# Chapter 5 - Jurisdictional/District Profiles

This chapter is divided into seven sections, each with specific information for the participants in this multi-jurisdictional plan. All of the entities that make up the Columbia Corridor Drainage Districts are combined into a single volume.

Each section begins with the mitigation strategies identified for the jurisdiction or district(s). Mitigation strategies are organized by hazard (multi-hazard first, then alphabetically), and the listed by priority score order within each hazard. The format for all actions is the table shown here:

| Hazard | Action ID | Mitigation Actions – City or District | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Multi-Hazard | 1 | **Mitigation Action** | | | | | | | |
| | | Plan Goals – | | Hazards Addressed – | | | | | |
| | | Lifelines – Community Resilience | | **Prioritization Criteria** | | | | | |
| | | **Implementation Lead** | **Coordinating Partnerships** | **Equity** | **Benefit** | **Cost** | **Risk** | **Capacity** | **Priority Score** |
| | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | **Potential Funding –** | | | | | | | |
| | | **Potential Implementation Methods –** | | | | | | | |
| | | **Notes -** | | | | | | | |

Each mitigation action has a unique number for that section (numbers are repeated between jurisdictions/districts). Actions which address two or more hazards are indicated as multi-hazard, with the specific hazards mitigated shown in the table under 'hazards addressed'.

The Plan Goals box shows which of the shared NHMP goals each action addresses. Those goals are located in Chapter 1.

- Goal 1 – Strengthen the capacity of the whole community to reduce risk by increasing hazard awareness.
- Goal 2 - Create partnerships to fully leverage funding, and other implementation and policy opportunities.
- Goal 3 – Develop mitigation actions that leverage strengths and reduce vulnerabilities to community systems and lifelines.
- Goal 4 – Prioritize mitigation strategies that reduce disparities in risk to historically underserved and underrepresented communities.

- Goal 5 – Prioritize mitigation strategies with high benefit-to-cost ratios, those that reduce risk from multiple or cascading hazards, those that address problems identified in other plans, and those made more feasible by having public support.

The Lifelines box shows which Lifeline or Community System is addressed by the action. Lifelines and community systems are defined earlier in the plan and are intended to be relatable to FEMA's National Response Framework, although the exact same classifications are not used in this plan.

The prioritization criteria is unchanged from the 2017 NHMP. Each jurisdiction/district evaluated their mitigation actions using the criteria described below. A total priority number (up to 15 points) was created by adding the five criteria. The Capacity criteria serves as a measure of whether or not actions are short-, medium-, or long-term goals.

| Criteria | High (3 points) | Medium (2 point) | Low (1 point) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity** | Social benefits are highly likely, especially for people in areas with high hazard exposure and for people who have been disproportionately impacted by natural disasters. | Social impacts are likely to be neutral to positive, especially for people in areas with high hazard exposure and for people who have been disproportionately impacted by natural disasters. | Social impacts are likely to be neutral, especially for people in areas with high hazard exposure and for people who have been disproportionately impacted by natural disasters. |
| **Benefits** | Supports compliance with a legal mandate or will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property. | Will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property. | Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term. |
| **Costs** | Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is or can be part of an existing ongoing program or would not require substantial effort to initiate or appropriate funds. | Possible to budget for under existing work-plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment. | Existing work plan and funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project. |
| **Risk** | Addresses a high-risk issue as described in the local risk assessment. | Addresses a moderate-risk issue as described in the local risk assessment. | Addresses a low-risk issue or has not been assessed for the level of risk. |
| **Capacity** | Capacity is highly feasible within 1 to 3 years. | Capacity is feasible within 5 years, but may need to be further explored. | Capacity is uncertain to unlikely within 5 years. |

Within each section, there is an overview of the community or district and a summary of natural hazard impacts, mitigation successes and data improvements since the last version of the plan. Although the Columbia Corridor Drainage Districts and Port of Portland were not part of that

plan, they have the same format – but their chapters do have differences in organization that represent their specific missions.

The hazards have been classified for a level of risk to that jurisdiction or district, with a symbol applied to represent high, medium or low risk.


**High Risk**


**Moderate Risk**


**Low Risk**

A table is included at the back of each section with the scoring that was used by the community to determine these risk categories. Note that each community did their own analysis so the risk categories can be used for comparison across jurisdictions, but the risk scores should not.

