

Agenda



County of Inyo Board of Supervisors

Board of Supervisors Room
County Administrative Center
224 North Edwards
Independence, California

All members of the public are encouraged to participate in the discussion of any items on the Agenda. Anyone wishing to speak, please obtain a card from the Board Clerk and indicate each item you would like to discuss. Return the completed card to the Board Clerk before the Board considers the item (s) upon which you wish to speak. You will be allowed to speak about each item before the Board takes action on it.

Any member of the public may also make comments during the scheduled "Public Comment" period on this agenda concerning any subject related to the Board of Supervisors or County Government. No card needs to be submitted in order to speak during the "Public Comment" period.

Public Notices: (1) In Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting please contact the Clerk of the Board at (760) 878-0373. (28 CFR 35.102-35.104 ADA Title II). Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the County to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting. Should you because of a disability require appropriate alternative formatting of this agenda, please notify the Clerk of the Board 72 hours prior to the meeting to enable the County to make the agenda available in a reasonable alternative format. (Government Code Section 54954.2). (2) If a writing, that is a public record relating to an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, is distributed less than 72 hours prior to the meeting, the writing shall be available for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, 224 N. Edwards, Independence, California and is available per Government Code § 54957.5(b)(1).

Note: Historically the Board does break for lunch; the timing of a lunch break is made at the discretion of the Chairperson and at the Board's convenience.

December 12, 2017 ***PLEASE NOTE LATER START TIME***

9:15 a.m. 1. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

CLOSED SESSION

2. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION** – Initiation of litigation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Government Code §54956.9 (one case).

OPEN SESSION (With the exception of timed items, all open-session items may be considered at any time and in any order during the meeting in the Board's discretion.)

10:00 a.m. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

3. **REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION**
4. **PUBLIC COMMENT**
5. **COUNTY DEPARTMENT REPORTS** (Reports limited to two minutes)
6. **INTRODUCTIONS** – The following new employee will be introduced to the Board: Danilo Reyes, Social Worker IV, Health and Human Services.

DEPARTMENTAL (To be considered at the Board's convenience)

7. **PUBLIC WORKS/COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Emergency Services** – Request Board: A) receive a presentation on the Inyo County/City of Bishop Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and B) approve and authorize the Chairperson to sign a resolution titled, "A Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Adopting the Inyo County/City of Bishop Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan."
8. **AUDITOR-CONTROLLER** – Request Board amend the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 General Revenue & Expenditures (Budget 011900) as follows: increase appropriation in Prior Year Refunds (Object Code 5499) by \$147,061; and amend Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Contingencies (Budget 087100) by decreasing the Contingencies object code (5901) by \$125,351 and decreasing the Contingencies – Prior Year Encumbrance object code (5902) by \$21,710 (4/5ths vote required).
9. **CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES** – Request Board find that, consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: A) the availability of funding for one (1) Child Support Officer I/II comes from the non-General Fund Child Support budget, as certified by the Child Support Director and concurred with by the County Administrator and Auditor-Controller; B) where internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy could possibly be filled through an internal recruitment, but an external recruitment would be more appropriate to ensure qualified applicants apply; and C) approve the hiring of one (1) Child Support Officer I,

Range 57 (\$3,232 - \$4,027), or one (1) Child Support Officer II, Range 60 (\$3,471 - \$4,216), depending on qualifications.

10. **HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES** – Request Board: A) ratify and approve the Maternal Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) agreement #201714 between the County of Inyo and California Department of Public Health in the amount of \$129,565 for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; B) authorize Dr. James Richardson, MCAH Director, to sign the Agreement Funding Application Policy Compliance and Certification and the Attestation of Compliance with the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007; and C) authorize the Chairperson to sign the AFA Policy Compliance and Certification.
11. **HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES** – Request Board ratify and approve the three-year contract between the County of Inyo and the Department of Health Care Services for DMC services for substance use prevention and treatment for an annual amount of \$430,194, and a total contract amount not to exceed \$1,290,582, for the period beginning July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2020, contingent upon the Board's adoption of future budgets, and authorize the Chairperson to sign five (5) Standard Agreements (STD Form 213), one (1) Contractor Certification Clauses (CCC 04/2017) and one (1) California Civil Rights Laws Certification.
12. **WATER DEPARTMENT** – Request Board consider the Letters of Interest received for appointment to the Water Commission and appoint three Water Commissioners, two with terms ending December 31, 2020, and one with a term ending December 31, 2019. *(A Notice of Vacancy resulted in Letters of Interest being received from seven individuals.)*
13. **CLERK OF THE BOARD** – Request Board approve the minutes of the regular Board of Supervisors meetings of November 14, 2017 and November 21, 2017.

TIMED ITEMS (Items will not be considered before scheduled time but may be considered any time after the scheduled time)

11 a.m. 14. **ROAD DEPARTMENT** – Request Board discussion concerning the Inyo County Road Department's current Snow Removal Policy.

1 p.m. 15. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Personnel** – Request Board:

- A. Review the base salary for the Office of Assessor, and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- B. Review the base salary for the Office of Auditor/Controller and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- C. Review the base salary for the Office of Clerk/Recorder and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- D. Review the base salary for the Office of Coroner and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- E. Review the base salary for the Office of District Attorney and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- F. Review the base salary for the Office of Public Administrator and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- G. Review the base salary for the Office of Sheriff and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- H. Review the base salary for the Office of Treasurer/Tax Collector and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term; and,
- I. If changes are to be made to any of the base salaries for the Elected Offices identified above, direct staff to prepare ordinance adjusting base salary, if applicable, effective January 8, 2019 or other specified date.

Note: The agenda items listed below may be considered by the Board at any time during the meeting in the Board's discretion, including before scheduled timed items.

COMMENT (Portion of the Agenda when the Board takes comment from the public and County staff)

16. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

CORRESPONDENCE – ACTION

17. **Eastern Independence Sanitary District** – Request Board approve the re-scheduling of Eastern Independence Sanitary District Governing Board Elections from odd-numbered years to even-numbered years in accordance with Elections Code 1303(b) and Senate Bill 415 (2015-2016 Regular Session), and approve the consolidation of the District's Governing Body Elections with the Statewide General Election pursuant to Elections Code 10404.

BOARD MEMBER AND STAFF REPORTS



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER
7

- Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
 Schedule Time For Closed Session Informational

FROM: Public Works/CAO-Disaster Services

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: Resolution adopting the Inyo County /City of Bishop Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend your Board approve Resolution 2017-XX titled "A Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Adopting the Inyo County/City of Bishop Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan" and authorize the Chairperson to sign.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

On December 5, 2014, Inyo County was awarded a \$150,010 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP).

The MJHMP forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of repeated disaster damage and subsequent reconstruction. The guideline for preparing the MJHMP requires an extensive planning process intended to create a community-based framework for risk-based decision making. In addition, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans for FEMA approval, as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project grants and some FEMA disaster recovery funding.

Upon the official notification of the award of the PDM Grant, Inyo County prepared and advertised a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the development of the MJHMP. Michael Baker International submitted a proposal and was awarded a contract for the provision of professional services in the development of the MJHMP for Inyo County. The contract was approved by your Board on December 15, 2015. Throughout the term of the grant, Inyo County and the City of Bishop staff have worked collaboratively with Michael Baker, International to produce a plan that has now been officially accepted by FEMA and is eligible for final FEMA approval once it has been officially adopted by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors and the Council of the City of Bishop.

Upon Board adoption, a final copy of the plan will be prepared and distributed to all appropriate City, County, State and Federal agencies.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Board could elect to not approve the Resolution to adopt the Inyo County/City of Bishop Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation plan. Failing to create a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan may jeopardize Inyo County's eligibility to apply for grants and to receive federal financial assistance from FEMA in a future emergency situation.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

The projected planning area generally corresponds to the boundaries of Inyo County. Anticipated stakeholders (multiple jurisdictions) include, but are not limited to: the City of Bishop, unincorporated communities, Special Districts, School Districts, Local Tribes, Local Hospitals, State and Federal agencies and contiguous California and Nevada Counties.

FINANCING:

Funding for this project is made possible by the FEMA approved grant award administered by Cal-OES, FY14 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant #2014-0005, Project #0258, FIPS #027-00000, Supplement #0. The County was awarded \$112,507.00 from FEMA for reimbursement of project costs. The County is required to provide a funding match of \$37,503.00 in the form of in-kind services. Funding has been budgeted in the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year Board Approved Budget under Budget Unit: 610193-Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, Object 5265-Professional Services and the under Budget Unit: 023700-Disaster Services, Object Code 5265-Professional Services.

APPROVALS

<p>COUNTY COUNSEL:</p>	<p>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>12/6/17</u></p>
<p>AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:</p>	<p>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>12/6/2017</u></p>
<p>PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:</p>	<p>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Approved: _____ Date _____</p>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:  Date: 12/6/17
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:  Date: 12-06-2017
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Inyo County | City of Bishop



MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Cal OES/FEMA Draft | October 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP, or Plan) establishes a strategy for Inyo County and the City of Bishop, California, to reduce hazard impacts. This chapter provides an overview of the Plan’s purpose and authority, and describes how the Plan was adopted and how it is to be used, as well as hazard mitigation plan goals, the planning process, a description of how the public was involved, and the plans, studies, and other resources used for analysis.

1.1 Plan Purpose

Different types of hazards cause different impacts, occur in different locations, and happen with varying degrees of severity. However, all have the potential to severely harm human health and safety, private and public property, ecosystems, and services. Like many other communities, Inyo County and Bishop could face substantial damage, injury or loss of life, interruptions to critical services, and other major challenges due to natural hazard impacts.



Figure 1: Disaster Response Cycle

There are four phases of emergency management, as illustrated in **Figure 1**.

1. **Response:** Taking action to save lives, limit injury, and prevent further damage of infrastructure in a disaster.
2. **Recovery:** Returning actions to normal conditions directly following a disaster.
3. **Mitigation:** Establishing strategies to prevent future disasters and/or to minimize their impacts.
4. **Preparedness:** Preparing to save lives and critical infrastructure and to help response and rescue operations in and directly following a disaster.

This Plan focuses on the mitigation component of the cycle shown in **Figure 1**. Hazard mitigation plays an important role in reducing the impacts of disasters by identifying effective and feasible actions to reduce the risks posed by potential hazards. This Plan develops mitigation actions to strengthen community resilience, which helps ensure coordinated and consistent hazard mitigation activities across Inyo County and Bishop. The benefit of this process (and the Plan) is the development

of a more unified strategy and increased coordination with federal, state, and local land-owning agencies. The County and the City have developed this Plan to be consistent with current standards and regulations, ensuring that the understanding of hazards facing the communities reflects best available science and current conditions. This Plan is also consistent with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements, and the mitigation actions included in the Plan are grounded in best practices and available resources.

1.2 Authority

1.2.1. Federal

The federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (the Stafford Act), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and supported by various pieces of regulation, directs hazard mitigation planning activities such as this Plan. Through DMA 2000, the Stafford Act requires state, local, and tribal governments that wish to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant funds to submit a hazard mitigation plan which outlines the processes for identifying the natural and manmade hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the jurisdiction (United States Code Title 42, Section 5165(a)). Title 44, Chapter 1, Part 201 (44 CFR Part 201) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) contains requirements and procedures to implement the hazard mitigation planning provisions of the Stafford Act. These regulations direct the planning process, plan content, and FEMA approval for hazard mitigation plans.

The Inyo County and City of Bishop MJHMP complies with the Stafford Act and DMA 2000, along with the appropriate sections of Title 44 of the CFR, including Parts 201, 206, and 322.

1.2.2. State

The State of California passed Assembly Bill (AB) 2140 in 2006, enacting California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6. These sections concern federal requirements mandating that jurisdictions have a valid hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for certain grants. Specifically, Section 8685.9 limits the State of California to paying no more than 75 percent of disaster relief funds not covered by FEMA to a local community, unless the affected community has a valid hazard mitigation plan that is consistent with DMA 2000 and unless the community has adopted the hazard mitigation plan as part of its general plan. If this is the case, the State may pay for more than 75 percent of the disaster relief funds not covered by FEMA. Section 65302.6 authorizes local communities to adopt hazard mitigation plans as part of their safety element or a comparable section of their general plan.

This MJHMP includes information required by relevant sections of the California Government Code.

1.3 Plan Adoption

Both the County and the City will adopt this MJHMP following Plan approval by FEMA. The County of Inyo will adopt the MJHMP through a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, while the City of Bishop will adopt the Plan through a resolution of the City Council. The Plan will go into effect for each individual community upon adoption by the respective organization. **Appendix D** contains the adoption resolutions for this Plan.

1.4 Plan Use and Organization

This MJHMP is made up of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1** – Introduction: Describes the background and purpose of the Plan, its goals and priorities, and the planning process used to develop it.
- **Chapter 2** – Community Profile: Provides the history, physical setting, land use, and demographics of Inyo County and Bishop.
- **Chapter 3** – Hazards Assessment: Identifies, describes, and prioritizes the hazards that threaten Inyo County and Bishop. This chapter discusses past events, risks of future events, and the effects of climate change for each type of hazard.
- **Chapter 4** – Risk Assessment: Describes the risks posed by each hazard type to county and city residents, particularly those who are more likely to be socially vulnerable, and to critical facilities.
- **Chapter 5** – Mitigation Actions: Lists mitigation actions to reduce the risks from hazards facing Inyo County and Bishop. This chapter also provides an overview of the County's and City's existing capabilities to reduce vulnerability to hazard events.
- **Chapter 6** – Plan Maintenance and Capabilities: Describes the process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the MJHMP, and opportunities for continued public involvement.

The Plan allows the County and the City to “show their work” and illustrate compliance with FEMA guidelines. The Plan is supplemented with a Hazard Mitigation Implementation Handbook, which provides clear direction to the agency staff and elected leaders who are responsible for implementing this plan.

1.5 Mitigation Goals

Inyo County and the City of Bishop created goals as part of the Plan development process. There are six general goals for this Plan:

- Establish and foster a basis for coordination and collaboration among County and City agencies, other public organizations, private organizations and companies, and other key stakeholders.
- Work in conjunction with other planning efforts, including the County's and the City's General Plans.
- Increase community awareness and empowerment.
- Meet the requirements of federal assistant grant programs, including FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding.
- Reduce the risk of loss and damage from hazard events, especially repetitive loss and damage.
- Coordinate hazard mitigation planning activities between Inyo County and the City of Bishop and in concert with resource management, land use planning, and emergency operation activities.

1.6 Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

This Plan is the result of a process involving County departments, City departments, stakeholder agencies, residents, businesses, and the general public. FEMA guidance suggests that the planning process meet the following objectives:

- Determine the planning area or areas, and the resources they contain.
- Establish the planning team.
- Create an outreach time.
- Review the communities' capabilities.
- Prepare a risk assessment.
- Develop a mitigation strategy.
- Keep the plan current.
- Review and adopt the Plan.
- Create a safe and resilient community.

In keeping with FEMA recommendations, Inyo County and the City of Bishop created a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (the Planning Team) composed of representatives from both jurisdictions and other key stakeholders, although not all representatives were able to attend every meeting. The Planning Team included representatives from the following agencies and departments:

Inyo County

- Kevin Carunchio, Rick Benson and Kelley Williams - Inyo County Administrative Office
- Dave Stottlemyre - Inyo County Assessor
- Joey Peterson - Inyo County Auditor's Office
- Ashlee Alex - Inyo County Child Support Services Department
- Marshall Rudolph – Inyo County Counsel
- Thomas Hardy - Inyo County District Attorney
- Marvin Moskowitz - Inyo County Environmental Health Director
- Melissa Best-Baker - Inyo County Health and Human Services Department
- David Miller - Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Department
- Jeff Thomson and Mark Olsen - Inyo County Probation Department
- Clint Quilter - Inyo County Public Works and Road Department Director
- Dustin Blakey – Inyo County Farm Advisor - University of California Cooperative Extension
- Bill Lutze and Nick Vaughn - Inyo County Sheriff's Office

City of Bishop

- Ray Seguire – Fire Chief, City of Bishop Fire Department
- David Grah - City of Bishop Public Works Department

Other Organizations

- Jeremy Mitchell - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- George Miller and Andy Richard - California Department of Transportation
- Tim Noyes - California Highway Patrol
- Karla Benedicto and John N. Hudson III - California Office of Emergency Services
- Deanna Campbell and Paul Wheeler - Cerro Coso Community College

- Peter Trevherz - Death Valley National Park
- Jill Batchelder - Eastern Sierra Transit Authority
- Steven Butler and Todd Bunn - Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Bernadette Johnson - Manzanar National Historic Site
- Scott Hooker and Andrew Stevens - Northern Inyo Hospital
- John Beischel - Sierra Highlands Community Services District
- Jason Janney - SuddenLink
- Joe Pecsí - Sierra Tactical Training and Active Response Resources
- Ray Napoles and Levi Ray - US Forest Service
- Stuart Wilkinson - US Geological Survey

Invitations to be a part of the Planning Team were sent out to appropriate Inyo County and City of Bishop departments, as well as to other organizations that were thought to have valuable contributions and could serve as important stakeholders. These invites were sent either via email or through personal phone calls to stakeholders. Departments and organizations that were interested in participating identified key staff who were available to participate and could make useful contributions. Inyo County and the City of Bishop convened the local staff and representatives from interested departments and organizations to form the Planning Team. Documentation of these invitations are provided in **Appendix A**.

The Planning Team held five meetings throughout the plan development process. At these meetings, team members talked about the MJHMP objectives, identified appropriate hazards that threaten Inyo County and Bishop, and prepared and reviewed the mitigation actions to improve community resiliency to hazards. The following meetings were held:

- **Kickoff meeting** – January 28, 2016. Planning Team members discussed the goals and objectives of the project, outlined the plan development process and requirements, determined the public outreach approach, and identified relevant hazards.
- **Meeting #2** – March 17, 2016. Planning Team members went over the profiles of hazards present in the planning area, including affected areas and the effects of climate change on the hazards, and verified the prioritization of the profiled hazards.
- **Meeting #3** – April 28, 2016. Planning Team members reviewed the results of the hazard risk assessment, including impacts to critical facilities and social vulnerability.

- **Meeting #4** – May 19, 2016. Planning Team members discussed and revised the draft hazard mitigation actions.
- **Meeting #5** – June 23, 2016. Planning Team members reviewed the administrative draft MJHMP and implementation and maintenance activities required during the five-year plan period.

Appendix A shows copies of meeting materials and additional details from these meetings.

The County and the City prepared a public outreach and engagement process to give community members the opportunity to learn about the plan and contribute to its development. This process included an online survey, in both English and Spanish, for community members to offer input about hazard-related outcomes and actions to improve preparations for hazard events. Approximately 130 people responded to the survey. The key outcomes of the survey are discussed below, and a more detailed summary of the survey and its findings are included in **Appendix B**.

- Approximately a third of respondents had been affected by a disaster in their current residence. Severe weather, fire, drought, and flooding were the most common disaster events.
- Earthquakes, severe weather, and flooding were the hazards of greatest concern to survey respondents.
- A majority of respondents had taken action to make their homes more resilient to hazard events, but a sizeable minority had not and did not plan to.
- Most respondents were not familiar with any special needs their neighbors may have in an emergency situation.

Members of the Planning Team reviewed the results of the survey and developed the MJHMP to respond to the key points. This included ensuring that the plan adequately addressed the most common hazards and those of greatest concern to community members, expanded on existing community efforts, and addressed situations and topics where community members felt there was not enough being done to reduce vulnerabilities.

1.7 Public Review Draft

On July 11, 2016 Inyo County and the City of Bishop completed the public review draft MJHMP and released it for review and comment by the general public for a period of 30 days. Electronic versions were published on the City and County's websites and hard-copy versions of the Plan were provided at City and County buildings.

The County received one official comment letter from the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley. Many of the comments identified concerns regarding the natural resources of the County and aspects of the hazards analysis that could be clarified to address County needs and concerns. Based on a number of their comments, the County felt it was important to conduct face to face meetings with this Tribe, as well as the other Tribes in the County, to ensure a common understanding of the hazard mitigation planning process and what this Plan intends to accomplish. On September 1, 2016, County staff (Diane Fortney and Kelley Williams) and the County's consultant (Aaron Pfannenstiel) sat down with members of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors (by district) and individual Tribal representatives (within the Board represented district) to discuss the Plan, answer questions about the process, and identify ways to collaborate in the future on hazard mitigation activities within the County. The following tribal personnel attended these meetings:

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley (Inyo County 4th District Supervisor – Mark Tillemans)

- Jill Paydon, Tribal Administrator
- Alan Bacock, Water Program Coordinator
- Sally Manning, Environmental Director

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe (Inyo County 5th District Supervisor – Matt Kingsley)

- Mary Wuester, Tribal Chair
- Janice Aten, Not in attendance
- Mel Joseph, Not in attendance

Bishop Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley (Inyo County 3rd District Supervisor – Rick Pucci)

- Peter A. Bernasconi, Public Works Director

Timbisha-Shoshone Tribe (Inyo County 5th District Supervisor – Matt Kingsley)

- Spike Jackson, Environmental Director

The only Tribe that was unable to attend these meetings was the Fort Independence Tribe. However, the information compiled in this Plan and made available to the other Tribes will also be made available to this Tribe once the Plan is approved. Copies of the sign in sheets from these meetings are provided in **Appendix B**

1.8 Plans, Studies, and Technical Reports Used to Develop the Plan

The Planning Team relied on numerous plans, studies, technical reports, databases, and other resources to develop hazard discussions and mapping. **Table 1** shows the key resources used for different sections of the Plan. The **Sources** section at the end of the main body of the Plan contains a more extensive list.

Table 1. Key Resources Used to Develop the MJHMP

Section	Key Resources	Example Uses
Multiple hazards	Cal-Adapt California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Current and anticipated future climate conditions in Inyo County. Records of past disaster events in Inyo County. General background information on the science and effects of hazard conditions.
Dam failure	California Department of Water Resources dam database US Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams	Records of local dams, including size, capacity, age, ownership, and safety ratings.
Disease/pest management	Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program	General background information on mosquitos, including risks posed by mosquitos and various abatement strategies.
Drought	US Drought Monitor	Records of current and past drought conditions in Inyo County, including severity of drought conditions by location.
Flood	Federal Emergency Management Agency flood maps	Location and type of flood hazard zones in Inyo County. General background information on flood conditions.
Geologic hazards	US Geological Survey volcano database	Information about volcanoes in and around Inyo County, including location, type, geologic history, and future risk.

Section	Key Resources	Example Uses
Hazardous materials	California Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database State Water Resources Control Board cleanup sites database State Water Resources Control Board underground storage tanks database	Location and type of hazardous material generators, storage areas, and known or suspected contaminated areas in Inyo County.
Seismic hazards	California Geological Survey Fault Activity Map of California US Geological Survey ShakeMaps	Locations of fault lines in Inyo County. Location, intensity, damage, and other relevant data from past seismic events. Forecasts of the severity of future earthquakes in Inyo County.
Severe weather	California Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Public Health extreme heat preparation materials California Contingency Plan for Extreme Cold/Freeze National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration severe weather database files National Weather Service watch/warning/advisory records Western Regional Climate Center	General background information on the science of severe weather. Records of past severe weather events in Inyo County, including time, location, intensity, and damage.
Wildfire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Hazard Severity Zones mapping	Location of wildfire severity zones in Inyo County.

2. COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Community Profile chapter provides an overview of Inyo County and Bishop, including the physical setting, history, land use, and demographics. This information describes the conditions present in the planning area and helps inform the hazard mitigation actions presented in Chapter 5.

2.1 Physical Setting

Inyo County is a county in eastern California, on the eastern side of the southern Sierra Nevada range. It is part of the Basin and Range province of North America, characterized by an alternating parallel series of mountain ranges and flat arid valleys. Inyo County is the second largest county in California and the ninth largest in the United States. Despite its size, the county's population was 18,439 in 2014, according to the US Census Bureau, and it is the second most sparsely populated of California's 58 counties. It is bordered by Mono County on the north, by Esmeralda, Nye, and Clark Counties (all in Nevada) to the east, by San Bernardino and Kern Counties to the south, and by Tulare and Fresno Counties to the west.

Inyo County has one incorporated community—the City of Bishop—located at the northern end of the county. As of 2014, Bishop had a population of 3,851 according to the US Census Bureau. Inyo County's other residents all live in unincorporated communities, including West Bishop, Dixon Lane-Meadow Creek, Big Pine, Independence (the county seat), Lone Pine, Cartago, Olancho, Darwin, Furnace Creek, Tecopa, and Shoshone.

The main transportation route in Inyo County is US Highway 395, which runs north–south through the length of the county, connecting the communities of Lone Pine, Independence, Bishop, and other major communities. Other roadways in Inyo County include US Highway 6, State Route (SR) 127, SR 168, SR 178, SR 136, and SR 190. Due to its location and limited access to major transportation routes, Inyo County is one of the most remote places in California. Only a few roads cross the high peaks of the southern Sierra Nevada, and they are usually closed in the winter. The nearest major cities to Bishop include Ridgecrest (137 miles away by car), Carson City, Nevada (171 miles away), Bakersfield (226 miles away), and Las Vegas, Nevada (266 miles away).

The western end of Inyo County lies along the eastern crest of the Sierra Nevada and partially includes Mt. Whitney, the tallest peak in the contiguous United States. East of the Sierra Nevada is the Owens Valley, where most of Inyo County's residents live. Farther east are the Inyo and White Mountains, followed by the Saline and Panamint Valleys, then the Panamint Range, Death Valley (which includes Badwater Basin, the lowest point in North America), and the Amargosa Range of mountains near the Nevada border.

2.2 History

Inyo County was settled as early as 12,000 years ago, according to archaeological evidence. Early residents are believed to have initially been mobile hunter-gatherers. Starting around 4,000 to 8,000 years ago, the people of Inyo County settled in more permanent sites. As with modern-day county residents, most native peoples lived in the Owens Valley, with at least 30 villages and a population of 1,500 to 2,000 prior to contact with Europeans. The native residents of Inyo County include four tribes: the Owens Valley Paiute (also called the Eastern Mono), the Western Shoshone (also called the Panamint or Koso), the Southern Paiute, and the Kawaiisu (also called the Nuwa) (Inyo County 2014a).

The native peoples of Inyo County first came into contact with Europeans in the early 1800s, when fur trappers began to operate in the area. In 1834, the explorer Joseph Reddeford Walker entered the Owens Valley, opening the area to further exploration and development of the county's abundant mineral resources. After the United States captured California from Mexico in the Mexican-American War and California became a state in 1850, what is now Inyo County was originally part of Mariposa and San Diego Counties. Bishop was first settled by Europeans in 1861, when rancher Samuel A. Bishop established a cattle range on Bishop Creek. In 1862, the town of Bishop Creek was established near the ranch and would eventually incorporate as the City of Bishop in 1903. Inyo County itself was not created until 1866, when it was formed from parts of recently created Mono and Tulare Counties.

Mining was an extensive activity in early Inyo County. Silver mines were established as early as 1859, and by 1868 the Union Mine in the southeastern Owens Valley was the most productive silver mine in the United States. Salt and gold were also mined during this time period. In addition to mining, many early white settlers of Inyo County, like Samuel Bishop, were ranchers. Conflict between Native Americans and ranchers and miners turned into violence in the 1860s. The town of Independence was originally established in 1862 as Camp Independence (later Fort Independence) as a military installation to protect white settlers. Violence decreased in the 1870s and was followed by the discovery of borax in Death Valley in 1881, leading to a second wave of mining expansion (Inyo County 2014a).

Mining continued to be a major driver of activity in Inyo County into the 1900s. Tungsten was discovered near Bishop in 1913, sparking extensive tungsten mining, which remained an important part of the county economy through most of the twentieth century. The early 1900s also saw the exploitation of other natural resources in Inyo County, when the City of Los Angeles controversially purchased the water rights to the Owens River, diverting almost all of the river into the Los Angeles Aqueduct, which was completed in 1913. Frustration and anger among Owens Valley residents led to a period of conflict between residents and Los Angeles called the "California Water Wars." In the 1940s, Inyo County became the site of the first internment camp for Japanese-Americans during World War II

(the Manzanar Relocation Center, established in 1942 between Lone Pine and Independence). In 1943, the US Navy established the Naval Weapons Station China Lake, most of which is in southern Inyo County (Inyo County 2014a). Today, the county’s economy is driven heavily by tourism, government, and land management activities. Renewable energy, agriculture, and resource extraction also continue to play a role.

2.3 Community Profile

Tables 2, 3, and 4 show a summary of the basic demographics, race and ethnicity, and educational attainment in Inyo County and Bishop in 2014.

Table 2. Basic Demographics (2014)

Category	Inyo County	Bishop
Total population	18,439	3,851
Median age	45.3 years	41.0 years
Elderly population (65+ years)	3,659 (19.8%)	687 (17.8%)
Foreign-born population	1,906 (10.3%)	672 (17.5%)
Number of households	7,891	1,710
Average household size	2.27	2.20
Median household income	\$45,625	\$30,395
Rental households	2,884 (36.5%)	998 (58.4%)
Source: US Census Bureau 2014a, 2014b, 2014c		

2.4 Economy

The economies of Inyo County and Bishop are fairly similar. The largest economic sectors are educational/healthcare/social services, arts/entertainment/recreation/accommodations/food services, and retail trade. Collectively, these three economic sectors account for 52.1 percent of jobs held by Inyo County residents and 65.5 percent of jobs held by Bishop residents. Inyo County in particular has a large number of government workers, as 26.6 percent of employed Inyo County civilians hold government jobs (EDD 2016).

According to the California Employment Development Department, the largest employer in Inyo County is the CG Roxane Water Company, a bottled water company in the unincorporated community of Olancho. Other top employers are Northern Inyo Hospital in Bishop, the Furnace Creek Resort in Death Valley, and Death Valley National Park (EDD 2016).

