



1 CITY OF NEWMAN

1.1 Purpose

This Annex summarizes the hazard mitigation elements specific to the City of Newman. This Annex supplements the Stanislaus County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP); therefore, the Annex is not a stand-alone plan but intended to supplement the hazard information provided in the Base Plan document. All other sections of the Stanislaus County MJHMP, or Base Plan, including the sections on the planning process, countywide risk assessment, and procedural requirements related to plan implementation and maintenance apply to the City of Newman. This Annex provides additional information specific to the City of Newman, including details on the City's profile, planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy for the community.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Mitigation Planning History and 2021-2022 Process

This Annex was created during the development of the 2022 Stanislaus County MJHMP update. The City of Newman did not participate in Stanislaus County's 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) process. However, the City of Newman did participate in a 2010-2011 MJHMP process with the County. This 2010 MJHMP was approved by Stanislaus County on May 4, 2011. The City of Newman adopted the 2010 MJHMP and the 2011 City of Newman LHMP Annex on March 22, 2011. However, the City elected not to include or report progress on any of the mitigation actions from the outdated and expired version of the MJHMP (a requirement only for plan updates following the release of FEMA's October 1, 2011 Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide). This Annex instead effectively represents a new plan for Newman based on current development, demographics, and mitigation capabilities that addresses the City's current hazards and vulnerabilities.

During the current update process, the City of Newman followed the planning process detailed in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan. This planning process consisted of participation in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and the formation of a smaller internal planning team referred to as the City's Local Planning Committee (LPT). The LPT was organized to support the broader planning process, coordinate with the City departmental staff, and develop customized mitigation actions and projects specific to the City of Newman. The City's LPT is also responsible for the update, implementation, and maintenance of the plan. LPT members are listed in Appendix A.

1.2.2 Geography and Climate

The City of Newman is part of the Modesto Metropolitan Statistical Area. Founded by Simon Newman in 1888, the City is part of the west side of California's San Joaquin Valley. Known for its annual Fall Festival and small-town charm, the City retains its rural character while keeping up with larger and more urbanized communities. The City is located in an agriculturally rich and naturally beautiful geographical area.

The City is located along California State Route (SR) 33 between the towns of Gustine and Crows Landing, and approximately 30 miles southwest of the City of Modesto (US Census 2019). Interstate 5 is located a few miles to the west of the City.

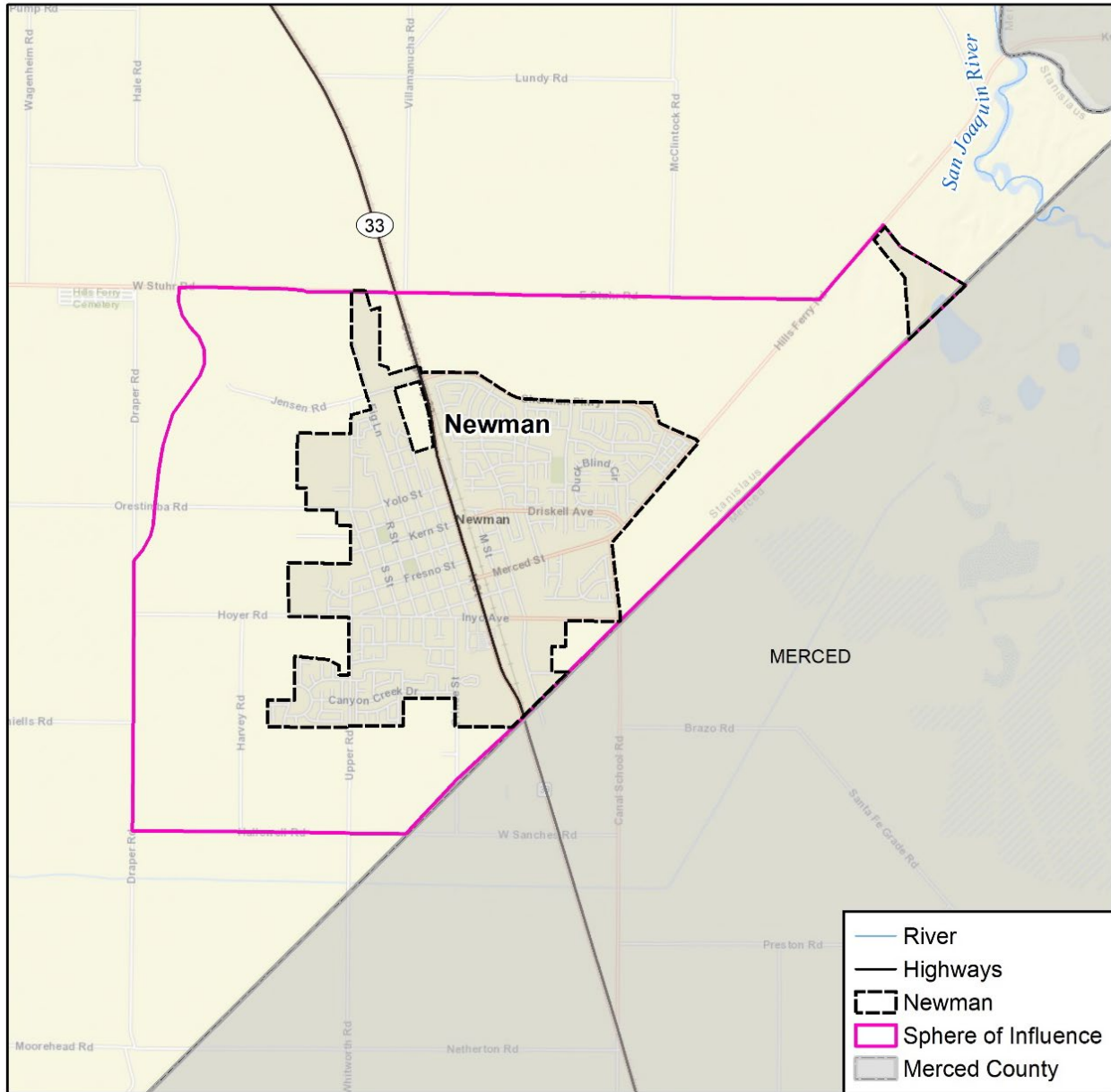
The City receives an average annual precipitation of 10.69 inches and receives most of this precipitation from November through March (WRCC 2022). The City experiences its average monthly highest temperature in July (97.3 °F), and then its monthly lowest temperature in January (55.9 °F). Similar to the rest of Stanislaus County, the City of Newman has a mild Mediterranean climate.

According to Newman's 2030 General Plan, Newman has historically been a small and relatively stable community with an economy and heritage rooted in agriculture (City of Newman 2007). As a result of increasing growth pressure in the Central Valley, the City of Newman has experienced a significant amount of new residential development in the last five years. Unlike many cities in the region, the City provides housing that is relatively affordable, when compared to other parts of the San Joaquin and Central Valleys.

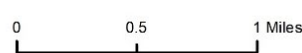


and the San Francisco Bay area. Figure 1-1 below shows the city limits and the sphere of influence (SOI) boundary for the City of Newman. The city limits, or the area where the City has authority to make land use decisions, is the City's planning area and consists of 1,344 acres, or 2.1 square miles.

Figure 1-1 City of Newman



wood. Map compiled 2/2022;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Stanislaus County



1.2.3 History

Officially incorporated in 1908, with the official slogan of "The Cream Pitcher of the Pacific", the City of Newman has grown into a bright community and adopted an updated slogan during its Centennial Celebration in 1988; "Honoring the Past, Celebrating the Present, Building for the Future." This slogan describes Newman's viewpoint; not only does the City have authentic historical value, but it is also known



for having California's first school bus - a converted 1916 Ford Model T. The City was also voted one of the San Joaquin Valley's "Livable Places" in the late 1990s.

The City of Newman is within the historic territory of the Yokuts People, whose territory extended from the Tehachapi Mountains to the area that is today Stockton (City of Newman 2007). The Yokuts likely lived along the San Joaquin and Stanislaus Rivers and their tributaries and inhabited the area at least 1,000 years ago (City of Newman 2007). Therefore, the areas adjacent to waterways are considered highly sensitive for archaeological resources and the land along the eastern portion of the City were seasonally inundated marshlands and home to a variety of resident and migratory waterfowl.

The City of Newman has goals for the future while keeping its historical roots in place. Today, the City of Newman is home to approximately 10,000 people (City Of Newman 2022).

1.2.4 Economy

According to Newman's 2030 General Plan, agriculture is a major activity throughout Stanislaus County and the San Joaquin and Central Valleys, including in Newman's planning area. The industry has been at the heart of the local economy and way of life throughout the City's history and continues to play a key role today. One of the General Plan's goals is to preserve and promote Newman's historic and cultural resources by developing heritage tourism and establishing the City as a regional tourist destination by working with the Stanislaus Economic Development & Workforce Alliance.

Surrounded by agricultural production areas, the City of Newman is a national center for food and beverage production. The City of Newman is also developing a strong presence in advanced manufacturing including off-site home and commercial construction. Like other cities in Stanislaus County, the City's location at the center of the North San Joaquin Valley region is a great place to do business given it is 90 minutes of San Francisco and Silicon Valley, with efficient access to major markets via rail, highways, and air.

Estimates of select economic characteristics for the City of Newman are shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 City of Newman Economic Characteristics, 2015-2019

Characteristic	City of Patterson
Families below Poverty Level (%)	6.6%
All People below Poverty Level (%)	7.3%
Median Family Income	\$59,736
Median Household Income	\$62,877
Per Capita Income	\$24,907
Population in Labor Force	61.1%
Population Employed*	52.9%
Unemployment Rate**	13.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, www.census.gov/

*Excludes armed forces. **Does not reflect unemployment numbers due to COVID-19 Pandemic

The most common industry within a five-mile radius of the City of Newman is manufacturing, which resonates with the information regarding manufacturing being one of Stanislaus County's major industries in Chapter 2 Community Profile of the main plan. Educational services, and health care and social assistance, together with retail trade industries are the other two major industries. The tables below show the labor force breakdown by occupations and industry based on estimates from the 2015-2019 five-year American Community Survey (ACS).