# 5.1 City of Fairview

### 5.1.1 Mitigation Actions

<table>
<tr><th>Hazard</th><th>Action ID</th><th colspan="8">Mitigation Actions – City of Fairview</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Multi-Hazard</td><td rowspan="8">1</td><td colspan="8">Regularly share hazard materials and risk information, including in languages other than English, at City of Fairview events such as Fairview on the Green and National Night Out.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plan Goals – 1,4,5</td><td colspan="5">Hazards Addressed – All Hazards</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lifelines – Community Resilience</td><td colspan="5">Prioritization Criteria</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation Lead</td><td>Coordinating Partnerships</td><td>Equity</td><td>Benefit</td><td>Cost</td><td>Risk</td><td>Capacity</td><td>Priority Score</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public Works</td><td>Multnomah County Emergency Management</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Funding – Existing Public Outreach Budget</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Implementation Methods – Existing City Staff Capacity</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Notes –</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Hazard</th><th>Action ID</th><th colspan="8">Mitigation Actions – City of Fairview</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Multi-Hazard</td><td rowspan="6">2</td><td colspan="8">Identify water and wastewater system resilience opportunities, including well houses and wastewater pump stations housed in unreinforced block buildings and increasing resilience of newly constructed infrastructure.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plan Goals – 2,3,5</td><td colspan="5">Hazards Addressed – Earthquake, Flood, Landslide</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lifelines – Water and Wastewater Infrastructure</td><td colspan="5">Prioritization Criteria</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation Lead</td><td>Coordinating Partnerships</td><td>Equity</td><td>Benefit</td><td>Cost</td><td>Risk</td><td>Capacity</td><td>Priority Score</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public Works</td><td>Finance Director</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Funding – Internal Funding, FEMA HMA Grants<br>Potential Implementation Methods – Water and Wastewater Master Plan<br>Notes –</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Multi-Hazard</td><td rowspan="6">3</td><td colspan="8">Publicize severe weather and wildfire smoke risks by providing accessible preparation, warning and alert information on the city website.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plan Goals – 1,4,5</td><td colspan="5">Hazards Addressed – Severe Weather, Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lifelines – Community Resilience</td><td colspan="5">Prioritization Criteria</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation Lead</td><td>Coordinating Partnerships</td><td>Equity</td><td>Benefit</td><td>Cost</td><td>Risk</td><td>Capacity</td><td>Priority Score</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public Works</td><td>Finance Director, Information Technology</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Funding – Existing Budget<br>Potential Implementation Methods – Existing City Staff Capacity<br>Notes –</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Hazard</th><th>Action ID</th><th colspan="8">Mitigation Actions – City of Fairview</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Earthquake</td><td rowspan="6">4</td><td colspan="8">Assess the feasibility of seismic retrofits at City Hall and the Crestwood Shop, which stores Public Works' outdoor equipment.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plan Goals - 3,5</td><td colspan="5">Hazards Addressed - Earthquake</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lifelines – Public Facilities</td><td colspan="5">Prioritization Criteria</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation Lead</td><td>Coordinating Partnerships</td><td>Equity</td><td>Benefit</td><td>Cost</td><td>Risk</td><td>Capacity</td><td>Priority Score</td></tr>
<tr><td>City Manager</td><td>Finance Director</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Funding – FEMA HMA grants or other external funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Implementation Methods – Emergency Operations Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Notes -</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Flood</td><td rowspan="6">5</td><td colspan="8">Maintain participation in Levee Ready Columbia and support continuing accreditation of Columbia Corridor Drainage District levees.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plan Goals – 2,3</td><td colspan="5">Hazards Addressed - Flood</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lifelines – Levee and Drainage System</td><td colspan="5">Prioritization Criteria</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation Lead</td><td>Coordinating Partnerships</td><td>Equity</td><td>Benefit</td><td>Cost</td><td>Risk</td><td>Capacity</td><td>Priority Score</td></tr>
<tr><td>City Manager's Office</td><td>Levee Ready Columbia, Public Works Director, Citizen Representation</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Funding – Budgeted - unknown costs to reach accreditation depending on requirements</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Potential Implementation Methods – Levee Ready Columbia</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Notes -</td></tr>
</table>

## 5.1.2 City Overview

The City of Fairview was incorporated in 1908 and covers about 3.5 square miles of land in the eastern half of Multnomah County. Fairview is completely surrounded by the municipalities of Gresham (west, south), Wood Village (east) and Troutdale (east), apart from the northern boundary, which reaches the south bank of the Columbia River. Within the perimeter of the city, only one Multnomah County unincorporated area remains—the Interlachen Lane neighborhood between Blue Lake and Fairview Lake.

Fairview has historically been a residential and agricultural community. The city grew substantially with suburban residential development in the 1960s, after levees, flood channels, holding ponds, and other flood-control measures stemmed repeated flooding in the Columbia River and adjacent wetlands. Despite that significant growth, wetlands have been maintained in the city, and are expected to remain 22% of the jurisdiction at full buildout. Major recreation areas are located at Blue Lake Regional Park (operated by Metro) and Salish Ponds Wetlands Park (City).

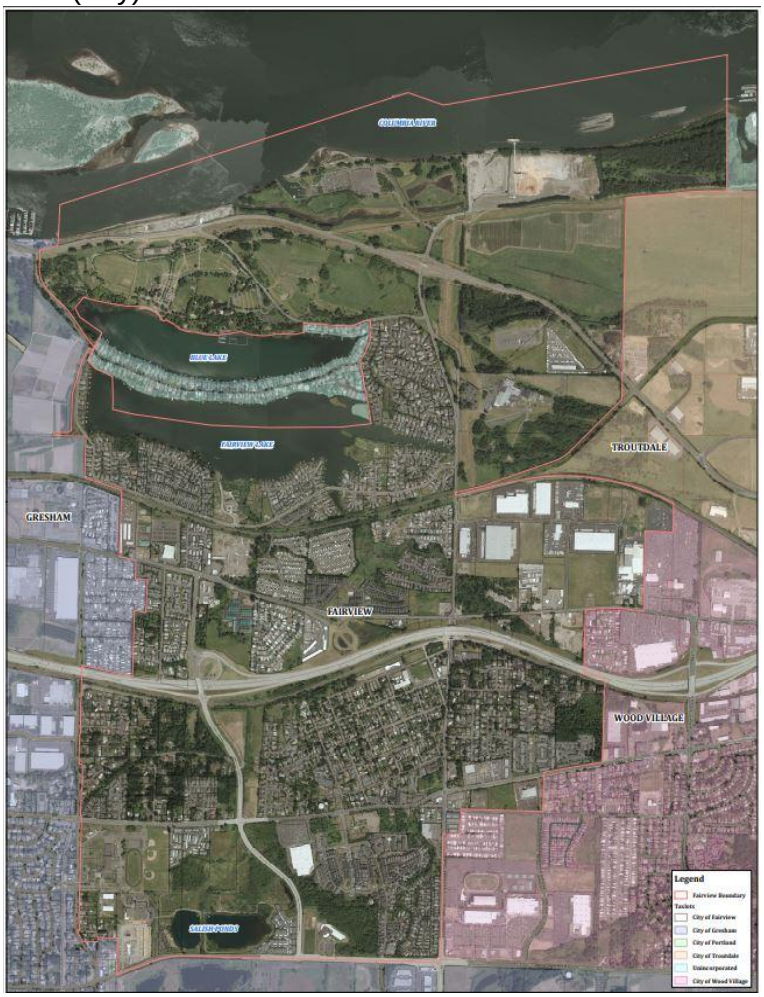


*Figure 113 - City of Fairview boundaries outlined by red line.*

Due to its small size and location near the Columbia River, the topography of Fairview is fairly flat without many steep slopes. Thanks to successful flood protection infrastructure, flooding is not considered to be a primary hazard to the city. Severe weather and wildfire smoke that impact everyone in the community have become of the highest concerns, and Fairview also has significant vulnerability from a major earthquake.

