW THE DATA
Once we can actually see this kind of data, then quality decisions as to adequate staffing, improving VRD rules and municipal codes can be made.

I have attached a list of Weston's duties. As you can see VRD enforcement is only a part of his job description. Much of his VRD specific time is spent just processing and staying current on VRD permits. As we obtain the data above, I believe we will see that additional staffing either in Planning or in Code Enforcement will be needed.

I have also attached a memo from former City Planner, Richard Townsend, dated 8-19-2020 regarding VRD Enforcement. I believe he covers many of the issues accurately.

Step 3: MAKE DECISIONS FOR IMPROVING WHAT WE ARE DOING
As with the Code Enforcement plan, I believe we should have regular input and analysis of the new information reviewed and discussed by Planning, Police, and City Attorney.

If we take the suggestions above and the information provided by Mr. Townsend and Weston, combined with the data we will have from the COMCATE software, we can start making sound decisions about what we need to improve.

We will know if we need additional personnel, we will have solid information about how well our VRD rules and municipal code are actually working and make adjustments.

**Council Options:**

Approve VRD Plan

**Financial Impact**

**COMCATE Purchase: $11, 858**

- First Year Implementation = $11,858
- Licensing for two managers with read only licenses
- Licenses for two full-edit enforcement officers;
- Unlimited use of GIS Enterprise (piggy backing on County GIS)
- Unlimited use of Citizen Relationship Manager
- Unlimited customer support
- All software maintenance
- Full implementation support

On-going annual licensing approximately $7,154 (possible COLA adjustments not to exceed 5%)

**Potential Motions:**

Approve or amend the proposed VRD Enforcement Plan

**Attachments:**
R Townsend VRD Memo 8-19-20 (PDF)
Weston Fritz Duties 12-11-20 (PDF)

**MEMORANDUM**

To: Ron Chandler, City Manager

From: Richard Townsend & Weston Fritz

Date: August 19, 2020

Re: VRD Enforcement, Perceptions, Issues, and Opportunities

**Background.** Among some people there is a perception that the city is doing little to enforce the rules applying to VRDs. This is coupled with a belief that VRD owners, managers, and renters share this perception and therefore feel free to flout the city's rules without any risk of consequences. The result is a perception that VRDs are out of control.

Some background information may be useful to put things in context. Right now Lincoln City has a total of 590 VRDs. They are distributed as follows:

- In the R-1-5 zone, 192 full-time (the cap is set at 194), plus 7 30-night VRDs;
- In the R-1-RE zone, 195 full-time (the cap is set at 90), plus 3 30-night VRDs;
- In commercial zones, 165 full-time (no cap);
- In other zones, 28 full-time.

Regarding violations and complaints, since July 1, 2020, the Planning & Community Development Department received a total of 48 complaints regarding VRDs. Of these, 11 were either not violations or were unclear if they were. We sent notices of violations to all of the remainder. These notices require the violators to remedy the problems and to prevent recurrences. We also sent seven citations for violations that were severe enough that we though citations were warranted. Of the citations, three were for noise violations, two were for garbage violations, one was for failure to notify us of a new local representative, and one was for non-functioning smoke detectors.

It also is worth noting that VRD management is only one of Weston's responsibilities. He works five days a week (Tuesday through Saturday in the summer), 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. He shares responsibility for responding to all phone calls (not just VRD related) with one other planner, and in normal times (non-Covid-19) he also staffs the counter. He processes all VRD applications, renewals, and notices (we send out thousands every year), and responds to all Covid-19 related inquiries we get regarding VRDs. He reviews all building permits for single-unit dwelling for compliance with zoning standards, and conducts all of the planning-related inspections on them. As our only certified

floodplain manager he reviews all building permits for compliance with FEMA flood prevention requirements (this is not trivial as city-wide flood insurance rates depend on how well this is done).He also works on some of the site plan reviews we conduct for new development, and checks planning applications for completeness.

**Issue 1: Visibility and Communication.** The perceptions described above may result in part from a lack of visibility regarding enforcement, and from a lack of communication. For example, persons who lodge certain types of VRD complaints seldom learn of the outcomes. There are several things we can do to address visibility and communication:

1. Because of the risk of Covid-19, Weston is using his personal vehicle when he conducts his Saturday patrols, rather than a city pool vehicle. We are getting magnetic signs made for his vehicle saying "VRD ENFORCEMENT" with the city octopus on them. This should increase visibility.
2. We can increase community education regarding the Saturday patrols.
3. Weston also will patrol Roads End at both the beginning and end of his Saturday patrols.
4. We can send follow-up notices to complainants explaining the outcomes of the complaints.

**Issue 2: Parking.** Parking is one of the areas that receives the most complaints. Typically these complaints center on an excessive number of vehicles at a VRD and on VRD renters or their guests using on-street parking. The ordinance sets out a requirement for VRDs to have a certain number of off-street parking spaces and limits the number of vehicles that may be parked *on the property* to the number of designated off-street parking spaces. It is silent regarding the use of on-street parking by VRD occupants or their guests. It also is silent on whether the residents' or guests' violations of on-street parking rules set out in LCMC Title 10 amount to VRD violations.

Additionally, almost all Roads End VRDs were approved under the county's rules, which did not have parking standards. This means in Roads End things like excessive parking are not VRD violations. We have informed people of this over and over, but we still get numerous complaints about VRD parking in Roads End, often repeatedly from the same people.

Complicating the parking issue is that it is difficult or impossible to link cars that may be parked in violation of LCMC Title 10, or, if made applicable, VRD parking rules, to a specific VRD. The fact that a car is parked in front of or near a VRD does amount to proof that the cars come from that VRD. There also is the philosophical issue of whether

a VRD owner should be cited for a parking violation by their renters or their renters' guests.

Some things we can do about parking issues include the following:

1. Increase public education efforts regarding parking issues in Roads End;
2. Clarify the parking provisions in LCMC 17.80.050 to specify whether VRD renters or guests are allowed to use on-street parking;
3. Clarify the parking provisions in LCMC 17.80.050 to specify whether VRD residents' or guests' parking illegally on the street amount to VRD violations or just LCMC Title 10 violations.
4. Once these clarifications are undertaken, we will need to establish a clear procedure for how parking violations are handled between the Police Department and the Planning Department.
5. Decide whether to establish one or more residential parking permit programs, and if established, clearly post the streets with signs at frequent intervals and educate VRD owners and managers of the rules.
6. Clearly mark areas of legal or prohibited parking in highly concentrated VRD areas, or other areas where parking is a consistent problem.