Table 1-2 City of Newman Employment by Industry, 2015-2019

Occupation	# Employed	% Employed
Manufacturing	819	19.1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	725	16.9%
Retail trade	587	13.7%



Occupation	# Employed	% Employed
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	522	12.2%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	304	7.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	288	6.7%
Wholesale trade	251	5.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	208	4.8%
Construction	201	4.7%
Public administration	164	3.8%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	144	3.4%
Other services, except public administration	48	1.1%
Information	30	0.7%
Total	4,291	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, www.census.gov/

*Excludes armed forces

Table 1-3 City of Newman Employment by Occupation, 2015-2019

Occupation	# Employed	% Employed
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	734	17.10%
Service occupations	468	10.90%
Sales and office occupations	1,064	24.80%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	558	13.00%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,472	34.30%
Total	4,291	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, www.census.gov/

*Excludes armed forces

1.2.5 Population

In May 2021, the California DOF released population data for the state demographic report, According to the report the City of Newman has a population of 11,962 persons as of January 1, 2021, and gained 12 residents from the previous year. Select demographic and social characteristics for the City of Newman from the 2015-2019 ACS and the California DOF, are shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 City of Newman Demographic and Social Characteristics, 2015-2019

Characteristic	City of Hughson
Gender/Age	
Male	46.5%
Female	53.5%
Median age (years)	33.6
Under 5 years	7.9%
Under 18 years	29.5%
65 years and over	11.6%
Race/Ethnicity	
White	26.5%
Asian	1.4%
Black or African American	1.9%



Characteristic	City of Hughson
American Indian/Alaska Native	0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	69.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0%
Some other race	0.3%
Two or more races	0.4%
Education*	
% High school graduate or higher	77.2%
% with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	11.2%
Social Vulnerability	
% with Disability	10.9%
% Language other than English spoken at home	57.8%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	17.9%
% of households with a computer	92.3%
% of households with an Internet subscription	91.8%
% of households with no vehicle available	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, www.census.gov/

* Population 25 years and over

The following table with information from the ACS 5-year estimates (2015-2019) is related to housing occupancy in the City of Newman. Most of the City residents own the home they live in.

Table 1-5 City of Newman Housing Occupancy and Units, 2015-2019

Housing Characteristic	Estimate	Percentage
Housing Occupancy		
Total Housing Units	3,389	100%
Units Occupied	3,299	97.3%
Vacant	02	2.7%
Housing Units		
1-unit detached	2,928	86.4%
1-unit attached	83	2.4%
2 units	53	1.6%
3 or 4 units	63	1.9%
5-9 units	54	1.6%
10-19 units	14	0.4%
20 or more units	194	5.7%
Mobile Home*	0	0%
Boat, RV, van etc.	0	0%
Housing Tenure		
Owner Occupied	1,652	69%
Renter Occupied	834	31%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, www.census.gov/

*The City's LPT noted there is a Mobile Home Park in the City of Newman, not reflected in the U.S. Census ACS data.



1.2.6 Disadvantaged Communities

The City is made up of one census tract (6099003500). Based on information from the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) CalEnviroScreen tool, approximately 12% of the people residing with this census tract are housing burdened low-income households. Housing-burdened low-income households are households that are both low income and highly burdened by housing costs. California has very high housing costs relative to the rest of the country, which can make it hard for households to afford housing (OEHHA 2022). Households with lower incomes may spend a larger proportion of their income on housing and may suffer from housing-induced poverty ("CalEnviroScreen 4.0" 2021). In other words, there are approximately 3,305 housing units in the tract and about 1,390 of them are considered low income and 390 are considered housing burdened.

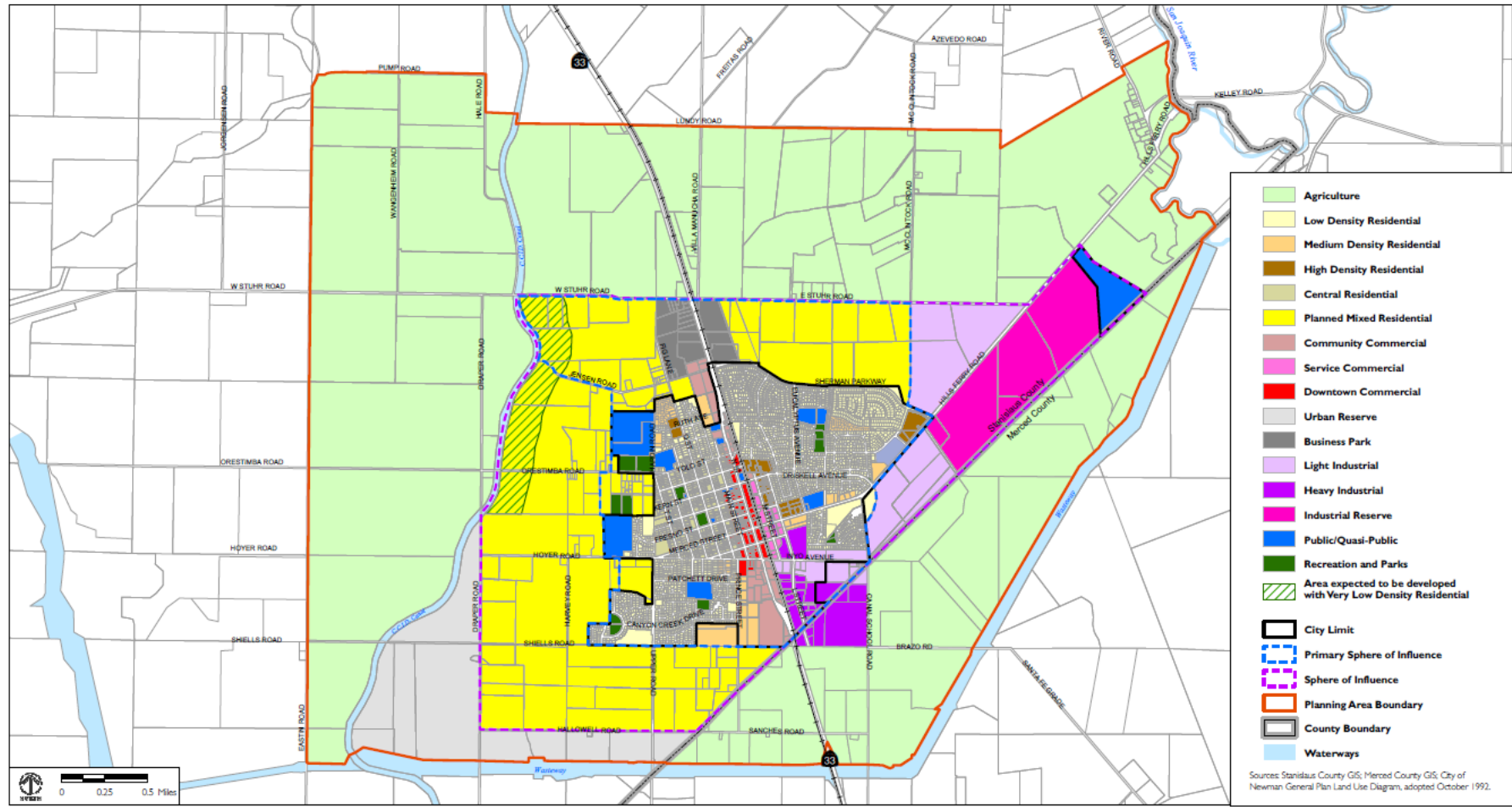
The OEHHA CalEnviroScreen tool applies a formula to generate a combined ranking score that considers 21 indicators for each census tract that cover pollution indicators, such as diesel emissions and concentrations of toxic clean-up sites and population indicators, such as poverty and unemployment rates. The census tracts with CalEnviroScreen rankings between 75 and 100 percent (i.e., a combined score in the top 25 percent of all census tracts in the State) are considered to be disadvantaged communities (DACs). The City can use this information to conduct targeted outreach and engage community members to consider what other hazards and mitigation strategies or programs should be considered to meet community needs. The City can also engage these communities to proactively prioritize hazard mitigation projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.

1.2.7 Development Trends

The City of Newman is a small town with a vibrant historic downtown that consists of predominately single-family residential neighborhoods surrounded by agricultural and ranch lands. The downtown is centered along Main Street and consists of one and two-story commercial buildings, many of which are historic and date from the early 20th Century. The area east of SR 33, extending from the center of the City to the southern City limit, is predominately in industrial and commercial use. Figure 1-2 displays the General Plan land use designations, depicting planned land uses for the City of Newman. Table 1-6 summarizes the acreage for each land use designation in the city limits and within the current SOI.



Figure 1-2 City of Newman General Plan Use Land Use Diagram



Source: Newman General Plan



Table 1-6 City of Newman Proposed Land Use Designations

Land Use Designation	City Limits		SOI		Total Areas
	Acres	Percent Of Total	Acres	Percent Of Total	
Low Density Residential	462	44.9%	6	0.2%	468
Medium Density Residential	79	8%	30	1.1%	109
High Density Residential	38	3.7%	0	0%	38
Central Residential	91	8.6%	0	0%	91
Planned Mixed Residential	0	0%	2,081	81%	2,081
Community Commercial	56	5%	40	2%	96
Service Commercial	15	1.4%	0	0%	15
Downtown Commercial	37	3.6%	0	0%	37
Business Park	0	0%	96	3.8%	96
Light Industrial	30	2.9%	290	11.5%	320
Heavy Industrial	46	4.4%	10	0.4%	56
Public/Quasi-Public	153	14.7%	0	0%	153
Recreation and Parks	42	4.0%	9	0.4%	51
Total	1,049	100%	2,562	100%	3,611

Note: Percentage totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Newman General Plan

According to the City’s General Plan Land Use Element, the City encouraged the development of a scale and type that is compatible with the existing small-town scale and character of the City of Newman. The City encourages orderly and contiguous growth, as well as new development, phased over a carefully planned time frame. The City promotes development that maintains and reinforces the downtown as the geographic, commercial and economic center of Newman (City of Newman 2007). The City also aims to link the rate of growth in Newman to the provision of adequate services and infrastructure.

The housing market within and around Newman was depressed for much of the period since 2008, with limited new housing construction and greater demand for rental housing, and the number of housing units in foreclosure in 2008 through 2009. More recently, new housing has been constructed and previously approved subdivisions near the northeast portion of the City also have been constructed. There have also been housing developments consisting of over 100 units developed in the northwest portion of the City for multi-family housing developments, such as the Northwest Newman Master Plan located west of State Highway 33 and south of Stuhr Road. Larger projects that were approved and noted in the Housing Element included a 108-unit development and the 106-unit Mattos Ranch development (City of Newman 2016). Some of these developments may have increased the City’s hazard risk and vulnerability to both flooding and wildfire in the northwest portion of the City; however, because construction in the floodplain is elevated and developments are accessible for emergency response vehicles, overall vulnerability has not significantly changed.

The City’s LPT noted that future development trends will include elevated housing near the floodplains in order to avoid flood risk. Future housing will also be situated on smaller lots and smaller setbacks to accommodate larger houses on smaller lots. The City’s LPT indicated that higher density housing development may be an issue for fire response and accessibility, but they were designed according to current standards. Most of these new housing developments also no longer will have natural gas line connections (only electrical service) to help the City meet greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets. The City’s LPT is considering a 20 to 30 year build out of the next phase of the North West Newman Master Plan project located in the northwestern portion of the City; this project is currently under review. Another new housing development under review is the Agriana Land Use Plan located on the south end of the City, including the Agriana Land Use Development located east of State Highway 33 and south of East of Stuhr Road.

1.2.8 Future Development

The areas located in the SOI shown in Figure 1-2 depict areas where the City of Newman plans to grow; the SOI also represents potential areas for probable future development or service areas. Understanding



the potential hazard exposure in the SOI can help to mitigate the impacts of events before development occurs in those areas.