Population growth has slowed over the last 20 years, with new annexations ending in the 1990s. Increases in population have been the result of infill and increased housing density, with the population increasing at about 150 residents per year since 2000. Below is the summary of Fairview's population growth.

**Table 40 – Fairview Population by Census Year (For population details, see Community Profile chapter)**

| Census or Estimate Year | Total Population – City of Fairview | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 7,561 | 216.2% (1990) |
| 2010 | 8,920 | 18.0% (2000) |
| 2015 (est) | 8,940 | |
| 2020 | 10,424 | 14.4% (2010) |
| 2021 (est)[85] | 10,446 | |

Fairview has a population that is older than average within Multnomah County, and has seen significant increase in the percentage of residents over the age of 65 since the 2017 NHMP was published. Fairview's Hispanic population of any race is also much higher than the county average, with over 20% of residents identifying as Hispanic or Latino in the 2020 Census.

The city is divided into four neighborhoods for planning purposes. Commercial development is along primary east-west routes while residential areas are located on both sides of I-84. Industrial development is centered in the eastern part of the city, and the preserved wetland parks sit at the northern and southern ends of the city.

[85] 2021 population estimates from the Portland State University Population Center. All other totals or estimates come from the US Census Bureau

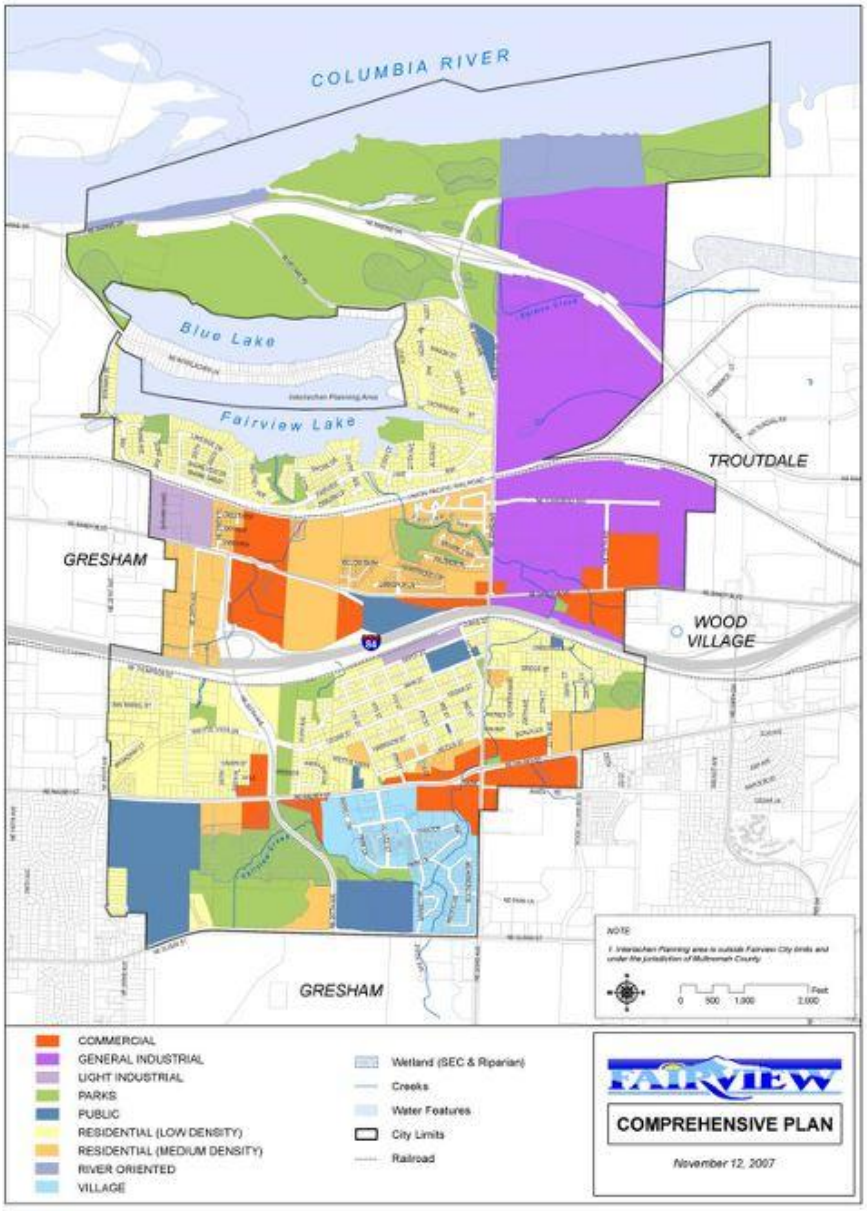


*Figure 114- Land use designations in the City of Fairview. From 2017 City of Fairview Comprehensive Plan.*

### *Transportation*

Interstate 84 runs east/west through the center of Fairview, including a major interchange at Fairview Parkway. Other key east-west routes are Glisan Street, Halsey Street, Sandy Boulevard, Marine Drive and Fairview Lake Road. Key north-south routes are 223rd Avenue and Fairview Parkway (also known as 207th Avenue).

Public transportation is provided through TriMet bus service.

*Utilities*

The City of Fairview provides about 750,000 gallons of drinking water to residents daily. Water comes from wells within the city limits tapping into aquifers. Three reservoirs provide storage and water is delivered through 23 miles of mains. A small portion of the city is served by the Rockwood Water People's Utility District, which primarily purchases water from the Bull Run Watershed but is expanding use of local aquifer wells. The city also provides wastewater and stormwater services.

Electricity is provided by Portland General Electric and natural gas by NW Natural.

*Critical Facilities*

Critical facilities, as defined in this plan, existing in Fairview are:

- Childcare Facilities
- City Hall
- Community Center
- County Assets
- Fire Station
- Law Enforcement Facility
- Library
- Schools

*Figure 115 - Blue Lake Regional Park in Fairview. Photo from Metro.*

## 5.1.3 Five Year Update, 2017-2022

***Natural Hazard Events***

In 2020, minor flooding occurred along Fairview Lake, when high water was unable to be pumped because of an encampment blocking access to Multnomah County Drainage District pumping facilities.