**Issue 3: Occupancy.** Occupancy complaints are very common and one of the hardest to enforce. Judging by the number of vehicles or people hanging around is not accurate. Also, occupancy issues can have a cascading effect on other violations such as parking, garbage, and noise. Larger groups create more garbage, make more noise, and often have more vehicles associated with them.

It is difficult to determine number of occupants at a VRD. As a practical matter we cannot search a VRD or make everybody leave the house to get a head count, and even if we did we would have no way to prove who are VRD renters and who is are guests of the renters. We have heard some people say, "Why have an occupancy limit if you're not able to enforce it?" The answer is that (1) most people comply with rules and so the rules have a positive effect, and (2) the rules give us a standard to apply in cases where we are able to identify an over-occupancy issue.

Lately the occupancy issue has been exacerbated by Covid-19 concerns. These initially consisted of complaints that VRDs were operating when the governor had ordered them to be shut down. There was a rash of these complaints but we do not know of any that were confirmed as violations of the governor's order.

More recently the Covid-19 concerns have focused on groups of more than 10 people staying in a single VRD. This is a concern that these groups do not fit the exception to the 10-person limit for families and household. It is not clear what is meant by a "family." Does it mean people who live together in a household, or does it include extended families getting together for such events as a reunion? We have informed all VRD owners and managers of the governor's orders, but we have no way to enforce them beyond our existing bedroom-based occupancy limits. In any event, violating the governor's orders is not violating the VRD rules.

Some opportunities to address the occupancy issue include the following:

1. Clarify the code to specify whether the occupancy limits refer only to overnight occupants, or also to overnight occupants as well as their guests that visit the VRD for temporary situations such as dinner parties. Our policy to date has been that only overnight occupants count against the occupancy limits.
2. Some listings or advertisements for VRDs say the VRD sleeps more people than the VRD is licensed for. Since most listings and ads do not contain the address or other identifiers for the VRDs it is difficult to impossible to link them to specific VRDs. Requiring all listings and advertising for VRDs to include the unit's Lincoln City VRD license number would help to eliminate over occupancy by allowing us to address owners advertising for over-occupancy.

**Issue 4: Noise.** Most noise complaints come after hours, typically on Friday and Saturday nights. The Police Department receives the complaints as Planning staff does not work nights. Sometimes the police have their hands full with other matters such as intoxicated drivers and are unable to make as timely a response as complainants would like. But police response is effective and in most cases the issue is resolved without the police issuing citations. This raises an issue, however: if the police do not issue a citation to the people committing the noise violation, can the planning staff cite the owner or management company for a VRD violation?

Some actions that could help with the noise issue:

1. Hire part-time enforcement officer, such as an off-duty police officer, to work Friday and Saturday nights. This person could both cruise for violations and make timely response to complaints received via dispatch. This could be limited to a couple of months per year in the summer, plus spring break and the winter holidays.
2. Clarify whether a noise violation resolved by the police without a citation is a VRD violation that can result in a citation.

3. Improve communication with the LCPD and Planning Department as to the nature of the conditions onsite at the VRD to improve decision-making in the Planning Department's VRD enforcement process.
4. We should clarify the conditions under which we should issue citations to the VRD occupant as well as the VRD owner.

**Issue 5: Garbage.** Garbage is the single most preventable VRD violation issue. It appears that garbage violations generally flow from the VRD owner providing undersized garbage bins in an effort to save money. Also, VRDs often are set up so that the garbage bins are always at the street resulting in the entire neighborhood having to look at the garbage all over the yard when the bin overflows. Some possible solutions:

1. Mandate minimum garbage bin sizes. For example, for 1-2 bedrooms the minimum could be one 96-gallon garbage can, for 3-4 bedrooms the minimum could be two 96-gallon cans, and for five Bedrooms the minimum could be three 96 Gallon garbage cans. These could be required all year around or there could be an allowance for them to drop one can during the winter months.
2. Require garbage bins to be located inside an enclosure (just as is required for other commercial business) to the rear of the front façade of the home, and require use of the carry out service offered by the North Lincoln Sanitary Service at a nominal cost.

**Issue 6: Violation and Citation Process**. As presently structured the enforcement process has many moving parts and diffused enforcement responsibilities. The principal players are the VRD owners and their local representatives and management companies on one hand, and the Planning Department and the Police Department on the other. We provide residents living near VRDs with the names and contact information for each VRD's local representative and encourage them to contact the local representative with complaints. Police and planning staff seldom hear if anyone does contact the local representative.

We also encourage complainants to contact the planning staff during business hours and the police after hours. Coordination between the police and planning generally is good, but there is room for improvement.

More important are some confusing provisions in the municipal code that complicate VRD enforcement. For example, code provisions speak to violations, in some contexts equating "violation" with something that has been adjudicated in a court, and in some seeming to say it is something that can just have resulted in a simple telephone call to resolve, or have had a written notice of violation sent out. The code allows revocation of

a license if there have been two or more violations of same issue in a calendar year. The code also says that if convicted the penalty for those two or more violations shall be a minimum of $250.00. This implies that the "violations" need not to have been adjudicated in court. These and other ambiguities in the code make VRD enforcement difficult. Moreover, many complaints are hard to substantiate onsite, are unclear in the code, or simply not violations.

As the code is written, planning staff the police have broad discretion in how they handle complaints and violations. We believe in general this is good as it allows remediation of problems with needing to use a heavy stick in all cases. Some people in the community, however, see the results of this flexibility as laxness on the staff as they seem to believe that all violations should result in citations or revocation.

There are some steps we can take to help correct these issues:

1. Create a community education program to explain VRD enforcement (see below);
2. Establish an explicit policy on how strictly citations should be used for enforcement relative to other remediation methods.
3. Clarify what a "violation" is in the context of initiating a VRD revocation proceeding. For example, if the judge issues a warning on a citation but does not enter a conviction or fine, does that amount to a conviction that could count toward a revocation?
4. Clarify the range of options for enforcement. We resolve some problems through phone calls, some through notices of violations, some through citations.
5. Consider a series of graduated fines, with the offense and associated fines increasing as the violations persist or increase.
6. The code allows for suspension or revocation of a VRD license, and provides standards and a procedure for revocation, but none for suspension. Having a process for suspension would give us an enforcement option between a mere fine and the death penalty of a revocation.
7. We should look at the code to improve consistency for example, there are three separate section in the code, 5.14.130 (Violations –Penalties), 5.14.100 (Complaints) and 5.14.100 (Revocation Procedure) that all deal with these issues in separate but related ways. The result is a lack of clarity on how to handle the often complex situations we find ourselves in. This coupled with the other enforcement issues makes the process unclear and cumbersome.