The City regularly updates its building codes to meet minimum standards in the California Building Code (CBC) last updated in 2019. Compliance with the 2019 CBC ensures construction standards are met and hazards risks related to earthquake, landslides, flood, severe weather, and wildfire are minimized. The City also complies with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and all development must meet minimum flood protection standards set forth by FEMA. Participation in the 2021-2022 MJHMP update planning process also ensures the City of Newman continually reviews and updates hazard information and takes this information into account when reviewing development applications. This process will help the City make better decisions on where, when, and how future development occurs.

During this plan update process parcel analysis was conducted using the SOI and overlaid with available hazard risk layers to determine where future development may be at risk of natural hazard events. The results of the analysis have been integrated into the applicable hazard sections: dam incidents and earthquake hazards. Table 1-7 is the summary of the SOI total exposure for the City of Newman.

Table 1-7 Sphere of Influence Total Exposure Summary

Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Commercial	2	\$702,911	\$702,911	\$1,405,822
Industrial	1	\$272,953	\$409,430	\$682,383
Non-Assessable	2	\$99,572	\$99,572	\$199,144
Residential	57	\$5,856,319	\$2,928,160	\$8,784,479
Residential-Income	8	\$728,030	\$364,015	\$1,092,045
Rural, Farm, Agricultural	62	\$7,355,215	\$7,355,215	\$14,710,430
Total	132	\$15,015,000	\$11,859,302	\$26,874,302

Source: Stanislaus County Assessor, Wood analysis, City of Newman

2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY

The City of Newman LPT identified the hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to their community (see Table 2 1). There are no hazards that are unique to Newman, although the flood risk in the City is greater and distinct from the flooding risk in the County's planning area. The purpose of this section is to profile the City of Newman hazards and assess the City's specific vulnerabilities.

The hazards profiled in the County MJHMP Base Plan discuss the overall impacts on the County's planning area. This information is summarized in the hazard description, geographic extent, magnitude/severity, previous occurrences, and probability of future occurrences sections. The information in the City of Newman's risk assessment summarizes only those hazards that vary from the County's planning area. The hazard profile information is organized in a similar format here as a way to identify priority hazards for mitigation purposes.

Table 2-1 summarizes the hazards profiled in the County's planning area and risk assessment to provide a way for the LPT to evaluate which hazards are addressed in their General Plan Safety Element and which hazards are relevant and priority hazards for the City. The City's General Plan Health and Safety Element addresses safety issues including geologic and seismic hazards, flooding hazards, fire hazards, and hazardous materials. The Health and Safety Element also addresses goals and policies for emergency and disaster preparedness. Among the hazards addressed in the City's General Plan Health and Safety Element, dam incidents, earthquake, and flooding hazards are further addressed in this Annex, while wildfire hazards are further addressed in the Base Plan.



Table 2-1 City of Newman —Hazard Profiles

Hazard	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity (Extent)	Overall Significance	Priority Hazard?
Agriculture Pest and Disease	Extensive	Likely	Negligible	Low	No
Aquatic Invasive Species	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low	No
Cyber Threats	Limited	Likely	NA	Low	No
Dam Incidents	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	No
Drought	Extensive	Likely	Critical	Medium	No
Earthquake	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium	Yes
Extreme Heat	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	Medium	Yes
Flood	Significant	Likely	Critical	Medium	Yes
Landslide, Mud/Debris Flow, Rockfall	Limited	Occasional	Negligible	Low	No
Public Health Hazards: Pandemics/Epidemics	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	High	No
Severe Weather: Dense Fog	Extensive	Likely	Critical	Medium	No
Severe Weather: Hail, Heavy Rain, Thunderstorms, Lightning	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High	Yes
Severe Weather: High Wind/Tornado	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	Medium	No
Wildfire	Limited	Occasional	Negligible	Low	No
Geographic Area Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area Probability of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.		Magnitude/Severity (Extent) Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid Significance Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact			

2.1 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess Newman’s vulnerability that is separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment in the Base Plan. For dam incidents and flood hazards, this vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance. For the other hazard profiles, the City described the specific vulnerabilities in the community by developing problem statements that qualitatively summarize areas of concern associated with the hazards that vary from other parts of the County planning area. These specific vulnerabilities are referred to as “problem statements” in the risk assessment. The problem statements are based on the risk assessment mapping and modelling, and where spatial data and maps are not available, they are based on specific input from the City LPT. With this



information mitigation actions were then developed to address these specific vulnerabilities; this process provides the connection between the problem statement and the mitigation action.

The information to support the hazard identification and risk assessment was based on the previous LHMP for the County, the City's Health and Safety Element, and jurisdiction-specific information collected during the 2021 update. A Data Collection Guide and associated worksheets were distributed to each participating municipality or special district to complete during the update process in 2021. Information collected was analyzed and summarized in order to identify and rank all the hazards that could impact anywhere within the County, as well as to rank the hazards and identify the related vulnerabilities unique to each jurisdiction.

Each participating jurisdiction was in support of the main hazard summary identified in the Base Plan (see Table 4-2). However, the hazard summary rankings for each jurisdictional Annex may vary due to specific hazard risks and vulnerabilities unique to that jurisdiction. The information in this Annex helps differentiate the jurisdiction's risk and vulnerabilities from that of the overall County.

Note: The hazard "Significance" reflects the overall ranking for each hazard and is based on a combination of the City of Newman's LPT input from the Data Collection Guide, the risk assessment developed during the planning process (see Section 4 of the Base Plan), and the set of problem statements developed by the City LPT. The hazard significance summaries in Table 2-1 above reflect the hazards that could potentially affect City. The discussion of vulnerability for each of the following hazards is located in Section 2.3 Estimating Potential Losses, which includes an overview on the local issues and areas of concern associated with the hazard, a problem statement for the priority hazard, and a quantitative risk assessment, where spatial data is available. Based on this analysis, the priority hazards for mitigation purposes for the City of Newman are identified below.

- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat
- Flood
- Severe Weather: Hail, Heavy Rain, Thunderstorms, and Lightning

Cyber Attack, Pandemic/Epidemic, and Severe Weather: Dense Fog hazards were ranked significant hazards but are not addressed further in this vulnerability assessment as the risk and exposure is similar to the overall County risk and exposure, and the potential for losses are difficult to quantify specific to the City of Newman. Additionally, hazards assigned a significance rating of Low and which do not differ significantly from the County ranking (e.g., Low vs. High) are not addressed further and are not assessed individually for specific vulnerabilities in this Annex. In the City of Newman, those hazards include: Agriculture Pests and Disease, Aquatic Invasive Species, Landslide (Mud/Debris Flow, Rockfall), and Wildfire. For example, both landslide and wildfire hazards were assessed for the City and based on the analysis and mapping neither hazard resulted in significant vulnerabilities or impacts.

2.2 Assets

This section considers Newman's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets and growth and development trends.

2.2.1 Property Exposure

The following data on property exposure is derived from the Stanislaus County 2021 Parcel and Assessor data. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the City as the information has some limitations. It is also important to note that in the event of a disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a loss and is not included in the values below. Table 2-2 shows the exposure of properties (e.g., the values at risk) broken down by property type for the City of Newman.



Table 2-2 City of Newman Property Exposure by Type

Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Commercial	100	\$35,962,668	\$35,962,668	\$71,925,336
Industrial	36	\$18,733,108	\$28,099,662	\$46,832,770
Residential	3,172	\$507,471,566	\$253,735,783	\$761,207,349
Residential-Income	26	\$2,781,981	\$1,390,991	\$4,172,972
Rural, Farm, Agricultural	4	\$373,507	\$373,507	\$747,014
Unclassified	33	\$24,092,050	\$24,092,050	\$48,184,100
Vacant Commercial	10	\$85,269	\$85,269	\$170,538
Vacant Residential	4	\$663,508	\$331,754	\$995,262
Total	3,385	\$590,163,657	\$344,071,684	\$934,235,341

Source: Stanislaus County Assessor, Wood analysis

2.2.2 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

For the purposes of this plan, a critical facility is defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. FEMA sorts critical facilities into seven lifeline categories as shown in Figure 4-1 in the Base Plan. Table 2-3 shows a summary of the critical facilities within the City of Newman. Critical facilities and other community assets as important to protect in the event of a disaster.

Table 2-3 Critical Facilities within the City of Patterson

Lifeline	# of Critical Facilities
Communication	2
Energy	2
Food, Water, Shelter	9
Hazardous Materials	2
Health and Medical	2
Safety and Security	15
Transportation	*
Total	32

NOTES: *The school bus yard on M. Street, the Public Works Corporation Yard, and the Westside Ambulance Site were not included in the list of critical facilities, and therefore not shown in this table.

Within the City of Newman, the following are considered critical facilities:

- Newman Fire Department
- Newman City Hall
- Newman Police Department building
- Water supply lines and wells
- Wastewater treatment plant, pumping stations, and trunk lines
- Major electrical transmission lines and substations
- Major communication lines and microwave transmission facilities
- Major public and private schools
- Emergency shelter
- Public Library
- Medical facilities/Medical offices
- Public Works Corporation Yard
- Westside Ambulance Site



2.2.3 Historic, Cultural and Natural Resources

There are no historical resources in the City of Newman that are designated on a federal, state or local level based on the California Office of Historic Preservation. The City does contain a number of historic homes and structures that contribute to the character of the City. An historic inventory of buildings was conducted by the City in 1984 and over 200 historic homes were recorded. While none are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), several of the properties were eligible for separate listing on the NRHP (City of Newman 2007).

Natural resources are important to include in benefit-cost analyses for future projects and may be used to leverage additional funding for projects that also contribute to community goals for protecting sensitive natural resources. According to the City's General Plan Natural Resources Element, there are habitats for species of concern within the city limits. California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) records also show the sightings of Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl and San Joaquin kit fox, which are federal and state concerned species, in the City's vicinity. The City also manages a variety of different park lands from larger community parks, (Densmore Park) to neighborhood parks (Joe Borba Park). Awareness of natural assets can lead to opportunities for meeting multiple objectives. For instance, protecting wetlands areas protects sensitive habitat as well as attenuates and stores floodwaters.

2.3 Estimating Potential Losses

2.3.1 Dam Incidents

Protection from flood hazards created by dam failures is critical to the safety and well-being of Newman residents. A dam vulnerability assessment was completed during the 2021 update, following the methodology described in Section 4 of the Base Plan. Dam inundation areas from the Don Pedro and New Exchequer in relation to the City of Newman are shown in Figure 2-1. As shown in Figure 2-1, only the northeastern edge of the City is exposed to potential dam inundation areas. Based on mapping analysis, there are also no values at risk within the Don Pedro or New Exchequer dam inundation areas. Don Pedro and New Exchequer are both rated high hazard and rated as Extremely High by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Safety of Dam (DSOD). Extremely High rated dams are expected to cause considerable loss of human life or result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more. While only the non-contiguous northern portion of the City limits is vulnerable to dam incidents, a large portion of the City's SOI is vulnerable to dam incidents.