Fairview was impacted by the number of heat, winter storm and wildfire smoke events that afflicted Multnomah County in the last five years. No deaths from the 2021 Heat Dome were recorded in Fairview's zip code. Longer-term health impacts from these incidents have not been measured at this scale.

Local and regional transportation routes were frequently disrupted by snow and ice events during this time period.

***Mitigation Activities***

- The City of Fairview replaced its Public Works Building in 2021. The previous building was of cinder block construction, making it a high risk of failure in an earthquake. Because the city's water system controls were located in the building, as well as equipment needed to respond to disaster, Fairview's resilience to different hazards was reduced and put employees at risk.

  The new building, along with meeting current seismic construction standards, provides better accessibility to those with disabilities and has improved controls for structural fire. The new building was paid for through city utility fees.

*Figure 116 - New Fairview Public Works building. Photo from P&C Construction.*

- A Letter of Map Revision[86] (LOMR) was completed on October 6, 2022, which revised modeled flood velocities, elevations and extents on about 470 feet of Fairview Creek

[86] LOMR 22-10-0253P can be found on FEMA's Map Service Center.

and 160 feet on the Barr Bypass of Fairview Creek. The basis of the revision was a review of study data at the SE Matney Street bridge.

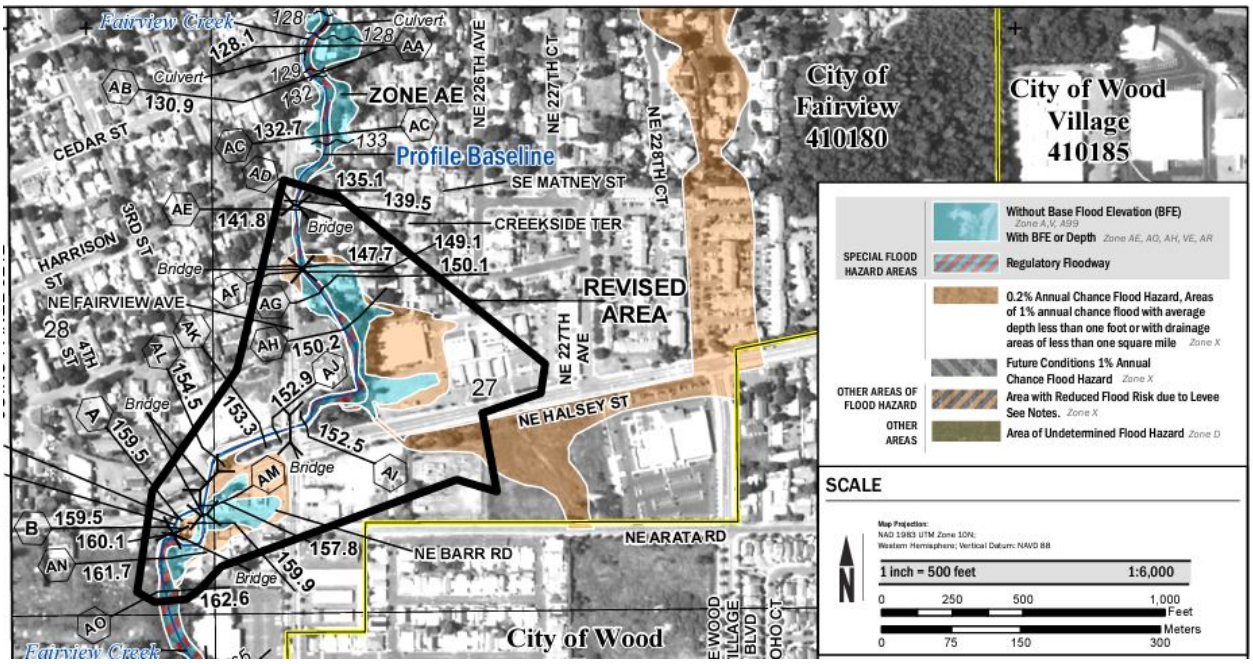


*Figure 117 - Area revised by 2022 Fairview LOMR. Map available on FEMA's Map Service Center.*

***New Data***

No new natural hazard data was created specifically for Fairview since 2017, but the city is included in countywide improvements to risk and vulnerability analyses for wildfire, earthquakes and landslides, as well as updated data for social vulnerability and climate-related risk.

***Development Impacts***

Growth trends have not changed significantly in the last five years. Fairview has continued to grow without an increase in its city limits, so new development continues to increase density via infill and additional multi-unit properties.

As of 2019, Fairview already had the highest rate of multi-family residences among participating communities and the second highest rate of mobile homes. Fairview Oaks Woods is the largest multi-family development in the city with 328 units. Mobile homes and RV parks are located north of Highway 84.

## 5.1.4 Local Hazard Analysis

### Earthquake – Risk Rating Moderate

***See Earthquake Section for more detailed risk and vulnerability information.***

Fairview faces risks similar to neighboring cities from earthquakes. The northernmost part of the city is located in a historic floodplain with loose soils prone to liquefaction from a Cascadia Subduction Zone event or Portland Hills crustal earthquake. Ground shaking would be very strong and fairly uniform across the city. In these scenarios modeled by DOGAMI, Fairview would suffer casualties and significant structural and infrastructure damage.

An interactive version of this map can be found here (Earthquake Hazard – Earthquake Liquefaction (Soft Soil) Hazard