Table 3. Race and Ethnicity (2014)

Race/Ethnicity	Inyo County		Bishop	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
White	15,267	82.8%	3,584	93.1%
Black or African American	202	1.1%	10	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,005	10.9%	83	2.2%
Asian	250	1.4%	69	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	59	0.3%	0	0.0%
Other race	303	1.6%	39	1.0%
Two or more races	353	1.9%	66	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) *	3,730	20.2%	1,122	29.1%
Total	18,439	100%	3,851	100%

* The US Census does not count Hispanic or Latino persons as a separate racial or ethnic category. Therefore, the Hispanic or Latino population reported here is also included in the other racial or ethnic categories.
 Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.
 Source: US Census Bureau 2014a

Table 4. Educational Attainment (2014)

Educational Attainment (25+ years)	Inyo County		Bishop	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Less than 9 th grade	619	4.7%	193	7.4%
9 th grade to 12 th grade (no diploma)	951	7.2%	132	5.0%
High school graduate or equivalent	4,354	32.8%	930	35.4%
Some college (no degree)	3,391	25.6%	556	21.2%
Associate's degree	1,110	8.4%	195	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	1,800	13.6%	439	16.7%
Graduate or professional degree	1,035	7.8%	180	6.9%
Total population (25+ years)	13,260	100%	2,625	100%

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.
 Source: US Census Bureau 2014a

2.5 Land Uses

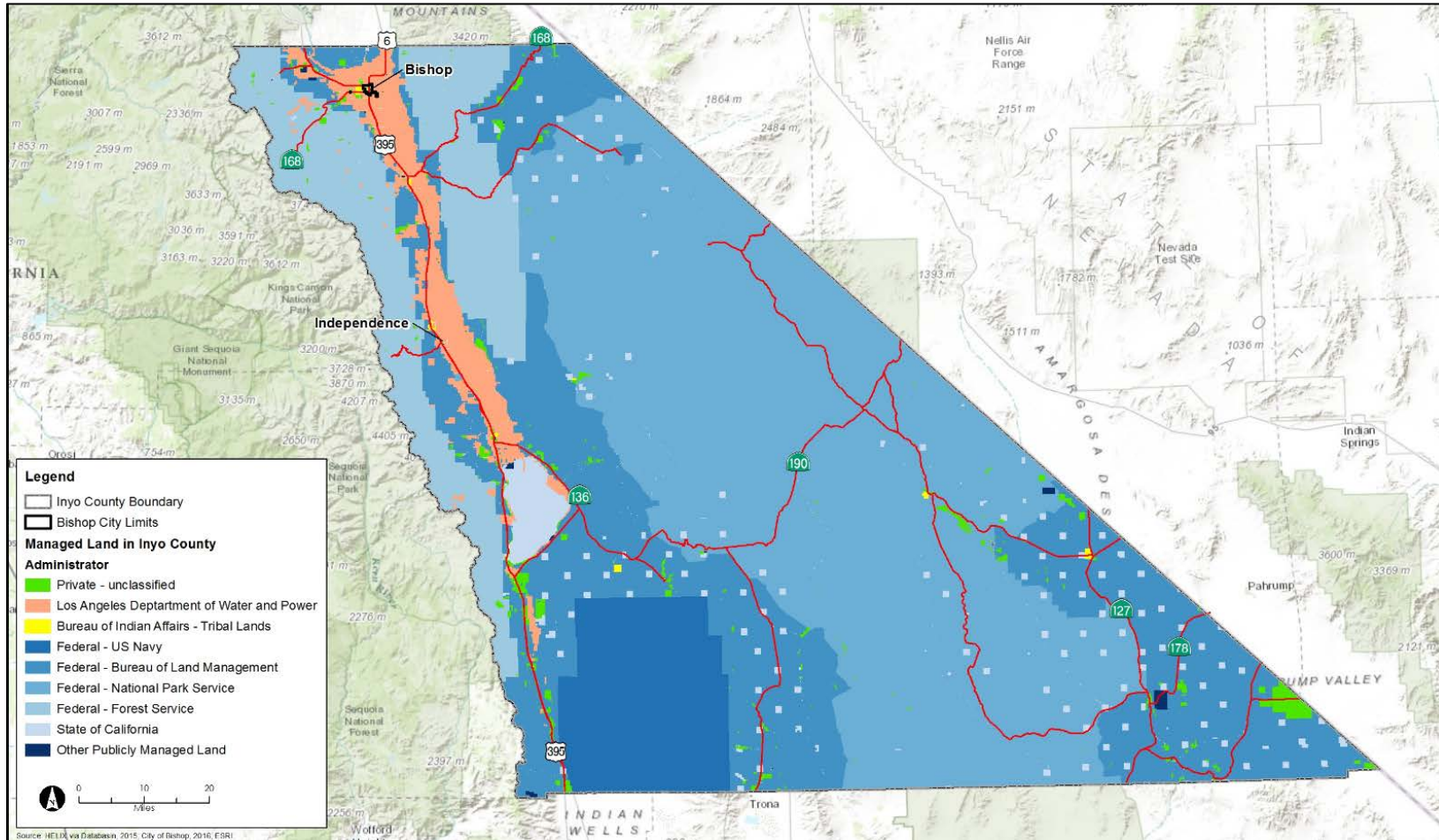
In Inyo County, the vast majority of the land is owned by various federal agencies, including the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Department of Defense (DoD). The State of California and the City of Los Angeles (as the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, or LADWP), own much of the remaining land, and parts of the county are under the jurisdiction of tribal governments. For the purposes of this Plan, understanding land ownership is important for developing mitigation actions and policies that are appropriate for Inyo County's and the City of Bishop's jurisdictional control. These are the areas the Plan will most directly be able to impact, while land owned by the state or federal government has separate governing bodies that are responsible for ensuring appropriate mitigation of natural and man-made hazards. **Table 5** shows land ownership in the unincorporated areas of Inyo County. While the entire county was analyzed regarding hazard and risk, lands listed as local and private (shown in bold in **Table 5**) are the focus of the mitigation actions in this Plan. **Figure 2** illustrates this tapestry of land ownership in the planning area.

The Inyo County General Plan assigns a land use category to all land located in the unincorporated areas of the county, including land that is not under the County's jurisdiction. Outside of state and federal land, most land in Inyo County is dedicated for natural resources and rural protection. **Table 6** shows land uses in the unincorporated areas.

Table 5. Land Ownership in Unincorporated Inyo County

Owner	Acres	Percentage	Example Land Uses
Federal			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,843	0.1%	Tribal lands
Bureau of Land Management	1,758,394	26.9%	Wilderness areas, miscellaneous federal land
National Park Service	3,024,953	46.3%	Death Valley National Park
US Department of the Navy	459,504	7.0%	Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake
US Forest Service	794,292	12.2%	Inyo National Forest
State			
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	2,565	<0.1%	State-managed wilderness areas
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)	395	<0.1%	Cal Fire facilities and managed areas
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	106	<0.1%	State roadways and maintenance yards
California State Lands Commission	148,312	2.3%	Various public lands under state stewardship
Other state agencies	615	<0.1%	Miscellaneous state land
Local			
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	249,601	3.8%	Owens Lake, Owens River, and Los Angeles Aqueduct land and infrastructure
Inyo County	485	<0.1%	Inyo County government facilities
Local special districts	129	<0.1%	School, fire, cemetery, and healthcare districts
Other local agencies	807	<0.1%	Land owned by other local jurisdictions
Unknown			
Unknown public agencies	5,669	0.1%	Land owned by unknown public agencies
Private			
Private landowners	81,505	1.2%	Private residences, businesses, and farmland
Total	6,531,174	100.0%	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.			

Figure 2. Land Ownership in Inyo County



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Table 6. Land Use Designations in Unincorporated Inyo County

Land Use Category	Acres	Example Land Uses
Residential high density	21	Multifamily residential buildings (15 to 24 units per acre)
Residential medium-high density	228	Single-family homes and multifamily residential buildings (7.6 to 15 units per acre)
Residential medium density	480	Single-family homes (4.6 to 7.5 units per acre)
Residential low density	396	Single-family homes (2 to 4.5 units per acre)
Residential very low density	469	Large-lot single-family homes (up to 2 units per acre)
Residential rural high density	839	Large-lot single-family homes near the fringes of communities (up to 1 unit per acre)
Residential rural medium density	1,240	Large-lot single-family homes near the fringes of communities (up to 1 unit per 2.5 acres)
Residential estate	3,022	Large-lot single-family homes and agricultural estates (up to 1 unit per 5 acres)
Residential ranch	1,282	Large-lot single-family homes and agricultural estates (up to 1 unit per 10 acres)
Rural protection	50,508	Wildlife preserves, grazing land, parkland, and low-intensity recreation
Central business district	55	Retail stores, professional shops and offices, dining and entertainment, and hospitality
Retail commercial	213	Retail and wholesale stores and offices
Heavy commercial and commercial service	25	Commercial services and warehousing
Resort and recreation	5,213	Tourist-focused uses, including lodging, restaurants, and recreational facilities
Light industrial	119	Industrial parks, warehouses, and light manufacturing
General industrial	805	Manufacturing, processing, and storage and shipping
Open space and recreation	18,553	Public parks and recreational facilities
Public service facilities	3,675	Public and quasi-public facilities such as administrative centers, schools, and hospitals
Agriculture	31,844	Cropland and supporting services
Natural resources	213,213	Wilderness land and natural resource extraction operations

Land Use Category	Acres	Example Land Uses
Natural hazards	473	Wilderness land and natural resource extraction operations on land used as a buffer from areas at risk of natural hazards
State and federal lands	6,142,229	National parks, military facilities, and state and federally-owned wilderness areas
Tribal lands	3,844	Tribal areas
MULTI	52,433	Miscellaneous land used for multiple purposes
Total	6,531,179	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows. Source: Inyo County 2013		

A majority of land in Bishop is used for public purposes, including a large amount of land owned by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Private land in the city is primarily a mixture of residential and commercial land uses, with smaller amounts of land for industrial uses (Bishop 1993, 2015). **Tables 7** and **8** show land ownership and land use designations, respectively, in Bishop.

Table 7. Land Ownership in Bishop

Land Use Category	Acres	Percentage	Example Land Uses
US Forest Service	4	0.4%	Forest Service administration
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	572	53.6%	Administrative and maintenance facilities for Los Angeles Aqueduct
Unknown public agencies	167	15.6%	Land owned by unknown public agencies
Private landowners	325	30.4%	Private residences, businesses, and farmland
Total	1,068	100%	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.			

Table 8. Land Use Designations in Bishop

Land Use Category	Acres	Example Land Uses
Low Density Residential	31	Single-family detached dwellings, one per lot (10,000-square-foot minimum lot)
Single-Family Residential	186	Single-family detached dwellings, one per lot (5,000- to 15,000-square-foot lots)
Low Density Multiple Residential	11	Two-family residential structures, either in the form of duplexes or two detached dwellings (5,000-square-foot lot per two single-family units)
Medium High Density Residential	75	Multi-story apartment houses, apartment units, and other rental units (minimum of 5,000-square-foot lot)
Medium High Density Residential and Offices	11	Multi-story apartment houses, apartment units, and other rental units and/or for professional and administrative offices
Multiple Residential	139	Multi-story apartment houses, apartment courts, and such other rental units
Multiple Residential and Offices	8	Multiple-family residential structures in the form of multistory apartment houses, apartment courts, and other rental units and/or for professional and administrative offices
Residential Mobile Homes	9	Single-family mobile home (no more than one mobile home on each lot)
General Commercial and Retail	169	Retail trading and business area of the city
General Commercial	65	A more complete range of commercial activities, will permit limited light manufacturing and wholesale facilities
Commercial Highway Services	49	Highway-related enterprises adjacent to major routes of travel
General Industrial	65	Manufacturing, warehousing, and processing activities
Business Park	11	Limited range of retail commercial uses having a close association with, providing convenience to, or which are compatible with office, wholesale warehousing, and manufacturing uses
Office and Professional	4	Offices for professional services and those business activities which are related to professional-type services
Public	158	Land that is owned by a governmental agency and is in some form of public use, including open space, parks, schools, and other public buildings and facilities
Open Space	85	Open space and parks
Emergency Shelter	32	Permits a specified area in which emergency shelters, supportive housing, and transitional housing developments will be allowed by right
Total*	1,074	
<p>* Overlay Area Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows. Source: Bishop 2015; Inyo County 2016</p>		

2.6 Development Trends and Future Development

Both Bishop and the unincorporated areas of Inyo County have fairly low, stable populations. Development activity in both locations, while ongoing, is relatively limited. **Table 9** shows recent, ongoing, and planned development activities in the unincorporated areas of Inyo County; **Table 10** shows development activities in Bishop.

Table 9. Development Activities in Inyo County

Project	Location	Description	Status
Development Projects			
Aspendell fire station	Aspendell	Conversion of a fire house apparatus bay into a studio dwelling unit	Approved
Rite-Aid Shopping Center lodging	Rite-Aid Shopping Center, North Sierra Highway (near Bishop)	Use of a vacant building for short-term lodging	Use Determination approved
Aspendell Mutual Water Company	Aspendell	Abandonment of a 5,000-square-foot area of road, and construction of a well and well house on part of the abandonment	Approved
Munro Valley Solar	Olancha	Construction of a 4-megawatt solar photovoltaic system	Approved
Crystal Geysers Roxane Cabin Bar Ranch Water Bottling Plant	Cartago	Construction of a 34-acre spring water bottling facility, including a pump, bottling plant, and warehouse	Approved
21st Century Obsidian Project (Digital 395)	Owens Valley	Construction of a fiber-optic network in the Owens Valley	In process
Lower Owens River Project	Lower Owens River	Restoration of the riparian corridor of the Lower Owens River	In process

Project	Location	Description	Status
Plans and Studies			
Renewable Energy General Plan Amendment	Countywide	General Plan amendment identifying appropriate locations and characteristics for renewable energy projects	Adopted
Regional Transportation Plan	Countywide	Update to the Regional Transportation Plan to guide transportation investments for a 20-year period	Adopted
Inyo County Active Transportation Program Plan	Countywide	Plan to foster active transportation in Inyo County, including separate sections for bicycling, pedestrian activity, recreational trails, and Safe Routes to School	In progress
Inyo-Mono Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	Countywide	Plan to coordinate water-related activities to support local economy and environmental activities	Adopted
Owens Lake Master Project	Owens Lake	Plan to guide dust mitigation, habitat enhancement, and potential solar energy development on Owens Lake	In progress
Charleston View Specific Plan	Charleston View	Blueprint for development activity in Charleston View	In progress
Tecopa Specific Plan	Tecopa	Blueprint for development activity in Tecopa	In progress
Shoshone Specific Plan	Shoshone	Blueprint for development activity in Shoshone	In progress
North Sierra Highway Corridor Specific Plan	North Sierra Highway (near Bishop)	Plan for development activities in North Sierra Highway Corridor area	Future plan

Table 10. Development Activities in Bishop

Project	Address	Description	Status
Development projects			
Inyo County Consolidated Office Building	—	New building to consolidate multiple County facilities in Bishop on a single site.	Under study
CDFW Lab Construction	787 N Main St (Bldg. C)	Tenant improvements for California Department of Fish and Wildlife. First-floor lab, workroom, and storage. Second-floor offices.	Approved
Verizon Infrastructure Improvements	350 Lagoon Street	Remove 6 antennas, replace 6 antennas, add 6 RRUs, 1 hybrid cable, 3 TMAs, 2 hybrid jumpers, 3 surge protectors on tower and 1 protector in shelter.	Approved

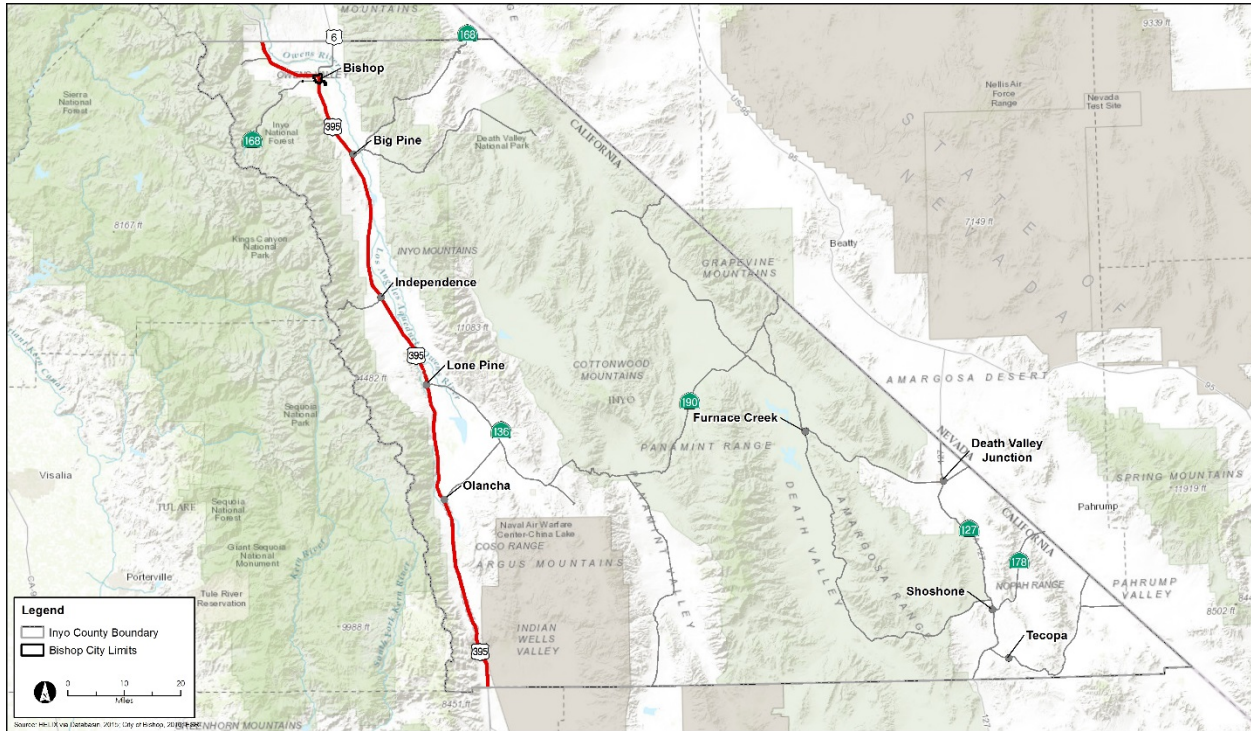
2.7 Evacuation Routes

US Highway 395 runs through the Owens Valley and serves most of Inyo County’s residents, including the populations of Bishop, Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine (**Figure 3**). The highway runs north into Mono County and south into San Bernardino County and serves as the main evacuation route for Owens Valley communities. Several other roads, including State Routes 127, 168, 178, 136, and 190, serve as evacuation routes for communities outside of the Owens Valley, including Death Valley National Park and the communities in southeast Inyo County.

US Highway 395 is the primary evacuation route for Bishop. US Highway 6, which runs north from Bishop to Mono County and into Nevada, can serve as a secondary evacuation route. If residents only need to evacuate the city itself and not the wider region, State Route 168 runs west from Bishop into the Sierra Nevada, and Poleta Road runs east from the city and southward near the banks of the Owens River. Highway 14 is frequently used for southbound travel into San Bernardino County from Highway 395.

While evacuation routes are important to the County, there is also concern regarding mass evacuation impacts from populations outside of the County, seeking refuge. This topic has been addressed in the County’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) under the convergent refugees.

Figure 3. Inyo County Evacuation Routes



2.8 Energy Infrastructure

Electricity infrastructure is the only energy infrastructure in the planning area; there is no natural gas service in the county. The electricity network is critical for public health and safety, and the availability of electrical service is crucial after a disaster has occurred. This infrastructure may itself pose a hazard, such as the risk of downed power lines sparking a wildfire.

Electricity in Inyo County is provided by three different agencies. Southern California Edison (SCE), a privately-owned utility company, serves most of Inyo County, including parts of Bishop, the southern portion of the Owens Valley, and virtually all of the land east of the Owens Valley. Large sections of the Owens Valley, including the communities of Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine, along with parts of the eastern Sierra Nevada, receive electricity from LADWP. Central Bishop, including City Hall, are also within the LADWP service area. The Valley Electric Association, a nonprofit electricity cooperative, provides electricity service to the extreme northeast part of Inyo County (CEC 2015a).

All three electricity providers receive their power from a variety of sources, including renewable energy, fossil fuels, and hydroelectric facilities. Inyo County has 17 power plants, 14 hydroelectric facilities, and three geothermal power plants. Most of the hydroelectric facilities are fairly small, the exception being Control Gorge Power Plant northwest of Bishop. Six of the hydroelectric facilities,

including Control Gorge, are owned by LADWP. SCE owns five of the hydroelectric power plants, and private operators own the other three. Combined, the 14 hydroelectric facilities are capable of generating approximately 81 megawatts (MW). The three geothermal power plants are located on the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake and are privately owned. They collectively have a capacity of over 302 MW (CEC 2014a).

Power is delivered through a network of power lines and facilities called substations. Inyo County has two major power transmission lines, one owned by SCE and one owned by LADWP. Both lines run the length of the county parallel to US Highway 395. Smaller transmission lines owned by SCE run near the Mono County border and onto the Naval Air Weapons Station (CEC 2014b, 2014c). There are 25 substations in Inyo County, which convert high-voltage electricity carried by transmission lines to lower-voltage electricity that can be used by homes and businesses. SCE owns 15 of the substations in Inyo County, and LADWP owns the remaining two. One substation is located in Bishop, while the other 24 are located in the unincorporated area (CEC 2015b). Because of their remote location, Inyo County and Bishop rely on a limited electricity network. Any disruption to the two major power transmission lines or to some of the substations could cause a large and potentially countywide blackout. There is limited interconnectivity between SCE and LADWP, which could limit flexibility and response in a blackout.

3. HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

This chapter provides an overview of the types of hazard events present in Inyo County and in Bishop, including past hazard events and how these hazards may change in the future. This chapter also discusses the process used by Planning Team members to identify and prioritize hazards.

3.1 Hazard Analysis

Hazard Identification

FEMA's Hazard Summary Worksheet, one of the resources for communities provided in the agency's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook guidance document, identifies 21 different hazards that local governments may wish to consider when conducting hazard mitigation planning efforts. Some of these events effectively cannot occur in Inyo County or Bishop because the community does not have the necessary attributes for these events to occur (sea level rise, for example). The Planning Team discussed a comprehensive list of hazards during the kickoff meeting on January 28, 2016, including the hazards in FEMA's guidance and additional hazards as suggested by Planning Team members. This discussion resulted in identification of the hazards that pose a potential risk to Inyo County and Bishop. **Table 11** summarizes the Planning Team's discussion of each of the hazards and shows which were identified for inclusion in this MJHMP. Hazards that have been excluded from further consideration are shaded gray.

Some of the hazards listed in this Plan combine FEMA-identified hazards for organizational purposes. For example, this Plan discusses severe weather, which includes wind/windstorms, hailstorms, and tornadoes. The Planning Team identified and prioritized 10 hazards that may impact Inyo County and Bishop:

- Avalanche
- Dam or Aqueduct Failure
- Disease/Pest Management
- Drought
- Flood
- Geologic Hazards
- Hazardous Materials
- Seismic Hazards
- Severe Weather
- Wildfire

Table 11. Inyo County and City of Bishop Hazard Identification, 2016

List of Hazards	Include in HMP?		Discussion Summary
	Inyo County	City of Bishop	
Agricultural Pests	No	No	The 2014 Crop and Livestock Report does not mention any specific agricultural pests of note.
Avalanche	Yes	No	Yes, avalanches occur in the mountainous area, primarily in the far west side of the county, outside the city limits of Bishop.
Coastal Erosion/Bluff Failure	No	No	Not applicable. Inyo County and Bishop are not coastal communities.
Coastal Storm	No	No	Not applicable. Inyo County and Bishop are not coastal communities.
Dam and Aqueduct Failure	Yes	Yes	The county and the city are susceptible to inundation caused by dam failure of multiple dams and the County is susceptible to inundation caused by aqueduct failure.
Disease and Pest Management	Yes	Yes	Invasive pests have the potential to damage trees; mosquitoes have the potential to spread disease.
Drought	Yes	Yes	Inyo County and Bishop both depend on groundwater and surface water, both of which are susceptible to drought.
Seismic Hazards (Ground Shaking and Liquefaction)	Yes	Yes	Inyo County and Bishop are susceptible to earthquake ground shaking and liquefaction.
Expansive Soils	No	No	Not applicable. Expansive soil issues are not prevalent in the county.
Extreme Heat	Yes	Yes	Inyo County and Bishop are both subject to extreme summer temperatures. The hazard is combined with similar hazards and identified as severe weather.
Flood	Yes	Yes	The city and the county have 100- and 500-year flood zones, as mapped by FEMA.
Hailstorm	No	No	The Planning Team did not identify any local hailstorms of note.
Hazardous Materials Spills	Yes	Yes	The county and the city contain properties and transportation corridors with the potential for hazardous materials spills.

Table 11. Inyo County and City of Bishop Hazard Identification, 2016

List of Hazards	Include in HMP?		Discussion Summary
	Inyo County	City of Bishop	
Hurricane	No	No	Not applicable. Inyo County and Bishop are not coastal communities.
Land Subsidence	No	No	Not applicable. There are no historical or expected occurrences of subsidence in the county.
Landslide and Mudflow	Yes	No	The conditions for landslides and mudflows are present near the hills and mountains of the unincorporated county, but not near Bishop.
Human-Caused Hazards	No	No	With the exception of hazardous materials, this Plan focuses on natural hazards.
Severe Winter Storm	No	No	Not applicable. Although severe winter storms do happen in Inyo County and Bishop, their impacts are adequately captured in other hazards reviewed in this Plan and do not include those impacts typically associated with winter storms elsewhere in the nation.
Tornado	No	No	There are no recorded tornado hazards in Inyo County or Bishop.
Tsunami	No	No	Not applicable. Inyo County and Bishop are not coastal communities.
Volcano	Yes	Yes	The county and the city are in volcano hazard areas.
Wildfire	Yes	Yes	Wildfire hazards are a significant issue in this part of California.
Wind	Yes	Yes	The planning area is exposed to high wind events. The hazard will be combined with similar hazards and identified as severe weather.
Windstorm	Yes	Yes	The planning area is exposed to high wind events. The hazard will be combined with similar hazards and identified as severe weather.
Sea Level Rise	No	No	Not applicable. Inyo County and Bishop are not coastal communities.
Climate Change	Yes	Yes	Climate change is not profiled as a distinct hazard, but rather a phenomenon that could exacerbate hazards. Climate change will be considered as a factor for relevant identified hazards.

Hazard Prioritization

The Planning Team used a Microsoft Excel–based tool to prioritize the identified hazards by assigning each hazard a ranking based on probability of occurrence and potential impact. These rankings were assigned based on group discussion, knowledge of past occurrences, and familiarity with the county’s/city’s infrastructure vulnerabilities. Four criteria were used to establish priority, and a value of 1 to 4 was assigned for each criterion:

- Probability (likelihood of occurrence).
 - 1: Unlikely (less than a 1 percent chance of occurring in a given year).
 - 2: Occasional (1 to 10 percent chance of occurring in a given year).
 - 3: Likely (10 to 90 percent chance of occurring in a given year).
 - 4: Highly likely (90 to 100 percent chance of occurring in a given year).
- Location (size of potentially affected area)
 - 1: Negligible (affects less than 10 percent of the planning area).
 - 2: Limited (affects 10 to 25 percent of the planning area).
 - 3: Significant (affects 25 to 75 percent of the planning area).
 - 4: Extensive (affects 75 percent or more of the planning area).
- Maximum Probable Extent (intensity of damage)
 - 1: Weak (little to no damage).
 - 2: Moderate (some damage and loss of services).
 - 3: Severe (devastating damage, loss of services for weeks or months).
 - 4: Extreme (catastrophic damage and uninhabitable conditions).
- Secondary Impacts (severity of impacts to community)
 - 1: Negligible (no loss of function/downtime, no evacuations)
 - 2: Limited (minimal loss of function/downtime, limited evacuations)
 - 3: Moderate (some loss of function/downtime, some evacuations)
 - 4: High (major loss of function/downtime, widespread evacuations, and may include injuries/deaths)

The four criteria were weighted based on the Planning Team’s opinion of each criterion’s importance, following recommended FEMA guidance. **Table 12** presents the results of this exercise, which includes the “medium” and “high” categories for the 10 identified hazards. The hazards in **Table 12** are consistent with the hazards identified in **Table 11**. Note that for organizational purposes, hailstorm, wind/windstorm, and tornado have been combined into a single category referred to in this Plan as severe weather.

Table 12. Inyo County Hazard Ranking Worksheet Outcomes

Hazard Type	Probability (Weight: 2.0)	Location (Weight: 0.8)	Impact		Total Score	Hazard Planning Consideration
			Primary Impact (Weight :0.7)	Secondary Impacts (Weight: 0.5)		
Avalanche	2.64	1.21	1.47	1.17	13.64	Medium
Dam or Aqueduct Failure	1.27	3.69	1.88	3.82	15.65	Medium
Disease/Pest Management	2.40	2.43	1.88	2.06	20.59	Medium
Drought	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Seismic Hazards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Severe Weather	3.65	4.00	2.71	2.71	47.03	High
Flood	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Geological Hazards	2.47	2.76	2.24	2.00	23.60	Medium
Hazardous Materials	3.00	3.47	2.82	2.25	35.27	Medium
Wildfire	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing hazards in the planning area. As such, the Planning Team determined that it would be best to discuss climate change considerations throughout all applicable hazard profiles.

3.2 Hazard Profiles

The following hazard profiles provide hazard descriptions, associated impacts, location and extent, hazard history, risk of future hazard, and climate change considerations for each of the hazards considered in this Plan. For hazard description and climate change considerations, no meaningful difference exists between Inyo County and Bishop. For the remaining topics (location and extent, hazard history, and risk of future hazard), specific information is provided for both the county and the city.

Avalanche

Hazard Description

Avalanches consist of falling and sliding snow. There are two main types of avalanches: a surface avalanche and a full-depth avalanche. A full-depth avalanche is more severe than a surface avalanche because there is more snow involved and the snow slides over the ground.

Impact

The falling snow in an avalanche can damage, destroy, or bury structures in its path. The fast-moving snow can cause serious injury or death to people caught in an avalanche, or can suffocate people by burying them in the snow.

Location and Extent






Bishop is not exposed to avalanche hazards. In Inyo County, avalanches occur primarily on national forest lands in the Sierra Nevada backcountry, although some avalanche hazards present a significant risk to the mountain communities of Aspendell and Sage Flat, the south fork of Bishop Creek, and the surrounding terrain and highway access from Bishop and Big Pine. The likelihood, size, and distribution of avalanches are measured in five categories on the North American Public Avalanche Danger Scale, where one means generally safe avalanche conditions and five means avoid terrain (**Figure 4**).

Hazard History

Avalanches have repeatedly impacted certain regions in Inyo County. In 1986, a two-story Forest Service cabin located above the parking area on the south-facing side of a canyon was destroyed by an avalanche that originated on the north-facing side of Onion Valley. There are historic accounts of mining towns located above the Seven Pines area being destroyed by avalanches. Sage Flat has experienced large avalanches for much of recorded history, most notably the historic February 1986

avalanche that gouged the slopes of Kid Mountain. This avalanche hit the Glacier Lodge, and trapped propane gas was ignited, destroying the lodge. In 2010 and 2011, large avalanches (D4 or D5) descended the north-facing slopes of Kid Mountain, approximately 4,000 feet of vertical drop. In March 2011, Pine Creek experienced a Class 5 (most extreme) avalanche. The event originated on the south-facing slope around 12,500 feet on Wheeler Crest and flowed to within 100 yards of Pine Creek Road, about a half mile below Pine Creek Mine Road.

Figure 4. North American Public Avalanche Danger Scale

North American Public Avalanche Danger Scale				
Avalanche danger is determined by the likelihood, size and distribution of avalanches.				
Danger Level		Travel Advice	Likelihood of Avalanches	Avalanche Size and Distribution
5 Extreme		Avoid all avalanche terrain.	Natural and human-triggered avalanches certain.	Large to very large avalanches in many areas.
4 High		Very dangerous avalanche conditions. Travel in avalanche terrain <u>not</u> recommended.	Natural avalanches likely; human-triggered avalanches very likely.	Large avalanches in many areas; or very large avalanches in specific areas.
3 Considerable		Dangerous avalanche conditions. Careful snowpack evaluation, cautious route-finding and conservative decision-making essential.	Natural avalanches possible; human-triggered avalanches likely.	Small avalanches in many areas; or large avalanches in specific areas; or very large avalanches in isolated areas.
2 Moderate		Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features. Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify features of concern.	Natural avalanches unlikely; human-triggered avalanches possible.	Small avalanches in specific areas; or large avalanches in isolated areas.
1 Low		Generally safe avalanche conditions. Watch for unstable snow on isolated terrain features.	Natural and human-triggered avalanches unlikely.	Small avalanches in isolated areas or extreme terrain.
Safe backcountry travel requires training and experience. You control your own risk by choosing where, when and how you travel.				

Source: American Avalanche Association 2016

Risk of Future Hazards

Given the past avalanche events in Inyo County and the expected continuation of winter storms, it is very likely that avalanches will continue to occur in the high mountain areas. The factors that contribute to avalanches are unlikely to decrease to any substantial degree.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the National Snow and Ice Data Center (2016), several factors may affect the likelihood of an avalanche, including weather, temperature, slope steepness, slope orientation (whether the slope is facing north or south), wind direction, terrain, vegetation, and general snowpack conditions.

Although research on the topic is sparse, some have suggested that warmer temperatures and

increases in early calendar year rainfall can increase the conditions under which avalanches are likely to occur (Bellaire, Jamieson, and Statham 2013).

Dam and Aqueduct Failure

Hazard Description

Dam and aqueduct failure occurs when a dam or aqueduct structure or its foundation is damaged to such a degree that the dam or aqueduct partially or completely loses its ability to hold back water. When this happens, some or all of the water impounded by the dam or aqueduct is suddenly released, causing a very fast-moving flood downstream of the dam or aqueduct.

Dams and aqueducts can fail for a number of reasons. Seismic or geologic hazards, such as earthquake shaking or a landslide, may damage the dam or aqueduct's foundation, causing it to weaken to the point of failure. During intense rainfalls, the dam or aqueduct itself or the surrounding rock can erode sufficiently to cause a failure. Additionally, the dam or aqueduct itself may be poorly sited, designed, or maintained, and so may collapse independent of any other hazard event. At times, these factors can work together, such as if a design flaw in a dam or aqueduct causes the floodwaters from an intense rainfall to erode parts of the dam or aqueduct and lead to a failure.

Impact

Like other flash floods, dam and aqueduct failures can cause widespread injury or loss of life, extensive property damage, and displacement of a large number of people in the flood's path. The floodwaters can drown people caught in the flood, or cause injury or death by striking people with debris. These floodwaters can cause property damage by the physical force of the water, by debris carried in the flood, or more simply by waterlogging materials that should be kept dry. If the failed dam or aqueduct is part of a water supply network, a dam or aqueduct failure may also cause local and regional disruption to water service if there is no sufficient alternative supply.