The General Plan Health and Safety Element notes the San Luis dam inundation zone extends to the northeastern portion of the City, covering parts of Lucas Ranch and Sherman Ranch (City of Newman 2007). Further, the Los Banos, Pine Flat, Friant, O'Neill, and Crane Valley storage inundation zones are also limited to parts of the eastern SOI, including the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The City would experience catastrophic damage if any one of these dams were to breach and flooding could occur as a result of dam failure. However, there is no evidence to indicate that flooding due to dam failure is likely. The DWR DSOD inspects each dam on an annual basis for safety, thereby minimizing the risk of dam failure.

Critical Facilities at Risk

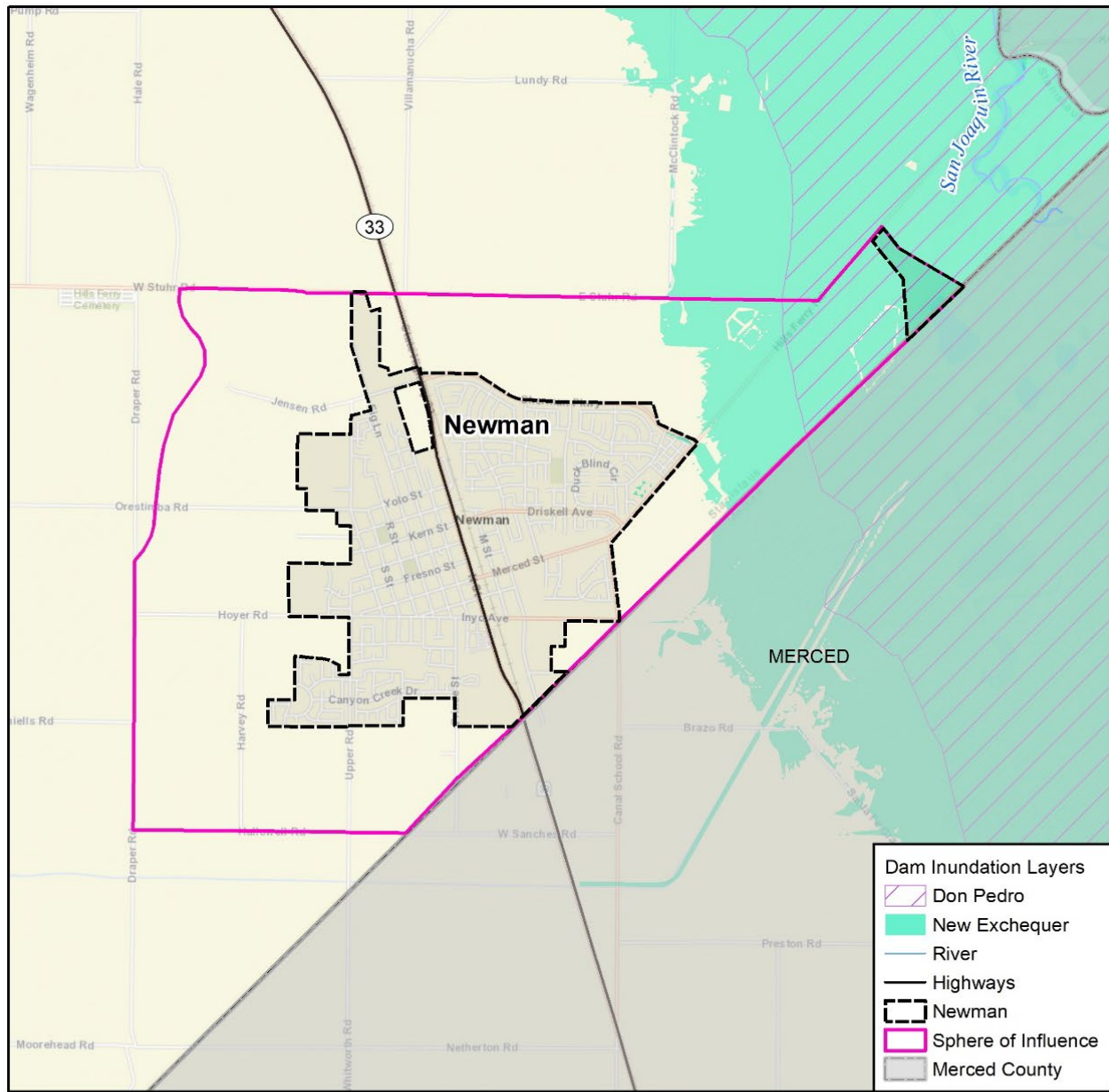
With the exception of the City's WWTP, no critical facilities are located within dam inundation areas. The City's WWTP is located in the eastern portion of the Newman city limits.

Future Development

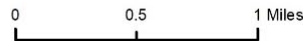
There are four properties within the SOI that are exposed to inundation associated with the Don Pedro and Exchequer dams. The eastern portion of a pending development project in the City would also be sited in the Exchequer Dam Inundation Area, and potential near-term development in this area could place additional people and properties at risk to dam incidents.



Figure 2-1 City of Newman Dam Inundation



wood. Map compiled 2/2022;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Stanislaus County,
Department of Water Resources,
Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD)



2.3.2 Drought

The City's Public Works Department Water Division provides potable water supply to all residential and commercial customers in the City. The City also provides water for fire protection uses. They currently serve approximately 3,089 single-family customers, 67 multi-family customers, and 145 commercial and industrial customers (UWMP 2020). Their main potable water source is groundwater from the Delta-Mendota Subbasin within the San Joaquin River Hydrologic Region. The City's groundwater supply is provided via five groundwater wells: four active wells and one standby well each ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 gallons per minute in capacity. Given the water quality in the region has high salinity issues and because the City's



groundwater basins have limited resources, the City has explored diversifying its water supply (UWMP 2020). The City's LPT also agrees that drought impacts could impact the City in the future depending on the extent and severity of drought events in the region. However, because the City has recently updated their 2020 UWMP, has a Water Contingency Plan in place, and enforces Ordinance No. 2015-2, Water Conservation and Education among other water conservation measures, drought is not a priority hazard at this time.

2.3.3 Earthquake

The City of Newman and surrounding areas' historical earthquake activity is below California's state average. No known faults are located in the Newman area, but the City is between two seismically active regions in the Sierra foothills and the Coast Range, and closer to the active faults in the Coast Range than the rest of the cities in Stanislaus County.

The nearest known fault is the Great Valley Thrust Fault System approximately 3.3 miles west of Newman. The Great Valley Thrust Fault System belongs to the Ortigalita Fault Zone, which is designated as an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. This fault has not been active in historic times; however, there is no guarantee that it will never become active again. The City of Newman is also close to the San Joaquin Fault, which is 7 miles southwest of Newman. There is no record of any seismic activity originating within the City; however, Stanislaus County has been shaken by earthquakes that originated elsewhere. Other regional faults that can impact the City include the San Andreas fault zone, Hayward fault zone, Clayton-Marsh Creek-Greenville fault zone, and the Rescue Lineament-Bear Mountain fault zone (City of Newman 2007). There is also documented evidence of seven earthquakes that shook the Stanislaus County area; those occurred in 1872, 1906, 1926, 1930, 1952, 1966, 1984, 1986, and 1989, and more recently in 2021 when residents felt the 6.0 magnitude earthquake centered in the Little Antelope Valley along the California/Nevada border (Gerike 2021). Minor damage has been recorded throughout the County from earthquakes with epicenters in surrounding areas like the Diablo Mountain Range and other active coastal faults, though major damage occurred from the 1906 Los Banos earthquake. While the City of Newman has not experienced the same level of seismic activity as the Bay Area, earthquakes are still a hazard for the community (City of Newman 2007).

Based on the earthquake shaking potential mapped for Stanislaus County and the City of Newman, due to the proximity to the Great Valley Thrust Fault System, Ortigalita Fault Zone and the San Joaquin Fault, and the history of shaking with no surface rupture, means the probability of damaging seismic ground shaking in the City of Newman is considered as occasional. Other hazards associated with earthquake activity, such as lateral spreading, surface cracking or differential setting, are considered unlikely to occur, although no studies have been conducted to determine the likelihood of these hazards. The extent of seismic hazards in the City is also not only a result of the type and proximity of faults in the area, but also based on soil types that can extenuate or reduce ground shaking.

The City of Newman is developed on an alluvium deposit soil type of varying depths that can increase ground shaking during an earthquake. When earthquakes occur on these soil types the waves generated by the earthquake pass from more dense rock to less dense alluvial or water-saturated materials, and they tend to reduce in velocity, increase in amplitude, and accelerate more rapidly (City of Newman 2007). According to the City's Health and Safety Element, the structures in the City located on these soil types suffer greater damage than those located on solid rock (City of Newman 2007). With the exception of some historic masonry buildings in downtown Newman noted by the City's LPT, most of the City's buildings consists of one- or two-story wood-constructed buildings, which is more structurally resistant to ground shaking (City of Newman 2007). Lastly, the City has some potential for compaction of soils caused by ground shaking due to the alluvial soil types, and as a result an earthquake could also damage streets and infrastructure.

2.3.4 Extreme Heat

The frequency of heat waves has been increasing in recent years across the County and the City of Newman. As noted in the County Base Plan, climate change will continue to cause more extreme heat events and studies show that, by the end of this century, the number of days with temperatures reaching or exceeding 100°F is projected to increase as a result of climate change. As temperatures rise and extreme heat events last longer and become more severe and frequent, they will result in a rise in health problems and deaths caused by heat.



Some households in the City of Newman lack air conditioning systems, and the City may need to upgrade existing cooling centers and facilities with new HVAC equipment and permanent backup power to provide the community with a safe and cool place during extreme heat events.