**Issue 7: Public Education and Communication**. Probably one of the most troublesome aspects of the VRD enforcement process is the lack of understanding by the public of

why we do what we do and what the limits of our authority are. This is clear from some of the complaints of supposed violations we receive and from the criticism in community of our enforcement efforts.

We need to establish a more robust public information and education program that helps to address the issues described above. This can be done through means such as presentations at community organization meetings, an online explanatory brochure, periodic posting of VRD enforcement actions and results, and others. Some education topics that would good to cover include the following:

1. What is and isn't a violation of VRD rules. We mentioned the different rules for parking in Roads End above. Other things such as the use of illegal fireworks (a code violation, but not a VRD violation), LCMC Title 10 parking violations (not a VRD violation) also should be covered.
2. What limits there are on our power to issue citations. What constitutes enough evidence for writing a citation. What is the effect of a violation resolution short of a citation. What is he effect of an after-the fact complaint with no picture evidence.

We also need to make sure we are sending out a consistent message. For example, the code requires us annually to send to residents who live near a VRD the name and telephone number of the VRD's local representative, at the time of new applications, and upon change of contact information. We also require VRD owners to post this information on each VRD. But we also tell the public that they are expected to call the police non-emergency number to get the local representative sent out to respond to complaints. We do put the contact information for the non-emergency number on the notices now, but there are still mixed messages as to what the public is expected to do. It could be beneficial to include something in the water bill to inform the public that they are expected to call the non-emergency number to dispatch the local representative.

Job Duties 12/11/2020

VRD Related Tasks: I serve as the sole staff member responsible for running the entire VRD program. This is done almost entirely independently with consultation of supervisors when needed, primarily for guidance on code enforcement

- Processing new VRD Land Use applications (land use). This includes intake, all inspections, two required mailings per application, staff reports, correspondence with applicants, re-inspections and deal with issues as they arise. This year we will have received over **60** of these land use applications.
- Processing new VRD License applications (license changes for Roads End, existing group of licensees). This year we will have received roughly **20** of these.
- The projected total for all VRD application this year is roughly 85. These have to be processed within legal time frames of 120 days by state mandates. Each application usually takes roughly 10 plus hours depending on the issues that arise.
- Processing changes of local representative. Can often be up to **40** mailings per year, including larger ones for management companies
- Processing renewals (now done quarterly). This includes doing GIS work and Post Card Mail outs every quarter
- Responding to inquiries from prospective applicants.
- Responding to inquiries about the ordinance/regulations (from realtors, applicants, neighbors, etc.).
- Responding to complaints, violations, etc., including notices of violation and citations, court appearances, etc.
- Ongoing compliance (patrolling neighborhoods, observing and **following up on violations, roughly 127 this year, this including creating a file, tracking, follow up emails and verification**, issuing citations roughly 15 this year and the related court proceedings, appearing in court if necessary ).
- Enforcement efforts (checking websites for illegal VRDS, violations of maximum occupancy, work with other departments on improving enforcement, reviewing proposals for new technology etc.
- Improving outreach and communication (handouts, etc.)
- Suggestions for improving processes
- GIS database maintenance, data entry, yearly maintenance, continual updates
- Generating reports when needed.

Flood Development:

I serve as the Flood Plain Manager and have a CFM certification.

Duties Include:

- Responding to inquiries and make determinations of homes being in and out of the flood zone, explain regulations and process
- Process new permit applications in conformance with adopted regulations
- Inspections as necessary
- Long term code updates, including the recent adoption of new maps and integration of new code restrictions.

- Work on public outreach
- Working with FEMA and DLCD on maintaining good standing in the Flood Insurance Program
- I have also been working on the beginning phases of our CRS application with emergency management
- Code enforcement as issues arise.

General Planning:

- Often respond to general inquires for other zoning and planning questions not related to VRDs. At times in the past I answered the main phone line as well, but I think this goes to James currently. I end up responding to quite a few questions daily for people who have my phone number or who cannot reach other planners. Phone calls typical range between 20-30 a day or more. In past email audits I was receiving roughly 800 per month. Both of these are highest during the summer months.
- Work on more complicated code enforcement issues such as the fencing issue or SW 52nd illegal development
- Consult with other team members on current planning issues, provide feedback on code updates and changes.
- Answer general inquires at the Planning Counter, and provide coverage for lunches when open.
- Do various inspections for new SFR's on Tuesdays and Thursday. Before the summer I was responsible for all SFR inspections for Planning as well as all SFR plan Review. This was changed in the summer due to code enforcement issues and volume.
- At one time in the past me and the other assistant planner split all the duties for current land use application including VRD's, but it ended up not working out that well and we received many complaints from VRD applicants. Ann Marie originally enacted this change and subsequently changed these duties. In addition, this was solidified with the remote work issues presented by the pandemic.
- When the office was open, I would also check our mailbox
- Collaborate on City wide and other larger mailings
- Provide coverage for other employees during time off
- In the past I also served as the recorder for the sustainability committee, but no since the begging of the pandemic

# Council Communication

## Sustainability Committee Recommendations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Ronald F Chandler |
| Department: | Administration | E-Mail: | RChandler@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | |

The Sustainability Committee met on December 15, 2021 and made the following recommendation. This is a follow-up to the Sustainability Committee's previous presentation to the City Council.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously by the Sustainability Committee recommending to City Council that the City should fund through Transient Room Tax, the purchase of branded to-go paper boxed containers to make available to restaurants by March 15th, 2021.

As stated by Chair Price, since the city has already banned polystyrene, there's no need or desire to propose any new bans.

That motion serves two purposes, in the Committees' opinion:

1) It removes any financial burden on local restaurants. While we might be in a modestly "better place" COVID-wise in April, there is no guarantee of that, and even if restrictions are being lifted by then, the recovery from our long struggle with lockdowns and reduced business has left restaurants in a precarious place, and any new costs of doing business could prove catastrophic.

2) It provides the city with a great tool to market to consumers who make travel and buying decisions, in whole or in part, based on their values when it comes to sustainability issues, the environment, etc. (See my Winter 2020 presentation to council for some data on that point.) We believe investing a small piece of TRT marketing dollars in branded, sustainable to-go packaging for local restaurants to pick up as needed is a powerful tool. The messaging could help chisel Lincoln City in consumers' minds as the most sustainable destination on the Oregon Coast.