Location and Extent

Inyo County

According to the California Department of Water Resource's Division of Safety of Dams (2014), there are eight dams and one aqueduct in Inyo County. **Table 13** lists these dams and aqueduct. Parts of Inyo County are also at risk from inundation from the failure of the Long Valley Dam, also known as Crowley Lake Dam. It is located on the Owens River in Mono County, approximately 8 miles north of the Inyo County border. The dam creates Crowley Lake, a reservoir with a capacity of 183,465 acre-feet (more than all Inyo County dams combined). It was built in 1941 and is owned by LADWP for water

supply, recreation, and hydroelectric generation (DWR 2014; USACE 2016a). **Figure 5** shows the dam inundation hazard area in Inyo County.

Bishop

None of the dams listed above are located in the Bishop city limits. However, the Bishop Creek Intake No. 2, Hillside, and Sabrina dams are located on Bishop Creek; the south fork of Bishop Creek flows through the City of Bishop. **Figure 6** shows the dam inundation hazard area in Bishop.

Table 13. Inyo County Dams

Name	Owner	Purpose(s) *	Capacity (acre-feet)	Year Built
Big Pine Creek	LADWP	Hydroelectric, irrigation, water supply	1,071	Unknown
Bishop Creek Intake No. 2	SCE	Hydroelectric, recreation	78	1908
Haiwee	LADWP	Irrigation, water supply	46,600	1913
Hillside (South Lake)	SCE	Hydroelectric, recreation	12,883	1910
Longley (McGee Lake)	SCE	Hydroelectric, recreation	178	1910
Pleasant Valley	LADWP	Hydroelectric, water supply	3,825	1957
Sabrina	SCE	Hydroelectric, recreation	8,376	1908
Tinemaha	LADWP	Water supply	16,405	1928
LA Aqueduct	LADWP	Water supply	N/A	1913
* The first listed purpose is the primary purpose. Sources: DWR 2014; USACE 2016a				

Figure 5. Dam Inundation Hazard Area in Inyo County

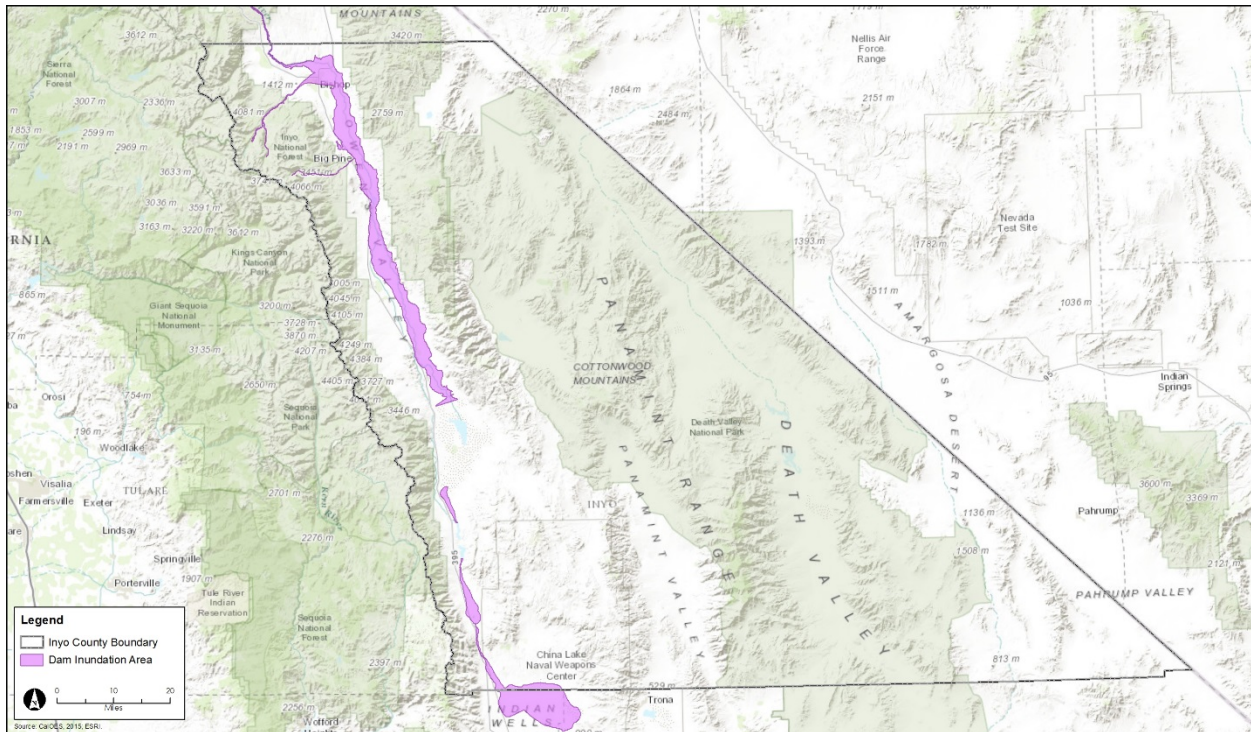
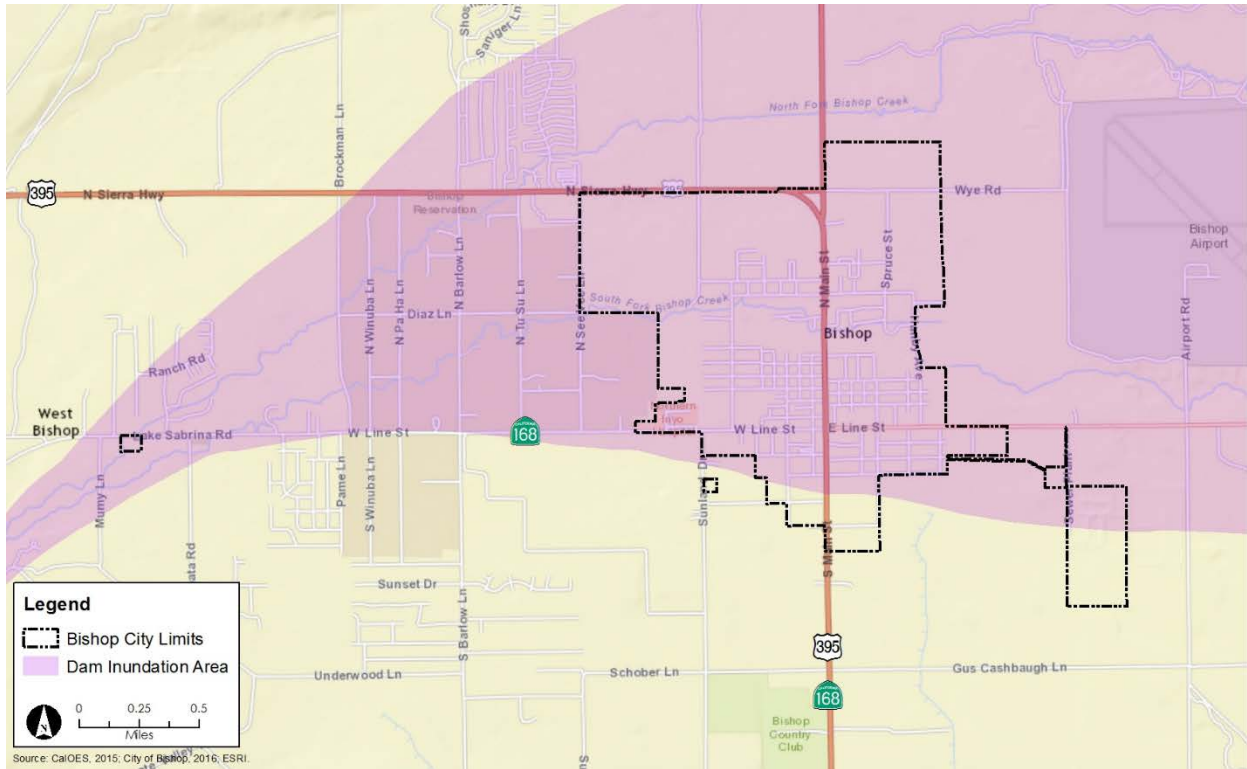


Figure 6. Dam Inundation Hazard Area in Bishop



Hazard History

Dams, much like other critical infrastructure such as bridges and tunnels, can cause widespread loss and destruction if they fail. To avoid this, dams are heavily engineered structures and significant failure events are very rare. California has seen two significant dam failure events, both of which occurred in the Los Angeles region. In 1928, the St. Francis Dam near Santa Clarita in northern Los Angeles County experienced a catastrophic failure, killing more than 600 people. In 1963, the Baldwin Hills Dam in Los Angeles’s Baldwin Hills neighborhood collapsed, killing 5 people and destroying 277 homes. Both dams were owned by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Inyo County itself saw a minor dam failure event on September 26, 1982, due to intense rainfall from the remnants of a hurricane that dissipated off the coast of Baja California. The storm caused failure of the North Lake Dam near Aspendell in northwest Inyo County. There were no resulting injuries or structural damage, although there was some flooding of a nearby federally owned campsite (FEMA 2011).

Inyo County

As mentioned above, one minor dam failure event occurred in Inyo County in 1982. This event did not result in injury or loss of life.

Bishop

No known dam failures have occurred in Bishop.

Risk of Future Hazards

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has developed a rating system for dam safety called the Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC). The DSAC is a five-point scale, with DSAC-I assigned to dams with the highest risk and DSAC-V to those with the lowest risk. The DSAC examines both the structural integrity of the dam and the potential loss and damage from a failure event. As a result, dams with a low DSAC rating (and therefore a higher risk) are not necessarily dams that are more likely to experience a failure. Such dams may be extremely stable and structurally sound, but they merit their low rating due to the magnitude of the disaster that could occur if the dam failed. **Table 14** shows the DSAC rating system. At this time, the DSAC scores of the eight dams in Inyo County are not known.

Table 14. DSAC Rating System

DSAC Score	Description
DSAC-I: Urgent and Compelling	Progression toward failure is confirmed to be taking place under normal operations, and the dam is almost certain to fail without intervention within a few years. Alternatively, the combination of life or economic consequences with probability of failure is extremely high.
DSAC-II: Urgent	Failure could occur during normal operations, or happen as a consequence of an event, and the likelihood of failure without remediation is too high to assure public safety. Alternatively, the combination of life or economic consequences with probability of failure is very high.
DSAC-III: High Priority	The dam is significantly inadequate. Alternatively, the combination of life, economic, or environmental consequences with probability of failure is moderate to high
DSAC-IV: Priority	The dam is inadequate and may not meet all essential USACE engineering guidelines, and the combination of life, economic, or environmental consequences with probability of failure is low.
DSAC-V: Normal	The dam is adequately safe and meets all essential guidelines, and the risk is tolerable.

Source: USACE 2016b

The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) maps dam inundation zones to identify the projected areas that would be subject to inundation if a dam were to fail. As shown in **Figure 6**, with the exception of the far southern end, Bishop is entirely located in a dam inundation zone, as identified by best available information. Approximately 996.25 acres of the city are in a dam inundation zone, 695.80 acres (33 percent) of which are private property. **Table 15** shows the dam inundation area in Bishop by land administration or ownership. While these estimates are based on the best available data, local conditions may alter the specific flood path of water from a ruptured dam. It should also be noted that mapping for aqueduct failure is not available at this time, however communities living below these facilities can expect a certain amount of vulnerability to this hazard. In the unincorporated areas of Inyo County, the risk of dam inundation is limited to the area around the Owens River bed and along the beds of Big Pine Creek and Bishop Creek. **Table 16** shows land ownership for the lands in the unincorporated area that are at risk of dam inundation. Lands in the private category are of greatest concern, as the County has final land use authority over these areas.

Climate Change Considerations

Many of the factors that may affect dam or aqueduct inundation risk, such as seismic activity or a dam’s structural soundness, are not affected by climate change. However, as discussed in the Flood section, there is some evidence that climate change may cause an increase in the number and/or severity of intense storms affecting Inyo County. The increase in water flow, combined with the potential for increased erosion or landslides as a result of storm activity, may increase the risk of dam or aqueduct failure. However, more studies are likely needed to determine the vulnerability of Inyo County’s dams and aqueduct from severe storms relative to other risks.

Table 15. Area of Dam Inundation in Bishop by Land Administration or Ownership

Land Administration or Ownership	Acres	Percentage of Total
Private	319.69	33.09%
City of Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power	540.25	55.91%
Other Publicly Managed Land	101.83	10.54%
US Forest Service	4.48	0.46%
Total	966.25	100%
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

Table 16. Unincorporated County Areas in Dam Inundation Hazard Zone

Land Administration or Ownership	Acres	Percentage of Total
Private	4,846.99	3.63%
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	108,674.23	81.30%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	695.02	0.52%
State of California	971.63	0.73%
Bureau of Land Management	8,293.19	6.20%
US Department of Navy	9,107.74	6.81%
US Forest Service	1,035.57	0.77%
Other Publicly Managed Land	54.46	0.04%
Total	133,678.82	100.00%

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Disease/Pest Management

Hazard Description

Disease and pest management hazards are caused by an undesirable organism (insects, bacteria, viruses, etc.) that causes serious harm to plants, animals, or humans. These organisms can threaten human health by infecting people, flora, and fauna with a number of diseases, some of which are potentially fatal. Pathogenic or disease-carrying organisms may also cause widespread devastation to forests, creating safety hazards and causing environmental damage in addition to economic impacts.

For rural areas, diseases and pests that impact agricultural resources and trees are a concern, in addition to organisms harboring pathogens that may affect human health. Several insects and other animals can be considered hazardous in Inyo County:

- Because of the hydrologic conditions of the Owens Valley, the area is prone to mosquito infestation. Mosquitoes can carry a number of potentially harmful pathogens, including West Nile virus, Zika virus, western equine encephalomyelitis, and St. Louis encephalitis (the latter two being rare conditions that can lead to brain inflammation and impairment of the central nervous system) (OVMAP 2015).
- Historical occurrences of tree pests have been observed, including Jeffrey pine beetle and bark beetle. Pests inhabit trees, weakening and often killing them. At times, massive outbreaks of beetles can kill vast swaths of forests.

- Recently, Inyo County experienced a boxelder bug infestation. While not a direct threat to health and human safety, the infestation was severe enough to alter normal living and had a potentially significant impact on the tourist economy due to the undesirable conditions the bugs created.
- Some species of mice and rats in Inyo County have been known to carry hantaviruses, which can cause a frequently fatal condition called hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, or HPS (CDC 2016).

Other species of insects are found in Inyo County that do not transmit diseases, but which can bite people or be otherwise irritating. These include *Culicoides* (biting midges, sometimes called no-see-ums), horseflies, and deerflies (OVMAP 2015).

Impact

The specific impacts from disease and pest management hazards depend on the pathogens or pest organisms involved. They may include minor or major illnesses, pest infestations ranging from irritating to debilitating, permanent or chronic health conditions, or death. Diseases or pest infestations that affect agricultural products or natural environments can cause economic harm to the community.

Location and Extent

Disease and pest management hazards vary little throughout Inyo County and Bishop. Mosquitoes occur throughout the county and are typically found near stagnant water. Given the region's hydrologic properties, the Owens Valley is fertile habitat for mosquitoes. Mosquitoes are seasonal pests, typically appearing during warm months and disappearing during the winter. Invasive tree pests typically occur in the forested area, but can also affect street and private trees in the developed areas of the county. The boxelder bug infestation occurred throughout the county.

Hazard History

Records of beetle-related Jeffrey pine mortality date back to the early 1920s in the Inyo National Forest, where beetle populations reached outbreak levels and subsequently caused the death of more than 13 million board feet of standing timber across 32,000 acres (Smith, Borys, and Shea 2009). In 2015, boxelder bugs blanketed communities in Inyo County; however, no physical damages were reported. Mosquitoes are common throughout the county, with acute problems in the Owens Valley. In 1985, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously for the creation of a mosquito abatement program designated as the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program, or the OVMAP.

The program provides continual surveillance of mosquitoes to ascertain the threat of disease transmission and annoyance levels, then uses safe, integrated vector management methods to keep mosquitoes below those levels (IMCACO n.d.). Hantavirus cases are fairly rare in Inyo County, with a single case approximately every two years (Best-Baker 2016).

Risk of Future Hazards

Despite the OVMAP's abatement efforts, mosquitoes are expected to be prevalent in the warm and hot months through the foreseeable future. The county's trees and forests are also expected to be at risk to invasive beetles and other pests, especially as tree defenses are weakened by ongoing drought conditions. Because of the unpredictable nature of boxelder bug infestations, future return periods and risk are unknown.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is expected to substantially alter insect and disease vector habitat. Unusual climatic conditions are partly to blame for the boxelder bug infestation in 2015. Similarly, drought-stricken trees are less able to defend themselves against invasive and damaging beetles. With declining snowpack, there may be greater amounts of stagnant surface water. The combination of stagnant water and expected warmer temperatures could cause mosquitoes and other pests to become even more prolific in the county.

Drought

Hazard Description

A drought is a long-term water shortage, caused by an extended period with little to no precipitation, which can lead to a decline in available water supplies. Unlike most other hazards, droughts develop over a long period of time. It often takes multiple dry years to cause drought conditions, and these conditions may persist for years. They are usually a region-wide hazard, and at times may extend statewide or cover multiple states. However, the specific impacts of a drought can depend on a number of local conditions, including water supply systems, soil types, and land uses.

As a result, two communities under similar drought conditions may experience different impacts. Droughts may also have a significant impact on communities not directly in the affected area. For example, if a community relies on imported water that travels a great distance, the community may be substantially impacted if a drought occurs at the source of the imported water, even if precipitation levels in the community itself are normal. Similarly, communities may be facing local drought conditions, but impacts may be minor if the community's water comes from a distant unaffected area.

Impact

Droughts may cause increases in water rates or additional restrictions on water use. In severe cases, communities may not have enough available water to meet basic needs. Drought conditions can significantly harm agricultural operations, particularly in areas that grow water-intensive crops. Planted landscapes may become drought-stressed, causing them to become weak or die from lack of water. If drought conditions are severe enough, the lack of water may pose a human health risk.

Droughts also have a number of indirect impacts. The lack of precipitation can cause soil to harden and become less permeable. When precipitation does eventually occur, the soil cannot absorb water as easily, potentially leading to increased flooding. Drier soil may lose some of its strength, increasing its susceptibility to sliding and eroding. Droughts may dry out wildland vegetation, potentially increasing the risk of fire. Water-stressed plants may also be more vulnerable to disease or pests.

Location and Extent

Droughts are regional in nature, although a large community such as Inyo County with a wide variety of climates may experience significantly different drought conditions in different locations. No one part of Inyo County, including Bishop, is substantially more or less at risk of drought conditions, although some areas may be more impacted by droughts than others.

There are multiple ways to measure the severity of different drought conditions. The US Drought Monitor Classification Scheme, shown in **Table 17**, combines many of these systems into a single index.

Table 17. US Drought Monitor Classification Scheme

Category	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally dry	Slower growth of crops and pastures compared to normal activities.
D1	Moderate drought	Some damage to crops and pastures. Streams, reservoirs, or wells low. Some water shortages may be developing or imminent.
D2	Severe drought	Likely crop and pasture losses. Water shortages are common, leading to restrictions.
D3	Extreme drought	Major crop and pasture losses. Widespread water shortages.
D4	Exceptional drought	Exceptional and widespread crop and pasture losses. Emergency shortages develop.

Source: US Drought Monitor 2016a

Hazard History

Droughts are a common feature of the climate in much of California, and many of the state's native plants and animals have evolved strategies to survive during drought conditions. The state also has an extensive water supply network that helps to reduce the impacts of droughts with the assistance of large storage reservoirs and pipes that can move water from regions with available supplies to drought-affected areas, although this system primarily benefits the urban areas of California.

Inyo County has seen drought conditions before, including in 1975–1977 and in 2001 (Cal OES 2013a). As of the middle of 2016, all of California continues to experience drought conditions that have persisted since 2012. The 2012–2016 drought is the worst in California's recorded history and is believed to be the most severe in at least 1,200 years (Griffin and Anchukatis 2014). In 2014, Governor Jerry Brown declared a statewide state of emergency as a result of the drought conditions (Office of the Governor 2014). In 2014, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a drought disaster designation for Inyo County, which enabled emergency farm loans for actual losses as a direct result of the disaster up to a maximum of \$500,000 (USDA 2014). In April 2016, all of Inyo County was in some state of drought. Drought conditions were most severe in the western part of Inyo County, reaching category D4 (exceptional drought) on the US Drought Monitor Classification Scheme. The southeast corner of Inyo County was the least affected, measuring D1 (moderate drought) on the Classification Scheme (US Drought Monitor 2016b). Some privately owned groundwater wells have gone completely dry as a result of this drought. As of June 2017, these conditions have largely subsided, due to the rains received this past winter. **Figure 7** shows statewide drought conditions as of June 6, 2017, with only portions of the eastern Inyo County in a state of Abnormally Dry (D1) drought conditions. All other areas, including Bishop aren't located in drought conditions.

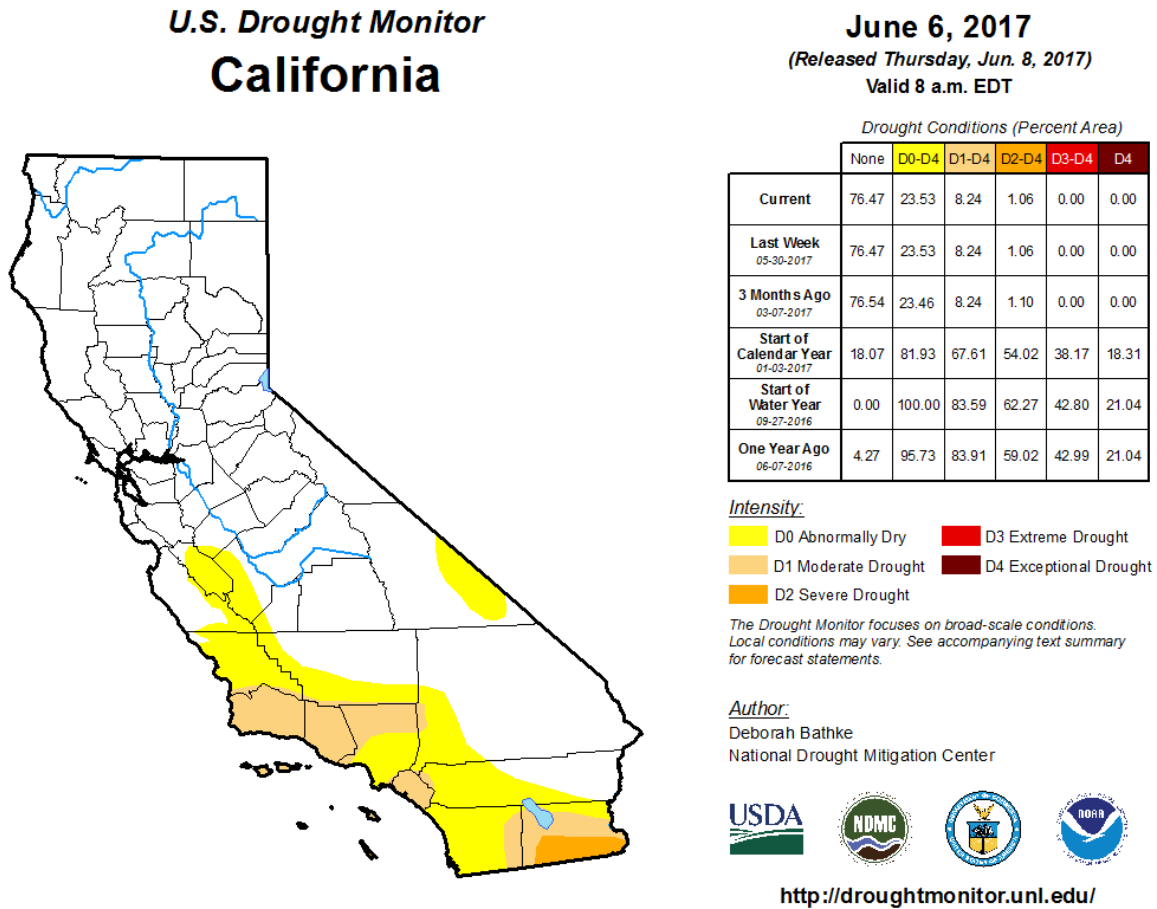
Risk of Future Hazards

As noted above, droughts are a regular feature in California. They are almost certain to continue to occur in the future, with varying severity and duration. Inyo County's numerous water systems, including community water systems and individual wells, rely on a combination of groundwater and local surface water. As a result, any local drought conditions may impact the water supply systems in Inyo County, as there is no infrastructure to import water from elsewhere in California.

The City of Los Angeles exports large amounts of Inyo County water from the Owens River through the LADWP-owned Los Angeles Aqueduct. In 2015, the Los Angeles Aqueduct delivered approximately 53,000 acre-feet of water to LADWP, the lowest amount in recent history due to ongoing drought conditions (City of Los Angeles 2015). The highest value of water exported through

the aqueduct was 541,563 acre-feet in 1983. While deliveries to Los Angeles do decline during drought years, there is also less water available for Inyo County and City of Bishop residents even before water is exported. As such, Inyo County communities may face a higher risk of drought since there is even less water available for Inyo County than precipitation levels would suggest.

Figure 7. California Drought Conditions – June 6, 2017



Climate Change Considerations

Scientific evidence suggests that precipitation levels in California will generally decline as a result of climate change. In Inyo County and the surrounding area, precipitation levels are expected to fall by up to one-third by 2100, although depending on the part of Inyo County this may translate to a decline of 2 to 15 inches. Climate change is expected to impact the accumulated snow (the snowpack) in the mountains, which normally melts slowly and provides a consistent supply of water during the summer and early autumn months before the rainy season returns. Decreases in precipitation are

expected to reduce the size of the snowpack, and it may melt faster as a result of warmer temperatures due to climate change. Overall, studies suggest that the snowpack in Inyo County and surrounding areas may be reduced by more than 50 percent in some locations (CNRA and Cal OES 2012). Some recent studies found that the 2012–2016 drought was made worse by climate change and that climate change is likely to increase the risk of future extreme droughts (Williams et al. 2015).

Seismic Hazards

Hazard Description

The category of seismic hazards includes three different but related hazard types—fault rupture, ground shaking, and liquefaction—all of which are consequences of earthquakes. Earthquakes themselves are caused by the movement of large pieces of the earth’s crust, called tectonic plates. As the tectonic plates move against each other, they can become stuck together, causing stress between the plates to build up until it eventually overcomes the friction holding them together. When this happens, the stress is released and the plates suddenly slip past each other, creating the shaking that we call an earthquake.

Earthquakes occur along boundaries called fault lines. These fault lines may be the actual border between plates, but they may also be borders between two sections of a single plate, created by the repeated process of accumulated and released stress. California sits on the boundary between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. The main boundary is the San Andreas fault, although tectonic activity has created fault lines throughout large sections of the state, especially in the coastal areas, the western Mojave and Colorado Deserts, northeast California, and along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada (CGS 2002).

Fault Rupture

Fault rupture is the actual movement of the ground’s surface along a fault line when an earthquake occurs. This movement may be vertical, horizontal, or both, depending on the type of fault. Damage from fault rupture is limited to the area of the fault boundary itself, although depending on the amount of movement along the fault, the damage may be severe. Some earthquakes, known as “blind thrust earthquakes,” occur without causing visible surface rupture, although they may still cause substantial damage. The 1994 Northridge earthquake, one of the most damaging in California history, was a blind thrust earthquake.

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking is generally the most damaging of seismic hazards and is the specific hazard most commonly associated with earthquakes. The severity of ground shaking is affected by local geology, but in general it will be most severe closest to the site of the earthquake and decrease with distance. Ground shaking may occur in an up and down, side to side, or rolling motion, depending on the type of seismic waves produced by the earthquake.

Ground shaking is measured using either the moment magnitude scale (MMS, denoted as Mw or simply M) or the Modified Mercalli intensity scale. The MMS is a replacement for the Richter scale, which is still often referred to but is no longer actively used, as the Richter scale is not reliable when measuring large earthquakes (USGS 2014a). The weakest earthquakes measured by the MMS start at 1.0, with the numbers increasing with the strength of the earthquake. The strongest recorded earthquake, which struck Chile in 1960, measured 9.5 on the MMS (USGS 2015a). Like the Richter scale, the MMS is what is known as a logarithmic scale, meaning the difference in strength between two earthquakes is much larger than the difference in their measurements. For example, a 6.0 Mw earthquake is 1,000 times stronger than a 4.0 Mw earthquake and about 1.4 times as strong as a 5.9 Mw event.

The Modified Mercalli intensity scale is based on the damage caused by the earthquake and how it is perceived, rather than an actual measurement. When comparing multiple earthquakes, one event may have a higher Mercalli rating than another even if it released less energy and thus was measured lower on the MMS. The Mercalli scale ranges from I (instrumental, rarely felt by people) to XII (catastrophic, total damage and lines of sight are distorted). **Table 18** shows a general comparison between the MMS and the Modified Mercalli intensity scale.

Table 18. Comparison of MMS and Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

MMS	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale
1.0 to 3.0	I
3.0 to 3.9	II to III
4.0 to 4.9	IV to V
5.0 to 5.9	VI to VII
6.0 to 6.9	VII to IX
7.0 and greater	VIII and greater
Source: USGS 2014b	

Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when loosely packed sand or silt is saturated with water and then shaken hard enough for it to temporarily behave like a fluid. This causes the soil to lose its strength, which may in turn damage structures built on or in it. Liquefaction risk depends primarily on the height of the groundwater table and the composition of the soil.

Impact

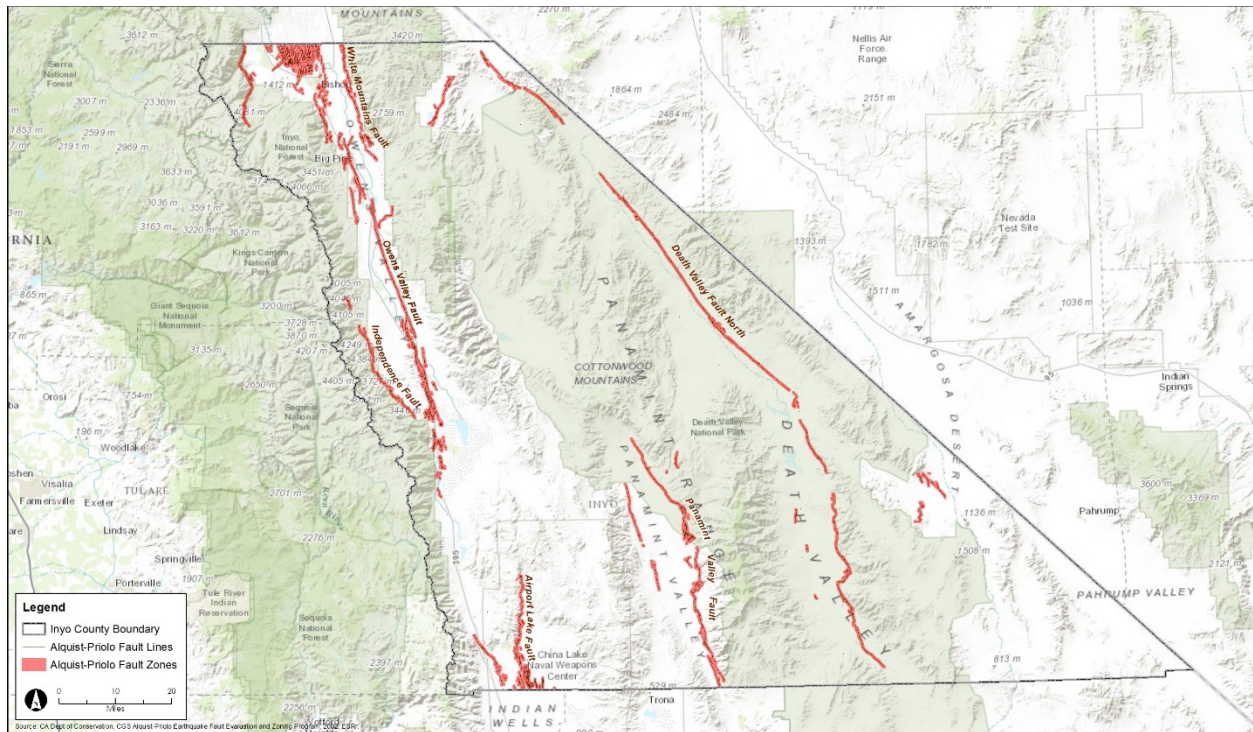
Fault rupture can physically shear any structure that happens to span the fault line. This may include buildings, roads, utility pipes and lines. Ground shaking, which is typically the most harmful seismic impact, may damage or destroy structures that are unable to resist the shaking. Liquefaction can similarly damage structures built on or in liquefied soil, potentially causing them to partially or completely collapse. People may be injured or killed by falling debris or collapsing structures. Broken water lines may cause floods, ruptured natural gas or electrical lines can spark wildfires, and breaks in sewer lines may result in a human and environmental health hazard.