2.3.5 Flood

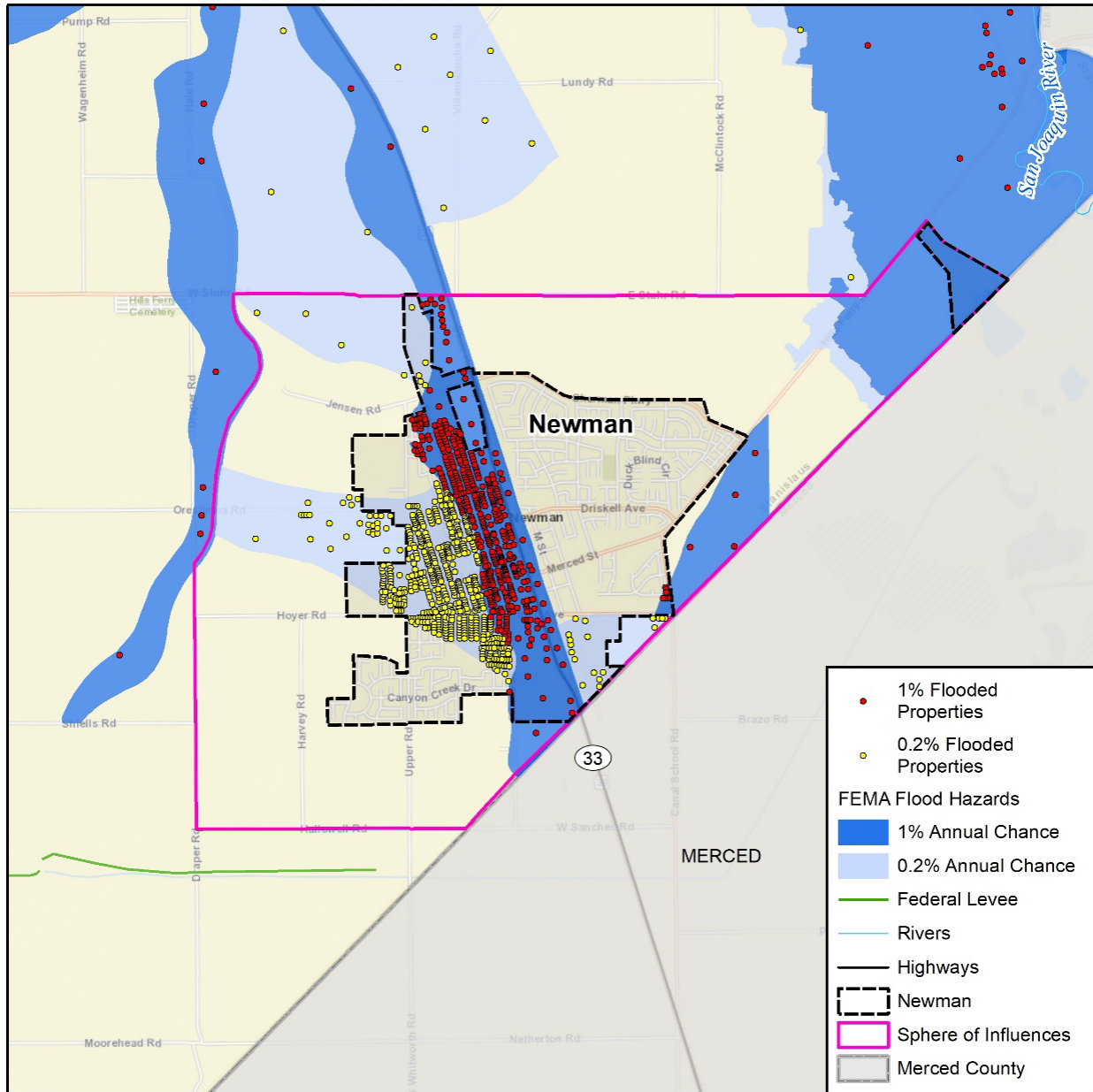
The primary types of flood events in Stanislaus County that may impact the City of Newman are riverine and localized flooding. Regardless of the type of flood, the cause is often the result of severe weather and excessive rainfall, either in the flood area, upstream, or from winter snowmelt.

Areas in the western part of the City of Newman have been determined to be in the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) or 100-year floodplain and also 500-year floodplain. The physical risks associated with potential flooding and the regulatory requirements for floodplain management are important considerations when decisions are being made regarding future land use throughout the City of Newman. The rest of Newman lies outside the 100-year floodplain designated by FEMA, key critical infrastructure associated with the City's wastewater system may be vulnerable to flooding. Also, based on the history of flooding in the County of Stanislaus, much of the City of Newman and surrounding areas are considered likely to have the hazard potential for future flooding, particularly shallow flooding from overflow from Orestimba Creek, which originates in the Coast Range mountains and flows east into the Central Valley just outside the City of Newman. According to the City's LPT, much of the northeastern portion of the City floods before overtopping the railroad and slowly flooding eastward (City of Newman 2007).

A flood vulnerability assessment was completed during the 2021 update, following the methodology described in Section 4 of the Base Plan. FEMA 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains within the City of Newman are shown in Figure 2-2. Table 2-4 and Table 2-5 summarize the values at risk in the City's 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplain.



Figure 2-2 City of Newman FEMA 1% & 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplains



wood Map compiled 2/2022;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Stanislaus County
FEMA NFHL 8/24/2021

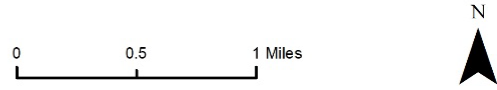


Table 2-4 City of Newman FEMA 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, by Property Type

Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Estimated Loss	Population
Commercial	92	\$32,026,410	\$32,026,410	\$64,052,820	\$16,013,205	
Industrial	8	\$5,700,420	\$8,550,630	\$14,251,050	\$3,562,763	
Residential	320	\$33,974,723	\$16,987,362	\$50,962,085	\$12,740,521	960



Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Estimated Loss	Population
Residential-Income	15	\$1,371,815	\$685,908	\$2,057,723	\$514,431	45
Rural, Farm, Agricultural	1	\$88,563	\$88,563	\$177,126	\$44,282	
Unclassified	16	\$13,549,239	\$13,549,239	\$27,098,478	\$6,774,620	
Vacant Commercial	5	\$22,113	\$22,113	\$44,226	\$11,057	
Vacant Residential	1	\$75,308	\$75,308	\$150,616	\$37,654	
Total	458	\$86,808,591	\$71,985,532	\$158,794,123	\$39,698,531	1,005

Table 2-5 City of Newman FEMA 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, by Property Type

Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Estimated Loss	Population
Commercial	5	\$1,519,026	\$1,519,026	\$3,038,052	\$759,513	
Industrial	11	\$4,489,913	\$6,734,870	\$11,224,783	\$2,806,196	
Residential	514	\$54,065,567	\$27,032,784	\$81,098,351	\$20,274,588	1,753
Residential-Income	8	\$753,826	\$376,913	\$1,130,739	\$282,685	27
Unclassified	6	\$1,093,880	\$1,093,880	\$2,187,760	\$546,940	
Vacant Commercial	2	\$3,972	\$3,972	\$7,944	\$1,986	
Vacant Residential	1	\$1,933	\$967	\$2,900	\$725	
Total	547	\$61,928,117	\$36,762,411	\$98,690,528	\$24,672,632	1,780

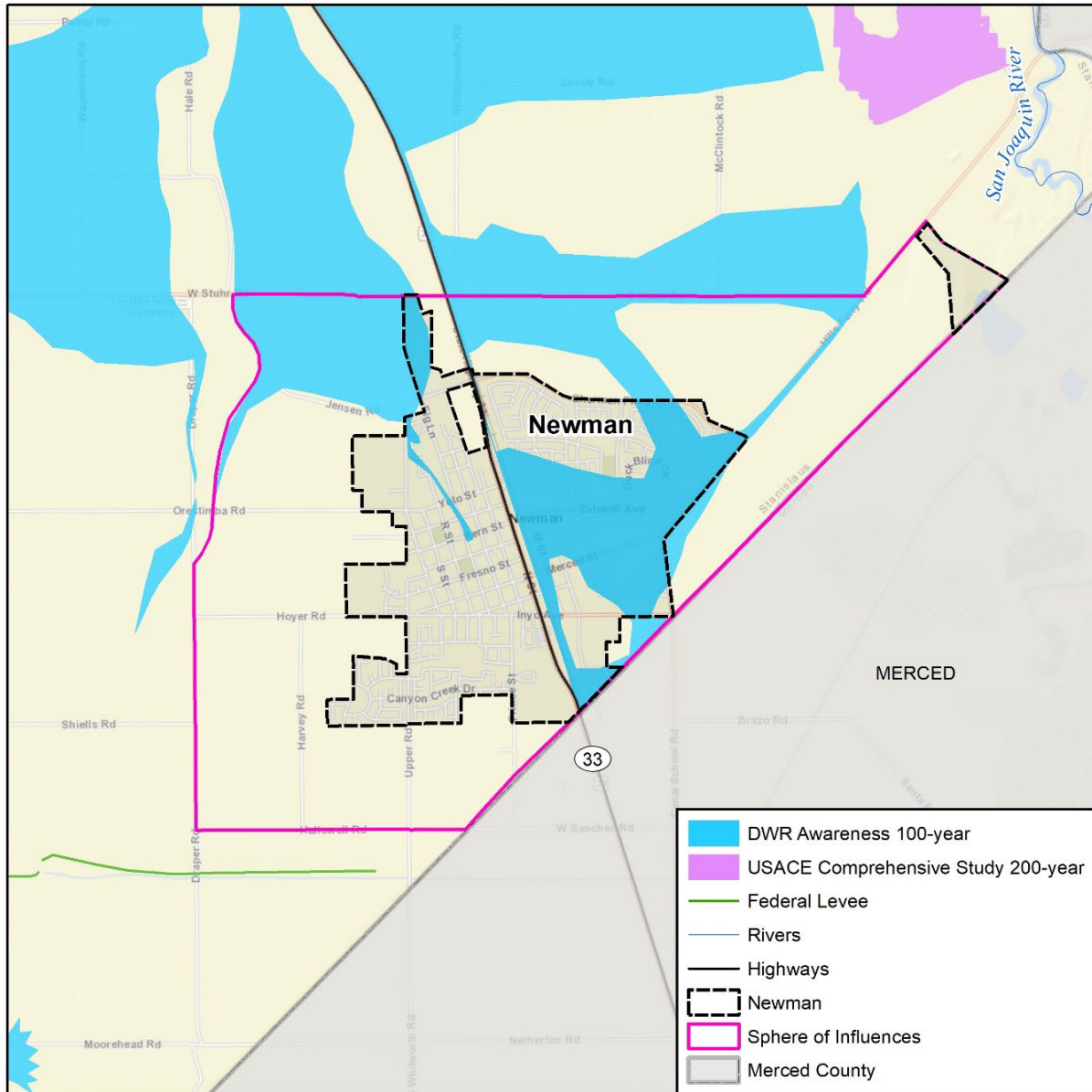
Source: Stanislaus County Assessor's Office; National Flood Hazard Layer Effective 8/24/2021; FEMA; Wood analysis

Based on this analysis, the City of Newman has 458 improved parcels located within the 1% annual chance floodplain for a total value of around 158.8 million. The potential loss is estimated at around \$39.7 million if these areas were inundated by the 1% annual chance flood. In addition, the City of Newman has 547 improved parcels located within the 0.2 annual chance floodplain for a total value of around \$98.7 million. The potential loss is estimated at around \$24.7 million if these areas were inundated by the 0.2% annual chance flood. The population at risk was calculated for the 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains based on the number of residential properties at risk and the average number of persons per household (3.32). There are an estimated 1,005 persons at risk to 1% annual chance flood and 1,780 persons at risk to 0.2% annual chance flood in the City of Newman.

DWR Awareness 100-year and USACE Comprehensive Study 200-year floodplains within the City of Newman are shown in Figure 2-3.