Councilor Skinner received the following email and asked that it be included in this Council Communication.

From: David Price <oregondave@gmail.com>
Date: January 7, 2021 at 8:37:33 PM PST
To: Anne Marie Skinner <amskinner@lincolncity.org>
Subject: Thoughts
I edited this a bit before sending to Rick. As you can see it was originally written with you in mind.

Hi, Anne-Marie.

First, welcome to city council! We're all so excited to have you up there on the dais!

Second, I was reflecting on the last couple of Sustainability Committee meetings, and wanted to share some observations I think reflect the feelings of our group.

1. Last spring, just before COVID hit us with sledgehammer force, the city banned Stryrofoam containers. Rightfully fearing adding more economic harm to small businesses (i.e. restaurants frequently reliant on take-out) they postponed the implementation until this April.

2. April is coming … fast.

3. The concern about adding costs to restaurants is still legit. In fact, it's even more pronounced. BUT, thanks to some resources (such as a $75K remaining balance in some small business relief funds the city has that Ed Dreistadt was kind enough to call our attention to) the city can nullify the impact of added costs for businesses without knocking a hole in the city's budget.

4. Tasking the city manager to craft a simple plan to distribute funds to restaurants who might turn to the city to offset the costs of new paper/paperboard packaging would be relatively simple; surely there's a way restaurants could, every month or quarter, submit copies of invoices they've paid for new approved to-go packaging (i.e. NOT polystyrene or plactized paper products). Checks could be cut to all restaurants submitting those invoices while funds last.

5. This would allow the city to control the messaging on this April deadline. Instead of stories about the city adding costs to doing business in Lincoln City, instead the lede could be "funds offered to Lincoln City restaurants to boost to-go business", with the reminder of the Polystyrene ban being just more background in the story. If the city doesn't take control of the messaging, and instead sits on it until March, the council risks real blowback.

6. Restaurants have ZERO idea of this ban. It simply isn't something that is well known. They may be, right now, placing orders for Styrofoam containers for Spring Break and summer crowds. That's unfair and they should be forewarned now not to place those orders, but to plan instead for paper options. All wrapped in the messaging about how the city will make sure the change doesn't cost them anything, at least and especially during these most difficult COVID times.

Last Spring, the council made the right decision by banning Styrofoam. They made another correct decision by pushing implementation back a year. Now, though, they need to remember that last spring, they lit a fuse. It's up to them to determine whether that fuse burns down to a colorful firework, or a bomb.

I hope you'll consider taking advantage of your first meeting as a chance to remind the council of their decision last spring, and to offer them the chance to talk about best ways to use the Explore Lincoln City team to use their marketing chops to spread the word among local restaurants and delis that this rule is coming, and that they can do so while making sure the primary message is one of the city's ongoing support of small businesses, and its commitment to make the transition literally painless for these small business owners who are faced with so many other daunting challenges during COVID.

A year ago, a key piece of our proposed strategy was to use the green packaging in the city's marketing. Ed's not high on that idea and, while minutes indicate our committee respectfully disagrees, it doesn't really matter at the end of the day. What matters is getting ahead of the ban, ensuring that the message gets out broadly that there's no cost to businesses for now, and that we hold fast to the ban and get Styrofoam off the beach.

Thanks for listening, whether or not you can, or even choose to, use any of this.

Knock 'em dead!

Dave

Attached, please find two documents provided by Councilors Hoagland and Parsons. Also attached are the original proposals from the Sustainability Committee.

**Attachments:**
Glyphosate _ Ingredients Used in Pesticide Products _ US EPA(PDF)

Weeding Through the Thorny Debate on Glyphosate _ Feature _ Parks & Recreation magazine _ NRPA (PDF)
CC_SUSTAINABILITY_Project Proposals (PDF)
CC_SUSTAINABILITY_Committee Presentation (PDF)

An official website of the United States government.

# Glyphosate

## Related Information

- Read EPA's press release on glyphosate and California Propostion 65
- Letter to glyphosate registrants on California Proposition 65
- EPA Releases Draft Risk Assessments for Glyphosate
- Draft Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments for Glyphosate
- Registration of Enlist Duo

Glyphosate is a widely used herbicide that controls broadleaf weeds and grasses. It has been registered as a pesticide in the U.S. since 1974. Since glyphosate's first registration, EPA has reviewed and reassessed its safety and uses, including undergoing registration review, a program that re-evaluates each registered pesticide on a 15-year cycle.

In January 2020, after receiving and considering public comments on the glyphosate proposed interim decision, EPA released the interim decision for registration review. As part of this action, EPA continues to find that there are no risks of concern to human health when glyphosate is used in accordance with its current label. EPA also found that glyphosate is unlikely to be a human carcinogen. EPA is requiring management measures to help farmers target pesticide sprays to intended pests, protect pollinators, and reduce the problem of weeds becoming resistant to glyphosate.

- Read the glyphosate interim decision.

**Learn more about glyphosate:**

- Basic information on uses
- Human health
- Food safety
- Ecological health
- EPA actions and regulatory history
- Additional information

## Basic Information on Uses

Glyphosate targets a broad range of weeds and is important in the production of fruits, vegetables, nuts, and glyphosate-resistant field crops such as corn and soybean. It is effective at managing invasive and noxious weeds. In addition, glyphosate breaks down in the environment, can be used for no-till and low-till farming which can reduce soil erosion, and is useful for integrated pest management.

Products containing glyphosate are sold in various formulations, including as liquid concentrate, solid, and ready-to-use liquid. Glyphosate is used in products such as Roundup® to control weeds in both agricultural and non-agricultural settings. Glyphosate can be applied in agricultural, residential and commercial settings using a wide range of application methods, including aerial sprays, ground broadcast sprayers of various types, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators, sponge bars, injection systems, and controlled droplet applicators.

Agricultural uses include corn, cotton, canola, soybean, sugar beet, alfalfa, berry crops, brassica vegetables, bulb vegetables, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, root tuber vegetables, cereal grains, grain sorghum, citrus crops, fallow, herbs and spices, orchards, tropical and subtropical fruits, stone fruits, pome fruits, nuts, vine crops, oilseed crops, and sugarcane.