Location and Extent

Inyo County

Twelve major faults in Inyo County are identified as Alquist-Priolo faults, meaning they are active faults that are considered a potential hazard from fault ruptures. Six of these faults run through the Owens Valley: the White Mountains fault, the Owens Valley fault, the Independence fault, the Airport Lake fault, the Little Lake fault, and the Fish Slough fault. East of the Owens Valley is the Deep Springs Valley, through which the Deep Springs fault runs. North of the Owens Valley is the Round Valley fault. Additionally, the Panamint Valley and Ash Hill faults run along the eastern edge of the Panamint Valley, while the Death Valley-Furnace Creek fault runs through Death Valley and the northeastern part of the county. Although not named, there is an extensive set of faults, also designated as Alquist-Priolo faults, northwest of Bishop in an area known as the Volcanic Tablelands. **Figure 8** shows Alquist-Priolo fault lines in Inyo County.

Figure 8. Alquist-Priolo Fault Lines in Inyo County



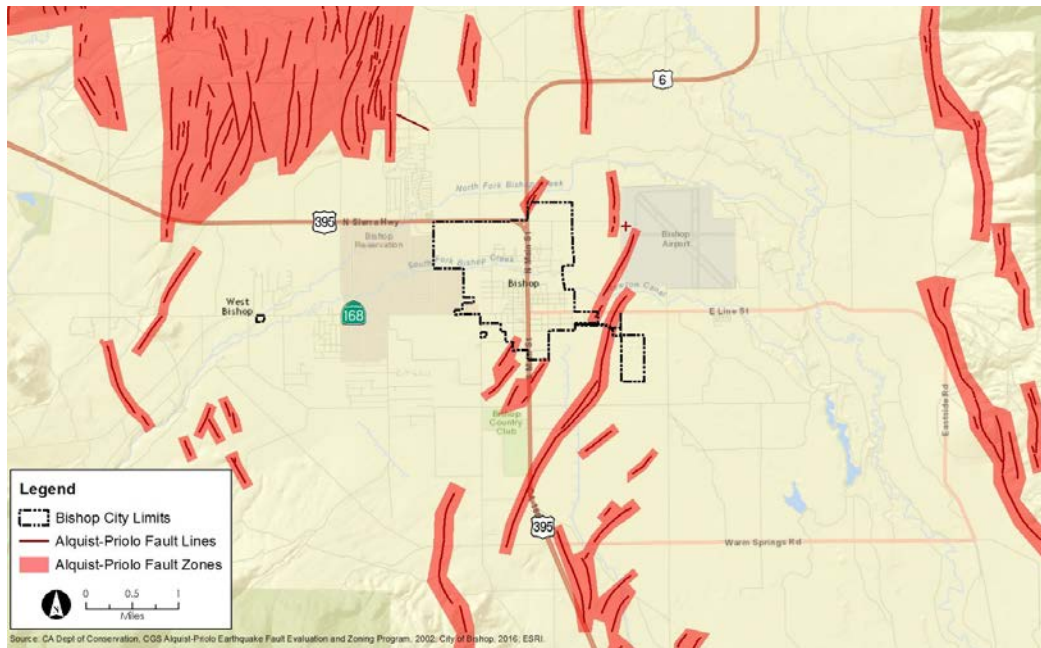
Bishop

The Owens Valley fault runs through the southeastern part of Bishop, and the White Mountains fault runs a few miles east of the community. The Volcanic Tablelands fault area is located northeast of the city. These faults cross the City of Bishop and Eastern Sierra Community Service District sewer trunks, which may cause a disruption in service if interrupted. **Figure 9** shows fault lines in and around Bishop.

Note that there are other faults in Inyo County that are not identified as Alquist-Priolo faults. While state law does not require these faults to be mapped, their exclusion from these maps does not mean they do not pose a risk.

The geology of the Basin and Range province, which includes Inyo County, can create liquefaction risks despite the very low precipitation levels in the region. Precipitation that falls within a valley or on the mountain ranges on either side collects at the lowest part of the valley, forming a temporary lake. Although these lakes may be dry most of the year on the surface, the water can percolate into the ground, creating the high groundwater table that increases liquefaction risks. There may be an elevated risk of liquefaction in most of the valleys of Inyo County, particularly near dry lake beds (Wills 1996).

Figure 9. Alquist-Priolo Fault Lines in Bishop



Hazard History

In 1872, the Lone Pine earthquake occurred along the Owens Valley fault. The US Geological Survey (USGS) (2014c) estimates the earthquake's intensity at 7.4 Mw although some scientists suggest it may have measured 7.8–7.9 Mw (Hough and Hutton 2009). Regardless of specific intensity, the earthquake was one of the strongest in California's recorded history. It killed 27 people in Lone Pine and destroyed 52 of the town's 59 houses. Substantial damage and a small number of fatalities were reported throughout the rest of the Owens Valley, and fault rupture near Lone Pine was as great as 23 feet horizontally and over 3 feet vertically. The earthquake was strong enough to wake people up in Red Bluff (335 miles northwest) and San Diego (275 miles south) and caused \$250,000 in damages, or about \$5 million at present value (USGS 2014c).

Evidence of past liquefaction has been observed in multiple places in Inyo County. Geologists have found evidence of liquefaction in Deep Springs Valley in northeast Inyo County, around Owens Lake, and in Death Valley. While some of these events occurred prior to recorded history, records show liquefaction around the edges of Owens Lake as a result of the Lone Pine earthquake (Wills 1996).

Risk of Future Hazards

The county's location on and near numerous faults, including several capable of causing significant earthquakes, means that the county will continue to face threats from earthquakes and related

hazards. **Table 19** shows the probability of Alquist-Priolo faults in the region causing earthquakes of a particular magnitude within the next 30 years. Because the faults have multiple segments in Inyo County, with different probabilities for each section, the full range of probabilities is shown. Depending on the magnitude and location of the earthquake, all of Inyo County, including Bishop, may be within the substantially affected area. As noted above, faults not identified as Alquist-Priolo faults are still capable of causing significant earthquakes.

The area at risk of fault rupture is much smaller, as it is limited to areas in the immediate vicinity of Alquist-Priolo faults. Approximately 98,919 acres of unincorporated Inyo County are within the fault rupture hazard zone, or approximately 1.5 percent of the total unincorporated area. **Table 20** shows the ownership and administration of these lands in the unincorporated areas of Inyo County.

In Bishop, approximately 20 acres are in a fault rupture hazard zone, comprising approximately 1.9 percent of the total city area. **Table 21** shows the ownership and administration of these lands.

Table 19. 30-Year Earthquake Probabilities by Fault

Alquist-Priolo Fault	30-Year Earthquake Probability			
	6.7+ Mw	7.0+ Mw	7.5+ Mw	8.0+ Mw
Airport Lake	0.52%–0.81%	0.20%–0.27%	N/A	N/A
Ash Hill	0.45%–0.61%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furnace Creek-Death Valley	2.07%–2.53%	2.06%–2.43%	1.84%–2.12%	N/A
Deep Springs Valley	0.90%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fish Slough	0.24%–0.78%	0.14–0.34%	0.03%–0.17%	N/A
Independence	0.22%–0.31%	0.11%–0.21%	0.02%–0.06%	N/A
Little Lake	1.03%–1.96%	0.09%–0.62%	0.02%–0.07%	N/A
Owens Valley	0.56%–0.83%	0.44%–0.71%	0.08%–0.14%	N/A
Panamint Valley	2.41%–2.94%	2.09%–2.53%	1.53%–1.54%	N/A
Round Valley	0.69%–2.14%	0.52%–1.64%	N/A	N/A
White Mountains	0.44%–0.60%	0.18%–0.33%	0.04%	N/A
Note: Fault probabilities are not available for the Volcanic Tablelands fault zone. Source: USGS 2015c				

Table 20. Areas at Risk of Fault Rupture in Unincorporated Inyo County by Ownership

Land Ownership or Administration	Acres	Percentage of Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	41.21	0.04%
Bureau of Land Management	39,065.94	39.49%
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	19,760.56	19.98%
National Park Service	21,911.17	22.15%
Other publicly managed land	67.02	0.07%
Private ownership	2,867.87	2.90%
State of California	1,464.71	1.48%
US Department of the Navy	9,060.75	9.16%
US Forest Service	4,679.70	4.73%
Total	98,918.93	100.00%

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Table 21. Areas at Risk of Fault Rupture in Bishop by Ownership

Land Ownership or Administration	Acres	Percentage of Total
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	14.91	73.73%
Other publicly managed land	1.70	8.42%
Private ownership	3.61	17.85%
Total	20.22	100.00%

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Scientists have analyzed a number of earthquake scenarios for the Long Valley Caldera-Mono Lake area, which includes northern Inyo County and Bishop. A significant earthquake in this area would likely be widely felt throughout Inyo County, with potentially serious impacts. This area also includes the Death Valley and White Mountains faults, which as previously noted are among the Alquist-Priolo faults in Inyo County. A joint study by CGS and the USGS (USGS and CGS 2014) suggests that the following earthquake scenarios for this region may affect Inyo County and Bishop:

- A 6.7 Mw event on the Fish Slough fault, which would cause shaking in excess of VIII on the MMI scale in Bishop and north along the US Highway 6 corridor. This event would also create liquefaction risks throughout the northern Owens Valley and landslide risks on the surrounding slopes. Parts of Inyo County on the fault line could see fault rupture in excess of 2

feet (USGS and CGS 2014). The risk of a 6.7 Mw or greater event on the Fish Creek fault is estimated at around 0.25 percent in the next 30 years (USGS 2015c).

- A 6.7 Mw earthquake on the Hartley Springs fault south of Mono Lake, which would limit most of the severe shaking to Mono County. However, northwestern Inyo County and Bishop could see shaking intensity of over V on the MMI scale, with some landslide risks on the surrounding slopes (USGS and CGS 2014). The risk of a 6.7 Mw or greater event on the Hartley Springs fault is around 0.5 to 0.7 percent in the next 30 years (USGS 2015c).
- A 6.8 Mw event on Mono County's Hilton Creek fault, which could cause ground shaking measuring up to VI on the MMI scale in northwest Inyo County and Bishop, and potentially cause landslides along the area's slopes (USGS and CGS 2014). Scientists estimate the risk of a similar or greater earthquake to be approximately 1 to 1.2 percent in the next 30 years (USGS 2015c).
- A 7.0 Mw earthquake on the Round Valley fault, which would create shaking with an intensity of over VIII on the MMI scale near the community of Round Valley and upwards of VII on the MMI scale in Bishop. Moderate shaking would also be likely throughout the Owens Valley, along with an increased risk of liquefaction and potentially severe landslide risks, especially around Round Valley. Land on the fault could see fault rupture of about 3.5 feet (USGS and CGS 2014). Scientists estimate approximately a 0.4 to 0.6 percent chance of a 7.0 Mw or stronger earthquake occurring on the Round Valley fault in the next 30 years (USGS 2015c).
- A 7.35 Mw earthquake on the White Mountains fault, which would cause very strong shaking (upwards of IX on the MMI scale) throughout the northeastern Owens Valley and shaking as high as VIII on the MMI scale in Bishop. Landslide risk would be high throughout the area, particularly on the western slopes of the White Mountains, with a risk of liquefaction in the Owens and Saline Valleys. Fault rupture in the northeastern Owens Valley could exceed 6 feet (USGS and CGS 2014). This scenario is the least likely of the ones studied, with less than a 0.2 to 0.3 percent chance of occurring in the next 30 years (USGS 2015c).

In addition to the potential earthquake scenarios related to the Long Valley Caldera-Mono Lake area, scientists have analyzed the following scenarios for the faults in southeast Inyo County:

- A 7.3 Mw event on the Death Valley fault, centered 3 miles northwest of Furnace Creek, could cause shaking measuring IX on the MMI scale throughout Death Valley. Shaking may still be as high as VII in the community of Shoshone, more than 50 miles away. Such an event is

expected to cause moderate shaking in the southern and central Owens Valley, but may not be widely felt in Big Pine and Bishop (USGS 2013a).

- A 6.9 Mw event on the Death Valley fault, centered approximately 11 miles south of the Inyo County border with San Bernardino County and 8 miles west of State Route 127, could cause shaking measuring VIII–IX on the MMI scale in southern Death Valley. Shaking measuring VI or higher would be felt throughout southeastern Inyo County, including in Baker, Shoshone, and Furnace Creek (USGS 2013b).
- A 7.4 Mw event on the Panamint Valley fault, centered approximately 12 miles south of the Inyo/San Bernardino County border and 42 miles east of Ridgecrest, would cause shaking measuring VIII–IX on the MMI scale in the Panamint Valley and shaking measuring VII in Death Valley. The southern and central Owens Valley, including Independence and Big Pine, would be expected to see shaking of VI on the MMI scale as a result of such an event (USGS 2013c).

While liquefaction risks cannot be specifically predicted, liquefaction risks are likely to continue because of the loose soil and occasional presence of a high water table in parts of Inyo County. Some evidence suggests that pumping water out of the Owens River and into the Los Angeles Aqueduct may decrease liquefaction risks around Owens Lake, as the pumping means that less water can accumulate at Owens Lake and percolate into the ground (Wills 1996). It is unknown what impact efforts to decrease pumping of the Owens River will have on liquefaction risks in the area.

Climate Change Considerations

The likelihood, size, and severity of seismic events are not expected to be directly impacted by climate change. It is possible that anticipated changes to precipitation levels and storm intensity may affect groundwater aquifer levels, which could expand or contract the areas of potential liquefaction in the planning area. Since the field of climate change science is dynamic, the Planning Team will review and summarize new research that occurs on this topic during the next update cycle.

Flood

Hazard Description

Flooding is a temporary condition in which dry land is partially or completely inundated. There are a number of ways in which flooding can happen. The water levels in bodies such as streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs can exceed the water body's banks, causing water to overflow into nearby areas. The City of Los Angeles' land tenure patterns, and control of surface water dating back 100 years, pose special challenges in managing flooding and high runoff conditions since LADWP, and not the County,

is responsible for the control and export of the surface water it owns. Heavy precipitation can overwhelm the ability of soil to absorb water or of local storm drains to carry it away, causing water to build up on the surface. Flooding may also occur from infrastructure failure, such as a burst water tank or pipe. Dam or aqueduct inundation, a specific type of infrastructure failure flooding that occurs when a dam or aqueduct partially or completely collapses, is discussed separately under the Dam and Aqueduct Failure hazard profile.

According to California's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, floods are the second most common disaster type in California, second only to fires (CNRA and Cal OES 2012). Flood severity is generally described in years, such as a 100-year event. This does not mean that such an event necessarily only occurs once every 100 years, but that the risk of such an event is 1 percent in any given year. Similarly, a 500-year flood event is one where the risk of such an event is 0.2 percent in any given year.

Impact

Regardless of the type of flood, a flood event can damage buildings and infrastructure both by debris carried along in the water or by the pressure of the water itself. People may be drowned in floodwaters, or injured or killed by the debris. Debris flows, which are a hazard of substantial concern in Inyo County, are discussed under the Geologic Hazards profile. Floods can weaken foundations and wash away soils, increasing the risk of damage or destruction.

Location and Extent

In the unincorporated areas of Inyo County, the flood risks are concentrated along the Owens River and Owens Lake and in parts of valleys elsewhere in the county, including the Panamint Valley and Death Valley. **Figure 10** shows the flood hazard areas for Inyo County.

Table 22 lists the distribution of land administration and ownership in the unincorporated areas for both the 100-year and 500-year floodplains. In total, approximately 367,598 acres of unincorporated Inyo County, or approximately 5.6 percent of the county's area, is in a flood hazard zone.

The flood risk in Bishop is mostly near the two forks of Bishop Creek. However, in the southeastern part of the community, the flood hazard zone expands beyond the immediate vicinity of the creek to a much wider area. **Figure 11** shows a map of the flood risk areas in Bishop. **Table 23** lists the ownership and administration of land in Bishop's floodplains.

The Los Angeles Aqueduct and other LADWP controlled conveyance apparatus (canals, ditches, diversions, etc.) may also be a potential source of flooding in Inyo County. The aqueduct diverts water out of the Owens River near the community of Aberdeen, approximately 13 miles south of Big Pine,

and runs parallel to Highway 395 past Inyo County's southern border. Any failure or overtopping of the aqueduct's walls, or activation of by-passes that divert water into natural drainages when the aqueduct is too full, may cause flooding in communities near the aqueduct or by-passes, including Bishop, Big Pine, Independence, Lone Pine, Cartago, and Olancho.

Figure 10. Inyo County Flood Hazard Areas

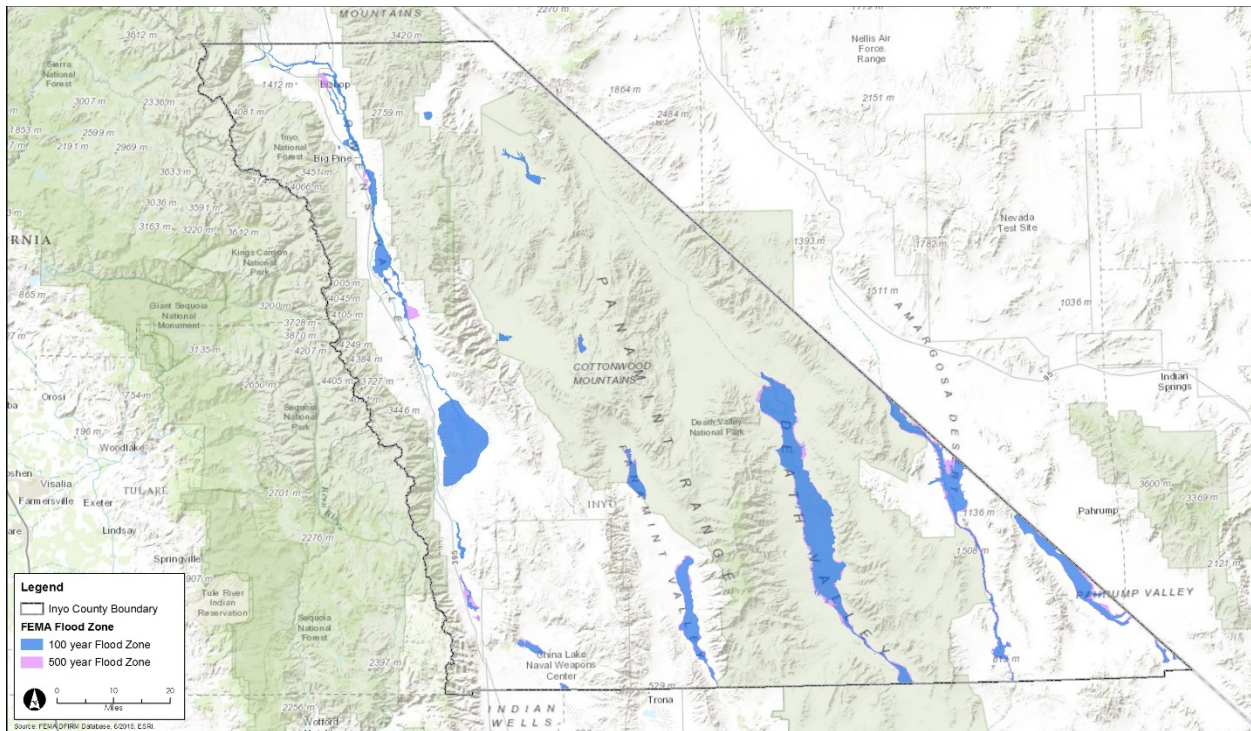


Table 22. Areas at Risk of Flooding in Unincorporated Inyo County by Ownership

Land Ownership or Administration	100-Year		500-Year	
	Acres	Percentage of Total	Acres	Percentage of Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	412.32	0.13%	215.68	0.44%
Bureau of Land Management	74,688.18	23.45%	17,379.56	35.43%
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	37,710.53	11.84%	7,010.63	14.29%
National Park Service	130,938.23	41.11%	18,505.69	37.72%
Other publicly managed land	1,518.20	0.48%	128.55	0.26%
Private ownership	7,521.12	2.36%	3,848.72	7.85%
State of California	61,894.21	19.43%	853.76	1.74%
US Department of the Navy	3,858.66	1.21%	1,113.80	2.27%
US Forest Service	—	—	0.3	<0.01%
Total	318,541.45	100%	49,056.69	100%

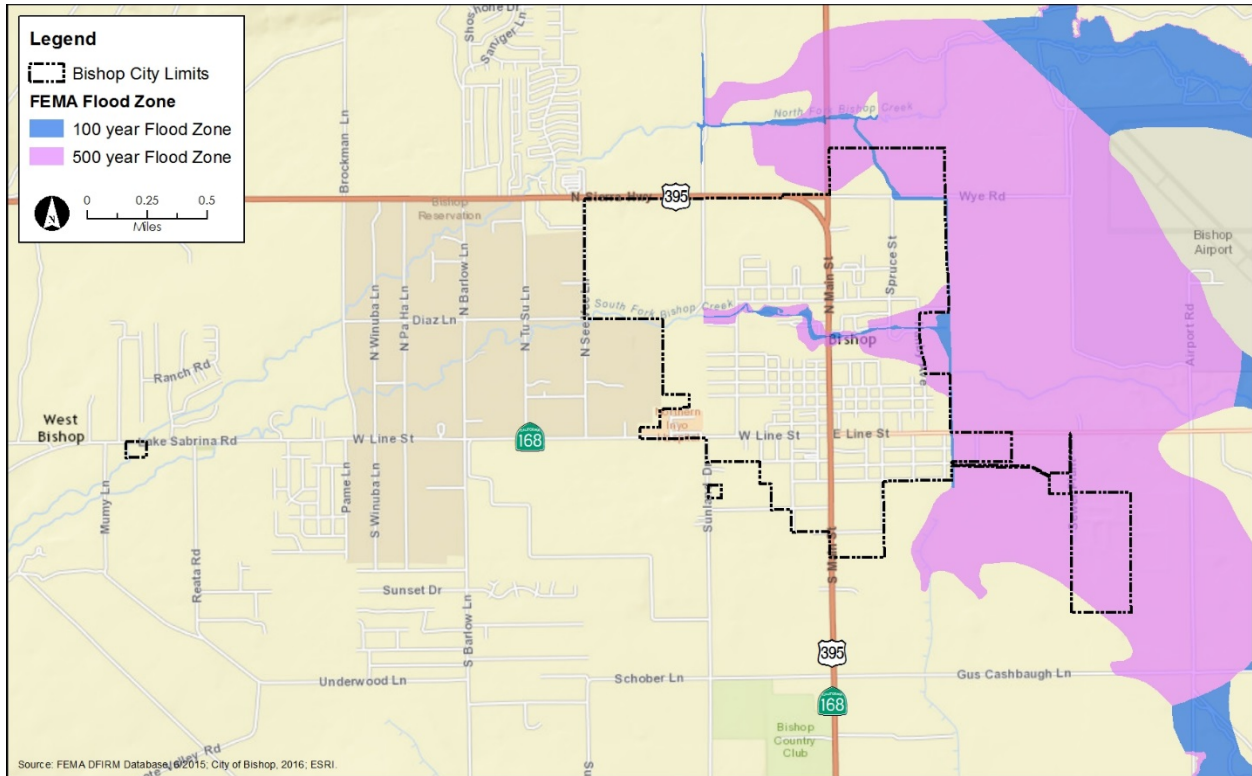
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Table 23. Areas at Risk of Flooding in Bishop by Land Ownership or Administration

Land Ownership or Administration	100-Year		500-Year	
	Acres	Percentage of Total	Acres	Percentage of Total
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	11.50	84.19%	88.60	44.54%
Other publicly managed land	0.20	1.46%	83.33	41.90%
Private ownership	1.97	14.42%	26.97	13.56%
Total	13.67	100%	198.90	100%

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Figure 11. Areas at Risk of Flooding in Bishop by Ownership



Hazard History

Inyo County

Since 2003, eight flood disaster proclamations have been made in Inyo County, a rate of over one every two years. Of those floods, five were declared state disasters and two were recognized by FEMA. **Table 24** identifies flooding in recent history. The 2015 Death Valley flood was the result of back-to-back storms followed by an event that included nearly 3 inches of rain in 5 hours. The event was described as a “1,000-year flood” and caused significant damage to buildings, roadways, and the landscape (Sahagun 2015). The 2013 Gully Washer event also caused extensive damage, with one assessment estimating \$1.4 million in damages to Inyo County roads (Vane 2013). No flood disaster events have occurred within the Bishop city limits.

Certain roads in Inyo County are frequently affected by flood events and often suffer damage when a flood occurs. These include the roads around Rawson Creek in Wilkerson, some roads near Big Pine Creek in Big Pine, Sunland Lane and Gerkin Road between Bishop and Wilkerson, roads along Big Pine Creek and Little Pine Creek west of Big Pine, roads near Tinemaha Creek, and parts of Death Valley

Road and Eureka Valley Road (Anderson 2016). Bishop City staff also note that Highways 190, 127, and 168 (east of Big Pine) are commonly subject to flood damage.

Table 24. Inyo County Flood History (2003–2015)

Incident	Date	Location	Designation		
			Local	State	FEMA
Death Valley Down But Not Out	2015 (Oct.)	South County	Y	Y	N
Gully Washer	2013 (July)	Countywide	Y	Y	N
Canyon Crusher	2013 (Aug.)	Countywide	Y	N	N
Road eater	2012 (Aug.)	South County	Y	N	N
December Deluge	2010 (Dec.)	Countywide	Y	Y	Y
Oak Creek Mud Flow	2008 (July)	Independence	Y	Y	N
Flooding (no name)	2004 (Aug)	South County	Y	Y	N
Flooding (no name)	2003 (Aug.)	So. County	Y	Y	N

Risk of Future Hazards

Inyo County

Continental climatic conditions combined with the high elevation ridges of the eastern Sierras that intercept moisture-bearing air masses create an environment of repeated floods. Flooding is most likely to occur in late spring to early summer under conditions of rapid snowmelt and in late summer to early fall when tropical storms are most common.

Bishop

Risk of future flooding is especially high for the city during late summer to early fall when reservoirs along Bishop Creek are typically full (during non-drought years). As noted in the Safety Element of the City of Bishop’s General Plan, Bishop Creek poses the greatest flood risk to the city and surrounding areas. The city’s most significant flood risks are associated with localized ponding, most likely to occur in low-lying areas adjacent to the forks of Bishop Creek and major canals in the area.

Climate Change Considerations

There is some evidence that climate change may also result in more frequent intense storms, known as atmospheric river events. Statewide, some studies suggest that more years will have an increased number of atmospheric river events and that the largest of these atmospheric river events will be more intense than they have been historically (Dettinger 2011). In general, Northern California is expected to see more frequent atmospheric river events, potentially up to twice as many by 2100 as

the region currently does, while Southern California is expected to see the same number of atmospheric river events but with each individual storm an average of 10 to 20 percent more intense. However, the specific impacts on Inyo County and the Eastern Sierra/Basin and Range region is not yet known (Oskin 2014).

As noted in the Drought section, dry conditions cause soil to harden, making it less absorbent to precipitation and increasing the risk of flooding, particularly at the beginning of the rainy season. Since drought conditions are expected to increase as a result of climate change, there is also a greater risk of flooding from these drought-induced changes in soil characteristics. These impacts may already be felt; in July 2015, Lieutenant Governor Gavin Newsom, acting temporarily as governor, issued a disaster proclamation for large parts of Southern California due to flooding and related hazards as a result of severe storms. In the proclamation, Lieutenant Governor Newsom noted the drought's impact of drying out soil and increasing the risk of flash floods (Office of the Governor 2015).

Geologic Hazards

Hazard Description

For the purposes of this Plan, geologic hazards are risks posed by geologic activity that are not necessarily related to seismic events, although earthquakes may be associated with these hazards. The two geologic hazards discussed in this Plan are landslides and volcanism.

Landslides

Landslides happen when the soils of a slope, such as a hillside or mountain, become unstable. When this happens, the soils slide down toward the base of the slope, damaging or destroying structures built on the moving soil or in its path. While landslides are often thought of as fast-moving events, some landslides may happen slowly over a long period of time. The risk of a landslide is often exacerbated in areas recently burned by wildfire, as the fire burns vegetation that can absorb water and hold back soil. Without the vegetation to stabilize a slope and prevent runoff, sediment and debris are more susceptible to sliding.

Landslides can be triggered by many different types of events, but earthquakes and moisture are the most common. The shaking of an earthquake or the loss of soil stability as a result of earthquake-induced liquefaction can cause the soil to slide. Alternatively, soils can soak up water from a source such as precipitation or irrigation, also resulting in a loss of stability that causes the soil to slide. Water may also erode the base of a slope, which may trigger a landslide even if the sliding material is fairly dry. The types of materials that compose a slope and the steepness of the slope help determine the overall risk that a landslide may occur. Soil stability and time also contribute to the risk of rock fall,

which is of particular risk along roadways and trails where a path or highway has been cut into a hillside, exaggerating the angle of repose and increasing the likelihood of rock falls.

The Basin and Range province is susceptible to a specific type of moisture-induced debris flow that forms alluvial fans. These usually occur as a result of flash floods, which create torrents of water flowing down a steep mountain canyon. Flash floods often carry sediments and other debris, including boulders and trees. When the water is free of the confined canyon, it spreads out across a wide area, depositing debris in a broad, shallow slope called an alluvial fan. Areas near the bottom of confined canyons are at risk of these debris flows, which can cover multiple square miles and contain millions of cubic yards of debris. The alluvial fans themselves may be susceptible to further landslides due to their loose composition (CGS 2015a). A type of landslide called lateral spreading can occur on alluvial fans and other liquefaction-prone soils when liquefied soils become sufficiently fluid to spread across fairly shallow slopes.

Volcanism

A volcano is an opening (or vent) in the earth's surface that erupts lava, ash, and gas stored deep within the planet. Volcanoes come in many sizes and shapes, from large mountains built up by layers of lava, to conical mounds of loose cinder, or low, crack-like fissures in the ground. Depending on the type of volcano and the nature of the materials it ejects, a number of potential hazards may occur. These are described in detail in the USGS California Volcano Observatory website (<http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/observatories/calvo/>) and are summarized in the California State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The information in Table 25 describes the hazards that have typified past eruptions of California volcanoes. **Table 25** does not include an exhaustive list of all possible hazards resulting from volcanoes; it is possible that an event not shown here may occur during an eruption of a California volcano.

Impact

Landslides can damage or destroy buildings or structures that are built on or in the sliding material. Buildings and structures in the path of the landslide may also be damaged or destroyed by the force of the moving ground and debris carried by the flow. People may be injured or killed by debris or collapsing buildings caused by the landslide, or may be buried by the sliding material. Volcanoes have numerous impacts, depending on the type of eruption. These impacts are discussed in detail in **Table 25**.