Figure 2-3 City of Newman DWR Awareness 100-Year & USACE Comprehensive Study 200-Year Floodplains



Map compiled 2/2022;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Stanislaus County
DWR, USACE



0 0.5 1 Miles



Other localized flooding in the City is associated with the Orestimba Creek overflow flooding that occurs in areas within the FEMA 100-year floodplain, but also occurs more frequently as shallow overland flooding that is generally less than two feet deep and characterized by various flow paths (City of Newman 2007). As described by the City’s LPT, shallow flooding occurs within and just outside the City because as the Creek’s channel and slope gradually diminish downstream, the capacity of Orestimba Creek is reduced as the surface water flows into the City. Debris and sediment builds up in the Creek’s channel and the bridges at SR 33 and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks further downstream reduce the capacity of the Creek. According to the City’s LPT, during rain events, localized flooding occurs along the Central California Irrigation District (CCID) canal, SR 33, and the railroad crossing; these are all areas of concern in the southeastern portion of the City. According to the City’s Health and Safety Element, while some of the



floodwaters overtop the canal embankments, floodwater is also directed towards the City (City of Newman 2007). Little structural damage occurs because the flooding is shallow and has little velocity, but several of the notable floods recorded in the flood profile County's Base Plan, including the 1958, 1985, 1995, and 1998 floods damaged properties and roads.

Critical Facilities at Risk

Critical facilities are those community components that are most needed to withstand the impacts of disaster as previously described. Table 2-6 and Table 2-7 lists the critical facilities in the City's 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains respectively. Figure 2-4 shows the location of the critical facilities in the City's 1% and 0.2% annual percent chance floodplains. There are a total of 14 facilities potentially exposed to a 1% annual chance flood event, including the Station 55 of the Newman Volunteer Fire Department, Newman City Hall, Newman Water Department Elevated Water Tank, Newman Water Well #5, Newman Water Department Maintenance Office/Water Well 1R, and City of Newman Museum. There are also seven facilities potentially exposed to a 0.2% annual chance flood event, including two cell towers, two cooling stations (including the City's library), one water well, one recreation center, and one day care facility. The impact on the community could be great if any of these facilities are damaged or destroyed during a flood event.

Table 2-6 Critical Facilities at risk of 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, by FEMA Lifeline

FEMA Lifeline	Count
Communications	-
Energy	-
Food, Water, Shelter	4
Hazardous Materials	-
Health and Medical	2
Safety and Security	8
Transportation	-
Total	14

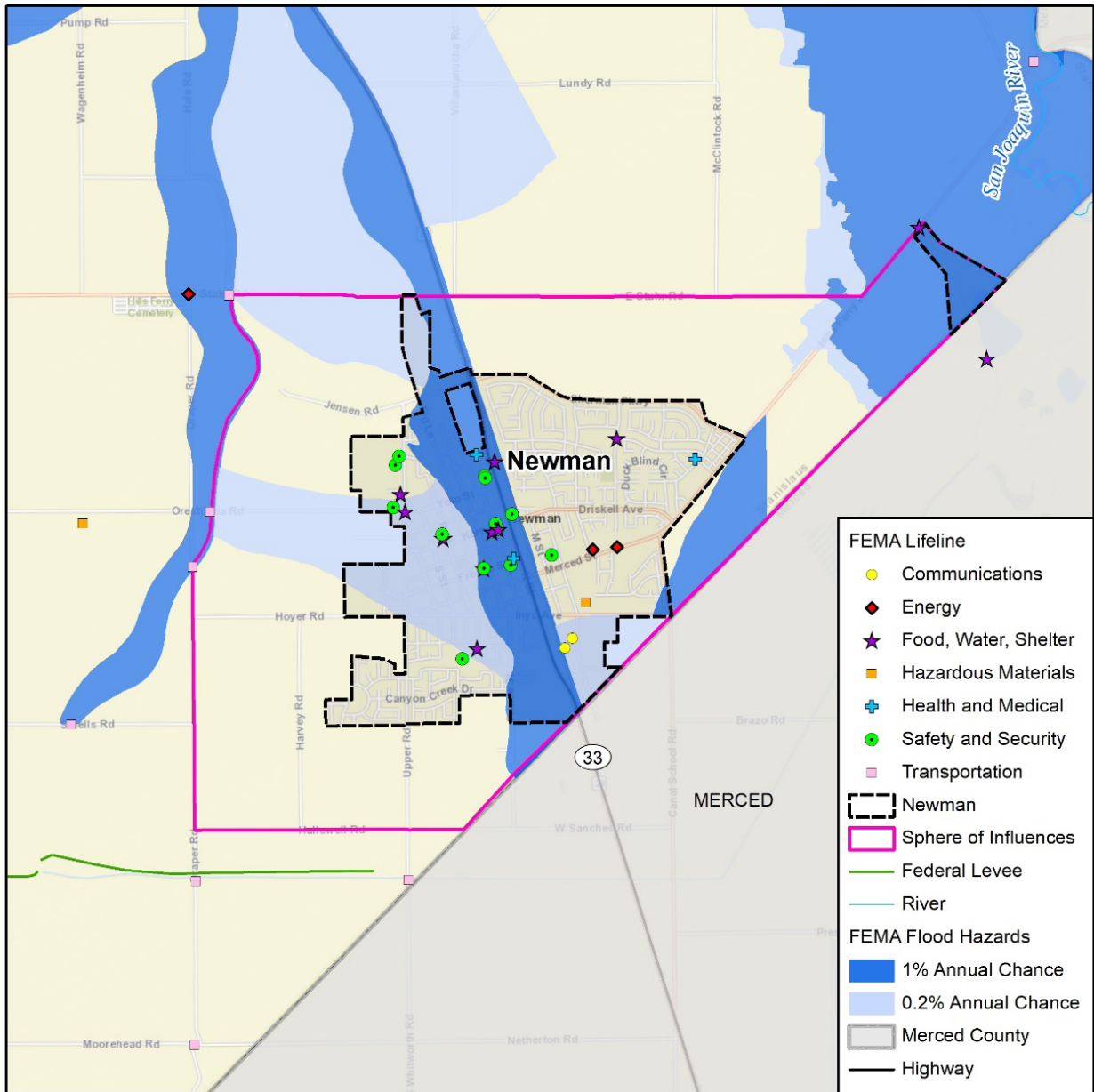
Table 2-7 Critical Facilities at risk of 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, by FEMA Lifeline

FEMA Lifeline	Count
Communications	2
Energy	-
Food, Water, Shelter	3
Hazardous Materials	-
Health and Medical	-
Safety and Security	2
Transportation	-
Total	7

Source: Stanislaus County, City of Newman, HIFLD, NID, DWR, National Flood Hazard Layer Effective 8/24/2021; FEMA; Wood analysis



Figure 2-4 Critical Facilities at Risk of FEMA 1% & 0.2% Annual Flood Hazard



wood. Map compiled 2/2022;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Stanislaus County, City of Newman
HIFLD, NID, DWR, FEMA NFHL 8/24/2021





Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

The City of Newman joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on September 29, 1978. NFIP Insurance data indicates that as of April 2022, there were 136 flood insurance policies in force in the City with \$34,148,300 of coverage. 121 of the policies are in A-zones and are located in single family residential.

There has been 27 historical claims for flood losses totaling \$329,075. According to the FEMA Community Information System accessed April 6, 2022, the City has had six Repetitive Loss properties but no Severe Repetitive Loss properties.

Future Development

The results of the SOI and flood analysis are shown in Table 2-9 and Table 2-9. These indicate the risk to existing development that could be under the City's jurisdiction if the area was annexed.

Table 2-8 Sphere of Influence Areas Exposed to 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Estimated Loss	Population
Commercial	2	\$702,911	\$702,911	\$1,405,822	\$351,456	N/A
Industrial	1	\$272,953	\$409,430	\$682,383	\$170,596	N/A
Residential	6	\$615,209	\$307,605	\$922,814	\$230,703	20
Residential-Income	3	\$316,046	\$158,023	\$474,069	\$118,517	10
Rural, Farm, Agricultural	8	\$821,361	\$821,361	\$1,642,722	\$410,681	N/A
Total	20	\$2,728,480	\$2,399,329	\$5,127,809	\$1,281,952	31

Source: Stanislaus County Assessor, Wood analysis, City of Newman

Table 2-9 Sphere of Influence Areas Exposed to 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Property Type	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Estimated Loss	Population
Residential	28	\$2,805,054	\$1,402,527	\$4,207,581	\$1,051,895	95
Residential-Income	4	\$299,869	\$149,935	\$449,804	\$112,451	14
Rural, Farm, Agricultural	7	\$674,483	\$674,483	\$1,348,966	\$337,242	N/A
Total	39	\$3,779,406	\$2,226,945	\$6,006,351	\$1,501,588	109

Source: Stanislaus County Assessor, Wood analysis, City of Newman

2.3.6 Severe Weather: Heavy Rain, Thunderstorms, Hail, and Lightning

As described in the Base Plan, severe weather events such as heavy rain, thunderstorms, hail and lightning have occurred and are highly likely to continue to occur in Stanislaus County and the City of Newman. Based on historical data, there is a 73.6 percent chance that a major hail, heavy rain, or lightning event will happen in any given year. Moreover, climatic factors will continue influencing the weather and climate in the County and the City of Newman. As average temperatures increase over time, this could result in more frequent extreme weather events. During the planning process, the City's LPT also expressed concern regarding the potential impacts that severe weather events could have on the City.