Nonagricultural uses include conservation land, pastures, rangeland, aquatic areas, forests, turf grass, residential areas, non-food tree crops (e.g., pine, poplar, christmas trees), rights of way, commercial areas, paved areas, spot treatments, ornamentals, parks, and wildlife management areas.

## Human Health

EPA scientists performed an independent evaluation of available data for glyphosate and found:

- **No risks of concern to human health from current uses of glyphosate.** Glyphosate products used according to label directions do not result in risks to children or adults.

- **No indication that children are more sensitive to glyphosate.** After evaluating numerous studies from a variety of sources, the Agency found no indication that children are more sensitive to glyphosate from *in utero* or post-natal exposure. As part of the human health risk assessment, the Agency evaluated all populations, including infants, children and women of child-bearing age, and found no risks of concern from ingesting food with glyphosate residues. EPA also found no risks of concern for children entering or playing on residential areas treated with glyphosate.

- **No evidence that glyphosate causes cancer in humans.** The Agency concluded that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans. EPA considered a significantly more extensive and relevant dataset than the International Agency on the Research for Cancer (IARC). EPA's database includes studies submitted to support registration of glyphosate and studies EPA identified in the open literature.

  EPA considered a significantly more extensive and relevant dataset than the International Agency on the Research for Cancer (IARC). EPA's database includes studies submitted to support registration of glyphosate and studies EPA identified in the open literature. For instance, IARC only considered eight animal carcinogenicity studies while EPA used 15 acceptable carcinogenicity studies. EPA does not agree with IARC's conclusion that glyphosate is "probably carcinogenic to humans."

  EPA's cancer classification is consistent with other international expert panels and regulatory authorities, including the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency, Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority, European Food Safety Authority, European Chemicals Agency, German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority, and the Food Safety Commission of Japan and the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR).

  For more information, read the Revised Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential.

- **No indication that glyphosate is an endocrine disruptor.** Glyphosate has undergone Tier I screening under EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program. Based on all available information, EPA concluded, using a weight-of-evidence approach, that the existing data do not indicate that glyphosate has the potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen or thyroid signaling pathways. The screening program did not indicate the need for additional testing for glyphosate.

## Food Safety

Residues of glyphosate on any food or feed item are safe for consumers if they comply with the established tolerances. Before allowing the use of a pesticide on food crops, EPA sets a tolerance or limit on how much pesticide residue can legally remain on food and feed products, or commodities. The complete listing of tolerances for glyphosate can be found in 40 CFR § 180.364. If residues are found above the established tolerance level, the commodity will be subject to seizure by the government. The presence of a detectible pesticide residue does not mean the residue is at an unsafe level.

Due to its widespread use, trace amounts of glyphosate residues may be found in various fresh fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other food and beverage commodities. However, these trace amounts are not of concern for the consumer.

EPA conducted a highly conservative dietary risk assessment for glyphosate that evaluated all populations, including infants, children, and women of child-bearing age. EPA assumed that 100 percent of all registered crops were treated with glyphosate, that residues were at the tolerance level for each crop, and that residues in drinking water were from direct application of glyphosate to water. These assumptions would lead to much higher estimated levels of exposure than would be expected to occur with actual use. The resulting conservative estimates of dietary exposure were not of concern.

## Ecological Health

The ecological risks identified in EPA's ecological risk assessment included potential risk to terrestrial and aquatic plants and birds, and low toxicity to honeybees. To address these risks, EPA required spray drift management labeling to reduce off-target spray drift and protect non-target plants and wildlife. Learn more about these restrictions in the glyphosate interim decision.

EPA is committed to protecting pollinators, including the monarch butterfly, from pesticide exposure. As with all other herbicides, EPA is requiring registrants to updated the label language for these pesticides to raise awareness of their potential effects to pollinator habitat and direct users to instructions on minimizing spray drift. EPA's strategy to protect the monarch butterfly also includes collaborating with federal, state, and other stakeholders on conservation efforts and promoting best management and integrated pest management practices to reduce spray drift and help preserve pollinator habitat. Read more about what EPA is doing to protect the monarch butterfly.

## EPA Actions and Regulatory History

Glyphosate was first registered in 1974.

EPA initiated registration review for glyphosate in 2009. In 2010, the Agency required the pesticide registrants to conduct additional studies to support updated human health and ecological risk assessments. EPA collaborated with Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency to share information for risk assessment.

EPA required a substantial amount of data to be collected and submitted for pesticide registration and registration review, including studies that address product chemistry, product performance, hazard to humans and domestic animals, hazard to non-target plants and wildlife, post-application exposure, applicator exposure, pesticide spray drifts, environmental fate, and residue chemistry. The studies submitted by pesticide producers were required to follow rigorous guidelines. EPA also reviewed numerous glyphosate studies published in the open literature.

In 2015, EPA reexamined the carcinogenic potential of glyphosate. The Agency performed an in-depth review of the glyphosate cancer database, including data from epidemiological, animal carcinogenicity, and genotoxicity studies. In December 2016, as part of registration review, EPA consulted the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP).

- Meeting Materials and Final Report of the 2016 Glyphosate FIFRA SAP
- EPA's Response to the Final Report of FIFRA SAP
- Revised Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential

In December 2017, EPA published the glyphosate human health and ecological risk assessments for public comment.

- Glyphosate Human Health Risk Assessment
- Glyphosate Ecological Risk Assessment
- Systematic review of the Open Literature, Drinking Water Assessment, Dietary Exposure Analysis and other supporting documents

In April 2019, EPA released the glyphosate proposed interim decision. After reviewing public comments on the proposed interim decision, EPA released the glyphosate interim decision in January 2020. The interim decision required management measures on glyphosate release height, wind speed and droplet size to address pesticide spray drift. It also required measures to prevent or reduce weed-resistance, which includes giving farmers better information on mode of action, the need for scouting, and how to report potential weed resistance issues, to maintain glyphosate as a tool for growers.

- Glyphosate interim decision
- Glyphosate proposed interim decision
- Glyphosate response to proposed interim decision public comments

EPA anticipates completing a draft biological evaluation for glyphosate by Fall 2020 for public comment. Final endangered species determinations are anticipated in 2021.