Table 25. Hazards Associated with California Volcanoes

Name	Description
Pyroclastic flow	A sudden, fast-moving eruption of lava, ash, and gases. Pyroclastic flows can move down the sides of the volcano at speeds greater than 50 mph, faster than people can run. Damage occurs from the high temperatures of the material (400–1,300°F) and the fast-moving debris itself. Poisonous gases may also suffocate people or animals.
Slow-speed lava flow	A slow-moving lava eruption, usually less than 30 mph. The lava itself may be fluid or thick. People are usually able to move out of the way, but the lava may bury structures and the high temperatures often ignite fires.
Lahar	A volcanic debris flow, usually a slurry-like mixture of ash, rock, and water, traveling at speeds of 20 to 40 mph. They can be hot, though not as hot as a lava eruption, and may carry large debris such as boulders for great distances. The speed and temperature of a lahar may cause injury or death, and the debris itself may bury people or structures.
Volcanic flood	A type of flash flood when snow or ice on the surface of the volcano is melted by intense heat from the volcano, or when debris deposited from a volcano causes a river or stream to overtop its banks. The effects are generally similar to other types of flash floods.
Fine ash fall	A “rain” of small ash particles ejected from a volcano during an eruption, sometimes hundreds of miles from the volcano itself. The ash can cause short-term respiratory problems, although it is generally nonlethal. Buildings may be damaged by the weight of the ash, and accidents can occur if ash sufficiently reduces visibility. Ash particles may also clog wastewater systems, damage electronics, and harm crops and livestock. Air traffic can be disrupted by ash fall.
Coarse air fall	An ejection of large, hot pieces of lava or rock. The force of the ejecta may cause damage or injury, and the high temperatures may ignite fires. They are generally the size of a softball or smaller, although some volcanoes may eject boulder-size pieces.
Phreatic eruption	An eruption of steam, caused when volcanic heat causes water underground or on the surface to flash-boil. The steam may erupt violently, carrying ash and pieces of rock. Damage may be caused by the intense heat, the materials ejected by the steam, or poisonous gases that can accompany the eruption
Sources: Cal OES 2013a, USGS 2016	

Location and Extent

Landslides

Landslide risks are widespread throughout the mountains of Inyo County, although severity ranges substantially across the area. According to the California Geological Survey, the slopes in Inyo County where the landslide risks are greatest are the Amargosa Range east of Death Valley, the southern and northwestern parts of the Panamint Range, the Funeral Mountains in northeastern Inyo County along

the Nevada border, and parts of the Sierra Nevada and White Mountains along the northern Owens Valley. Additional patches of elevated landslide risk zones are scattered in mountain ranges throughout the county. Depending on the specific location, the increased landslide risk may be a result of weak rocks, steep slopes, or both (CGS 2011). **Figure 12** and **Figure 13** identify the steep topographical areas of Inyo County and the City of Bishop. Areas depicted with steep topography are most prone to landslide hazards. In addition, alluvial fans and other debris flows pose a risk around the edges of all valleys in Inyo County.

Volcanism

There are two volcanic areas in Inyo County: the Coso volcanic field and the Ubehebe Craters, as depicted in **Figure 14**. The Coso volcano field covers an area of approximately 150 square miles, mostly on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake in southern Inyo County (USGS 2012a). The Ubehebe Craters, which are made up of at least a dozen craters, are located in Death Valley National Park. The largest crater is approximately 800 feet deep and half a mile wide (USGS 2012b). Northern Inyo County, including Bishop, may also be affected by various volcanic features in Mono County (Cal OES 2013a). These features include the Long Valley caldera, a 10-mile by 20-mile volcanic valley formed by a massive eruption 760,000 years ago (USGS 2012c); Mammoth Mountain, an 11,000 foot-tall volcanic dome that continues to experience minor eruptions and other volcanic activity (USGS 2012d); the Mono Lake volcanic field, a set of volcanic vents within Mono Lake and along its north shore (USGS 2012e); and the Mono-Inyo Craters, an 18-mile-long chain of volcanic features stretching from Mono Lake south to the Long Valley caldera (USGS 2012f). There are many ways to measure volcanic events, which often vary depending on the type of event. These include amount of material ejected by the volcano, the distance that ash or debris travels, the size of the ejecta, and other parameters.

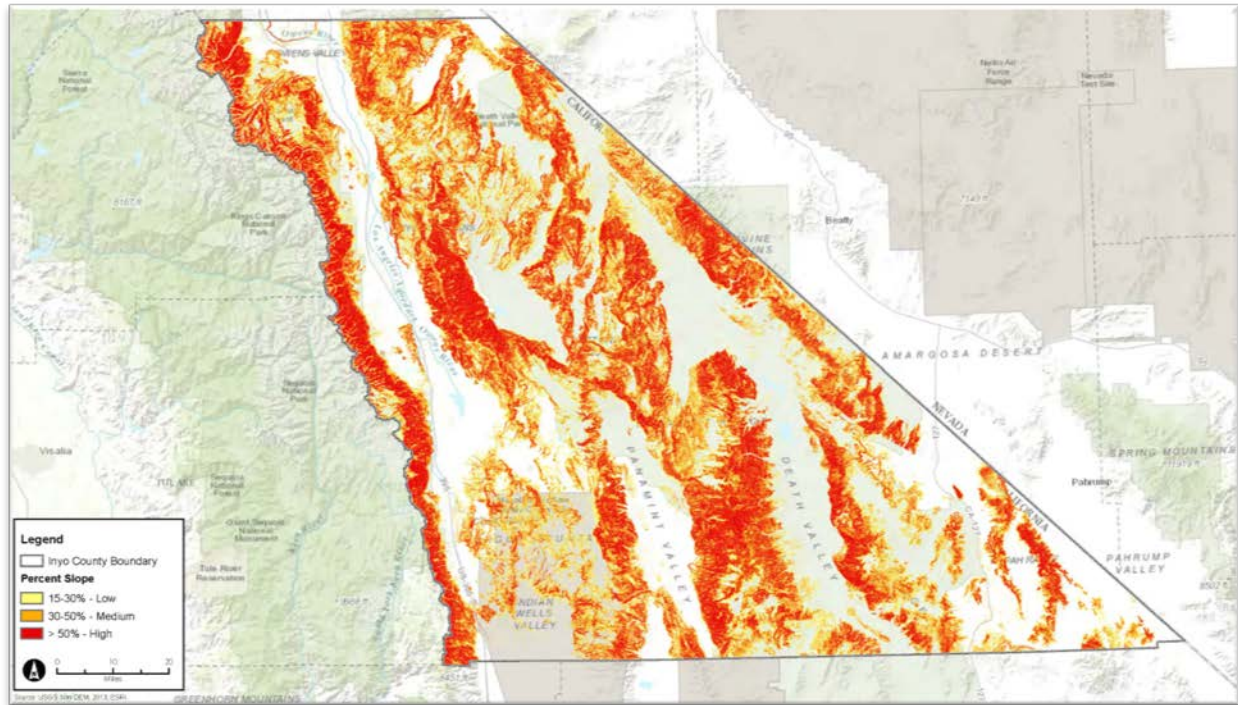
Hazard History

Landslides

Scientific studies have found widespread deposits from historic landslides throughout much of Inyo County. While landslides are a common event in the county given its susceptibility, the sparsely populated nature of the region and the relatively limited affected area from a landslide means that landslide events may go unnoticed. As a result, recorded significant landslides in Inyo County are fairly rare. There have been a few events of note, particularly an alluvial fan-related debris flow that occurred on July 12, 2008. Intense precipitation from the remnants of Hurricane Bertha created a debris flow down Oak Creek, a few miles north of Independence. The area had recently been burned by a wildfire, making it more susceptible to landslides. The debris flow extended approximately 4 miles from the base of the mountains and disrupted traffic on US Highway 395 for a week. It damaged

or destroyed 50 homes and severely damaged the historic Mount Whitney Fish Hatchery (CGS 2015a). There is also evidence of historic lateral spreading in liquefaction-prone areas of Inyo County, including near Deep Springs Lake, Death Valley, and the shores of the Owens Valley (Wills 1996).

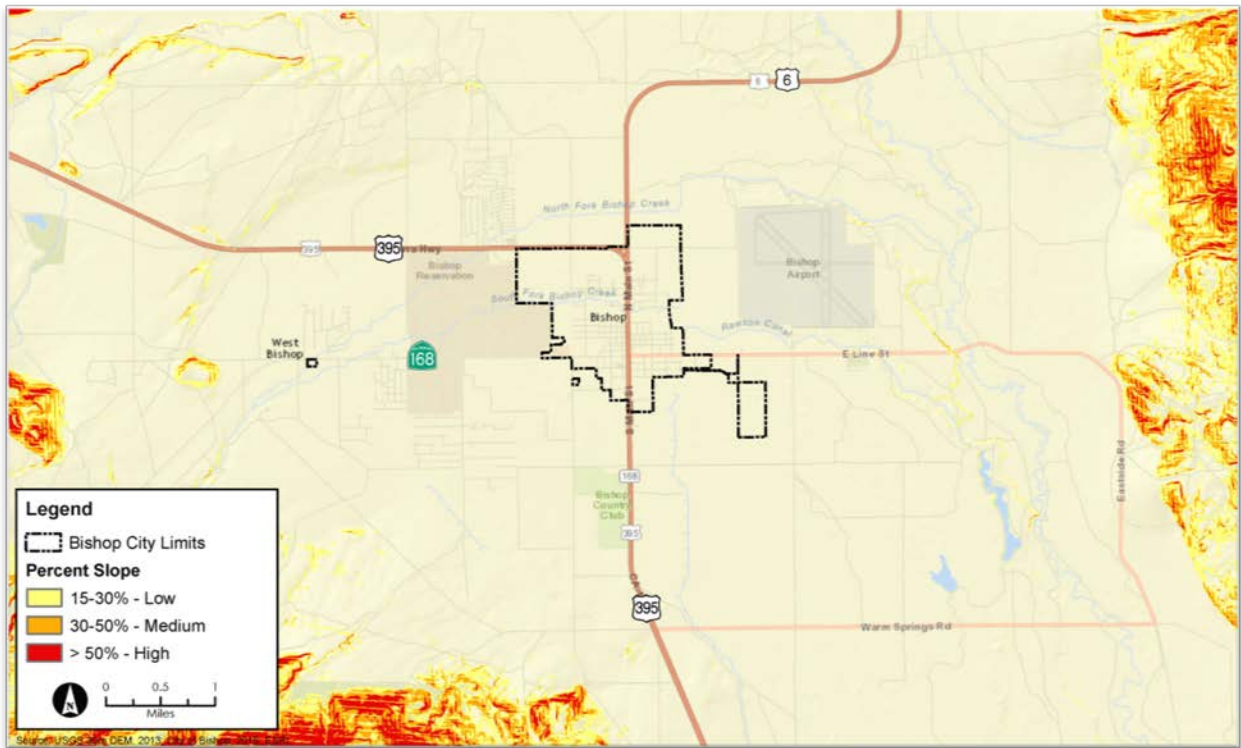
Figure 12. Inyo County Steep Topography Area



Volcanism

The last known eruption at the Coso volcanic field occurred approximately 40,000 years ago, which included a non-explosive lava flow and ejected enough small particles to form a volcanic feature called a cinder cone (USGS 2012a). The Ubehebe Craters last erupted more recently, approximately 800 years ago, in a phreatic eruption (USGS 2012b). The last known eruption in the Long Valley caldera occurred approximately 50,000 years ago, although hot springs and various other forms of geologic unrest continue to the present day (USGS 2012c). Mammoth Mountain's last major eruption occurred approximately 57,000 years ago, but phreatic eruptions have occurred as recently as 700 years ago and volcanic unrest has continued to the present day (USGS 2012d). The Mono Lake volcanic field had the most recent eruption of any volcano in the region, with an event 300 years ago which lifted sediment on the lake bottom to form Paoha Island in the middle of the lake (USGS 2012e). A series of explosive eruptions and lava flows last occurred along the Mono-Inyo craters approximately 600 years ago (USGS 2012f).

Figure 13. City of Bishop Steep Topography Areas



Risk of Future Hazards

Landslides

Landslide and debris flow risks in Inyo County are expected to continue into the future, as the geologic conditions in the county that have been responsible for past landslide events are not expected to change. Landslide risks are likely to remain highest in the areas previously identified as having a high susceptibility to landslides, and the risk of alluvial fans should persist along the base of the mountain ranges in the county.

Volcanism

As part of the National Volcano Early Warning System (NVEWS), the USGS has conducted a systematic assessment of volcanic threat that ranks all US volcanoes. Volcanoes are evaluated using 25 threat factors: 15 for hazard type (explosivity index, pyroclastic flows, lahars, etc.) and 10 for societal exposure to hazards (e.g., nearby populations, infrastructure, transportation corridors). The composite NVEWS score (sum of the hazard factors multiplied by the sum of the exposure factors) translates into a specific threat level grouping that ranges from Very High Threat (324-123 points), High Threat (113

to 64 points), Moderate Threat (63 to 30 points), Low Threat (30 to 6 points), or Very Low Threat (6 to 0 points) (USGS 2005). It is important to note that threat rankings do not express the probability of an eruption occurring, only the level of threat posed should an eruption occur. Table 26 shows the threat levels of Inyo and Mono County volcanoes as determined by the USGS NVEWS analysis. Based on the threat level identified, recommendations for monitoring have been identified by the USGS to better determine potential activity occurring at the volcano location.

Note that the NVEWS threat rankings shown in **Table 26** are periodically reevaluated by the USGS as new scientific data becomes available and/or nearby infrastructure and populations change. An update to the 2005 ranking is currently under way.

Table 26. Inyo County Region Volcano NVEWS Scores

Volcano	NVEWS Score
Inyo County	
Coso volcanic field	Moderate Threat
Ubehebe Craters	Moderate Threat
Mono County	
Long Valley caldera	Very High Threat
Mammoth Mountain	In Progress
Mono Lake volcanic field	Moderate Threat
Mono-Inyo craters	High Threat
Source: USGS 2005	

Eruption from the Coso volcanic field is not expected to be life threatening to populations in Inyo County (Cal OES 2013a), although adverse impact to local infrastructure and transportation corridors, including air traffic, is likely (USGS 2005). Another eruption in the Ubehebe Craters area could produce fast-moving pyroclastic flows and coarse ash fall. Although such an event is not expected to substantially affect Inyo County residents, the volcano is located in Death Valley National Park and so may pose a threat to visitors, park roads, and the local ecosystem (USGS 2005; Cal OES 2013a).

Eruptions from the Very High Threat and High Threat features in the Long Valley volcanic region of Mono County may significantly impact Inyo County. An explosive eruption could cause fine ash fall greater than 2 inches thick as far south as Fish Springs, including the City of Bishop. Ash fall of this thickness can severely disrupt daily life for weeks to months, but is generally not life threatening. All of Inyo County is outside of the footprint for more severe volcanic threats (e.g., pyroclastic flows, lava

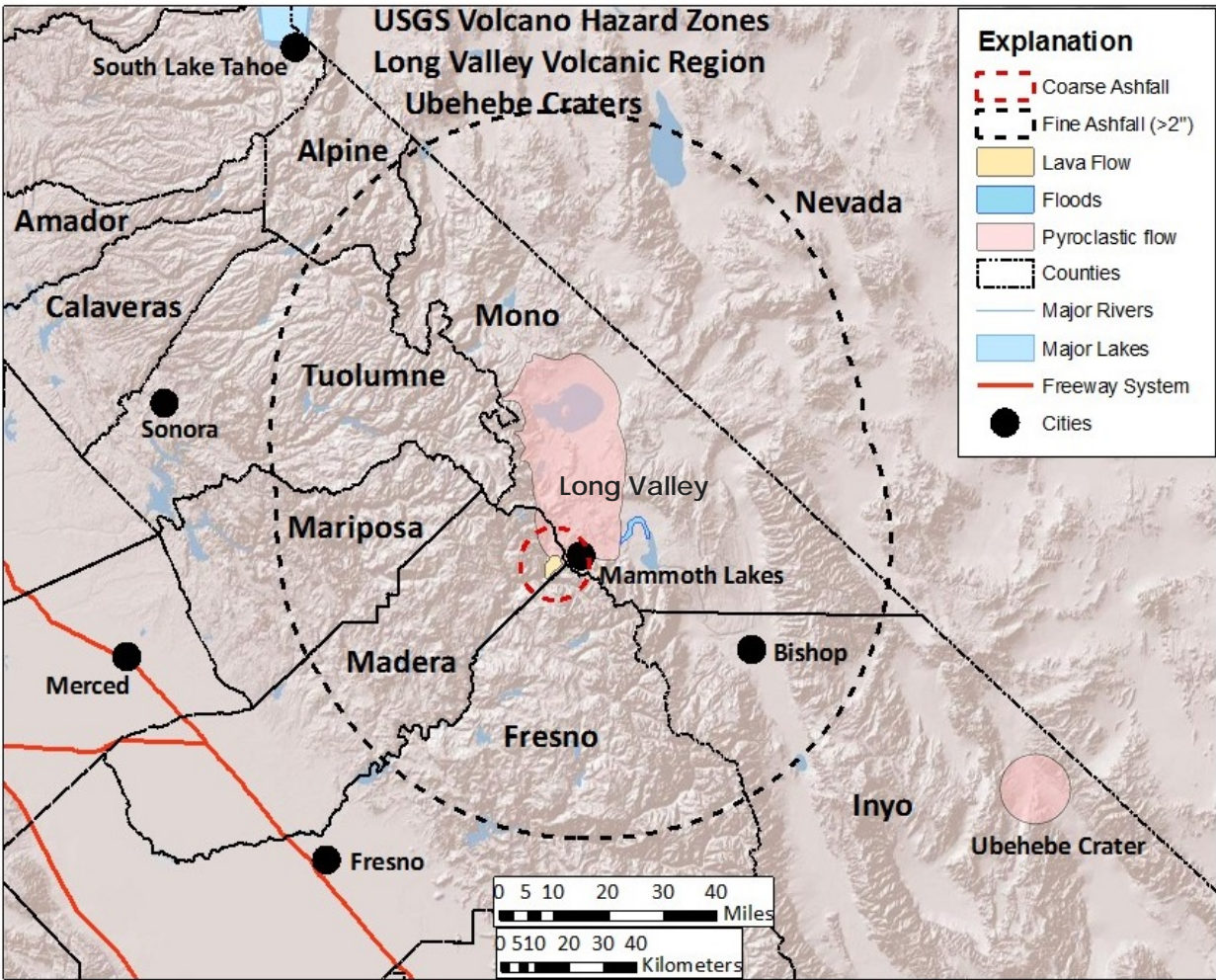
flows, lahars) from the Mono County volcanoes (Cal OES 2013a). The USGS estimates the risk of an eruption in the Long Valley region to be on the order of 1 in a few hundred annually, or less than 1 percent in any given year (USGS 1998).

The USGS has developed a volcano alert system, taking into account both ground-based and aviation hazards. This alert system, shown in **Table 27**, is not intended to be a long-term estimate of hazard potential but a shorter-term summary of a volcano’s behavior.

Table 27. Volcano Alert Levels

Ground Alert Levels		Aviation Alert Levels	
Normal	Volcano is in a typical, background, non-eruptive state	Green	Volcano is in a typical, background, non-eruptive state
Advisory	Volcano is exhibiting signs of unrest, above known background level	Yellow	Volcano is exhibiting signs of unrest, above known background level
Watch	Volcano is exhibiting heightened or escalating unrest with an increased potential of eruption; or an eruption is under way but poses limited hazards	Orange	Volcano is exhibiting heightened or escalating unrest with an increased potential of eruption; or an eruption is under way with little or no ash emissions
Warning	A hazardous eruption is under way, imminent, or suspected	Red	An eruption is under way, imminent, or suspected with significant ash emissions likely
Source: USGS 2016			

Figure 14. Volcano Hazard Zones



Climate Change Considerations

Climate change may cause an increase in the frequency and/or intensity of storms that affect California, which in turn could make moisture-related landslides more common, including alluvial fan-related events. Warmer temperatures and less frequent rainfall as a result of climate change may cause soil to become less cohesive as it loses moisture, making the material more unstable and potentially increasing landslide risk. There is no known or suspected connection between climate change and earthquake-related landslides or volcanic activity.

Hazardous Materials

Hazard Description

Under California law, a hazardous material is a substance that either causes “an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness” or poses “a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed” (DTSC 2010). Hazardous materials are a wide-ranging category of substances and include flammable or explosive materials, corrosive substances such as acids, poisons, and infectious materials such as dangerous germs. Some materials are always hazardous, while others may only pose a danger under certain conditions (for example, flammable materials can be inert and harmless until exposed to a spark or heat source). Hazardous materials are often thought of as human-made compounds, but they may also include naturally occurring substances that may pose a hazard, such as radon gas found naturally in some rock formations.

A hazardous material emergency usually occurs when the material leaks or escapes from its containment vessel, exposing people and objects in the vicinity to the material’s harmful effects. This may occur as a result of another emergency, such as an earthquake or flood that breaks a hazardous material storage container. It may also happen as a result of human error or an equipment malfunction, or more rarely as a deliberate act. Hazardous materials may be released from a building such as a factory or storage facility, or from a vehicle such as a truck or train. Highway 395 is a major thoroughfare and carries potentially hazardous materials through the communities throughout the Owens Valley. Hazardous materials in soils, either naturally occurring or accidental, may be washed into water bodies or groundwater basins during flood events, creating a potential risk of exposure. Soils containing hazardous materials may also dry out and be blown by the wind, spreading the material over a potentially large area.

Impact

The impacts associated with hazardous materials depend on the materials involved. Some materials may be toxic or corrosive, and so may cause injuries, death, or acute or chronic health effects. Radioactive materials can also create potentially serious or fatal short-term and long-term health effects. Flammable or explosive materials may spark fires or explosions that can be harmful to people and structures. Some corrosive materials may also damage buildings or structures that they come into contact with

Location and Extent

According to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), there is one location in Inyo County designated as a hazardous materials release site. This site, the Saline Valley Air to Air Gunnery Range, covers an area of 591,000 acres approximately 10 miles east of Independence and Lone Pine. Most of the site is within the boundaries of Death Valley National Park, with small portions of the site in other recreational and protected environmental areas. The site was used primarily for aerial gunnery training for bomber crews, and it operated from 1944 to 1947. The potential materials of concern at the Saline Valley range include explosives, perchlorate (a compound used in weapons that may pose a health risk to the thyroid gland), lead, and munitions (DoD, n.d.; DTSC 2015).

There are 133 other sites in Inyo County that may contain hazardous materials and may be subject to cleanup activities. These sites may include active or abandoned mines, airports, military facilities, and waste dumps, among other facilities. The DTSC classifies these sites by their current status, as shown in **Table 28**.

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) maintains a separate list of sites with hazardous materials that may contaminate groundwater supplies. There are 141 of these facilities in Inyo County. Some may also be listed as hazardous material cleanup sites by the DTSC (above); the vast majority have completed cleanup operations. **Table 29** shows the number of these facilities in Inyo County and their status.

There are 26 facilities in Inyo County (9 in Bishop, 17 in the unincorporated county areas) with permitted underground storage tanks used to store hazardous or potentially hazardous materials. These facilities are primarily fuel stations, although they may also include public and private vehicle maintenance yards as well as other facilities (SWRCB 2016b).

Multiple locations in Inyo County contain naturally occurring asbestos, a mineral that was widely exploited for various uses but which can cause lung cancer or other respiratory conditions when inhaled. The California Geologic Survey reports four sites in Inyo County, shown in **Table 30**, with substantial natural asbestos deposits, and they were subject to asbestos mining. There are also 17 reported sites in or near Death Valley National Park in which talc (a mineral widely used in manufacturing, baby powder, and athletic chalk) is mixed with small amounts of naturally occurring asbestos (CGS 2015b).

Table 28. Hazardous Material Cleanup Sites by DTSC Status in Inyo County

Status	Description	Number of Facilities	
		Bishop	Inyo County
Backlog	The site is not currently active. Evaluation or cleanup activities are not ongoing, but will begin or resume when staff and/or financial resources are available.	0	1
Inactive – Needs Evaluation	The site is not currently active. An evaluation of the site is needed.	5	29
Refer: Other Agency	Evaluation or cleanup activities are best handled by a local agency or a state agency other than the DTSC.	12	64
Refer: RWQCB	Evaluation or cleanup activities are best handled by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.	2	20
Total		19	114
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows. Sources: DTSC 2014, n.d.			

Table 29. State Water Resources Control Board Cleanup Sites by Status in Inyo County

Status	Description	Number of Facilities	
		Bishop	Inyo County
Completed – Case Closed	Cleanup activities have finished and formal case closure decision has been issued.	67	43
Open	Unspecified evaluation and/or cleanup activities are ongoing.	2	11
Open – Eligible for Closure	Cleanup activities have finished, although the case closure decision has not yet been issued.	1	2
Open – Inactive	There are no regulatory activities at the site.	1	4
Open – Proposed	Unspecified evaluation and/or cleanup activities are ongoing.	1	0
Open – Site Assessment	Evaluation activities are ongoing at the site.	1	7
Open – Verification Monitoring	Cleanup has finished, and monitoring activities are ongoing to ensure cleanup has been successful.	1	0
Total		74	67
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows. Sources: SWRCB 2016a, n.d.			

The dry bed of Owens Lake can produce extensive dust clouds, particularly during periods of high winds. In addition to the respiratory ailments caused by small dust particles, this dust may also contain elevated concentrations of hazardous or potentially hazardous materials, including arsenic (USGS 2014d). This hazard is discussed more extensively in the Severe Weather hazard profile.

Although Inyo County is remote, hazardous materials are still transported through the area, creating a potential hazard in the event of a vehicle accident. State Route 127, which traverses the southeast corner of the county, is used to transport hazardous materials to a waste disposal facility south of Beatty, Nevada. This facility is permitted to accept 562 different types of hazardous wastes, and it is unknown what specific hazardous material types are being transported on SR 127 to this facility (NDEP 2011).

Table 30. Natural Asbestos Deposits in Inyo County

Site Name	Site Location
Darwin mines	North of Darwin
McIlroy property	Between Swansea and Dolomite
Indian Camp prospect	North of Hunter Mountain (in Death Valley National Park)
Huntley Industrial Minerals Inc. mine and Whitetop Mountain deposits	North of Whitetop Mountain (in Death Valley National Park)
Source: CGS 2015b	

Hazard History

Individuals in Inyo County and Bishop are occasionally exposed to hazardous materials, sometimes as a result of winds carrying hazardous material particulates from the dry Owens Lake bed. There is no history of substantive hazardous material release events within the county or city limits.

Risk of Future Hazards

The risk of hazardous material releases in the future is difficult to quantify. There is always some chance that another natural disaster, such as an earthquake or flood, may damage buildings or storage tanks and cause a release of hazardous materials. However, the occurrence of a natural disaster does not automatically result in a hazardous material release, and a hazardous material release may occur independently of any other natural disaster. Given the size and sparsely populated nature of Inyo County, a hazardous material release may not necessarily pose a significant risk to human health if it occurs in an unpopulated area, although such events may still result in environmental damage. Bishop has a comparatively higher population density than the rest of Inyo

County, and any hazardous material release in or near Bishop would likely pose a greater threat to human health and safety than elsewhere in the county.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is not directly linked to the frequency or severity of hazardous material releases. However, climate change may increase the frequency or severity of other hazards, such as severe storms or wildfires, which in turn may result in hazardous material releases.

Severe Weather

Hazard Description

Severe weather is a broad category that, for the purposes of this Plan, encompasses extreme heat and cold, severe winds, tornadoes, hailstorms, and thunderstorms. Intense rainfall is discussed in the Flood hazard profile.

While there is no universally agreed upon definition for extreme heat, it generally refers to a period of time in which the high temperature significantly exceeds normal conditions. A commonly used definition in California declares that an extreme heat day is any day in which the maximum temperature is higher than all but 2 percent of historical high temperatures (Cal EPA and CDPH 2013).¹ Multiple consecutive extreme heat days are known as heat waves. Extreme heat is a factor not just of temperature but also of humidity, as high humidity can make already hot conditions feel even hotter. For example, an air temperature of 90°F [degrees Fahrenheit] may feel like 105°F in 70 percent humidity and over 130°F in 100 percent humidity (NOAA, n.d.). This combination of air temperature and humidity is known as the heat index. **Table 31** shows the National Weather Service's rating scale for the heat index.

Extreme cold events occur when the temperature drops well below historical averages. In many parts of California, this corresponds to temperatures below freezing, although in some locations freezing temperatures are a relatively normal event. These events may occur as part of another severe weather event, such as a blizzard or ice storm, but can also happen during sunny days. Just as extreme heat is a factor of air temperature and humidity, extreme cold can be measured as a factor of air temperature and wind, known as wind chill. A temperature of 10°F may have a wind chill of 1°F in 5 mph [mile per hour] winds, but may feel close to -20°F in wind speeds of 50 mph or more (Cal OES 2013b).

¹ More specifically, an extreme heat day is one where the maximum temperature exceeds all but 2 percent of the historic high temperatures between May and October from 1961 to 1990 (Cal EPA and CDPH 2013).

Table 31. Heat Index Rating Scale

Heat Index	Category	Description
80°F to 90°F	Caution	Fatigue is possible with prolonged exposure or physical activity.
90°F to 105°F	Extreme caution	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion are possible with prolonged exposure or physical activity.
105°F to 129°F	Danger	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion are likely. Heatstroke is possible with prolonged exposure or physical activity.
130°F or higher	Extreme danger	Heatstroke risk is extremely high with continued exposure.

Source: Cal OES 2013a

Severe winds can occur as a consequence of an intense storm system or may happen independently of storms, as with the Santa Ana winds that affect the coastal areas of Southern California. Severe winds are generally winds above 47 mph, as this wind speed is usually the threshold for structural damage, although some property damage or minor injuries may occur at lower wind speeds.

A tornado is a rapidly rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm cloud to the ground, usually visible as a funnel cloud. A tornado usually forms when winds in the thundercloud pull a rotating section (known as a mesocyclone) of the storm down below the base of the cloud. This triggers changes in temperature, humidity, and air pressure in the area around the rotating mesocyclone, causing it to be focused over a small area and be pulled to the ground, at which point it becomes a tornado. The strength of a tornado is measured using the Enhanced Fujita scale, shown in **Table 32**, which estimates wind speeds by the observed damage.

Hail is a form of precipitation of rough spheres or lumps of ice. It occurs when water droplets are forced upward in a thundercloud by strong winds called updrafts. The water droplets are blown into areas where the air temperature drops below freezing, causing the drops to freeze and stick together, forming hailstones. Eventually the hailstones become too heavy for the updraft and they fall to the surface. Hail is distinct from sleet, which is much smaller balls of ice that form when snow melts and then refreezes, or from freezing rain, which is raindrops that have been cooled to temperatures below the freezing point but have not turned into ice.

Table 32. Enhanced Fujita Scale

Rating	Wind Speeds *	Description
F0	65 to 85 mph	Light damage: Some damage to chimneys. Branches broken off trees. Shallow-rooted trees pushed over. Sign boards damaged.
F1	86 to 110 mph	Moderate damage: Surfaces peeled off roads. Mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned. Moving vehicles blown off roads.
F2	111 to 135 mph	Considerable damage: Roofs torn off of frame houses. Mobile homes demolished. Box cars overturned. Large trees snapped or uprooted. Light objects become missiles. Cars lifted off ground.
F3	136 to 165 mph	Severe damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed buildings. Trains overturned. Most trees uprooted. Heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4	166 to 200 mph	Devastating damage: Well-constructed buildings leveled. Structures with weak foundations blown away. Large objects become missiles.
F5	More than 200 mph	Incredible damage: Strong frame buildings leveled and swept away. Automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters. Incredible phenomena will occur.
<p>* The wind speeds shown here are estimates of the 3-second gust speeds, based on the type of damage observed. The wind speeds on this scale are not observed measurements. Source: NOAA 2014</p>		

A thunderstorm is any storm accompanied by thunder and lighting. Thunderstorms usually cause heavy rainfall and strong winds, and may also result in other forms of severe weather such as tornadoes and hail, but they may also lack any of these features. They occur when warm moist air is forced rapidly upward, creating large clouds known as cumulonimbus clouds (thunderclouds). The movement of air and water droplets in the thundercloud creates many of the other weather features associated with thunderstorms.

Impact

Extreme heat poses substantial health risks, including heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Elderly persons and individuals who work outside are often most vulnerable to extreme heat. While extreme heat events generally do not damage property, they can damage or destroy agricultural crops and landscapes. Very high temperatures may also reduce the effectiveness of power infrastructure, leading to an increased risk of blackouts. The primary health risks of extreme cold are

frostbite (a freezing of body tissue) and hypothermia (an abnormally low body temperature) (Cal OES 2013b). Extreme cold may also damage or destroy crops.

High winds may directly damage structures, can blow down trees or branches, and can create airborne debris which may cause further damage. Severe winds may increase the risk of other hazards, especially wildfires. The risk from a tornado comes from its high winds, which can exceed speeds of 200 miles an hour. The winds can cause direct damage to structures or can create large pieces of airborne debris that pose further hazards.

Hail can damage roofs, windows, and plants, including crops. In rare instances, large hail can cause more severe damage, and particularly massive hailstones can cause serious injury. Although most lightning occurs in the thunderclouds and is generally not dangerous, lightning that strikes the ground may spark fires and damage structures. In rare cases, lightning can cause injury or death if it strikes people.