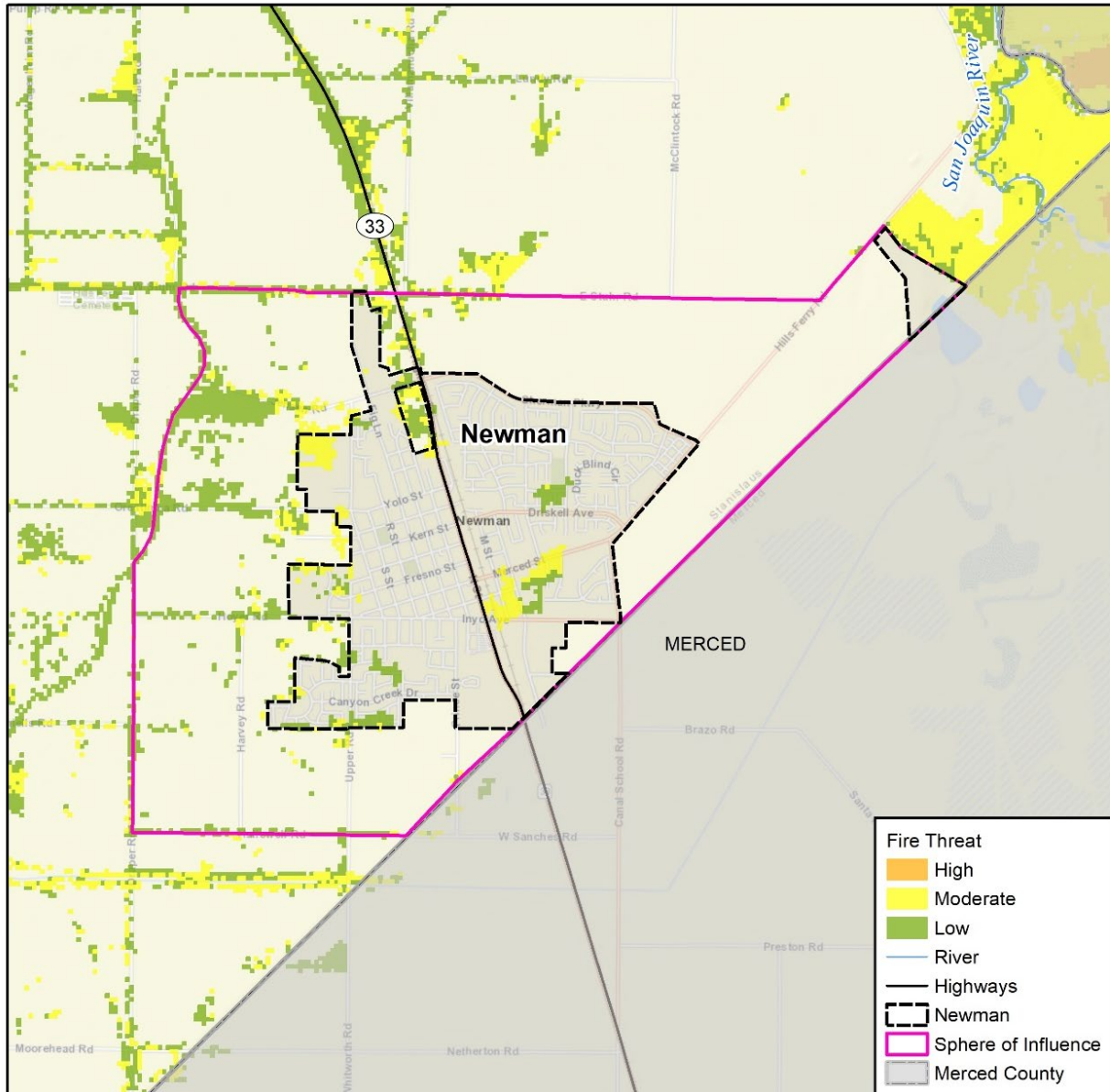
2.3.7 Wildfire

Given the majority of the area around the City consists of agricultural lands, the City has little risk to wildfires. Agricultural decreases the risk of wildfire because most farmlands consist of irrigated fields and crops with limited vegetative fuels. As shown in Figure 2-5, there are only a few insignificant moderate fire threat spots within the City most of which consist of vegetation brush along the San Joaquin River. Therefore, the direct threat of wildfire hazards is rated as low for the City. However, the City is exposed to dense smoke and



poor air quality from wildfires in the Diablo Range, several of which occurred in recent years, such as the SCU Lightning Complex Fire. This wildfire and other have resulted in indirect impacts on the City associated with days and sometimes weeks of poor air quality resulting in a significant hazard for the City.

Figure 2-5 City of Newman Wildfire Threat Areas



wood. Map compiled 2/2022;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Stanislaus County, CALFIRE, FRAP

0 0.5 1 Miles



The rest of the City's fire risk is associated with urban structural fires within the developed downtown portion of the City. Generally, these fire hazards are greatest in older or substandard buildings or structures (City of Newman 2007). Other fire risk in the urban areas of the City are associated with gas lines. This infrastructure can be vulnerable to urban fire due to age and following an earthquake. However, this risk can be reduced by upgrading and replacing old gas lines or educating the public to turn off gas on their properties following an earthquake. In summary, the City has a low risk to wildfires.



3 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts. To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional planning representatives reviewed a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory which of these policies or programs and shared any updates or changes through the Newman Data Collection Guide. The team then supplemented this inventory by reviewing additional existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contribute to reducing hazard-related losses.

During the plan update process, this inventory was reviewed by the jurisdictional planning representatives and Wood consultant team staff to update information where applicable and note ways in which these capabilities have improved or expanded. Additionally, in summarizing current capabilities and identifying gaps, the jurisdictional planning representatives also considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The City of Newman’s capabilities are summarized below.

3.1 Regulatory Capability

The regulatory and planning capabilities table lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities. The table below indicates those that are in place in the City of Newman.

Table 3-1 City of Newman —Regulatory and Planning Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
General Plan	Yes	Adopted April 10, 2007
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Title 5
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Title 6
Growth management ordinance	No	
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Chapter 4.11 Floodplain Management
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	Chapter 11.12 Storm Water Management and Discharge Control Chapter 7.04 Fire Code
Building code	Yes	Title 4 Building Code, Chapter 7.04 Fire Code
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	Rating 3
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Chapter 11.12 Storm Water Management and Discharge Control
Stormwater management program	Yes	2015 Urban Water Management Plan
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Chapter 5.25 Permit Requirements and Procedures
Capital improvements plan	Yes	This City does not have an adopted CIP; This pending plan does not planned improvements based on water and sewer rate studies.
Economic development plan	No	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Last updated in 2007
Other special plans	No	
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	Included in the County’s FIS, which was revised on August 24, 2021
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	Yes	Chapter 4.11 Floodplain Management
Other		



Newman 2030 General Plan (2007)

The Newman 2030 General Plan provides the fundamental basis for the City's land use and development policy, and represents the basic community values, ideals and aspirations to govern a shared environment through 2030. The General Plan addresses all aspects of development including land use, community character, transportation, housing, public facilities, infrastructure and open space, among other topics.

The overall role of the Newman General Plan is to:

- Define a realistic vision of what the City desires to be in 25 years.
- Express the policy direction of the City of Newman in regard to the physical, social, economic, cultural and environmental character of the city.
- Serve as a comprehensive guide for making decisions about land use, community character, circulation, open space, the environment, and public health and safety.
- Serve as the City's "constitution" for land use and community development. That is, it is to provide the legal foundation for all zoning, subdivision and public facilities ordinances, decisions and projects, all of which must be consistent with the proposed General Plan.
- Be in a clear and easy to understand form that encourages public debate and understanding.

The City of Newman did not participate in the 2017 LHMP process. For this reason, the County's 2017 LHMP was not incorporated into the City's Health & Safety Element.

Civil Defense and Disaster Council Ordinance, Chapter 2.02

The purpose of the Civil Defense and Disaster Council Ordinance is to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within the City in the event of an emergency. The Ordinance provides direction for the Emergency Organization and the coordination of the emergency functions of the City with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons in the City. It also establishes the Disaster Council membership, the Disaster Council powers and duties, and ensuring unity of purpose.

The Ordinance also established the Operational Area Council. The Operational Area Council is responsible for coordinating, reviewing, and recommending for approval all emergency or disaster response policies, procedures, plans, and other influencing factors or events that would affect the Stanislaus Operational Area. The Operation Area Council does not have operational duties or powers during an event or emergency and is created to serve in the preparedness and planning phases only. Moreover, the Ordinance appoints the City Manager as the Director of Emergency Services. The Director is empowered to request the City Council to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a "local emergency" if the City Council is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the City Council is not in session. The Director is also empowered to request the Governor to proclaim a "state of emergency" when, in the opinion of the Director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency.

Fire Code, Chapter 7.04

The City of Newman adopts by reference the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition of the California Code of Regulations Title 24. The Fire Code regulates the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings. The Code also authorizes the City to issue permits, collect fees, and provide penalties for the violation of each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition.

Floodplain Management Ordinance Chapter 4.11

The purpose of the City's Floodplain Management Ordinance is to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by legally enforceable regulations. These regulations are applied to all publicly and privately owned land within flood-prone, mudslide, or flood-related erosion areas. These regulations are designed to protect human life and health; minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding; and minimize prolonged business interruptions. The Floodplain



Management Ordinance is in place to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities in SFHAs and help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound development of areas of special flood hazard. The Ordinance also ensures that potential buyers are notified that property is in a SFHA and ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

Residential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement in an AO Zone, elevated above the highest adjacent grade to a height equal to or exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM, or elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified. Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor and verified by the Community Building Inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification shall also be provided to the Floodplain Administrator and is required within six months of project completion, submittal of technical data to FEMA for a letter of map revision.

Storm Water Management and Discharge Control, Chapter 11.12

The purpose the Storm Water Management and Discharge Control minimum storm water management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety and welfare of the public residing in watersheds within the City of Newman. The Ordinance aims to meet this purpose by complying with all Federal and State laws, lawful standards and orders applicable to storm water and urban runoff pollution control; prohibiting discharge which may interfere with the operation of, or cause any damage to, the storm drain system or impair the beneficial use of the receiving waters; and by prohibiting illicit discharges into the storm drain system. The Ordinance also aims to reduce non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable, minimize increases in storm water runoff from any development in order to reduce flooding, siltation and stream bank erosion and maintain the integrity of drainage channels, and minimize increases in non-point source pollution caused by storm water runoff from development that would otherwise degrade local water quality. The Ordinance also contains controls to minimize the total annual volume of surface water runoff that flows from any specific site during and following development to not exceed the predevelopment hydrologic regime to the maximum extent practicable. It additionally aims to reduce storm water runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and non-point source pollution through storm water management controls.

3.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below identifies City personnel with responsibilities for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the City of Newman. Many positions are full time and/or filled by the same person. A summary of technical resources follows.

Table 3-2 City of Newman —Personnel Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position	Comments
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Community Development Department	
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Building Department	
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Public Works Department	
Personnel skilled in GIS	No		
Full time building official	Yes	Building Department	
Floodplain manager	Yes	The City Manager (Floodplain Administrator)	
Emergency manager	Yes	Chief of Fire	
Grant writer	Yes	Administration	
Other personnel	Yes	Multiple agencies and departments with support personnel expanding capabilities for mitigation	



Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position	Comments
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	No		
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Police Alerts	
Other			

The Newman City Council consists of the Mayor and four Council members and is the City's governing body having primary responsibility for enacting legislation and policies. The City also has a Planning Commission and an Architectural Review Committee. The City's Departments are organized into eight distinct departments: the Administration Department, Building Department, Community Development Department, Finance Department, Fire Department, Police Department, Public Works Department, and Recreation Department, as summarized in more detail below.

Administration Department

The Administration Department is responsible for the general operations of the City of Newman and encompasses the City Clerk's and City Manager's offices (City of Newman 2022).

Building Department

The Building Department handles all issues related to building codes and compliance with related ordinances.

Community Development Department

The City's Community Development Department provides technical and professional support to Newman residents, property owners, businesses, and local elected/appointed policy makers with necessary information on community planning, zoning, economic, population, housing, circulation, and land use issues (City of Newman 2022). The Department also provides the public with information on the City laws and policies related to the physical growth and development of Newman.

Finance Department

The Finance Department administers the financial affairs of the City of Newman. The department's responsibilities include management of the City's revenues, expenditures, investments, purchasing, accounting, budgeting, and debt.

Fire Department

The Fire Department is a 20-member volunteer force fire department with an ISO rating of 3. It provides fire protection services for the residents of the City of Newman.