## Additional Information

- Chemical Search (EPA risk assessments, decisions, and other documents)
- Glyphosate General NPIC Fact Sheet EXIT
- Glyphosate Registration Review Docket # EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0361

LAST UPDATED ON JANUARY 30, 2020






February

# Weeding Through the Thorny Debate on Glyphosate

January 23, 2020, Feature, by Richard J. Dolesh

## How will your park agency kill weeds when glyphosate is banned?

A year or so ago, few people in the field of parks and recreation had ever heard the word “glyphosate,” much less knew that it is the active ingredient in the most widely used, non-selective herbicide in the world. Litigation, media attention and growing concerns for human safety have changed all that.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that 280 million pounds per year of glyphosate are applied in the United States on agricultural fields, roadsides, businesses, industrial sites, homes and public parks. Farmers apply the vast majority of glyhposate-based herbicides (GBHs), but tens of millions of pounds of glyphosate are applied on



public and private lands for purposes other than agriculture. “It’s been the go-to herbicide for park agencies for a long time,” says Patti Bakker, interim manager for the Seattle Parks and Recreation Department Natural Resource Unit.

Until a very short time ago, most park agencies considered Roundup an effective, benign and even safe herbicide. That belief is changing rapidly in light of new evidence that GBHs may be unsafe for humans and may cause cancer.

The link to human health and cancer may not be conclusive, but California juries ruled in 2019 that Roundup did contribute to developing non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and awarded one couple $2 billion in damages. At this writing, there are more than 18,000 lawsuits filed against chemical giant Bayer, which bought Monsanto, the original developer of this herbicide.

These verdicts and publicity about glyphosate have awakened public concern about the safety of this widely used herbicide. More than 50 U.S. cities and individual park systems now have banned or restricted the use of herbicides containing glyphosate. It is likely that many other cities and counties will enact new bans in the coming year.

**Bans Will Directly Affect Park and Recreation Agencies**

Your city or park and recreation agency may not have yet banned glyphosate, but local actions to restrict or fully ban its use on public properties may be likely soon. Whether your agency, city or county enacts a ban on glyphosate or not, the health and safety of your workers and the public are of paramount importance with any continued use of GBHs. The threats to human health and to the environment are real, despite the EPA’s May 2019 declaration that the pesticide is safe for use if applied as instructed. The choices to use it or ban it are not simple and will have consequences no matter what actions local governments take.

**What Is Glyphosate and What Does It Do?**

Glyphosate is a non-selective systemic herbicide that kills plants down to the roots by blocking key enzymes that are essential to plant growth, causing plants to wither and die over a period of several days to a week. It is very effective on virtually all types of weeds and is relatively inexpensive.

Glyphosate, under the trade name Roundup, came on the market in 1974. It is now found in more than 750 products worldwide and approved for use on more than 100 crops in treatment of terrestrial and aquatic weeds. Its primary use is in conjunction with genetically modified (GMO) corn and soybean crops. This GMO seed stock withstands the pesticide and allows the crop to grow while weeds are killed. Today, as much as 92 percent of all U.S. corn and 94 percent of all soybean seeds are genetically modified to be “Roundup Ready.”

According to EPA, an average of 280 million pounds of glyphosate products are applied annually in the United States. While most GBHs are used for agriculture, they are also the primary herbicides for forestry, highways, rights-of-way, commercial and industrial areas, public parks, and other public and private lands. However, there are growing concerns about toxicity, persistence in the environment and the effects on wildlife and human health.

**Health Impacts Disputed**

While glyphosate systemically kills weeds relatively quickly, it also binds tightly to soils and can persist for months in the ground. Trace amounts of glyphosate are found in a variety of food products, wine, beer and even in breast milk. According to a U.S. Geological Survey study, glyphosate was found in 66 of 70 rivers and streams studied, as well as in 70 percent of rainfall samples.

In 2015, the International Association for Cancer Research of the World Health Organization issued a finding that glyphosate is "probably carcinogenic to humans." Despite the finding, there was no change of policy or regulation in the United States, and the use of glyphosate continues to grow annually.

Diane Lewis, physician and founder of the Great Healthy Yard Project, says there is mounting evidence documented in medical literature that "glyphosate exposure is associated with increased risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and multiple myeloma." She adds that there also is evidence that glyphosate-related herbicides "disrupt endocrine reproductive hormones [that] can lead to numerous health issues, including the abnormal growth of breast cancer cells that the body might have otherwise controlled without the exposure." Small amounts of the chemicals in these herbicides can act cumulatively and can have more serious side effects, such as by acting as disruptors to hormonal systems, she says.

There is considerable dispute over research findings produced by the industry regarding the safety of GBHs. The actual ingredients and percentages of additional chemicals that boost the effectiveness of glyphosate are trade secrets. These adjuvants and surfactants that turbocharge the killing power of glyphosate may also increase the toxicity of these herbicides on humans, according to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. One study cited showed that Roundup was at least twice as toxic as glyphosate alone. Most testing until now has been on glyphosate alone, not on the full herbicide formulation of products like Roundup.

**EPA Reaffirms Assessment That Glyphosate Is Not a Cancer Risk**

According to a May 2019 EPA press release, "EPA continues to find that there are no risks to public health when glyphosate is used in accordance with its current label and that glyphosate is not a carcinogen."

However, other countries do not consider GBHs to be as benign as the United States does. Many already have enacted bans or have issued statements of intent to ban or restrict its use. In 2017, the European Union (EU) controversially voted to re-license glyphosate for a period of five years. Many expect that the EU will approve a partial or full ban when the license expires in 2022.

**Why Should Park Agencies Be Concerned?**

The vast majority of public park and recreation agencies have used GBHs as the preferred weed killer for landscaped areas, golf courses, roadsides, overgrown areas and, most recently, the establishment of pollinator meadows. If GBHs are prohibited, park agencies have few alternative choices except to use herbicides like 2,4-D, "the most dangerous pesticide you've never heard of," according to Natural Resources Defense Council. While it may be just as or more toxic than glyphosate, 2,4-D could be the next likely choice for many park agencies that no longer can use glyphosate as an herbicide to control aggressive weeds and invasive plant species.

**Safety Considerations for Park Workers**

One of the most important considerations regarding the use of GBHs is the safety of the public and park workers who apply it. In practice, park and recreation employees who intend to apply pesticides must become certified pesticide applicators under the classification of "public agency applicators." To become certified, employees must first be registered with state departments of agriculture, complete a training program, and then work under already certified applicators for a year. Maintaining certified status requires annual testing and annual recertification.