Location and Extent

Most severe weather events may affect all of Inyo County, including Bishop. Hail and thunderstorms may occur anywhere in the county, and no specific area is more or less at risk. Although different topographic features such as mountains or valleys are sometimes thought to prevent tornadoes from forming or act as barriers from moving tornadoes, there is no evidence to support this supposition. Extreme heat also affects all of Inyo County, although the thresholds for extreme heat vary widely. In northwestern Inyo County, near Mount Emerson, an extreme heat day is one where the high temperature is as low as 72°F. In parts of Death Valley, extreme heat days are those with a high temperature above 114°F. In general, extreme heat thresholds are lower in the mountains and higher in the valleys. The extreme heat threshold in Bishop is approximately 98°F (CEC 2016).

Severe wind events may also occur virtually anywhere in Inyo County, but they can be of particular concern in the Owens Valley near the (mostly) dry bed of Owens Lake. While wind speeds are not necessarily more intense in this area and high winds do not necessarily occur with greater frequency, the winds stir up dust from the lakebed, creating large dust storms throughout the area. The dust can cause or exacerbate respiratory illnesses and may damage electronic or mechanical devices. The dust can also carry elevated levels of hazardous elements, including arsenic, chromium, copper, molybdenum, nickel, lead, antimony, thorium, and uranium. These materials may pose both acute and chronic health conditions when inhaled and may also cause environmental problems (USGS 2014d, 2015b). The export of water from the Owens Valley via the Los Angeles Aqueduct can make dust storms more prevalent by exacerbating already dry conditions in the Owens Valley. In addition, the dust generated from dried up

lake beds can also pose health risks due to any contaminants and minerals exposed that could increase health risks.

Freezing is the one severe weather condition that may occur at different frequencies throughout Inyo County. These extreme cold events are most common in northern Inyo County. Over the past three years, the area north of Fish Springs saw at least 200 days with temperatures below freezing, with the highest number of below freezing days (over 400 days over the past three years) occurring near the border with Mono County. Bishop saw over 300 days with temperatures below freezing. Parts of the southern Owens Valley, approximately from Coso Junction north to Olancho, also saw elevated levels of freezing conditions, along with southeastern Inyo County. Extreme cold is least frequent in Death Valley National Park, most of which saw less than 100 days below freezing in the last three years (WRCC 2016a). The impacts of freezing are further exacerbated by temperatures below 0 degrees F, which is possible in some parts of the Owens Valley.

Hazard History

Extreme heat and cold events are frequent events throughout the county. Extreme heat events occur an average of four times a year in all locations (CEC 2016), although the threshold for what qualifies as an extreme heat event varies widely, as previously discussed. The highest recorded temperature on the earth's surface, 134°F, was recorded in Death Valley at Greenland Ranch in July 1913 (El Fadli et al. 2013), and large sections of Inyo County have seen more than 400 days in the past three years where temperatures exceeded 90°F (WRCC 2016a). Extreme cold events are most common in northern and western Inyo County but have historically occurred throughout the county. Greenland Ranch occasionally sees temperatures drop below freezing between October and February (WRCC 2016b). There has been one tornado in Inyo County since 1950, which occurred on November 30, 2012. The tornado measured F0 on the Enhanced Fujita scale, caused no injuries or fatalities, or did not result in any recorded property or crop loss. It traveled from north of the community of Blackrock eastward for 1.64 miles, stopping before the banks of the Owens River (NOAA 2015a). Since 1955, there have been three measured hail events, in June 1997, October 2010, and October 2012. None caused any reported injuries or damage. The 1997 event occurred in Independence, the 2010 hail event affected Bishop, and the 2012 event happened at Calvada Springs in extreme southeastern Inyo County (NOAA 2015b). Since 1986, Inyo County has seen 30 days where severe thunderstorm warnings were issued (IEM 2016). A severe thunderstorm warning means that a thunderstorm in the area is currently producing hail or high winds, or is expected to shortly.

Inyo County has seen 12 significant wind events since 1955, as shown in **Table 33**. None of these events caused any substantial reported damage or injuries (NOAA 2015c).

Risk of Future Hazards

Extreme heat and cold events are all but certain to occur in the future, based on the past frequency of these events. All indications are that extreme heat and cold events are likely to continue. Although extreme cold events are more likely to occur near Bishop and in other parts of northern Inyo County, significant hail events are likely to continue to occur on rare occasions, given that the county has seen these events from time to time. Significant wind, hail, and thunderstorm events are also anticipated to continue to occur on occasion in Inyo County. There is no reason to suspect that tornado events will no longer occur in the county, but they are expected to remain very infrequent.

Table 33. Significant Wind Events in Inyo County, 1955–2014

Date	Top Wind Speed (mph)	Affected Area(s)
July 25, 1982	Unknown	Panamint Butte (northeast of Panamint Springs)
February 18, 1983	Unknown	Panamint Butte (northeast of Panamint Springs)
February 18, 1983	Unknown	Bishop
March 1, 1983	Unknown	Panamint Butte (northeast of Panamint Springs)
March 1, 1983	68	Bishop
September 6, 1986	64	Panamint Butte (northeast of Panamint Springs)
August 14, 1990	Unknown	Furnace Creek (in Death Valley National Park)
June 26, 2006	62	Manzanar
July 8, 2006	72	Park Village (in Death Valley National Park)
September 20, 2011	59	Bishop
May 14, 2013	58	Southeast of Independence
June 4, 2013	59	Bishop
Source: NOAA 2015c		

Climate Change Considerations

As the temperature increases as a result of climate change, extreme heat events are expected to become substantially more frequent, although the forecasts vary significantly depending on how severe climate change is in the future. For example, in Bishop, the number of extreme heat events (above 98°F) may increase from 4 per year to as many as 15–50 by 2050. In general, the increase in extreme heat days is expected to be greatest in places such as Death Valley, where the threshold for extreme heat is the highest (CEC 2016). Similarly, the frequency of extreme cold events is likely to decline.

Climate change is expected to cause an increase in the number and/or severity of intense storms that affect California, which may in turn cause an increase in the frequency and/or intensity of thunderstorms, hail, and storm-related severe wind events that affect Inyo County. While tornadoes are also linked to intense storms and so may become more frequent as these storms occur more often or become stronger, tornadoes are already so rare in Inyo County that it is unclear if climate change will have any discernable impact on these events. The effects of climate change on winds not related to storms are as of yet unknown.

Wildfire

Hazard Description

Wildfires are a relatively common event in large parts of California and are a natural feature of many ecosystems in the state. However, changes to California's landscape due to farming and urban development, past suppression of naturally occurring fires (allowing dry fuel to accumulate), and increased development into forested and other natural areas have all made wildfires a hazard of concern. Wildfires accounted for 43 percent of all emergencies in California between 1950 and 2012, significantly more than any other disaster type (Cal OES 2013). Wildfire risk is the result of multiple factors, including the amount and type of vegetation in an area, the local topography, the health of the vegetation (due to extended drought conditions, or pestilence), and weather and climactic conditions such as temperature, humidity, and wind. Wildfires may be started by weather (lightning), accidents (sparks from machinery, for example), or deliberately.

There are two primary types of wildfires: wildland fires and wildland-urban interface (WUI) fires. Wildland fires burn entirely in natural environments and generally pose little direct threat to life or property, although they may threaten sensitive environmental areas. These fires may be left to burn out on their own or may even be deliberately set, in an attempt to return California's wildfire regime to a natural pattern. WUI fires, which burn in areas where development has intruded into natural settings, pose a substantially greater risk. Depending on the population density of the WUI and the topography of the area, even small WUI fires can be extremely damaging. There are three categories of fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs): Very High, High, and Moderate. These categories do not necessarily correspond to a specific numeric risk of fire frequency or severity, but instead are a combination of numerous factors. Land not at substantial risk of wildfires is known as unzoned land.

Impact

The flames of a wildfire can damage or destroy buildings or structures in the wildfire's path, as well as grazing land, crops, or natural landscapes. The intense heat of the fire can cause serious injury or

death to any people who happen to be caught too close to it. Smoke and ash from a fire can affect people in a wider area and cause respiratory illnesses, particularly among young persons, senior citizens, or other individuals who are prone to such ailments. In some cases, the smoke and ash may damage electrical or mechanical systems.

Location and Extent

Fire-prone areas in California are divided into three categories: Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs), State Responsibility Areas (SRAs), and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). FRAs are lands where federal agencies are responsible for preventing and fighting fires, and include lands protected by the US Forest Service, the US Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior (including the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs). SRAs are areas where the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) is responsible for fire prevention and firefighting, while local agencies have responsibilities in the LRAs.

In Inyo County, the vast majority of the land is federally owned and falls within an FRA. The only Very High FHSZs in Inyo County occur within the Federal Responsibility Areas. These Very High FHSZs are mostly located on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada west of Olancha, with a smaller patch west of Fish Springs. The remaining federally owned slopes of the eastern Sierra Nevada north to approximately Bartlett are mostly within the High FHSZ, while the eastern Sierra Nevada north of Bartlett to the Mono County border are predominantly in the Moderate FHSZ or are unzoned. Outside of the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, the FRAs are almost entirely within the Moderate FHSZ or are unzoned, although smaller High FHSZs exist near the southern, eastern, and northern dry bed of Owens Lake (Cal Fire 2007a, 2007b).

The SRAs in Inyo County are limited to the Owens Valley, north of Olancha along the US Highway 395 corridor. The Owens Lake bed is considered a Moderate FHSZ, while much of the rest of the State Responsibility Area is classified as a High FHSZ. There are also a few Moderate FHSZ patches in the SRA to the north and west of Bishop (Cal Fire 2007b).

The LRAs in Inyo County consist of Bishop, Independence, and Olancha, around the Haiwee Reservoir, and small isolated patches of land scattered throughout the county. Bishop, Independence, and Olancha are in the High FHSZ for the Local Responsibility Areas, while all other land is classified as a Moderate FHSZ (Cal Fire 2007a).

Hazard History

Previous fires in Inyo County have mostly occurred on federal lands along the slopes of the eastern Sierra Nevada north of Lone Pine, although occasional fires have occurred near the county's southern

border. No known fires have occurred in Bishop itself, but some past fires have burned areas to the city’s north and east (Cal Fire 2012). The State proclaimed two fires in Inyo County as disasters: the 1987 fires, which affected Inyo County and 22 other counties throughout California, and the 2007 Inyo Complex fire (Cal OES 2013). The Inyo Complex fire consisted of 10 individual fires ignited by lightning on July 6, 2007, near the communities of Lone Pine, Independence, Aberdeen, and Big Pine. It burned over 35,000 acres, 6 homes, and 27 outbuildings before being contained. During the fire, approximately 200 people were evacuated from the western part of Independence. The fire also burned the cover of a reservoir that supplied water to Independence, causing it to collapse and contaminate the water (Cal OES 2007; USFS 2007).

Risk of Future Hazards

Given the presence of wildfire hazard severity zones throughout Inyo County, the past occurrences of wildfires, and the role of wildfires as a regular feature of many of California’s ecosystems, it is all but certain that wildfires will occur in the future. The Owens Valley and parts of the eastern Sierra Nevada are expected to remain the areas at elevated fire risk.

Figure 15 shows the areas in a wildfire hazard severity zone for the unincorporated areas of Inyo County.

Figure 15. Inyo County Wildfire Hazard Severity Zones

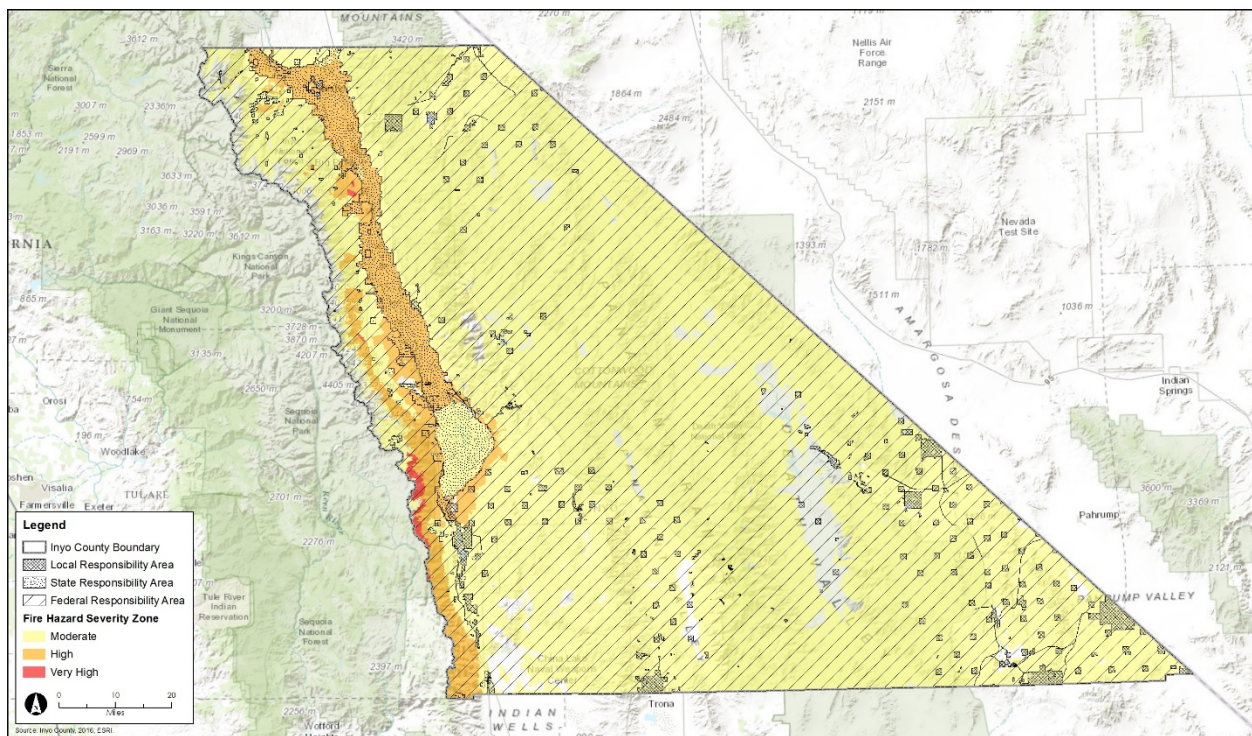


Table 34 lists the distribution of land ownership/administration for various hazard zones in unincorporated Inyo County. **Figure 16** shows the wildfire hazard severity zones in Bishop. **Table 35** lists the distribution of land ownership and administration within the hazard zones for the incorporated community.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is expected to bring about warmer temperatures and more frequent heat waves, decreases in precipitation, and an increase in the frequency and severity of drought conditions. Along with an increased risk of severe storms (leading to a potentially greater frequency of lightning strikes), climate change is expected to result in more dry vegetation for fuel and generally increase the risk of wildfire throughout the state. These impacts have already been observed, as climate change has been cited as a cause for multiple wildfire-related states of emergency in recent years. In Inyo County, large sections of the county are expected to see only mild increases in the amount of land burned by wildfires (approximately 10 to 15 percent more) as a result of climate change. The effects of climate change are greatest along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, where the amount of burned areas may double by 2100. Some locations, such as the land near Mount Thompson, may see as many as 3.6 times as much land burned by wildfires. Parts of the White Mountains, Death Valley, and the Panamint Range may see up to a 20 percent increase in wildfire burn areas by 2100 (CEC 2016).

Figure 16. City of Bishop Wildfire Hazard Severity Zones

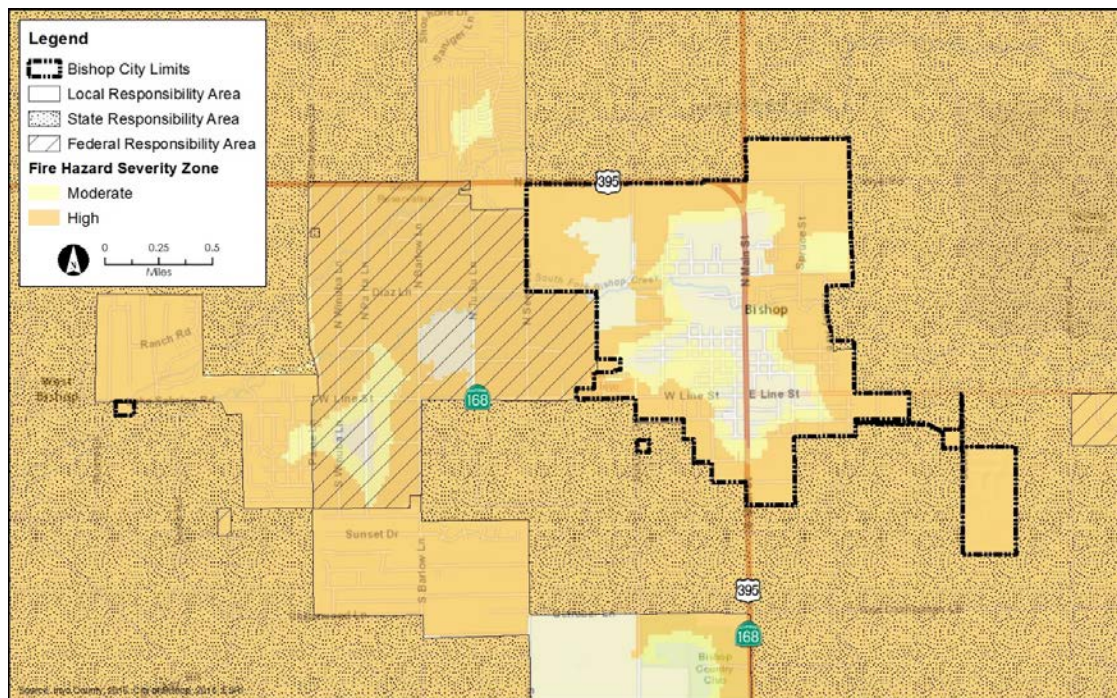


Table 34. Areas in Wildfire Hazard Zones in Unincorporated Inyo County by Ownership

Ownership or Administration	Very High FHSZ (acres)			High FHSZ (acres)			Moderate FHSZ (acres)		
	FRA	SRA	LRA	FRA	SRA	LRA	FRA	SRA	LRA
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	1,128.08	37.30	15.70	2,568.95	—	22.51
Bureau of Land Management	1,343.10	5.06	—	151,722.33	1,352.71	69.32	1,536,721.03	401.63	9,511.61
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	—	—	—	1,085.43	221,754.72	1,493.77	738.69	18,331.90	3,922.56
National Park Service	—	—	—	777.33	8.74	—	2,806,488.80	—	17,943.90
Other publicly managed land	—	—	—	184.74	1,917.14	0.01	3,895.07	694.40	175.50
Private ownership	0.65	32.58	—	1,153.42	10,616.27	2,561.80	9,746.16	7,294.03	43,786.45
State of California	—	—	—	70.52	1,247.01	633.43	6,165.44	65,297.72	71,792.39
US Department of the Navy	—	—	—	—	—	—	404,210.34	—	87.27
US Forest Service	15,740.65	—	—	92,411.12	170.08	2.59	573,619.34	921.68	363.16
Total	17,084.40	37.63	0.00	248,532.97	237,103.98	4,776.62	5,344,153.83	92,941.36	147,605.34

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Table 35. Areas in Wildfire Hazard Zones in Bishop by Ownership

Ownership or Administration	Very High FHSZ (acres)			High FHSZ (acres)			Moderate FHSZ (acres)		
	FRA	SRA	LRA	FRA	SRA	LRA	FRA	SRA	LRA
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	—	—	—	1.21	15.02	376.93	—	—	56.83
Other publicly managed land	—	—	—	6.41	90.93	29.11	3.53	—	27.58
Private ownership	—	—	—	9.55	3.06	114.07	2.05	—	71.53
US Forest Service	—	—	—	—	—	3.94	—	—	—
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.17	109.01	524.05	5.58	0.00	155.94
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.									

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazards described in **Chapter 3** vary in terms of past severity and in the likelihood and intensity of future events. However, the frequency and severity of future hazard events is by itself insufficient to describe Inyo County and Bishop’s vulnerability to these hazards. A risk assessment is necessary to prepare a more accurate view of the threat that the county and the city face as a result of the hazard events which may occur in the area. Risk was evaluated for all hazards, although more extensive risk assessments were prepared for four hazards in the planning area: seismic-related hazard, dam failure, flood, and wildfire.

4.1. Risk Assessment Method

Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are properties that are of particular value to the community. They often provide important services, such as police or fire protection, education, or water and wastewater service. Government administrative offices frequently are considered critical facilities, as they are necessary to maintain the basic functions of government. Facilities such as parks, museums, and senior centers may seem less vital, but these facilities can serve as assembly spaces, staging areas, and temporary shelters during emergency conditions, so they are also often designated as critical facilities.

Most critical facilities are located in Bishop and the unincorporated communities of Big Pine, Independence, and Lone Pine, although a small number of properties are located outside of the Owens Valley. **Table 36** shows the number and values of different types of critical facilities for Inyo County and Bishop. A full list of critical facilities is provided in **Appendix C**.

While not deemed a critical facility, the infrastructure associated with the Digital 395 project runs through Inyo County and is considered highly important for both safety and economic growth in Inyo County and the City of Bishop. The Digital 395 project, which was completed in 2013, is a fiber optic cable that runs the length of Inyo County and to the north and south, roughly alongside US Highway 395. The fiber-optic cable allows for high speed telecommunications such as broadband internet, which was not widely available in Inyo County prior to the completion of the project. Individual landowners within the project area can choose to connect to the cable and receive the services it allows. The project area includes all of the City of Bishop and the rest of the Owens Valley, along with some surrounding infrastructure (Inyo County 2014b). **Figure 17** shows the project area and the approximate location of the cable.

Table 36. Critical Facilities by Type and Ownership

Facility Type	Inyo County		Bishop	
	Number	Total Value	Number	Total Value
Administration (government offices)	6	\$7,525,000	1	\$300,000
Communication (radio and telephone infrastructure)	4	\$197,000	0	—
Housing	3	\$712,000	0	—
Public safety (fire stations, police stations, courthouses, etc.)	14	\$28,768,000	4	\$2,600,000
Recreation (parks, museums, etc.)	37	\$10,541,000	0	—
Social services (public health buildings, libraries, senior centers, etc.)	25	\$33,540,000	0	—
Transportation (airports, road maintenance, etc.)	32	\$37,138,000	0	—
Utilities (water and wastewater infrastructure)	12	\$6,775,000	7	\$11,150,000
Total	133	\$125,196,000	12	\$14,050,000

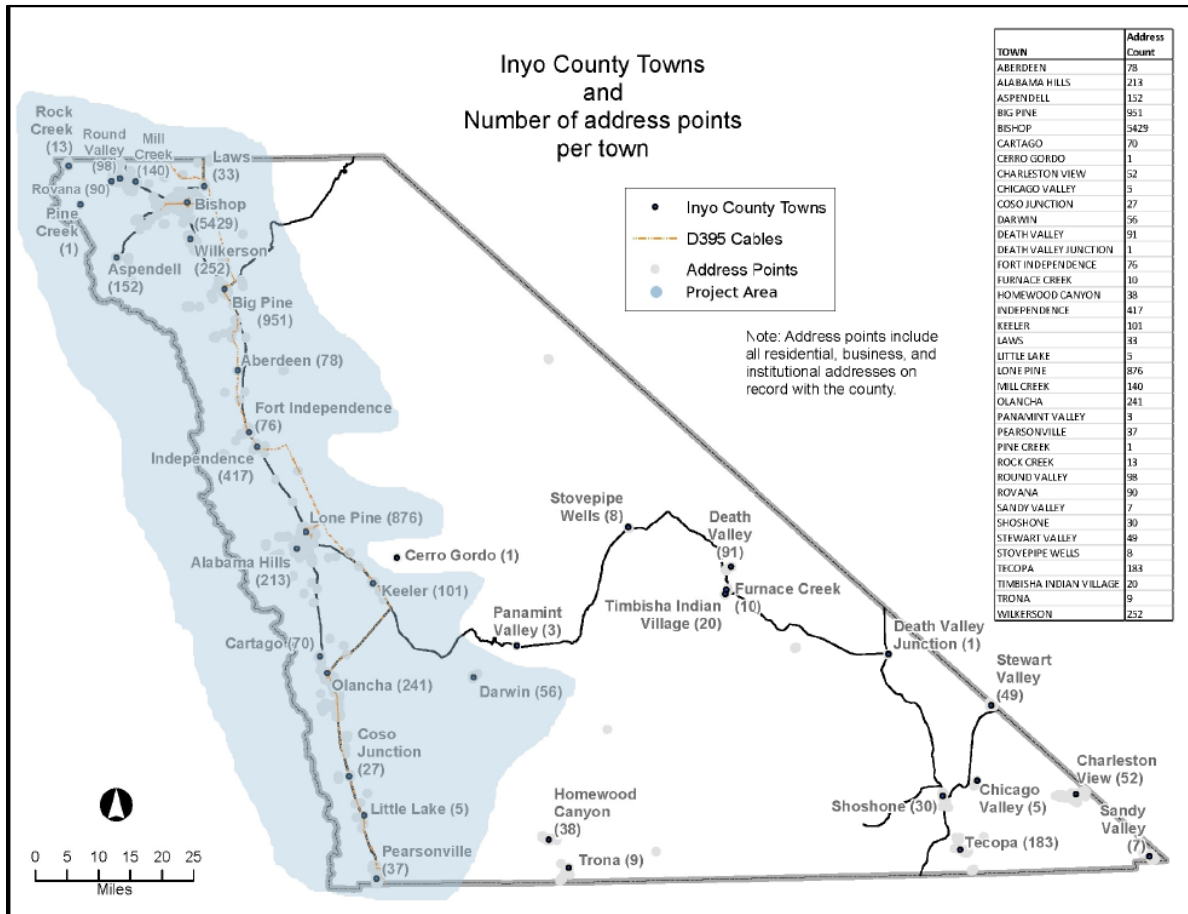
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Social Vulnerability

A single hazard event can cause substantially different impacts for different individuals, even if the intensity of the hazard was the same for the entire community. Certain groups of people may be more vulnerable to natural hazards due to physical condition, socioeconomic status, or other factors. For example, elderly residents may have less physical capacity to maintain a safe internal body temperature in very hot weather, which may make them more vulnerable to heat waves. In other instances, individuals with lower incomes may be less able to renovate their homes to be more resilient to hazards, meaning that they can face a higher likelihood of their home being damaged or destroyed if a hazard event occurs. The social vulnerability assessment looks at the following metrics for different hazard zones:

- Population
- Number of households
- Median household income
- Number of households under the poverty limit
- Number of elderly households (where the head of household is 65 years of age or older)

Figure 17. Digital 395 Project Map



- Percentage of adults with a high school degree or higher
- Percentage of adults with English competency
- Percentage of households with a disabled member

The risk assessment includes a social vulnerability analysis for flooding, fault rupture, dam inundation, and fire. Other hazards, such as ground shaking, drought, and extreme weather, are not analyzed because these hazards can affect the entire community, and hazard zones are generally not limited to specific locations.

The social vulnerability assessment compares the areas in the hazard risk zones to the entire community to determine if social vulnerability is higher within the hazard risk zone. However, even if residents within the hazard risk zone are no more vulnerable (or even less vulnerable) than the entire community, this does not mean that there are no social vulnerability concerns for the hazard. The

absence of a difference in social vulnerability between the hazard risk zone and the entire community does not mean social vulnerabilities are completely absent. It is possible that the entire community faces a high degree of social vulnerability from the hazard (for example, if there is a high proportion of households under the poverty limit in the community). Additionally, even if a small number of residents are considered socially vulnerable, it does not mean that local governments do not need to work on reducing social vulnerability, nor can they ignore any special needs or considerations that are applicable to these residents.

4.2. Hazard Risk Assessments

Avalanche

The avalanche risk area is generally limited to the Sierra Nevada, particularly on land that is part of the Inyo National Forest. No critical facilities are located in areas with an elevated risk of avalanches, and there is insufficient data to accurately assess social vulnerability from this type of hazard. People and facilities in avalanche-prone areas, including the communities of Aspendell and Sage Flat, may be affected by avalanches. Bishop is not at direct risk from avalanches.

Dam and Aqueduct Failure

For both the unincorporated areas of Inyo County and Bishop, residents in the dam failure hazard zone are not substantially more vulnerable to dam failures than the entire community. **Table 37** shows the results of the social vulnerability analysis for dam failure.

Of the 133 Inyo County critical facilities, 40 (30 percent) are at risk of damage in the event of dam failure. All but four of these facilities face an inundation risk from failure of either the Hillside Dam or the Sabrina Dam. Of the remaining four, two are at risk from failure of the Sabrina Dam only, one is at risk from failure of either the Long Valley Dam or the Pleasant Valley Dam, and the final facility is at risk of failure from the Long Valley Dam only.

Of the 12 City of Bishop critical facilities, all are risk from dam inundation. As with the county facilities, most city facilities (10, or 83 percent) are within the dam inundation zones for both the Hillside and Sabrina dams. The remaining two critical facilities are within the dam inundation zone for the Sabrina Dam only. **Table 38** lists facilities in the dam failure hazard zones by type.

Table 37. Dam Failure Social Vulnerability, Unincorporated County Area and Bishop

Social Vulnerability Metric	Dam Failure Hazard Zone		Entire Community	
	Inyo County	Bishop	Inyo County	Bishop
Population	4,476	3,711	14,588	3,851
Number of households	1,863	1,649	6,181	1,710
Median household income	\$45,100	\$35,400	\$45,630	\$30,395
Number of households under poverty limit	11.2%	18.1%	12.1%	19.9%
Number of elderly households	14.0%	24.6%	32.1%	26.0%
Percentage of adults with high school degree or higher	84.2%	86.1%	88.3%	87.6%
Percentage of adults with English competency	96.6%	93.7%	94.2%	92.3%
Percentage of households with a disabled member	22.5%	25.7%	23.1%	33.5%

Table 38. Types and Values of Facilities in Dam Failure Hazard Zones

Facility Type	Number of Facilities Not at Risk	Inyo County Facilities		City of Bishop Facilities	
		Number	Total Value	Number	Total Value
Administration	2	4	\$1,814,000	1	\$300,000
Communication	3	1	\$62,000	—	—
Housing	2	1	\$330,000	—	—
Public Safety	9	5	\$1,448,000	4	\$2,600,000
Recreation	35	2	\$372,000	—	—
Social Services	13	12	\$4,255,000	—	—
Transportation	18	14	\$32,616,000	—	—
Utilities	11	1	\$236,000	7	\$11,150,000
Total	93	40	\$41,134,000	12	\$14,050,000

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

In total, approximately \$55.2 million in critical facility assets are located in the dam failure hazard zone. Parts of the Digital 395 infrastructure are also located within the dam inundation zone, and may be at risk in the event of a dam failure.

Regarding aqueduct failure, detailed mapping and a vulnerability assessment regarding this hazard has not been completed to date. As a result, a detailed discussion of social vulnerability is not available at this time. However, as part of the future mitigation actions proposed, the County will work with LADWP to perform this assessment to the greatest extent feasible.

Disease/Pest Management

Disease and pest management hazards are present throughout Inyo County and in Bishop. People anywhere in the county may be affected, although the risk of mosquitoes, a pest of particular concern, is higher in the Owens Valley compared to the rest of the county. Critical facilities are not impacted by diseases and are generally unaffected by pests, although wooden buildings may be damaged by wood-eating insects.

Drought

The regional nature of drought hazards means that all of Inyo County and Bishop face an equal risk of drought, although the characteristics of a drought can vary widely across the region. While droughts typically do not pose a health or safety impact, in extreme cases normal water supplies may dry up and individuals may have to procure water from other sources, which may be difficult for lower-income residents. Critical facilities are not physically affected by drought conditions, although droughts may have impacts for facility operations, such as water recreation facilities.

Seismic Hazards

The parts of the unincorporated county at risk of fault rupture generally do not face a higher social vulnerability to this hazard than the rest of the unincorporated area. **Table 39** shows the social vulnerability of Inyo County to fault rupture. Because of the very small area of Bishop in a fault rupture hazard zone, there is no social vulnerability for fault rupture for city residents.

Ground shaking from earthquakes has the potential to affect all areas of Inyo County and Bishop and no critical facility is considered completely safe from this hazard. The Digital 395 cables may also be vulnerable to ground shaking. While no complete mapping is available for liquefaction risk, past events suggest that the valley areas face an elevated risk of liquefaction, particularly areas around dry lake beds.