Police Department

The Police Department is a full-service department and all Criminal cases and traffic accidents within the City limits are handled by the Newman Police officers. The department currently has 13 sworn officers, 1 code enforcement officer, and 3 professional staff members.

Public Works Department

The Department of Public Works exists to actively plan, operate and maintain those basic facilities and services without which there could be no city. These include wastewater collection and treatment, water supply, stormwater drainage, streets and alleys, parks, buildings and grounds. Specifically, the Department of Public Works has a mission to provide a safe and dependable supply of high-quality water to the customers of the City of Newman. The Department oversees the operation and maintenance of the sewage collection system and disposal according to all Federal, State and local requirements and the maintenance and repair of public rights-of-way and street sweeping services. This Department also ensure the timely delivery of capital improvement and development projects.



Recreation Department

Newman’s Recreation Department improves the quality of life of its citizens by organizing, planning, implementing, and providing a variety of recreational activities, special events, facilities and services that encourages learning, fitness and fun. The City’s Public Works Department manages 18 recreation parks and facilities and provides the community with a range of sport programs.

3.3 Fiscal Capability

The following table identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities. There are currently no specific funding sources for hazard mitigation.

Table 3-3 City of Newman —Available Financial Tools and Resources

Financial Resources	Accessible/ Eligible to Use	Has This Been Used for Mitigation in the Past?	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	No	
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	No	Must be approved by voters
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services, new development	Yes	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	No	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	No	Requires approval by two-thirds of voters
Incur debt through private activities	Yes	No	Do not have any in place
Federal Grant Programs (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)	Yes	No	Various Departments

3.4 Outreach and Partnerships

The City of Newman partners with the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services (OES) Division. The Stanislaus County OES is responsible for the day-to-day administration of Stanislaus County’s disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery programs. OES develops and maintains the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan and its associated annexes. OES also coordinates training, planning and exercises for first responders throughout the Stanislaus Operational Area. According to Stanislaus County OES’ 2021 – Emergency Management Strategic Plan, OES listed “increase number of outreach engagements (i.e. meetings, events) as an action item to achieve one of its strategic goals, which is to build a culture of preparedness. The Stanislaus County OES will work with community partners to develop agreements for mutual aid, facilitate discussion with partners regarding preparedness planning, conduct outreach activities to engage residents, and attend emergency management trainings and conferences to stay up to date with the most current practices for disaster preparedness. The City also works in coordination with the County on the Stanislaus County MJHMP.

Other outreach and partnership involves disaster preparedness for all of the jurisdictions within the County, including the City of Newman. This education program is in coordination and partnerships with county and the cities’ departments with education programs including the Sheriff’s Office, Police Departments, Fire Departments, Agricultural Commissioner, and the Department of Public Health.

During the 2021 planning process the following outreach efforts were identified that the City of Newman could support related to hazard mitigation:

- City of Newman Flood Information webpage



- FEMA Informational Brochures
- Warning, Safety, and Evacuation Information (Stanislaus County MJHMP, City of Newman EOP)
- Social Media (Facebook, Instagram)
- Emergency Preparedness Plan and Checklist

Education and outreach efforts, as well as emergency response planning, will need to address the needs of low-income residents, DACs, and the large Spanish-speaking population. In past emergencies, volunteers have also organized spontaneously to help those with mobility issues.

3.5 Other Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the projects identified in the City's Mitigation Action plan the City of Newman's Fire Department conducts annual fire and life safety inspections for all businesses. The City oversees the implementation of emergency preparedness programs and public education prior to severe weather events, which include the distribution of sandbags and other measures to prepare residents for local flooding. The City administers various heating and cooling centers during extreme temperature events, and for use during Public Safety Power Shutoff events. The City also has a recharge station. The City also oversees the implementation of a robust public education and outreach program for all hazards, but specifically for flood hazards, water conservation, and other pertinent hazard issues.

3.6 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capability assessment, the City of Newman has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the City to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

Regulatory Opportunities

Future opportunities for regulatory enhancement should focus on compliance with Assembly Bill 2140, including amending the City of Newman General Plan Safety Element to incorporate the 2021-2022 Stanislaus County MJHMP and City of Newman Annex by reference.

Administrative/Technical Opportunities

Other future enhancements may include providing hazard training for staff or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with Stanislaus County and Cal OES. Existing City staff are aware of the benefits of participating in training and webinars offered by Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Team related to HMGP opportunities, HMGP Subapplication Development support, and other funding programs, such as Prepare California Jumpstart. Other opportunities may be related to coordinating and educating key stakeholders in the City. Each stakeholder group at the City that has been involved in the development of the LHMP and may be interested in aligning efforts related to hazard mitigation and also supporting HMGP Sub applications and other hazard mitigation trainings.

Fiscal Opportunities

The City can update other plans, such as their CIP to incorporate hazard information and include hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation strategies that relate to infrastructure systems resiliency associated with the water and wastewater systems. Once projects related to hazard mitigation are approved, the recent CIP can be shared with the community on the City's webpage. Capital investments and improvements related to seismic retrofits, cooling center upgrades, and WWTP upgrades should all be emphasized in the outreach materials as they related to hazard mitigation. Additionally, given the prioritization of local stormwater flooding mitigation projects, the City should apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key CIP projects, and related projects in the City's mitigation strategy. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by City staff or augmented with Consultant staff.



Outreach Opportunities

The City can also expand their outreach capabilities related to the implementation of the 2021-2022 Stanislaus County MJHMP and the City of Newman Annex. Specific enhancements may include continued public involvement through social media posts and advertisements focused on projects successes related to the Annex Mitigation Strategy, focused outreach to under-represented and special-interest groups in the City. The City can also develop outreach kits for partner organizations.

4 MITIGATION STRATEGY

4.1 Goals and Objectives

The City of Newman adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Section 5 Mitigation Strategy of the Base Plan. Like the Mitigation Strategy in the Base Plan, this section outlines the City's roadmap for future hazard mitigation administration and implementation. The purpose of the strategy is to reduce vulnerabilities from key priority hazards outlined in the risk assessment through regulatory tools and projects.

4.2 Continued Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program

The City has been an NFIP participating community since 1984. In addition to the mitigation actions identified herein the City will continue to comply with the NFIP. Floodplain management is under the purview of the City's Public Works Department. This includes ongoing activities such as enforcing local floodplain development regulations, including issuing permits for appropriate development in Special Flood Hazard Areas and ensuring that this development mitigated in accordance with the regulations. This will also include periodic reviews of the floodplain ordinance to ensure that it is clear and up to date and reflects new or revised flood hazard mapping.

4.3 Mitigation Actions

The LPT for the City identified and prioritized the following new mitigation actions based on risk assessments, goals, and objectives. Background information as well as information on how the action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline also are described. Because the City did not participate in the 2017 LHMP the LPT did not have existing mitigation actions to review and did not provide status updates on past hazard mitigation planning efforts.

The mitigation strategy includes only those actions and projects which reflect the actual priorities and capacity of the jurisdiction to implement over the next five years covered by this plan. It should further be noted, that although a jurisdiction may not have specific projects identified for each significant (medium or high) hazard for the five-year coverage of this planning process, each jurisdiction has focused on identifying those projects which are realistic and reasonable for them to implement. Should future projects be identified for priority hazards where the implementing jurisdiction has the capacity to implement, the jurisdiction would add those projects to their Annex. The City also recognizes that other mitigation actions proposed in the County's mitigation strategy will cover the significant hazards in the City that are not currently linked to a mitigation action.



Table 4-1 City of Newman Mitigation Action Plan

ID	Goal(s) and Lifelines	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Description/Background/Benefits	Lead Agency and Partners	Cost Estimate and Potential Funding	Priority	Timeline	Status/Implementation Notes
1	Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4; Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter;	Drought	Low-Water Use Landscape Conversion Program – Lawn to Garden Program Grant that allows residential customers in the City to replace lawn and other water-intensive landscaping with water-efficient and drought-tolerant landscaping.	City of Newman Public Works	>\$100,000	Low	5-10 years	New in 2022
2	Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4; Safety and Security	Earthquake	Establish procedures and standards for the structural evaluation of existing unreinforced masonry buildings located in the downtown area; carry out a study to identify other unreinforced masonry buildings and other structures within the City that would be at risk during seismic events.	City of Newman Building Department & Planning Department	\$10,000-\$100,000	Medium	3-5 years	New in 2022
3	Goal 1; Safety and Security	Earthquake	Repair one of Newman Police Department's exterior walls that is at risk of earthquake hazard	City of Newman Building Department & Police Department	\$10,000-\$100,000	High	1-3 years	New in 2022
4	Goals 1, 2 and 4; Safety and Security	Flood	Orestimba Creek Overflow Flood Reduction Project	City of Newman, Southern Pacific Railroad, Stanislaus County	>\$100,000	High	3-5 years	New in 2022
5	Goals 1, 3 and 5; Safety and Security	Flood	Orestimba Creek Debris Maintenance and Channel Conveyance Enhancement Program	City of Newman, Stanislaus County	\$10,000-\$50,000	High	1-3 years	New in 2022



6	Goals 1, 2, 3 and 5; Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter; Health and Medical	Extreme Temperature s: Freeze and Extreme Heat	Cooling Zone Permanent Solar Back-up Generator	City of Newman, Stanislaus County	>\$100,000	High	1-3 years	New in 2022
7	Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter; Health and Medical	Severe Weather, Multi-Hazard	City Hall Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Back-Up Power	City of Newman	>\$100,000	Medium	3-5 years	New in 2022
8	Goals 1, 2 and 4; Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter; Health and Medical	Severe Weather, Multi-Hazard	Transfer Switch to Connect to Critical Pump Stations in City	City of Newman, Stanislaus County	\$10,000-\$50,000	Medium	1-3 years	New in 2022
9	Goals 1 and 5; Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter; Health	Earthquake, Multi-Hazard	Continue to implement policies established in the City's General Plan Safety Element	City of Newman	>\$100,000	Medium	3-5 years	New in 2022



	and Medical							
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5 IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Moving forward, the City will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Section 6 in the Base Plan.

5.1 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment, and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the City to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs and policies. The City's Public Works Department may use the hazard information when implementing the City's Capital Improvement Program and reviewing new water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, and stormwater drainage projects. The Building Department may use the hazard information to inform future building code updates, construction projects, and fire and structural concerns in the City. The Community Development Department may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other types of development applications. The City's Community Development Department will also incorporate this MJHMP into the Safety Element of their General Plan, as recommended by Assembly Bill (AB) 2140.

As noted in Section 6 of the Base Plan, the LPT representatives from Newman will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual LPT plan review meeting.

5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The City will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with Stanislaus County as outlined in Section 6 of the Base Plan. The city will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 6.2.1 of the Base Plan. The Fire Chief or Emergency M will be responsible for representing the City in the County LPT, and for coordination with City staff and departments during plan updates. The City realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements as well as other State of California requirements.