The burden for day-to-day employee safety mainly falls on the agency to practice safe storing and handling of herbicides and to provide safety training under individual certified applicators within agencies to train and monitor those working under their certification. This is a critical agency responsibility since the least trained and experienced applicators at park and rec agencies may often be those most at risk of exposure to harmful pesticides. One supervisor interviewed says that it can be difficult to ensure that all employees applying GBHs use all appropriate personal protection equipment when they are out on a 90-degree day, hiking through invasive vegetation using a backpack sprayer. "Education is the best way to minimize risks," Lewis says. "If you are employing the person who uses the chemical, you have a responsibility for giving employees the education and equipment on how to use it safely." Some lawsuits have been brought against institutions [that] gave employees the duty to apply GBHs and then left them untrained and, therefore, unprotected, she says.

**Can Organic Herbicides and Other Measures Replace Glyphosate?**

Agencies looking for alternatives to GBHs are trying a variety of alternatives, including organic herbicides. Grace Dietsch, a biologist at Five Rivers MetroParks in Dayton, Ohio, says that their horticulture team uses orange oil, a

weed torch and horticultural-grade vinegar to kill weeds in landscape beds and indoor plant displays. Bakker says Seattle Parks and Recreation have tried horticultural-grade vinegar herbicides, but they are harsh on equipment and unpleasant for applicators due to the fumes.

Park and rec maintenance supervisors point out that weed control without glyphosate will be much more expensive, less effective and require greater commitments of staff time. Many also fear an inability to contain invasive weed species that are destroying native landscapes and crowding out native wildflowers essential to pollinators and ecosystem health. Most agree, however, that nothing beats using volunteers to pull up weeds manually in spot locations, but it depends on the number and willingness of your volunteers.

Weed control scientists are exploring promising new technology, which includes the use of drones to precisely locate and map noxious weeds in fields, autonomous vehicles that can provide microdoses of herbicides in spot applications, electrocuting weeds with a zap of electricity and laser-pulse treatments on roadside weeds. None of these technologies, however, are ready to bring to scale yet.

Every agency takes pride in the appearance of its parks, and there are often high expectations by the public on what a “beautiful park” should look like. In a future without GBHs, there is no question that parks will look different, and our perceptions of what constitutes beauty will need to evolve. Managing expectations will be a challenge, but creating healthier, safer parks is a goal that the public and every park and recreation employee can support wholeheartedly.

### Seven Steps Your Agency Should Take Now

1. Commit to a system-wide re-evaluation of your entire weed control and landscape maintenance program.
2. Develop an agency-wide or intergovernmental procedure to evaluate your current applications of glyphosate-based herbicides (GBHs) and alternative methods to control weeds in your park landscapes.
3. Review your internal safety training program, giving special attention to your protections for workers who apply GBHs. Perform spot inspections to improve your training program.
4. Look at alternatives to glyphosate and test safer, less toxic methods. These can include flame, hot foam, organic herbicides, manual and mechanical control, and, seriously, goats.
5. Evaluate the circumstances and occasions that you need to use glyphosate as a last resort and justify such uses.
6. Consult with peer agencies, such as public works and transportation departments, to evaluate alternative methods.
7. Look to the future. The time may come, sooner than you think, when your governing body, mayor or city council institutes a ban on the use of glyphosate. Are you prepared?

**Richard J. Dolesh**

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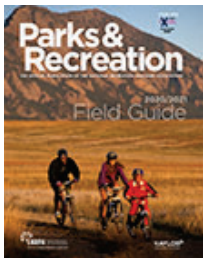
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## Parks & Recreation Field Guide

The Field Guide delivers suppliers, vendors and service providers to park and recreation agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

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## Connect With Us

**Sustainability Project Proposals**

**#1 Plastics Reduction**

**Project Purpose**

The Lincoln City Sustainability Committee is charged with advising the Lincoln City City Council. It is the shared belief of the committee (a unanimous agreement) that:

- The City has the responsibility, by simple virtue of its location on the very edge of the Oregon Coast, to protect the environment on which it depends for tourism business and on which we all ultimately depend – for everything.

- The City has an opportunity to gain competitive advantage among other coastal destinations vying for tourism dollars by establishing itself as the leader in sustainability on the Oregon Coast. Such a step would establish shared values between the city and repeat visitors who seek out destinations, experiences, and businesses that share their core values. Such connections will yield more repeat visits and firmer, more personal connections between visitors and the City.

- The City council should schedule a public hearing to discuss an outright ban of single use plastics offered in a limited set of areas. And, further, that the council should follow that public process with a definitive vote on a city-wide ban of single-use plastics. The precise scope of the ban would be the city's to decide, but the committee suggests the ban apply to:
  Prepared food available for takeout or in-store consumption purchased at Lincoln City restaurants, grocery deli counters, convenience store deli counters, and lodging facilities (i.e. breakfast bars)

**Plastics Reduction: Situational Analysis**

Target businesses:
- Restaurants
- Lodging Businesses (Hotels)
- Groceries with Delis (Prepared food available for takeout or in-store consumption)
- Convenience stores with Delis (see above)

One report recently suggested there are 83 restaurants/foodservice businesses in Lincoln City. (The Committee does not have access to this precise data and would rely on the city for an accurate count, of these types of businesses, as well as hotels – excluding VRDs.)

Prior to scheduling the public hearing, the Committee recommends the city **survey** these businesses to determine: How many are currently using paper/compostable packaging and the reasons why some businesses are using Styrofoam and other plastic alternatives.

Using City website (and any relevant/updated Explore LC restaurant/lodging mailing lists), the City collects answers to some basic questions, which may include:

- Does your restaurant/business use plastic (clear clamshell, polystyrene (Stryofoam) containers) for to-go and take-out orders of prepared food/beverages?

- How many such containers does your business use per month (on average – we appreciate that volume changes dramatically with the seasons)?

- Do you provide plastic cutlery with such orders?

- Do you provide to-go and self-service cups that are Styrofoam or plastic?

- If 'yes' to any of the above, please select any of the following reasons that apply:
    - They are cheaper than paper/compostable alternatives
    - They work best for the food/beverages we serve
    - Other _____

**Plastics Reduction: Business Support**

The Sustainability Committee includes retirees, community volunteers, and entrepreneurs. The group isn't blind to business concerns – in fact, the Committee is united in its belief **that this step will enhance the volume of business** for Lincoln City firms of all sorts, and will help to hedge against the inevitable future recessions, by forging personal and lasting relationships with consumers who share our community's values – not simply a love for a sandy beach.