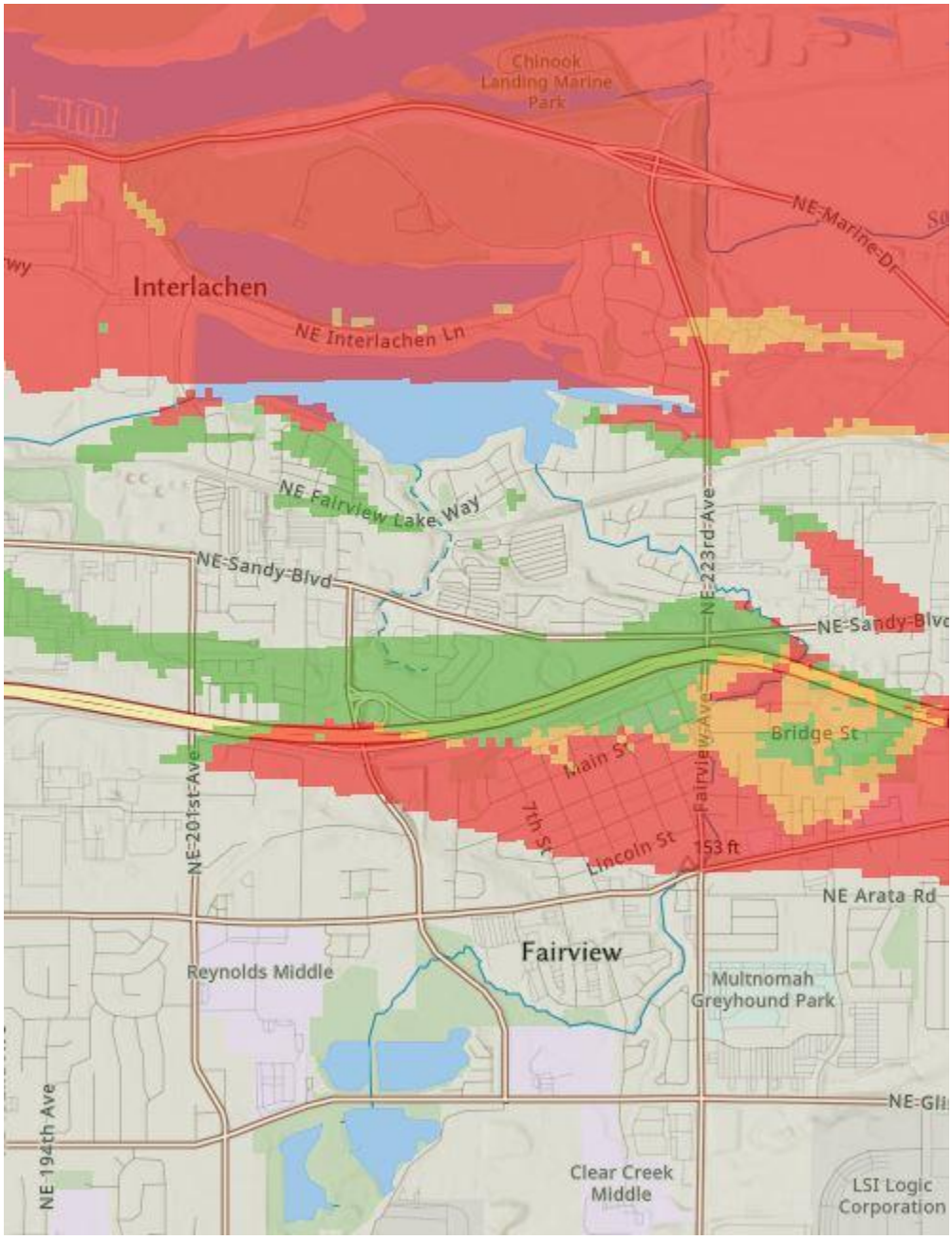


*Figure 118 - Map showing soil liquefaction risk areas in the City of Fairview, with red being highest risk, yellow being moderate risk and green being lower risk. Map from DOGAMI HazVu site.*

The loss of structural soil stability from liquefaction will be a threat to residential neighborhoods in the Blue Lake and Fairview Lake areas. Another area of poorly draining soils at severe risk to liquefaction extends through the center of the city, risking additional residential areas and critical facilities.

Overall, vulnerability to earthquakes is slightly lower in Fairview than in western parts of the county. Additionally, Fairview's largely residential nature is expected to make it more resilient to earthquakes, as wood framed homes are less at risk from collapse than larger masonry buildings. However, Fairview would still be expected to suffer tens of millions of dollars in damage and potential long-term loss of utility services.

**Flood – Risk Rating Low**

***See Flood Section for more detailed risk and vulnerability information.***

Fairview's largest flood risk would come from a failure of protective levees currently operated by the Multnomah County Drainage District (and to be operated in the future by the Urban Flood Safety & Water Quality District). The large area of levee protection in the northern section of Fairview has maintained the relatively low risk of flood despite having been a flood-prone area early in its history.

Areas of river and lake flood are mapped along Fairview Creek and around Fairview Lake and Blue Lake, but there is very little development that has occurred in mapped regulatory hazard areas. Fairview Creek is fairly constrained as it travels through the center of the city, but based on FEMA Flood Insurance mapping, areas near the creek and Fairview Avenue have some risk of flood from a 1% annual chance (100-year) event.

The city has much larger areas of mapped potential hazard in a catastrophic 0.2% annual chance (500-year event) flood, especially in the area where Fairview Creek drains into Fairview Lake. These areas are not regulated through the National Flood Insurance Program because of their lower probability of flood.

An interactive version of this map can be found here (Flood Hazard – Effective FEMA Flood Data)