Table 39. Social Vulnerability to Fault Rupture in Unincorporated County

Social Vulnerability Metric	Fault Rupture Hazard Zone	Entire Community
Population	1,235	14,588
Number of households	538	6,181
Median household income	\$44,550	\$45,630
Percentage of households under poverty limit	11.5%	12.1%
Percentage of elderly households	13.7%	32.1%
Percentage of adults with high school degree or higher	92.1%	88.3%
Percentage of adults with English competency	99.2%	94.2%
Percentage of households with a disabled member	21.7%	23.1%

There are 20 Inyo County (15 percent) critical facilities within the Alquist-Priolo zone, mostly recreational facilities, and therefore they are at risk of fault rupture. Most of the risk to critical facilities from fault rupture is the result of the Owens Valley fault, which caused significant fault rupture during its last major earthquake in 1872. There are no City of Bishop critical facilities within a mapped Alquist-Priolo fault zone. The types and values of Inyo County critical facilities within the fault rupture hazard zones are shown in **Table 40**. Although it is not included in this total, the Digital 395 cables cross through fault rupture hazard zones, and so may be damaged in the event of a fault rupture event.

Table 40. Types and Values of Inyo County Facilities in Fault Rupture Hazard Zones

Facility Type	Number of Facilities Not at Risk	Number of Facilities at Risk	Value of At-Risk Facilities
Administration	7	0	—
Communication	4	0	—
Housing	3	0	—
Public Safety	15	3	\$1,234,000
Recreation	23	14	\$4,699,000
Social Services	23	2	\$1,035,000
Transportation	32	0	—
Utilities	18	1	\$130,000
Total	125	20	\$7,097,000

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Flood

For residents of the unincorporated area of Inyo County, there is generally no significant difference in social vulnerability between the 100-year flood hazard zone and the entire unincorporated area, although the median household income in the hazard zone is approximately 7 percent lower than that of the entire unincorporated area. **Table 41** shows the social vulnerability for the unincorporated area of Inyo County. Note that because of the low number of people in the 100-year flood hazard zone, the margin of error on these social vulnerability indicators may be high. Very few Bishop residents are within the 100-year flood hazard zone, so social vulnerability data for Bishop is not available.

Inyo County has 18 critical facilities (14 percent) located in the designated flood zones, mostly within the 500-year floodplain. The primary risk to critical facilities is to transportation-related properties, particularly Eastern Sierra Regional Airport. **Table 42** gives the flood risk to Inyo County critical facilities.

Bishop has two critical facilities within a flood hazard zone, both of which are in the 500-year floodplain. **Table 43** shows the type and value of facilities in the city within the flood hazard zone.

Table 41. Social Vulnerability for 100-Year Flood Hazard Zones

Social Vulnerability Metric	100-Year Flood Hazard Zone	Entire Community
Population	77	14,588
Number of households	31	6,181
Median household income	\$42,340	\$45,630
Percentage of households under poverty limit	9.7%	12.1%
Percentage of elderly households	29.0%	32.1%
Percentage of adults with high school degree or higher	87.5%	88.3%
Percentage of adults with English competency	98.6%	94.2%
Percentage of households with a disabled member	22.6%	23.1%

Table 42. Types and Values of Inyo County Facilities in Flood Hazard Zones

Facility Type	Number of Facilities Not at Risk	100-Year Flood Zone		500-Year Flood Zone	
		Number	Total Value	Number	Total Value
Administration	6	—	—	—	—
Communication	4	—	—	—	—
Housing	3	—	—	—	—
Public Safety	12	—	—	2	\$431,000
Recreation	35	2	\$516,000	—	—
Social Services	24	—	—	1	\$709,000
Transportation	19	2	\$203,000	11	\$2,971,000
Utilities	12	—	—	—	—
Total	115	4	\$719,000	14	\$4,111,000

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Table 43. Types and Values of Bishop Facilities in Flood Hazard Zones

Facility Type	Number of Facilities Not at Risk	100-Year Flood Zone		500-Year Flood Zone	
		Number	Total Value	Number	Total Value
Administration	1	—	—	—	—
Public Safety	4	—	—	—	—
Utilities	5	—	—	2	\$6,650,000
Total	10	0	\$0	2	\$6,650,000

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program

In 1968, the US Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Participation in the NFIP by a community is voluntary; however, in order to receive flood hazard funding from FEMA, a community is required to participate in the program. The City of Bishop has participated in the NFIP since 1974, and Inyo County has participated since 1978.

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary part of the NFIP that seeks to coordinate all flood-related activities, reduce flood losses, facilitate accurate insurance rating, and promote public awareness of flood insurance by creating incentives for a community to go beyond minimum discounts. CRS ratings are on a 10-point scale (from 10 to 1, with 1 being the best rating), with residents of a community who live in FEMA’s Special Flood Hazard Areas receiving a 5 percent

reduction in flood insurance rates for every class improvement in the community's CRS rating. Neither Inyo County nor the City of Bishop participate in the CRS. Both Inyo County and the City of Bishop will continue to comply with NFIP through continued enforcement of their flood damage prevention ordinances (Chapter 14.29 of the Inyo County Code and Chapter 15.20 of the City of Bishop Code of Ordinances) and updates to these ordinances as needed by changes to flood conditions, demographics, land use patterns, and other factors. Inyo County and the City of Bishop will incorporate any revisions to floodplain mapping into future planning documents, including updates to this MJHMP. Both communities will also continue to monitor the need for flood mitigation activities, and will develop new strategies to respond to changing conditions, as necessary.

In addition to the social vulnerability and critical facilities assessment, statistics on participation in NFIP can also indicate the flood risk in Inyo County and the City of Bishop. There are 53 properties insured under NFIP in the unincorporated areas of Inyo County, with a total value of approximately \$14.8 million. In Bishop, there are 12 properties insured under NFIP with a total value of approximately \$3.2 million. Since the start of the program, NFIP has paid out one claim of approximately \$3,000 in the unincorporated areas of Inyo County and two claims with a combined value of approximately \$9,000 in Bishop. There are not repetitive loss properties located within the County or City.

Geologic Hazards

There are no clearly defined landslide hazard zones in Inyo County, and precise figures on social vulnerability and impacts to critical facilities are not available. Zones of elevated landslide risk in the county typically include the areas below canyons and along the edges of existing alluvial fans. Any critical facilities located in these areas may be damaged by landslides, and individuals living in these areas face a higher social vulnerability to landslides than residents elsewhere in Inyo County.

As indicated in the hazards assessment, the two volcano-related hazards that may affect Inyo County for which there are clearly defined areas of elevated threats are fine ash fall and pyroclastic flows. The only area in Inyo County at risk of pyroclastic flow is located around the Ubehebe Craters in Death Valley National Park. No critical facilities are located in this area, and the US Census Bureau does not identify anyone living near the Ubehebe Craters. Bishop and unincorporated areas north or west of Tinemaha Reservoir, including the community of Big Pine, are within the fine ash fall hazard zone for the Long Valley caldera and the Mono-Inyo craters. Critical facilities in these areas may be damaged if ash is not cleared off of roofs (particularly during wet weather), and the ash may harm facilities' mechanical or electrical systems. Similarly, residents in the hazard zone may face respiratory health risks or have their homes damaged by volcanic ash.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous material facilities are fairly widespread throughout Inyo County and in Bishop. Many residents and critical facilities are in the vicinity of at least one of these facilities, although the majority of identified hazardous material facilities have been cleaned up or are undergoing remediation activities. There are no clearly defined hazard zones for hazardous material facilities. These facilities have no clearly defined hazard zones and therefore no identified critical facilities. In addition, no social vulnerability analyses can be performed.

Severe Weather

Most types of severe weather have a roughly equal chance of occurring anywhere in Inyo County, so all critical facilities and residents are considered potentially vulnerable to severe weather hazards. As a result, there are no critical facilities with a greater chance of being affected and no social vulnerability analyses for severe weather. However, residents who typically have a greater social vulnerability to other natural hazards (elderly residents and persons with disabilities, lower-income individuals, persons with limited English competency, etc.) are also likely to face higher social vulnerability to severe weather.

Wildfire

There is no significant difference in social vulnerability between residents in the high wildfire hazard zones of Inyo County and Bishop compared to residents in the entirety of the communities. In particular for the unincorporated area of the county, the wildfire hazard zone covers the area where most of the population (approximately 79 percent) lives. It is expected that the social vulnerability for the hazard zone is fairly close to the vulnerability of the entire community. **Table 44** summarizes the social vulnerability for the residents in the High wildfire hazard zones for both Inyo County and Bishop. While Inyo County does have a Very High wildfire hazard zone, there are very few residents in the Very High zone; social vulnerability data for this zone is not available.

Among the 133 Inyo County critical facilities, 24 are located in developed areas and are therefore considered to be at low risk of wildfires. The remaining 109 facilities face some risk of wildfire and are located in either Moderate or High wildfire hazard zones. Most of the recreation, transportation, and utility-related critical facilities face a risk of wildfires, although the public safety and social services facilities face the greatest cost risks. **Table 45** lists the number and cost of facilities located in wildfire hazard zones. The Digital 395 cables run through areas of Moderate and High fire risk.

Table 44. Social Vulnerability for High Wildfire Hazard Zones

Social Vulnerability Metric	Wildfire Hazard Zone		Entire Community	
	Inyo County	Bishop	Inyo County	Bishop
Population	11,573	1,437	14,588	3,851
Number of households	4,734	776	6,181	1,710
Median household income	\$49,370	\$35,880	\$45,630	\$30,395
Number of households under poverty limit	10.4%	17.7%	12.1%	19.9%
Number of elderly households	32.2%	23.8%	32.1%	26.0%
Percentage of adults with high school degree or higher	88.2%	85.8%	88.3%	87.6%
Percentage of adults with English competency	97.5%	93.1%	94.2%	92.3%
Percentage of households with a disabled member	23.1%	24.9%	23.1%	33.5%

Table 45. Types and Values of Inyo County Facilities in Wildfire Hazard Zones

Facility Type	Number of Facilities Not at Risk	High Wildfire Hazard Zone		Moderate Wildfire Hazard Zone	
		Number	Total Value	Number	Total Value
Administration	3	3	\$6,523,000	0	—
Communication	1	0	—	3	\$135,000
Housing	0	2	\$481,000	1	\$231,000
Public Safety	3	11	\$27,751,000	0	—
Recreation	3	30	\$6,773,000	4	\$3,442,000
Social Services	10	12	\$29,403,000	3	\$2,980,000
Transportation	3	29	\$7,515,000	0	—
Utilities	1	10	\$4,299,000	1	\$1,275,000
Total	24	97	\$82,745,000	12	\$8,064,000

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Most of the critical facilities at risk of wildfire (93 in total, or 85 percent of the at-risk facilities) are located in a State Responsibility Area. The Local and State Responsibility Areas each have eight critical County facilities. **Table 46** cites the responsibility areas for critical facilities in Inyo County by facility type.

Table 46. Responsibility Areas for Critical Facilities in Inyo County by Facility Type

Facility Type	High Wildfire Hazard Zone			Moderate Wildfire Hazard Zone			Urban Unzoned (not at risk)		
	FRA	SRA	LRA	FRA	SRA	LRA	FRA	SRA	LRA
Administration	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Communication	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Housing	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Recreation	0	30	0	3	1	0	0	0	3
Social Services	0	10	2	1	0	2	0	0	10
Transportation	0	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Utilities	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1	91	5	7	2	3	0	0	24

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

In Bishop, eight critical facilities (67 percent) are in areas with wildfire hazards, while the remaining four are located in urbanized areas. Most of the at-risk critical facilities are located in a High wildfire hazard zone. **Table 47** shows the number and value of City facilities within the wildfire hazard zones.

Table 47. Types and Values of Critical Facilities in Bishop in Wildfire Hazard Zones

Facility Type	Number of Facilities Not at Risk	High Wildfire Hazard Zone		Moderate Wildfire Hazard Zone	
		Number	Total Value	Number	Total Value
Administration	0	0	—	1	\$300,000
Public Safety	2	2	\$1,100,000	0	—
Utilities	2	5	\$9,150,000	0	—
Total	4	7	\$10,250,000	1	\$300,000

Most critical facilities are located in a Local Responsibility Area, although there are a few in the State Responsibility Area. No critical facilities in Bishop are sited in a Federal Responsibility Area. **Table 48** cites the responsibility areas for critical facilities in Bishop by facility type.

Table 48. Responsibility Areas Critical Facilities in Bishop by Facility Type

Facility Type	High Wildfire Hazard Zone		Moderate Wildfire Hazard Zone		Urban Unzoned (not at risk)	
	SRA	LRA	SRA	LRA	SRA	LRA
Administration	0	0	0	1	0	0
Public Safety	1	1	0	0	0	2
Utilities	1	4	0	0	0	2
Total	2	5	0	1	0	4

5. MITIGATION ACTIONS

Outlining clear strategies to reduce the impacts of the identified hazards on community members and critical infrastructure provides a clear path forward for Inyo County and the City of Bishop to achieve the goals set forth in this Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This section of the Plan provides recommendations for action, including responsible agencies and departments, potential funding sources, and related policy documents. The findings from the vulnerability and risk assessments in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Plan were used to develop actions that reduce or eliminate potential losses of life or property from the region's most pressing hazards.

5.1. Hazard Mitigation Overview

Hazard Mitigation Goals

As presented in Chapter 1, Section 1.5, the six goals for the MJHMP, as created by Inyo County and the City of Bishop, include:

- Establish and foster a basis for coordination and collaboration among County and City agencies, other public organizations, private organizations and companies, and other key stakeholders.
- Work in conjunction with other planning efforts, including the County's and the City's General Plans.
- Increase community awareness and empowerment.
- Meets the requirements of federal assistant grant programs, including FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding.
- Reduce the risk of loss and damage from hazard events, especially repetitive loss and damage.
- Coordinate hazard mitigation planning activities between Inyo County and the City of Bishop and in concert with resource management, land use planning, and emergency operation activities.

These goals outline and guide the development of policy choices that protect community members, critical facilities, infrastructure, property, and regional natural resources from hazards. These goals shape future actions to be taken by Inyo County and the City of Bishop to reduce risk and minimize losses from disaster. These goals will continue to ensure implementation of the MJHMP is aligned with

the original intent and can serve as checkpoints for responsible departments to monitor the progress of mitigation action items.

Hazard Mitigation Prioritization

At the May 19, 2016, meeting of the Planning Team, draft hazard mitigation actions were revised and prioritized using data analysis of risk from each hazard as well as local knowledge about community members' priorities. Planning Team members were asked to identify their top priority measures by voting, considering the potential social, environmental, and economic impacts. Actions with zero votes were given low priority, actions with one to two votes were given medium priority, and actions with three or more votes were given high priority. In addition, actions were removed when the perceived costs outweighed the potential benefits. Records of voting from this meeting can be found in **Appendix A**.

5.2. Hazard Mitigation Actions

The Planning Team used data from the hazard vulnerability assessment in Chapter 3, the risk assessment in Chapter 4, and the capabilities assessment in Section 5.3 of this chapter to inform the development of the following mitigation actions. **Table 49** identifies the hazards, proposed mitigation actions, applicable jurisdiction, responsible party for implementation, priority ranking, relative cost, and timing for Inyo County, as determined by the Planning Team. **Table 50** provides the same information for the City of Bishop.

To meet the cost estimation requirements of the hazard mitigation planning process, the Planning Team did identify relative cost estimates based on their understanding of the mitigation action intent and experience developing programs/implementing projects as identified or similar in nature. The cost estimates were categorized into three categories based on the County's and City's typical cost criteria used for budgeting purposes. These categories are as follows:

- Low (\$) – Cost below \$100,000
- Medium (\$\$) – Costs between \$100,001 – \$300,000
- High (\$\$\$) – Costs above \$300,001

Table 49. Hazard Mitigation Actions for Inyo County

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Multiple Hazards						
1.1	Explore the feasibility of establishing a communication system for community members and government officials that can supplement or replace conventional telecommunication networks if standard infrastructure is damaged or destroyed. <i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Information Services/ Sheriff's Office	High	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4	2021
1.2	Evaluate existing critical facilities for specific vulnerabilities to hazard situations, and conduct retrofits to reduce vulnerabilities. Share information about any known specific vulnerabilities of existing key facilities with other agencies and service providers, and encourage them to relocate or retrofit vulnerable existing facilities as feasible. <i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works	High	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2020
1.3	Continue to use emergency alert systems to notify community members of an imminent hazard event or a need to evacuate, in coordination with notification systems used by state and federal agencies. <i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Sheriff's Office	High	\$	2	Ongoing
1.4	Distribute information about reducing the impacts of potential hazards through mailings, printed notices, television, digital devices and social media, and in-person meetings and events. Ensure all information is widely distributed and made available in all commonly spoken languages. <i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.5	<p>To the extent possible, avoid locating critical county and city facilities in known areas of increased hazard potential. If no reasonable alternative is available, ensure new facilities contain comprehensive features to mitigate risk. Conduct hazard vulnerability studies when constructing new facilities, and build facilities to be more resilient to any identified hazards. Share information about vulnerable areas with other agencies and service providers. Support any efforts by these organizations to locate new key facilities outside of known hazard areas or to integrate resilient features into facility design.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2, 3, 4	Ongoing
1.6	<p>Incorporate applicable hazards and risk information from the MJHMP into other local emergency planning and public safety efforts.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
1.7	<p>In coordination with other agencies and experts, improve estimates of injury, death, property damage, health impacts, service disruptions, and other consequences of hazard events.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works/ Emergency Services/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$	1, 4	Ongoing
1.8	<p>Pursue funding for implementation of hazard mitigation actions.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works/ Planning	Medium	\$	1, 3, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.9	<p>Coordinate with federal and state agencies and LADWP to support a unified hazard mitigation strategy throughout Inyo County.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works/ Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.10	<p>Support efforts by SCE and LADWP to identify vulnerabilities in the local power grid, and coordinate on efforts to make the power grid more resilient to hazard events. Evaluate the feasibility of distributed electricity generation and backup storage at critical facilities, and install generation and storage systems as feasible. Promote increased energy independence for residents and businesses, and revise zoning codes and permitting processes to remove barriers to these systems as appropriate. Emphasize the use of renewable energy technologies.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 5, 6	Ongoing
1.11	<p>Work with local community organizations to identify populations who face increased vulnerabilities, and develop actions to reduce risks to these populations. Provide information to tribal governments on vulnerable individuals, and work with tribal governments as requested to reduce risks to vulnerable individuals on tribal land.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Health and Human Services/ Public Health	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.12	<p>In coordination with other landowners, protect existing natural habitats and restore degraded ones to help ensure the continued hazard mitigation benefits of the environment.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, drought, flood, geologic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.13	Require applicants for major development projects to conduct hazard assessment studies and to design new or significantly retrofitted structures to be resilient to any identified hazards. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works	Low	\$	6	Ongoing
1.14	Monitor potential changes to the location, severity, and frequency of hazard events as a result of climate change or other factors, in coordination with state and regional agencies and continue to identify improved risk analysis opportunities. <i>Hazards addressed: avalanche, dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 6	Ongoing
Avalanche						
2.1	In coordination with the US Forest Service, monitor the probability of avalanches on slopes with accumulated snow, and restrict access to specific areas deemed unsafe due to avalanche risk.	Public Works/Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
2.2	Post information about avalanche risks and current conditions at trailheads throughout avalanche-prone areas, in visitor centers, and online.	Public Works/Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	1, 2, 6	Ongoing
2.3	Support efforts by the US Forest Service and CalTrans to set off controlled avalanches on unstable slopes as necessary.	Public Works/Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	4	Ongoing
Dam and Aqueduct Failure						
3.1	Encourage and support efforts by SCE and LADWP to assess the current safety of dams and the LA Aqueduct in Inyo County and the Long Valley Dam.	Public Works	High	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
3.2	Establish and maintain an effective public alert system for areas in a dam and aqueduct inundation zones.	Sheriff's Office	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
3.3	Share information about dam and aqueduct inundation risks with Tribal governments, and provide support as needed to assist with any Tribal efforts to locate new development outside of dam and aqueduct inundation zones. Use existing studies and new quantitative analysis to highlight best practices and regional risks.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
3.4	Evaluate the vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to dam and aqueduct inundation in greater detail, and carry out actions to improve resiliency as feasible. Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from dam or aqueduct failure, especially in regard to flood routing and related water infrastructure.	Public Works	Low	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2022
Disease/Pest Management						
4.1	Through the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program, continue to monitor the status of mosquitos in the Owens Valley and take appropriate action to protect public health.	Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP)	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.2	Continue to monitor the status of vector-borne diseases in Inyo County, and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	OVMAP/ Health and Human Services/ Public Health	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.3	Encourage farmers to plant disease-resistant crop varieties and to minimize use of pesticides in favor of effective biological or physical pest controls, to the extent possible.	Agricultural Commissioner	Medium	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
4.4	When installing new or renovated public landscapes, plant vegetation that is resistant to diseases or pest infestation. Encourage private property owners to use resistant plants in landscaping projects.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
4.5	Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
4.6	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various types of media to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	OVMAP	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.7	Through the Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office, continue to monitor for agricultural diseases and pests, and take appropriate steps to contain or eradicate these diseases and pests.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.8	Continue activities to prevent the spread of noxious weeds through the Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area program.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
4.9	Support efforts by the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other landowners to control or eradicate invasive and/or abnormally active forest pests.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Drought						
5.1	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Explore financing mechanisms such as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs to support water conservation retrofits.	Public Works	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
5.2	Explore opportunities to diversify water sources for community water systems.	Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2022
5.3	Integrate changes in precipitation and snowpack levels as a result of climate change into long-term water availability forecasts.	Water Department	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
5.4	Encourage private landowners to use plants that require no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
5.5	Provide resources to local farmers about crop varieties that require little or no irrigation.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2020

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
5.6	Provide farmers with low-cost or free water audits to identify opportunities to improve water conservation in irrigation systems, and support financing mechanisms to make water-efficient irrigation systems more affordable.	Agricultural Commissioner /Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2021
Seismic hazards						
6.1	Assess liquefaction potential of soils, particularly near permanent and dry water bodies, and integrate the results into future hazard planning efforts.	Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 4	2021
6.2	Identify and maintain records of seismically vulnerable structures, and encourage owners of these structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
6.3	Continue to require new and retrofitted structures to meet minimum state seismic safety standards, and encourage property owners to exceed these standards.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
6.4	Require property owners to locate new developments outside of known fault rupture hazard zones.	Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
6.5	Design County-owned infrastructure in fault rupture zones to resist damage from fault rupture, and encourage LADWP and other agencies to use similar strategies. Use similar strategies outside of fault rupture zones to the extent feasible.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
Severe Weather						
7.1	Designate at least one cooling/heating center in all larger communities to the extent that facilities are available, and establish a temperature at which cooling/heating centers will open. Ensure that community members are notified through multiple means when cooling/heating centers are operational.	Health and Human Services/ Emergency Services/ Sheriff's Office	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
7.2	Work with tribal governments and community organizations to provide check-ins to vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immunocompromised individuals, during extreme temperature events.	Health and Human Services/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
7.3	As part of the countywide emergency notification system, ensure residents are informed when severe winds are imminent around Owens Lake, and provide information about reducing exposure to toxic dust.	Health and Human Services/ Public Health/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
7.4	Expand weather prediction and monitoring capabilities in the county through increased coordination with the National Weather Service and other state and federal agencies responsible for weather-related services.	Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4	2021
7.5	Identify ways to provide free or low-cost weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling appliances to lower-income residents without access to these devices.	Public Works/ Health and Human Services	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
7.6	Ensure that County employees receive training on reducing risks from extreme temperatures and providing emergency first aid for temperature-related illnesses. Encourage federal and state agencies, LADWP, and private businesses to provide similar training to their employees.	Risk/ Emergency Services	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
7.7	Post signs with information about extreme temperatures and current conditions at trailheads and other outdoor recreation facilities.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4	2022
7.8	Work with landowners and utility companies to monitor tree health near developed areas or key infrastructure (e.g., roads or power lines). Promptly remove weakened branches and trees. When planting new trees in these areas, use species that can resist high winds and other severe weather, and encourage other landowners to do the same.	Public Works/ Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
7.9	Encourage project applicants to incorporate wind-resistant design features into new or significantly renovated buildings.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Flood						
8.1	Identify areas in larger communities where ponding frequently occurs during heavy rainfall, and install LID features or other measures to reduce ponding.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2021
8.2	Maintain an adequate supply of sandbags in advance of potential flood events.	Emergency Services/ Sheriff's Office/ Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
8.3	Encourage farmers to use grading systems and vegetation to minimize topsoil loss during heavy rains.	Agricultural Commissioner/ Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
8.4	As a pilot project, install acoustic flow monitors along portions of the Amargosa River to establish an early warning system for flash floods that have affected County facilities and communities in this area.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 6	2021
8.5	Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from flood, especially in regard to flood routing.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Geologic Hazards						
9.1	In coordination with other landowners, support efforts to plant and maintain native vegetation on exposed slopes and recently burned areas to control erosion and landslides.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.2	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.3	During an ongoing volcanic eruption or threat of eruption, widely distribute information about removing and disposing of ash from private property.	Public Works/ Integrated Waste/ Environmental Health	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
9.4	Encourage property owners to avoid construction activities at canyon mouths or on existing alluvial fans.	Planning/ Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
Hazardous Materials						
10.1	In coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies, establish a system to distribute information about hazardous material releases quickly and accurately to community members.	Environmental Health/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.2	Support ongoing mitigation and testing activities at sites known or suspected to contain hazardous materials.	Environmental Health	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.3	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic wastes.	Environmental Health/ Integrated Waste	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5	2022
10.4	In coordination with Caltrans, the CHP, and members of the public, develop an emergency response plan for hazardous material releases occurring along State Route 127.	Environmental Health/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
Wildfire						
11.1	Work with property owners to ensure a buffer of defensible space around all buildings and key structures.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office/ Local Fire Departments	High	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
11.2	Promote the establishment of fire safe councils within Inyo County communities.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office/ Local Fire Departments	High	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
11.3	Support efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire through preventive measures on federal, state, and LADWP land, with an emphasis on the Inyo National Forest and surrounding land.	Public Works/ Local Fire Departments	High	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
11.4	Identify areas near residences or key facilities with potential access difficulties for fire equipment, and work with landowners to reduce or remove access barriers.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office/ Local Fire Departments	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
11.5	Require new and significantly renovated buildings in very high and high fire hazard zones to contain wildfire-resistant building, landscaping, and site design features, and encourage the use of similar features in moderate fire hazard zones.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
11.6	In coordination with the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, provide air quality alerts and information about reducing exposure to smoke and fire-related particulates during regional wildfire events.	Environmental Health/ Health and Human Services/ Public Health/ Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
11.7	Share information about fire risks to electricity and water infrastructure with LADWP. Encourage and support any efforts to harden existing vulnerable backup infrastructure or to establish backup electricity and water infrastructure outside of high fire hazard zones.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
Relative Cost Categories: Low (\$) – Costs below \$100,000 Medium (\$\$) – Costs between \$100,001 and \$300,000 High (\$\$\$) – Costs above \$300,001		Potential Funding Sources: 1: Grant Funding 2: County funding sources (eligible categorical monies, general fund, or combination thereof) 3: Financing (e.g. COPs, bonds, and loans). Requires voter approval 4: State/federal appropriations 5: Assessment districts. Requires voter approval 6: Private/other public sector/NGO funding				

Table 50. Hazard Mitigation Actions for the City of Bishop

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Multiple Hazards						
1.1	Explore the feasibility of establishing a communication system for community members and government officials that can supplement or replace conventional telecommunication networks if standard infrastructure is damaged or destroyed. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Administration/ Police Department	High	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4	2021
1.2	Evaluate existing critical facilities for specific vulnerabilities to hazard situations, and conduct retrofits to reduce vulnerabilities. Share information about any known specific vulnerabilities of existing key facilities with other agencies and service providers, and encourage them to relocate or retrofit vulnerable existing facilities as feasible. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works	High	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2020
1.3	Continue to use emergency alert systems to notify community members of an imminent hazard event or a need to evacuate, in coordination with notification systems used by state and federal agencies. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Police Department	High	\$	2	Ongoing
1.4	Distribute information about reducing the impacts of potential hazards through mailings, printed notices, television, digital devices and social media, and in-person meetings and events. Ensure all information is widely distributed and made available in all commonly spoken languages. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works/ Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.5	<p>To the extent possible, avoid locating critical county and city facilities in known areas of increased hazard potential. If no reasonable alternative is available, ensure new facilities contain comprehensive features to mitigate risk. Conduct hazard vulnerability studies when constructing new facilities, and build facilities to be more resilient to any identified hazards. Share information about vulnerable areas with other agencies and service providers. Support any efforts by these organizations to locate new key facilities outside of known hazard areas or to integrate resilient features into facility design.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2, 3, 4	Ongoing
1.6	<p>Incorporate applicable hazards and risk information from the MJHMP into other local emergency planning and public safety efforts.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
1.7	<p>In coordination with other agencies and experts, improve estimates of injury, death, property damage, health impacts, service disruptions, and other consequences of hazard events.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Police Department/ Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 4	Ongoing
1.8	<p>Pursue funding for implementation of hazard mitigation actions.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works/ Planning	Medium	\$	1, 3, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.9	<p>Coordinate with federal and state agencies and LADWP to support a unified hazard mitigation strategy throughout Inyo County.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works/ Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.10	<p>Support efforts by SCE and LADWP to identify vulnerabilities in the local power grid, and coordinate on efforts to make the power grid more resilient to hazard events. Evaluate the feasibility of distributed electricity generation and backup storage at critical facilities, and install generation and storage systems as feasible. Promote increased energy independence for residents and businesses, and revise zoning codes and permitting processes to remove barriers to these systems as appropriate. Emphasize the use of renewable energy technologies.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 5	Ongoing
1.11	<p>Work with local community organizations to identify populations who face increased vulnerabilities, and develop actions to reduce risks to these populations. Provide information to tribal governments on vulnerable individuals, and work with tribal governments as requested to reduce risks to vulnerable individuals on tribal land.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Community Services	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.12	<p>In coordination with other landowners, protect existing natural habitats and restore degraded ones to help ensure the continued hazard mitigation benefits of the environment.</p> <p><i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i></p>	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.13	Require applicants for major development projects to conduct hazard assessment studies and to design new or significantly retrofitted structures to be resilient to any identified hazards. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, flood, geologic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works	Low	\$	6	Ongoing
1.14	Monitor potential changes to the location, severity, and frequency of hazard events as a result of climate change or other factors, in coordination with state and regional agencies and continue to identify improved risk analysis opportunities. <i>Hazards addressed: dam and aqueduct failure, disease/pest management, drought, flood, geologic hazards, hazardous materials, seismic hazards, severe weather, wildfire</i>	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 6	Ongoing
Dam and Aqueduct Failure						
2.1	Encourage and support efforts by SCE and LADWP to assess the current safety of dams along Bishop Creek in Inyo County and the Long Valley Dam.	Public Works	High	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
2.2	Establish and maintain an effective public alert system for areas in a dam and aqueduct inundation zones.	Police Department	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022
2.3	Evaluate the vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to dam and aqueduct inundation in greater detail, and carry out actions to improve resiliency as feasible. Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from dam or aqueduct failure, especially in regard to flood routing and related water infrastructure.	Public Works	Low	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022
Disease/Pest Management						
3.1	Through the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program, continue to monitor the status of mosquitos in the Owens Valley and take appropriate action to protect public health.	Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP)	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
3.2	Continue to monitor the status of vector-borne diseases in Inyo County, and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	OVMAP/ Community Services	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
3.4	When installing new or renovated public landscapes, plant vegetation that is resistant to diseases or pest infestation. Encourage private property owners to use resistant plants in landscaping projects.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
3.5	Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
3.6	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various types of media to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	OVMAP	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
Drought						
4.1	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Explore financing mechanisms such as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs to support water conservation retrofits.	Public Works	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
4.2	Explore opportunities to diversify water sources for community water systems.	Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2022
4.3	Integrate changes in precipitation and snowpack levels as a result of climate change into long-term water availability forecasts.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
4.4	Encourage private landowners to use plants that require no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Planning	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
Seismic hazards						
5.1	Identify and maintain records of seismically vulnerable structures, and encourage owners of these structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
5.2	Continue to require new and retrofitted structures to meet minimum state seismic safety standards, and encourage property owners to exceed these standards.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
5.3	Require property owners to locate new developments outside of known fault rupture hazard zones.	Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
5.4	Design City-owned infrastructure in fault rupture zones to resist damage from fault rupture, and encourage LADWP and other agencies to use similar strategies. Use similar strategies outside of fault rupture zones to the extent feasible.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
Severe Weather						
6.1	Designate at least one cooling/heating center in all larger communities to the extent that facilities are available, and establish a temperature at which cooling/heating centers will open. Ensure that community members are notified through multiple means when cooling/heating centers are operational.	Community Services/ Police Department	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
6.2	Work with tribal governments and community organizations to provide check-ins to vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immunocompromised individuals, during extreme temperature events.	Community Services/ Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
6.3	As part of the countywide emergency notification system, ensure residents are informed when severe winds are imminent around Owens Lake, and provide information about reducing exposure to toxic dust.	Community Services/ Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
6.4	Expand weather prediction and monitoring capabilities in the county through increased coordination with the National Weather Service and other state and federal agencies responsible for weather-related services.	Police Department	Medium	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4	2021
6.5	Identify ways to provide free or low-cost weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling appliances to lower-income residents without access to these devices.	Community Services/ Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
6.6	Ensure that City employees receive training on reducing risks from extreme temperatures and providing emergency first aid for temperature-related illnesses. Encourage federal and state agencies, LADWP, and private businesses to provide similar training to their employees.	Administration	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
6.7	Work with landowners and utility companies to monitor tree health near developed areas or key infrastructure (e.g., roads or power lines). Promptly remove weakened branches and trees. When planting new trees in these areas, use species that can resist high winds and other severe weather, and encourage other landowners to do the same.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
6.8	Encourage project applicants to incorporate wind-resistant design features into new or significantly renovated buildings.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
Flood						
7.1	Identify areas in larger communities where ponding frequently occurs during heavy rainfall, and install LID features or other measures to reduce ponding.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2021
7.2	Work with the County to maintain an adequate supply of sandbags in advance of potential flood events.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
7.3	Harden sewage treatment plant and lift station infrastructure against flood events.	Public Works	Low	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2023
7.4	Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from flood, especially in regard to flood routing.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Geologic Hazards						
8.1	In coordination with other landowners within landslide prone areas, support efforts to plant and maintain native vegetation on exposed slopes and recently burned areas to control erosion and landslides.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
8.2	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
8.3	During an ongoing volcanic eruption or threat of eruption, widely distribute information about removing and disposing of ash from private property.	Police Department/ Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Hazardous Materials						
9.1	In coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies, establish a system to distribute information about hazardous material releases quickly and accurately to community members.	Police Department	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.2	Support ongoing mitigation and testing activities at sites known or suspected to contain hazardous materials.	Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.3	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic wastes.	Police Department	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5	2022
Wildfire						
10.1	Work with property owners to ensure a buffer of defensible space around all buildings and key structures.	Fire Department	High	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
10.2	Support efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire through preventive measures on federal, state, and LADWP land, with an emphasis on the Inyo National Forest and surrounding land.	Fire Department	High	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.3	Identify areas near residences or key facilities with potential access difficulties for fire equipment, and work with landowners to reduce or remove access barriers.	Fire Department	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.4	Require new and significantly renovated buildings in very high and high fire hazard zones to contain wildfire-resistant building, landscaping, and site design features, and encourage the use of similar features in moderate fire hazard zones.	Fire Department/ Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
10.5	In coordination with the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, provide air quality alerts and information about reducing exposure to smoke and fire-related particulates during regional wildfire events.	Police Department/ Fire Department	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.6	Share information about fire risks to electricity and water infrastructure with LADWP. Encourage and support any efforts to harden existing vulnerable backup infrastructure or to establish backup electricity and water infrastructure outside of high fire hazard zones.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
Relative Cost Categories: Low (\$) – Costs below \$100,000 Medium (\$\$) – Costs between \$100,001 and \$300,000 High (\$\$\$) – Costs above \$300,001		Potential Funding Sources: 1: Grant Funding 2: City funding sources (eligible categorical monies, general fund, or combination thereof) 3: Financing (e.g. COPs, bonds, and loans). Requires voter approval 4: State/federal appropriations 5: Assessment districts. Requires voter approval 6: Private/other public sector/NGO funding				

5.3. Capabilities Assessment

Inyo County and the City of Bishop will incorporate the MJHMP into the Safety Element of their respective General Plans, as permissible by California Government Code Section 65302.6. Making the MJHMP part of their General Plans will allow Inyo County and the City of Bishop to more effectively implement the hazard mitigation actions in **Table 49** and **Table 50**. Both communities will also have the potential to implement the MJHMP through numerous other ongoing activities as identified in their capabilities assessment. The capabilities assessment identifies existing local and regional agencies, personnel, plans, public policy, and programs that can support the hazard mitigation actions in this Plan. This assessment (**Table 51** and **Table 52**) helps determine Inyo County’s and the City of Bishop’s ability to reduce damage from hazard events, providing a foundation to develop, consider, and prioritize future hazard mitigation actions. The City and County will expand and modify their capabilities through future improvements, following internal processes or implementation of mitigation activities.