Our goal is that the city work to support businesses, not penalize them. To that end, we suggest the Lincoln City Finance Department research the cost of certain paper and compostable products and, working with certain businesses – for example, those that already partner with Explore Lincoln City on certain programs – determine reasonable estimates of the cost differential between Styrofoam (and similar) packaging compared to the more expensive paper and compostable alternatives.

Based on this data, we propose the City devote a small portion of its budget to helping businesses offset the cost of switching to sustainable alternatives, for every business participating before the ban is implemented. The use of City funds is entirely justifiable in that the sustainable packaging could and should be incorporated into the city's targeted advertising to win new business from like-minded consumers in the Portland metropolitan area and beyond.

*Implementation note:* While our all-volunteer committee will not suggest precise mechanics of how this program should be implemented, we believe it would be a reasonably light lift, of limited duration. For example, a limited period of 18 months of support. One method would be to set a baseline of Styrofoam (or clear plastic, etc.) product costs at varying volume levels and compare that baseline with quarterly statements submitted by the businesses. The difference between those invoiced amounts and the cost of using plastic alternatives would be issued to the businesses, thus negating any price difference. The city could set reasonable caps on sustainable product costs and could even provide a list of approved vendors who would offer bulk discounts to city customers in exchange for increased volume. Depending on how these arrangements are structured, they could involve the city (i.e. an RFP process) or not. The Sustainability Committee is confident the city's talented legal and finance teams could find an equitable and auditable system to achieve the simple goal of eliminating any increased costs to participating businesses during the introductory period.

**Project #2: Sustainable Landscaping Proposal**

The Lincoln City Sustainability Committee is charged with advising the Lincoln City City Council. It is the shared belief of the committee that the City needs to protect its groundwater through the reduced use of pesticides and herbicides.

The key to reducing the need for pesticides and herbicides is understanding what is growing and replacing non-native plants with natives. How can individuals and households be guided and encouraged to garden organically?

Steps to get there - Making it fun and interesting

1. Inform households on alternatives
2. Educational videos
    a. Understanding native and non-native plants
    b. Identifying, growing, and using native and naturalized plants for health and well-being
    c. How to garden with them without pesticides and herbicides
3. Utilize videos, brochures, and posts on Earthwise Institute linked to Lincoln City's website
4. Educational programs and classes on alternatives
    a. Adult classes at college
    b. City-sponsored workshops with partners such as Earthwise Institute (a nonprofit headed by a Sustainability Committee member)
5. Signage for yards, e.g., "Pesticide Free"
6. Public education on the dangers of pesticides and herbicides and other threats to our groundwater.

We realize this effort would involve multiple city departments and citywide planning, and that it would require a long-term roll-out and year round program both regarding education and application. For example, note that spring and summer are the height of much of the planting and growing, but also that fall is the best time to be planting berries and trees.

**Project #3: Sustainable Food Event Proposal**

The Lincoln City Sustainability Committee is charged with advising the Lincoln City City Council. The Committee would like the Council to consider encouraging local, sustainable food by holding a local food event.

Buying, growing, and preparing locally-sourced, sustainable food supports the community, reduces reliance on transported products, provides healthy, nutrient-rich alternatives to packaged food, and reduces food waste.

The committee proposes an event, Flavors 101: a weeklong food fest for locals and tourists that showcases our local chefs preparing dishes, and distributing the recipes, at the intersection of four aspects:

- Sustainable,
- Local,
- Healthy, and
- Easy.

Potential partners include:

- Lincoln City Culinary Center
- Explore Lincoln City & Others

The committee recognizes that the expertise for event management, planning, and marketing, exists in the city's Explore Lincoln City department, and not on the shoulders of our small group of volunteers, and that such an event could only happen with city support and involvement. Should the city pursue this idea, we do invite the city to request assistance from the Sustainability Committee to the extent we can provide it.

# Lincoln City
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# Going Green in Lincoln City: Plastics Reduction

Every city needs an identity.
What is ours?
What could it be?



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## INNER MID-LEVEL

Inner Mid-level consumers adopt Core attitudes and behaviors pragmatically and are often more driven by personal benefits.

Approximate % of Sustainable Products in Pantry



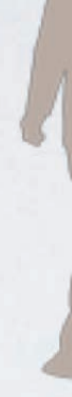



## OUTER MID-LEVEL

Outer Mid-level consumers are occasionally influenced by sustainability in their purchases when it intersects with personal benefits.

Approximate % of Sustainable Products in Pantry



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### Sustainable Products

While fresh foods — such as produce, meat, and dairy — are top of mind, Inner Mid-level consumers go for more convenience and indulgence than their more engaged Core counterparts, with a taste for

### Sustainable Products

Outer Mid-level consumers buy less fresh produce, eggs, and dairy than other segments, suggesting less scratch cooking. More motivated by personal health, price, convenience, and other priorities, they factor

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# Council Communication

## COVID-19 Update

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Ronald F Chandler |
| Department: | Administration | E-Mail: | RChandler@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | |

**COVID-19**

1. Lincoln County is currently in the High Risk Category until January 28, 2021.
2. Lincoln County is currently working on vaccinating group 1a in the sequencing plan which includes;

    - Hospitals and Urgent Care Clinics
    - Long-term care facilities
    - Emergency medical services providers and other first responders
    - Hospice programs
    - Mobile crisis care and related services
    - Secure transport
    - Corrections facilities
    - Integrative health services (massage, acupuncture, chiropractic, etc.)
    - In home care services (agency and independent licensed workers)
    - Day treatment services
    - Non-emergency medical transport
    - Public Health
    - Death care workers
    - Medical clinics – dental, vision, general practice providers
    - Educational Facilities (teachers, support staff and daycare have since been added to Phase 1A

3. Lincoln County started this week on vaccinating individuals that 75 years or older. This was by appointment only and filled up in one day.

The County will have to receive more vaccine and then plan vaccination clinics, location of those clinics have not been shared.

# Council Communication

## Echo Mountain Complex Update

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meeting Date: | January 25, 2021 | Primary Staff Contact: | Ronald F Chandler |
| Department: | Administration | E-Mail: | RChandler@lincolncity.org |
| Secondary Dept: | | Secondary Contacts: | |
| Approval: | Ronald F Chandler | Estimated Time: | |

**2020 Wildfires and Straight-line Wind event**

1. Coordination between The Siletz Tribe and FEMA on the agreement of the use of tribal land for the disaster housing site continues.
2. Final submittal of reimbursement paperwork for Wildfires and straight-line wind event should be completed the week of January 25, 2021. The initial submission is approximately $100,000.