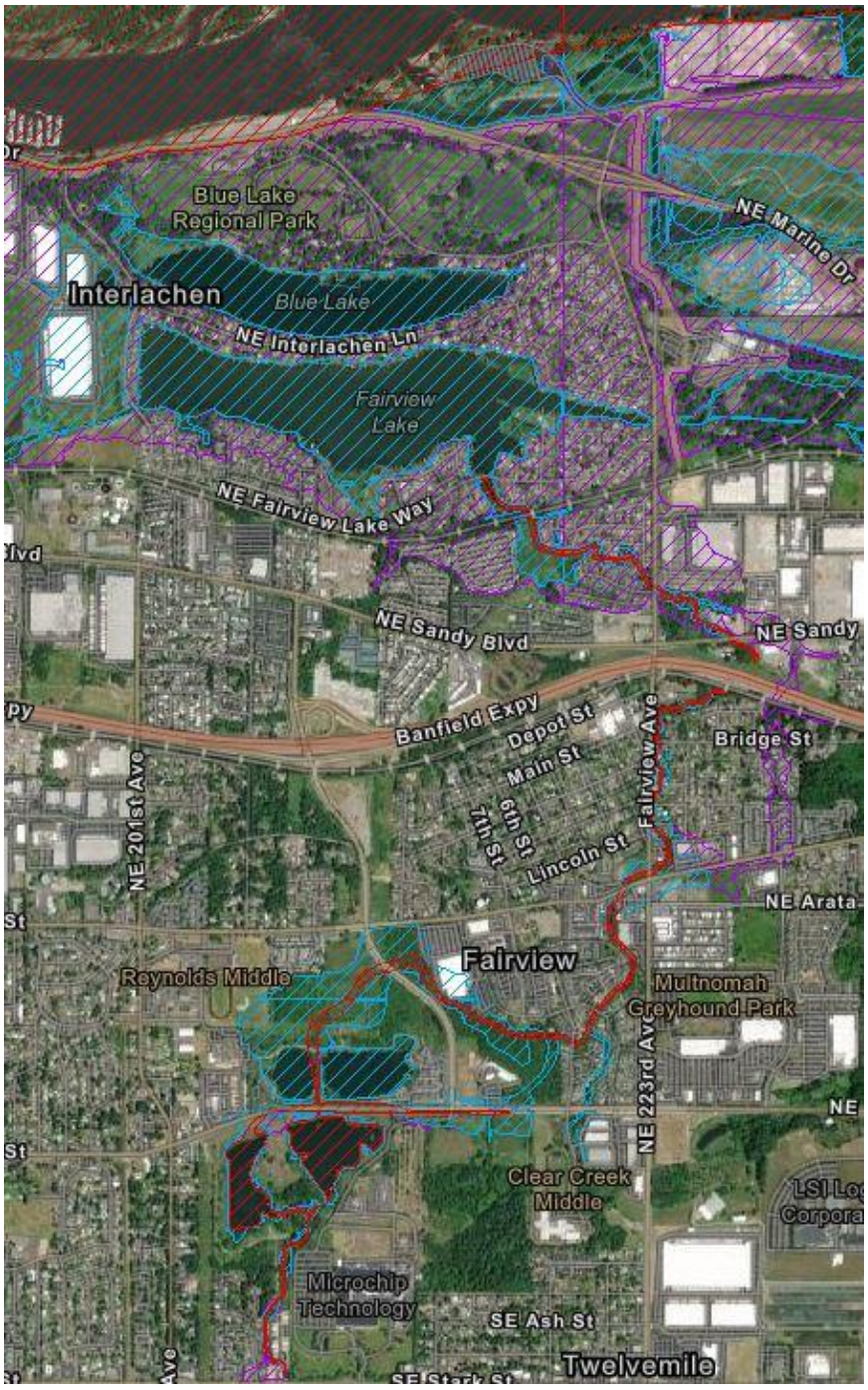


*Figure 119 - Map showing flood hazard zones shown as part of FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The areas shown in blue are the 1%-annual chance flood zone (100 year flood) and those in purple are the .2%-annual chance flood zone (500 year flood). Red areas are the floodway. Map from DOGAMI's HazVu site. The most up to date interactive flood risk mapping can be found at FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL).*

Fairview has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program since 1987. Program participation allows city residents to purchase federal flood insurance and requires the city to maintain a flood protection ordinance to make new and rebuilt construction more resilient to

flood. As of 2016, there were 41 active policies with over $13 million in insurance coverage. Since Fairview residents became eligible for Federal flood insurance, two claims had been paid as of 2016, totaling about $13,000 in payments. Fairview has no structures considered repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties.

Fairview's Floodplain Management Ordinance is located in the city's Development Code, and is administered by the Public Works Department.

Local areas considered of concern for urban stormwater flooding are:

- NE Glisan Street at Fairview Creek
- NE Halsey Street between 201st and 205th Streets
- 223rd north of Halsey Street and south of Bridge Street
- Sandy Boulevard at Fairview Creek

**Landslide – Risk Rating Low**

***See Landslide Section for more detailed risk and vulnerability information.***

DOGAMI landslide inventories show no recorded historic landslides and no deep landslide deposits within the City of Fairview, leading to a low risk rating. There is no area in the city limits considered susceptible to deep landslides.

However, there are a number of small slopes that meet thresholds for potential of shallow landslides. These areas are primarily stream and lake banks and road berms.

An interactive version of this map can be found here (Landslide Susceptibility – Susceptibility to Shallow Landslides)


*Figure 120 - Map showing shallow landslide risk in Fairview.*

The area with the most notable vulnerability to landslide in Fairview is in the area where Sandy Boulevard lies below steep berms supporting Interstate 84.

## Severe Weather

- *Extreme Heat, Winter Storm, Windstorm – Risk Rating High*
- *Drought – Risk Rating Moderate*

***See Severe Weather Chapter for mode detailed risk and vulnerability information.***

Fairview classified risk ratings for severe weather into two separate ratings, breaking out drought and combining extreme heat, winter storm, and windstorm. Drought is considered to be less of a risk to the city compared to weather events, due to the city's groundwater supply being resilient to low snow years and dry summers.

The remaining hazards are of concern across the jurisdiction, with extreme heat creating risks for those in urban heat islands with increased risk, including older residents, or unable to go to cooling spaces. Winter storms have caused repeated road and utility disruptions.

Fairview has retained a high level of tree canopy and other vegetation and has limited areas subject to the worst urban heat island effects. The most affected areas are primarily in large surface parking lots in the industrial eastern portion of the City.

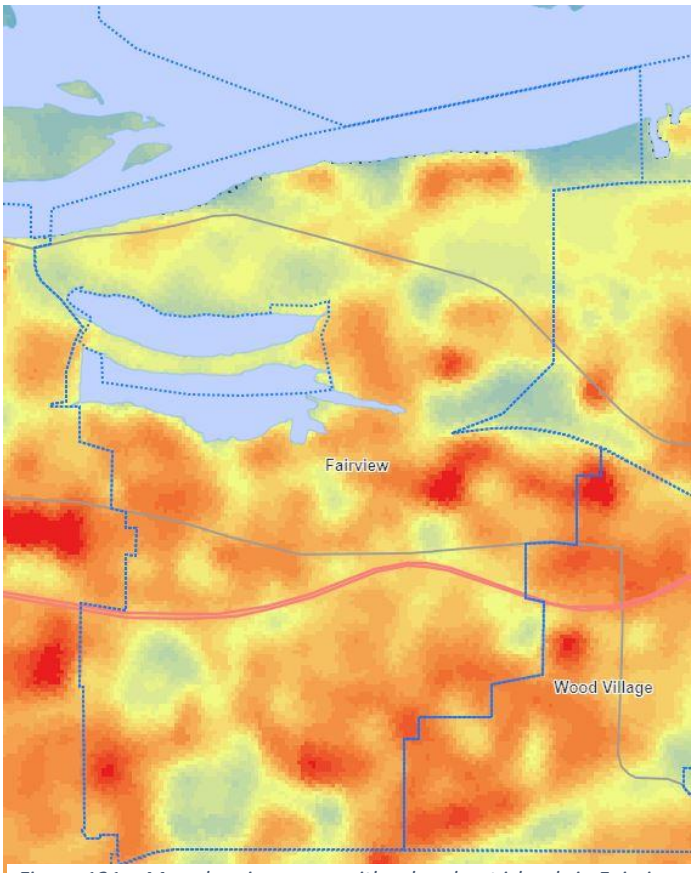


*Figure 121 - Map showing areas with urban heat islands in Fairview. Areas in red are those most prone to urban heat island effects. Map – Metro.*

An interactive version of this map can be found here

Effects from windstorms could be particularly severe in mobile home and RV parks within the city. Long-term power outages caused by ice, wind or other factors would threaten residents with powered medical devices or refrigerated medicines, and disruptions to travel routes could risk the ability of caregivers to reach residents with critical support needs.

## Volcano – Risk Rating Low

**See Volcano Chapter for mode detailed risk and vulnerability information**

Fairview faces some vulnerability from volcanic lahars originating from Mount Hood. Yet because of the low probability and often very long duration between eruptions, this hazard is considered to be of low risk relative to other hazards in Fairview.

A moderately sized lahar (predicted 450-900 year event) could impact the Blue Lake Park area north of Interlachen Lane. In the worst-case event (an extremely unlikely scenario considered to be the largest possible eruption of Mount Hood), severe damage from debris would impact most of the city north of Sandy Boulevard.

An interactive version of this map can be found here (Volcano Hazard – Moderate Hazard Zone)

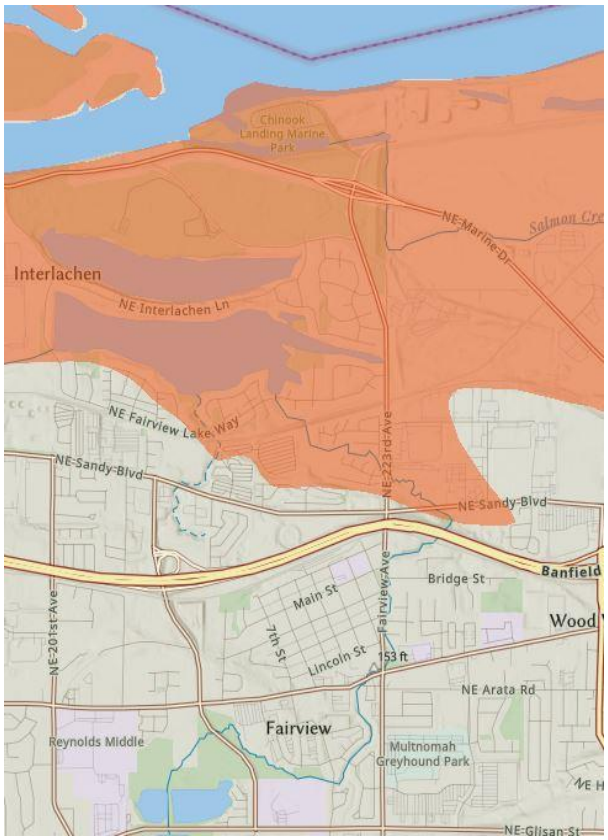


*Figure 122 - Map showing potential lahar impacts in Fairview from an extreme (10,000-100,000 year event) Mount Hood eruption. Map - DOGAMI HazVu site.*

A full vulnerability analysis of potential lahar damage in Fairview has not yet been performed.

Ashfall would impact Fairview similarly to other jurisdictions in the county, causing respiratory health impacts, disrupting transportation routes and potentially impacting structural stability and operations.

### Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke

- *Wildfire – Risk Rating Low*
- *Wildfire Smoke – Risk Rating High*

**See Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke Chapter for mode detailed risk and vulnerability information.**

Wildfire smoke is considered a high risk for the City of Fairview. As with severe climate events, all of Fairview's population face impacts from wildfire smoke, but especially those with existing risk factors and those unable to access clean air spaces.

Wildfire smoke is likely to come from regional fires, not wildfires within the city limits. Risk of wildfire in Fairview is considered to be low, as the city limits are urbanized and surrounded by other cities buffering Fairview from wildfires coming from forests and farmland to the east.

An interactive version of this map can be found here (Wildfire Potenial Impacts – Overall Potential Impacts)

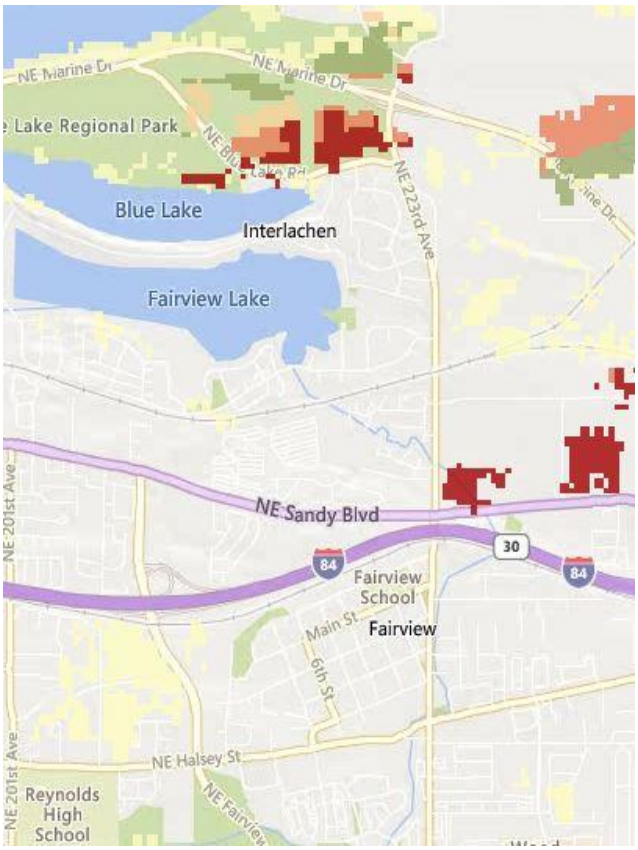


*Figure 123 - Map showing wildfire vulnerability risk in Fairview, with areas in red having the most vulnerability from a wildfire. Map - Oregon Wildfire Explorer with data from PNW-QWRA.*

The Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer shows a handful of small, scattered vegetated areas within the city where sufficient fuel exists to create a risk of wildfire to neighboring development and infrastructure. This fire risk would be most prevalent during periods of extremely dry vegetation and high winds. The risk mapping for wildfire identifies locations where a wildfire greater than 250 acres could start—smaller scale fires could also start on vegetated lots and be dangerous to nearby structures.

Blue Lake Regional Park has the largest mapped area of potential fire in the city limits. However, much of the park is separated from development by its size and fuel breaks made up of wetlands, grassy fields, and roads.

### 5.1.5 Hazard Risk Scoring

The identified levels of risk from each hazard were determined by the City of Fairview, using a scoring methodology designed by Oregon Emergency Management, and applied across the state to contextualize local risk perception.

**Fairview Hazard Risk Analysis**

| Hazard | History (Weight Factor = 2) | | Vulnerability | | | | Probability (Weight Factor = 7) | | Risk Score | Initial Risk Ranking |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average (WF = 5) | | Max (WF = 10) | | | | | |
| Earthquake | 2 x | **1** | 5 x | **8** | 10 x | **10** | 7 x | **2** | **166** | **Moderate** |
| Flood | 2 x | **1** | 5 x | **5** | 10 x | **7** | 7 x | **3** | **118** | **Low** |
| Landslide | 2 x | **1** | 5 x | **3** | 10 x | **7** | 7 x | **3** | **108** | **Low** |
| Severe Weather – Extreme Heat, Winter Storm, Wind Storm | 2 x | **8** | 5 x | **8** | 10 x | **10** | 7 x | **10** | **226** | **High** |
| Severe Weather – Drought | 2 x | **3** | 5 x | **4** | 10 x | **10** | 7 x | **3** | **147** | **Low** |
| Volcano | 2 x | **1** | 5 x | **8** | 10 x | **10** | 7 x | **1** | **149** | **Low** |
| Wildfire | 2 x | **1** | 5 x | **3** | 10 x | **7** | 7 x | **3** | **108** | **Low** |
| Wildfire Smoke | 2 x | **10** | 5 x | **10** | 10 x | **10** | 7 x | **10** | **240** | **High** |

### 5.1.6 Fairview Aligned Plans and Other Implementation Processes

#### Overview

Fairview shares similar implementation strengths and challenges with the other East County cities. Fairview manages its own utility system infrastructure for streets, drinking water pumping and storage, stormwater management, and wastewater collection. These lifelines provide the greatest opportunity for addressing local infrastructure resilience. Wastewater is treated by the

City of Gresham, traveling through a main conveyance line that adds to regional city level partnership. Fairview has limitations in funding and staff to take on grants management and new initiatives – the focus in this plan update has been to identify areas where existing processes can build in greater resilience, participation in regional resilience building bodies, and to use existing budget for community engagement.

- City Council Work Plan
  - Council work plans are adopted at the beginning of each new fiscal year, on July 1.
  - Hazard mitigation priorities can be set through the work plan process. Fairview's NHMP proposed mitigation actions should be aligned into the work plan to enhance implementation and focus.
- City Budget
  - Budgets are adopted at the beginning of each new fiscal year, on July 1.
  - The annual budget allocates funding that could be used for natural hazards mitigation. Proposed mitigation strategies that require additional local funding will need to go through this process to gain needed financial support.
- Emergency Operations Plan
  - Most recently adopted in 2012
  - The EOP describes the city's plans in the event of a natural hazard event. The Situation and Planning Assumptions sections in the EOP can be updated to reflect the revised NHMP Risk Assessment.
- Comprehensive Plan
  - Most recently revised in September 2022. In 2017, the Fairview Transportation System Plan was adopted into the Comprehensive Plan.
  - Chapter 7 addresses the extent and severity of natural hazards present in the City of Fairview. References to the NHMP in the Comprehensive Plan should be updated, including goals, objectives and actions.
- Consolidated Stormwater Master Plan (CSMP)
  - Most recently updated in 2015, and amended in 2018 with the Fairview Creek Addendum.
  - The CSMP identifies needed capital improvement projects that are needed to reduce flooding. Relevant revised flooding data and mitigation strategies from the NHMP should be updated in the CSMP.
- Development Code
  - Most recently updated in August 2022.
  - The development code regulates new development and use of land. Fairview has a floodplain overlay which applies the development regulations required by participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. New hazard maps in the NHMP update should be referred to in the code where needed, and used in the development of future code updates that intersect with natural hazard risk.
- Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP)
  - Updated most recently in February 2017
  - The WMCP guides development and implementation of water use in the city. Water shortage emergencies that could be caused by drought or by damage or contamination during a natural hazard event are addressed, and those system interfaces should be reviewed in consideration of new hazard information in the revised NHMP. Strategies to increase resilience of water systems can be developed through the intersection of these plans.
- Parks and Open Space Master Plan

  - Most recently updated in 2017.
  - Parks and natural areas play an important role in natural hazard risk and mitigation. Updating the plan in light of revised natural hazard risk information is important, especially considering the heightened awareness of extreme heat risk, which could impact the design and amenities of parks and open spaces.
- Transportation System Plan (TSP)
  - Current plan adopted in 2017 and most recently amended in 2022.
  - The TSP addresses key lifelines that allow the safe and efficient movement of people across the city. Natural hazards are not currently considered in the plan, and could be an opportunity for future updates to identify ways to maintain the resilience of the system.