Table 51. Inyo County MJHMP Capabilities Assessment

Supporting Resource Type	Supporting Resource Name	Ability to Support Hazard Mitigation Activities
Personnel	Interagency Fire Protection Agencies (IFPA)	This consortium manages wildfires in Inyo County and consists of the following fire protection service providers: Bishop Fire District, Big Pine Fire District, Lone Pine Fire District, Independence Fire District, Cal Fire, US Forest Service, BLM, and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). Together, these service providers work to ensure that fire protection and response is coordinated and sufficient. In future years, they can carry out fire mitigation activities.
Personnel	Inyo County Sheriff’s Office	The Inyo County Sheriff’s Office provides law enforcement services across Inyo County, with a focus on improving quality of life, educating the public, and providing response to disasters. These individuals can help implement hazard mitigation activities related to education, alert, and evacuations.

Supporting Resource Type	Supporting Resource Name	Ability to Support Hazard Mitigation Activities
Personnel	Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department Staff	Tasked with protecting the public health from environmental hazards, Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department staff enforce federal, state, and local regulations to ensure the safe supply of food and water, monitor the proper management of wastes and hazardous materials, investigate environmental health-related causes of illness, and diminish hazardous environmental conditions. Inspections of permitted facilities and investigations of complaints are conducted by trained and licensed environmental health specialists, creating an opportunity to ensure compliance with mitigation actions related to hazardous materials. These capabilities will allow members of the Inyo County Environmental Health Services to implement hazardous material-related mitigation measures in future years.
Personnel	Southern California Edison Company Staff	Southern California Edison provides safe and reliable electricity to community members in Bishop and Inyo County. Staff is responsible for restoring electrical service if it has been interrupted by an emergency situation and for repairing and maintaining electrical infrastructure to reduce the risk of hazard events. These staff will be able to help harden electrical infrastructure against hazard events in future years, strengthening network resiliency.
Personnel	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power provides surface water management, aqueduct management, and electrical generation supply services throughout Inyo County in association with operation of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. These individuals can help to increase the resiliency of Department infrastructure, protecting it from damage or destruction, while also helping to prevent damage to the wider community from any failures of Department infrastructure.
Personnel	Inyo County Water Department	The Inyo County Water Department (ICWD) monitors the vegetation, soil water, and hydrology of the Owens Valley following groundwater exportation by the City of Los Angeles. Inyo County and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power jointly manage the valley's water resources under the Inyo/Los Angeles Water Agreement. ICWD also advises the County on other water resource issues in Inyo County and can help study and implement regional hazard mitigation actions. Department staff can help implement mitigation activities that relate to drought following adoption of the MJHMP, and help ensure continued water reliability in Inyo County.
Policy	Inyo County Annual Budget	Inyo County adopts a budget every fiscal year, which identifies sources of revenue for the County and how this money will be spent. In future years, the budget can be altered and used to direct funding toward hazard mitigation activities, including increased staffing, planning efforts, and capital improvements.

Supporting Resource Type	Supporting Resource Name	Ability to Support Hazard Mitigation Activities
Policy	Inyo County Office of Emergency Services Emergency Planning Guidelines	The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides emergency planning guidelines for community members to learn about how to prepare for any kind of disaster, including specific information about emergency water and food, and a recommended disaster supply kit. These guidelines can be updated in future years to incorporate mitigation actions from this Plan, helping to reduce the vulnerability of Inyo County residents.
Policy	Inyo County Vector Management Program	The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department has a small program to manage vector-borne diseases in the county. This program, including all of the associated policies addressing different vectors, can be used to include hazard mitigation strategies for disease outbreak. This will be an important program to monitor as changing temperatures introduce new vectors to the region.
Plan	Inyo County General Plan	The General Plan is the main policy document guiding development in Inyo County. It identifies the overarching policies and programs that affect land use, public services, housing, natural resources, and safety, among other items. The General Plan can be updated to include information and mitigation actions identified in this Plan.
Plan	Inyo-Mono Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	The Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) covers all of Inyo County, as well as neighboring Mono County. The IRWMP includes current and forecast water sources and demands, and discusses supply reliability, contingency planning, and demand management. The plan can be used to address drought hazard mitigation on a regional scale, and integration of the actions in this MJHMP will allow the plan to continue to foster drought resiliency in future years.
Policy	Flood Damage Prevention (Ord. 1076 Section 2)	This section, laid out in Inyo County Zoning Code Chapter 14.29, seeks to minimize public and private losses from flood conditions, which can be used to support the flood-related mitigation actions in this Plan.
Policy	Snow Avalanche Hazard Overlay (Ord. 943 Section 4)	This zone, established in Inyo County Zoning Code Chapter 18.64, provides an overlay to advise current and future property owners in designated snow-avalanche-hazard areas of the potential for snow avalanches, which can be updated as understanding of the hazard is clarified and mitigation actions are established.
Policy	Uniform Fire Code	The fire code contains specific fire safety requirements for all structures. These requirements can be modified to require increased fire safety measures in areas that are uniquely vulnerable to fire.

Table 52. City of Bishop MJHMP Capabilities Assessment

Supporting Resource Type	Supporting Resource Name	Ability to Support Hazard Mitigation Activities
Personnel	Interagency Fire Protection Agencies (IFPA)	This consortium manages wildfires in Inyo County and consists of the following fire protection service providers: Bishop Fire District, Big Pine Fire District, Lone Pine Fire District, Independence Fire District, Cal Fire, US Forest Service, BLM, and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). Together, these service providers work to ensure that fire protection and response is coordinated and sufficient.
Personnel	City of Bishop Fire Department Staff	The Bishop Fire Department is a volunteer fire department with 39 volunteers and one full-time paid employee (the fire chief). The assistant chief is a part-time paid position. The Fire Department works in cooperation with the Bishop Rural Fire Protection District and the City of Bishop to improve emergency preparedness, conduct community education and outreach, and contribute to disaster recovery. These staff are able to implement wildfire-related mitigation actions, and to enact new wildfire mitigation activities as appropriate.
Personnel	City of Bishop Police Department Staff	The Bishop Police Department employs 14 sworn officers, 5 dispatchers, 5 crossing guards, 5 reserve officers, and a support staff of 4. The department helps to work with and educate the public to build a safe community. In future years, these individuals can help implement hazard mitigation activities related to education, alert, and evacuations.
Personnel	City of Bishop Public Works	The City's Department of Public Works performs all public works and most planning functions for the city including water, sewer, streets, building permitting and inspection, management, and planning staff functions. Within these responsibilities, staff can ensure that new development in future years is compliant with hazard-related requirements.
Personnel	Southern California Edison Company Staff	Southern California Edison provides safe and reliable electricity to community members in Bishop and Inyo County. Staff is responsible for restoring electrical service if it has been interrupted by an emergency situation, and repairing and maintaining electrical infrastructure to reduce the risk of hazard events. These staff will be able to help harden electrical infrastructure against hazard events in future years, strengthening network resiliency.

Supporting Resource Type	Supporting Resource Name	Ability to Support Hazard Mitigation Activities
Personnel	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power provides surface water management, aqueduct management, and electrical generation supply services in the City of Bishop and vicinity, in association with operation of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. These individuals can help to increase the resiliency of Department infrastructure. This will help to protect it from damage or destruction, and to help prevent damage to the wider community from any failures of Department infrastructure.
Policy	City of Bishop Annual Budget	Like Inyo County, the City of Bishop adopts a budget each fiscal year that can be used for hazard mitigation activities. In future years, the City's budget can be used to direct funding toward hazard mitigation activities, including increased staffing, planning efforts, and capital improvements.
Plan	City of Bishop General Plan	Similar to the General Plan authored by the County, the City of Bishop has its own general plan guiding development within the city limits. This too can be updated to include information and mitigation actions identified in this Plan.
Policy	Uniform Fire Code	The fire code contains specific fire safety requirements for all structures. These requirements can be modified to require increased fire safety measures in areas that are vulnerable to fire.

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6. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND CAPABILITIES

In order to support lasting mitigation and safety efforts, it is imperative that this MJHMP remain up to date. Doing so ensures that Inyo County and the City of Bishop are continually protected against changing hazards and that the communities remain eligible for federal and state funding. To support the need to keep the MJHMP living and active, this chapter describes the processes for updating this Plan to ensure it is usable, relevant, locally appropriate, and compliant with applicable state and federal requirements. The Plan's structure allows the County and the City to update individual sections as information becomes available and needs arise, making it easier to keep the Plan current.

To support maintenance and implementation, this Plan is supported with the Inyo County and City of Bishop Mitigation Implementation Handbook (handbook). The handbook, which is provided here as **Appendix E** for reference, is intended to function as a stand-alone document that gives concise and accessible guidance to jurisdiction staff for implementing and maintaining the Plan.

Coordinating Body

Maintaining and updating this Plan is the responsibility of the Planning Team, unless otherwise designated by the Director of Emergency Services. The primary department overseeing this process is the Inyo County Planning Department, under the direction of their appointed MJHMP project manager. This individual will coordinate maintenance of this Plan, conduct the formal review process, and prepare updates to the Plan. The key Inyo County and City of Bishop departments on the team are listed below.

Inyo County

- Inyo County Administrative Office
- Inyo County Health and Human Services Department
- Inyo County Planning Department
- Inyo County Public Works Department
- Inyo County Road Department
- Inyo County Sheriff's Office
- Inyo County Water Department

City of Bishop

- City of Bishop Fire Department
- City of Bishop Planning Department
- City of Bishop Police Department
- City of Bishop Public Works Department

Other Organizations

- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Department of Transportation
- California Highway Patrol
- California Office of Emergency Services
- Cerro Coso Community College
- Eastern Sierra Transit Authority
- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Sierra Tactical Training and Active Response Resources
- Southern California Edison
- US Forest Service
- US Geological Survey

The MJHMP project manager will facilitate the team meetings. This staff member will assign tasks, which may include collecting data, developing new mitigation actions, updating sections of the Plan, and presenting the Plan to other departments, stakeholders, and elected officials. Responsibility for implementation and evaluation of the Plan will be shared among all team members as appropriate.

Evaluation

When the Plan is not being updated, the Planning Team should meet at least once annually. During this period, the team should focus on timing of Plan implementation, evaluating the actions identified in this Plan being implemented, determining whether they are successful, revising priorities, if necessary, and helping to incorporate the Plan's mitigation actions into other planning documents. These annual meetings will commence in 2017 and should be timed with overall departmental planning and budgeting (fourth quarter of the fiscal year) that occurs leading up to the City and County's annual budget development. **Appendix E** can assist with identifying appropriate periods for

convening the team. As part of this evaluation and integration process, members of the team should look at the following:

- Identification of successful implementation of mitigation activities and achievement of goals.
- Any hazard events that occurred during the previous year and the impact of these hazards on the community.
- Mitigation actions in the Plan that have been successfully implemented.
- Mitigation actions in the Plan that were scheduled for implementation but have not begun.
- The schedule of future mitigation actions, and whether it is feasible or appropriate to adjust the timeline.
- Issues not covered by existing mitigation actions that could be addressed by new mitigation actions.
- Potential or actual changes in new funding opportunities, including grants, which may be used on mitigation-related activities.
- New scientific or mapping data that could inform updates to the Plan.
- Any other planning programs or initiatives in the community that involve hazard mitigation.

The team will summarize the information from this review into an annual progress report, which will be distributed to County and City department heads for review as well as to the City of Bishop City Council and the Inyo County Board of Supervisors. The progress report will also be posted on the County and City's websites, with the ability for members of the public to provide comments, and will be distributed to local media, as appropriate.

6.1. Method and Schedule for Updating the Plan within Five Years

Under the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24 Section 201.6(d)(3), local hazard mitigation plans must be reviewed, revised as needed, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits under the Disaster Mitigation Act. Inyo County and the City of Bishop intend to update this MJHMP on a five-year cycle from the date of adoption to maintain eligibility for these benefits. This update process should begin one year prior to expiration of the existing Plan. The update cycle may be accelerated under specific conditions:

- A Presidential Disaster Declaration that impacts Inyo County and/or the City of Bishop
- A hazard event that causes loss of life in Inyo County and/or Bishop

The update process for this Plan will add new planning methods, community demographics and data, hazard data and events, vulnerability analyses, mitigation actions, and goals. This process will help keep the Plan current. While the specific needs for the update will be determined by the team's annual review and recommendations, the update should meet the following criteria:

- The update process should be convened through a committee comprising at least one staff member from each County and City department. The County and the City should also contact local and regional agencies at the onset of the update process to involve any interested and relevant external agencies. This update process will begin in 2020, one year prior to the expiration of this Plan.
- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and updated using the best available information, technologies, and practices.
- Mapping and critical structure evaluation will be updated and should be improved upon as funding for these activities becomes available.
- The mitigation actions will be reviewed and revised to account for any actions that have been completed, deferred, or changed as a result of an updated risk assessment or new policies identified in other planning documents.
- The draft update will be sent to appropriate external agencies for comment.
- The draft update will be made available for public comment prior to adoption.
- The draft update will be transmitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval.
- The City of Bishop City Council and the Inyo County Board of Supervisors will adopt the final updated Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan within one year of the commencement of the update process.

6.2. Adoption

Both the Inyo County Board of Supervisors and the City of Bishop City Council are responsible for adopting this Plan. Adoption should occur every five years and after the City and County have received notification that the Plan is Approved Pending Adoption (APA). After the Board of Supervisors and the City Council have adopted the Plan, the lead County and City departments will be responsible for transmitting the adopted version to FEMA for its records.

6.3. Implementation through Existing Programs

The effectiveness of this Plan depends on how the mitigation actions it contains are implemented, including incorporation of the mitigation actions into existing plans, policies, and programs. The mitigation actions in this Plan are intended to reduce loss and damage caused by hazard events and to provide a framework for hazard mitigation activities the County and City can carry out over the Plan's five-year period. The County and the City have prioritized the Plan's goals and identified actions that will be implemented through existing plans, programs, and policies as the resources to do so become available.

The MJHMP project manager has responsibility for overseeing this Plan's implementation, coordination, promotion, and maintenance through existing plans, programs, and policies, and is responsible for facilitating implementation of the Plan and meetings related to Plan maintenance. Implementation and evaluation of this MJHMP and the mitigation actions it contains are the shared responsibility of all departments identified as lead departments in the Plan.

6.4. Continued Public Involvement

Members of the public will continue to be updated of the actions of the Planning Team and the MJHMP review and update processes through the County and City's websites and through distribution of annual progress reports to the media. Copies of this Plan will also be distributed to appropriate offices and facilities (libraries, community centers, etc.). When the MJHMP update process begins in 2021, the Planning Team will guide the development of a new public involvement strategy, which will reflect the region's needs and capabilities at the time.

6.5. Point of Contact

Preparation of future updates of the Inyo County and City of Bishop MJHMP is the responsibility of the Inyo County Planning Department and City of Bishop Public Works Department, unless otherwise designated by the Director of Emergency Services. Representatives from this department can be reached using the contact information below.

- Inyo County, County Administrative Office Kelley Williams | (760) 878-0292 |
- City of Bishop, David Grah | (760) 873-5863 |

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LIST OF SOURCES

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INYO COUNTY |
CITY OF BISHOP

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION
PLAN

TECHNICAL
APPENDICES

Final Draft | October 2017

Inyo County | City of Bishop
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Technical Appendices

APPENDIX A: PLANNING
TEAM MEETING
MATERIALS

Documentation of the methods of
communication with LHMP
Planning Team and Stakeholders

CHMP



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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COUNTY
OF
INYO

Clint Quilter, Director

Date

Happy Participant
123 Road to "Get There"
FEMA \$\$\$, CA.

Subject: Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Kick-Off Meeting

Dear Happy:

Inyo County has been awarded California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Grant Number 2014-0005 to prepare a Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The plan will assess the risk from all hazards, natural and manmade, within the County and neighboring Counties, evaluate the vulnerability of structures and infrastructures to these hazards, and assist participating jurisdictions to identify and plan mitigation initiatives to address the vulnerabilities. The plan will provide a set of action items that, if implemented, can help reduce the risk from natural hazards.

Inyo County has entered into a contract with Michael Baker International to assist Inyo County to complete a FEMA approved MJHMP. A Kick-Off meeting is tentatively scheduled for January 28th, 2015 at ????? This meeting is to discuss the following:

- The roles and responsibilities of the Michael Baker Team, County Project Coordinator, and the participating jurisdictions.
- The identification of entities to be considered "participating jurisdictions" that intend to fully participate in the planning process and adopt the plan as their own upon completion.
- The identification of other critical stakeholder to be involved in the planning process.
- The development and implementation of a Community Engagement Strategy to ensure public involvement during the MJHMP development and prior to final approval of the MJHMP. This would include identification of methods to generate public interest and solicit citizen input, including identification of potential stakeholder partnerships.
- The identification of existing data, plans policies, programs, studies, reports, and other technical information for review and incorporation into the planning process.
- The identification of any potential barriers to timely task completion and the means to overcome those barriers.
- Draft outline for the MJHMP, as proposed by Michael Baker Team.

You have been identified as a possible participant in this process. Your participation is encouraged. Please provide this meeting information to the appropriate member of your organization. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires local governments to develop and submit plans for FEMA approval as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project grants.

Sincerely,

Inyo County Public Works Department

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Joe	Capello	Fire Chief	Independence Fire Dept	P.O. Drawer 8		Independen	CA	93526	Indy FD	

Inyo Schools

Rob	Yrbarren	Inyo/Mono Resource Conservation Dist.	270 See Vee Lane	Bishop	CA	93514	
Karen	Riggs	Keeler Comm. Services Dist.	P.O. Box 107	Keeler	CA	93530	keelerwater@schat.net
Vic	Jackson	Lone Pine Comm. Services Dist.	P.O. Box 31601 E. Locl Lone Pine	CA	93545	93545	lichief2401@yahoo.com
Laroy	Krtz	Fire Chief	P.O. Box 11130 N. Locl Lone Pine	CA	93545	93545	
		Mesa Comm. Services Dist.	P.O. Box 221	Bishop	CA	93515	
Unda	Hann	Mt. Whitney Cemetery Dist.	P.O. Box 1: 120 So. Mt. Lone Pine	CA	93545	93545	andrew.stevens.nrh.org
Andrew	Stevens	Director of Emergency Services	150 Pioneer Ln.	Bishop	CA	93514	
Steven	Davis	Olancho Comm. Service Dist.	P.O. Box 6-689 Shop ; Olancho	CA	93549	93549	sdavis@olanchoaid.org
Terri	Dean	Pioneer Cemetery Dist.	P.O. Box 1: 2000 Polet Bishop	CA	93515	93515	pioneer.cemetery@gmail.com
Fred	Finkbeiner	Sierra Highlands Comm. Services Dist.	P.O. Box 71-2709 Unde Bishop	CA	93515	93515	stiertraffed@aol.com
Ken	Wilder	Sierra North Comm. Services Dist.	185 N. Main	Bishop	CA	93514	sierranorthcd@yahoo.com
Larry	Levy	Fire Chief	P.O. Box 5: 410 Tecop	Tecopa	CA	92389	SIFPD@yahoo.com
		Southern Inyo Health Care Dist.	P.O. Box 11-501 E. Locl Lone Pine	CA	93545	93545	
Scarlie	Comm. Service Dist.		P.O. Box 1434	Bishop	CA	93515	SHCD
Karen	Lutz	Tecopa Cemetery Dist.	P.O. Box 295	Tecopa	CA	92389	
Ken	Kluencer	Aspendell MWC	140 Iris Dr.	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Janet	Donaille	Brookside Estates MWC	P.O. Box 2727	Mammoth	CA	93547	MWC
Aarne	Coats	Cartago MWC	P.O. Box 209	Olancho	CA	93549	MWC
			P.O. Box 692	Lone Pine	CA	93545	MWC
North Lone Pine MWC			186 Sierra Grande	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Ken	Wilder	Park West MWC	3575 Luring Lane	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Dave	Patterson	Ranch Road Estates MWC	P.O. Box 416	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Janet	Phalow	Rawson Creek MWC	147 Running Iron Rd.	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Jamie	Heatherty	Rocking K Ranch Estates MWC	P.O. Box 1313	Bishop	CA	93515	MWC
Greg	Richards	Sierra Grande Estates MWC	P.O. Box 148	Bishop	CA	93515	MWC
Sareyna	Cagle	Valley Vista MWC	P.O. Box 1005	Bishop	CA	93515	MWC
Steve	Ball	Wilson Circle MWC	Big Pine Paute Tribe of the Owens Valley, Chairper	Big Pine	CA	93513	Tribal
Shannon	Remero	Big Pine Paute Tribe of the Owens Valley, Chairper	P.O. Box 700	Bishop	CA	93514	Tribal
Gerald	Howard	Bishop Paute Tribe, Chairperson	50 Tu Su Lane	Bishop	CA	93526	Tribal
Norman	Wilder	Fort Independence Chairman	P.O. Box 67	Independence	CA	93545	Tribal
Mary	Wuolster	Lone Pine Paute Shoshone Reservation, Chairperson	P.O. Box 747	Lone Pine	CA	93514	Tribal
George	Gholoson	Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, Chairperson	121 W. Line St.	Bishop	CA	93514	Tribal
Mike	Reynolds	Death Valley Nat Park Superintendent	P.O. Box 579	Death Valli	CA	93526	National Park
		Bernadette Lovato	P.O. Box 4: 5001 Hwy	Independence	CA	93526	National Park

Kelley Williams

Subject: FW: Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

From: Kevin Carunchio

Sent: Tuesday, January 12, 2016 4:32 PM

To: Alisha McMurtrie; Amy Shepherd; Bill Lutze; Bob Harrington; Clint Quilter; David Stottlemire; Dustin Blakey (dwblakey@gmail.com); Jean Turner; Jeff Thomson; Joshua Hart; Kammi Foote; Kevin Carunchio; Marshall Rudolph; Marvin Moskowitz; Nathan Reade; Patricia Barton; Rick Benson; Alert Susanne Rizo; Susanne Rizo; Thomas Hardy

Cc: Kelley Williams; Diane Fortney

Subject: Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

Importance: High

Colleagues,

I am asking all County Department Heads to ensure their departments are represented at the kick-off meeting for the Hazard Mitigation Plan development process. **The meeting Thursday, January 28 at 1:00 PM at the Inyo County Board of Supervisors Chamber in Independence.** Ideally, you will have time to attend the meeting personally, but at the very least please send a staff person authorized to act in your stead. After the initial meeting on the 28th, you can determine if the Plan is not relevant to your department, or your department's participation in developing the plan can be delegated to other staff for future meetings.

By way of background, Inyo County is in the initial phase of its Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan development process. In support of this project, the County will be convening a Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and we need your support. As a Planning Team member, you will have an opportunity to work closely with other County staff and staff from jurisdictions in the county to discuss the natural hazards that impact your daily work and life in Inyo County. This project will help reduce the County's exposure to natural disasters and will allow the County to pursue additional FEMA grants that become available once the plan is approved.

We have hired a consultant to assist the County with this process. During this update, participants should plan on:

- Attending up to 5 meetings with other Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members over a 4-6 month period. Meetings will last a maximum of 2 hours.
- Providing input on critical County and other jurisdiction facilities that could be vulnerable to hazards, such as severe weather, flooding, and earthquakes.
- Reviewing materials drafted by the County's consultant.
- Providing recommendations and priorities for hazard mitigation projects, programs, and policies to reduce the County's vulnerability.

Your departments participation at the first meeting vitally important to determine future participation in the Planning Team. Again, the first meeting is Thursday, January 28 at 1:00 PM at the Inyo County Board of Supervisors Chamber in Independence. Please contact Diane Fortney to RSVP or for more information or questions.

Thank you,

Kevin

Kevin D. Carunchio
County Administrator

P.O. Drawer N
224 North Edwards Street
Independence, California 93526

Vox: (760) 878-0292

Fax: (760) 878-0465

kcarunchio@inyocounty.us

Diane Fortney

From: Diane Fortney
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 11:24 AM
To: 'tmcatree@icsos.us'; (adavis@townofmammothlakes.ca.gov); (andrew.stevens@nih.org); (andy.richard@dot.ca.gov); (art.torres@calema.ca.gov); (baitx@mammothhospital.com); (Bemwc2013@gmail.com); (benjamin.romo@mammothhospital.com); (berb@mammoth-mtn.com); (bernadett_johnson@nps.com); (bigpinecemetery@gmail.com); (bigpinecsd@schat.com); (bpfire301@suddenlink.net); (brandy.welch@redcross.org); (cathie.mcculley@usw.salvationarmy.org); (ccarter@bishoppd.org); (chairman@fortindependence.com); (cmann@mammoth-mtn.com); (daniel.brady@sce.com); (dave.wagner@suddenlink.net); (dave@thepatterns.info); (dcampbel@cerrocoso.edu); (dcsd@hughes.net); (ddiaz@mono.ca.gov); (dennis.beene@calema.ca.gov); (dnein@blm.gov); (dougals.toskin@usmc.mil); (dublakey@ucanr.edu); (escsd@usamedia.tc); (frank@mlfd.ca.gov); (gary.myers@mammothhospital.com); (george@timbisha.com); (goducks@schat.com); (greg.miller@dot.ca.gov); (ibraun@monosheriff.org); (independencecemetery@suddenlinkmail.com); (james.yannotta@ladwp.com); (jason.janney@suddenlink.com); (jbatchelder@estransit.com); (jhelm@estransit.com); (jim.acosta@calema.ca.gov); (joanne.phillips@caleman.ca.gov); (john.hudson@calema.ca.gov); (jon.brown2@redcross.org); (karla.benedicto@calema.ca.gov); (keelerwater@schat.net); (lchief2401@yahoo.com); (lori.ciccarelli@mammothhospital.com); (michaelt.bunn@ladwp.com); (mmangan@usgs.gov); (mmoscowitz@mammothlakes.ca.gov); (mr05rubi@gmail.com); (nlpmwco@gmail.com); (oes@monosheriff.org); (pahlowj@americas.com); (peter_treuheozz@nps.gov); (pioneer cemetery@gmail.com); (rdeforrest@mono.ca.gov); (richthumper@verison.net); (robert.turner@water.ladwp.com); (rwatt@fs.fed.us); (scott.hooker@nih.org); (scott.underwood@redcross.org); (sdavis@olanchafd.org); (seguine@ca-bishop.us); (shann_romero@hotmail.com); (sierrafred@aol.com); (sierranorthcsd@yahoo.com); (SIFPD@yahoo.com); (snelson@blm.gov); (steven.butler@ladwp.com); (support@schat.net); (Tatum@ca.bishop.us); (tnoyes@chp.ca.gov); (tyet47@hotmail.com); (yolande.loves@calema.ca.gov); Cal-Fire; Cal-Fire; LP Com Service Dist; Paul Melendrez; Starlite Com Service Dist; Tecopa Cemetery Dist; Brandon Shults; Denelle Carrington; Jon Klusmire; Marlena Baker; Nancy Masters; Rick Benson; Scott Eagan; Sue Dishion; Alisha McMurtrie; Amy Shepherd; Bob Harrington; David Stottlemire; Kammi Foote; Melissa Best-Baker
Cc: Clint Quilter; Kelley Williams
Subject: Inyo County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan (ICMJHMP) UPDATE
Attachments: Inyo County MJHMP - Data Collection Packet.docx; Inyo County MJHMP - Kickoff Presentation.ppsx; Inyo County MJHMP - Online Survey Draft.docx; Kick-Off Invite.doc

Hello All,

My name is Diane Fortney and I have been assigned as Project Coordinator for the ICMJHMP project. On behalf of the County, I would like to thank all those that were able to attend the January 28th "Kick Off" meeting. The County appreciates the effort to attend and provide input. Short notice and scheduling conflicts made this difficult.

For those that were unable to attend I would like to share the information provided and request your participation in the process. If you have received this email and **are not** the correct contact within your organization to assist in this process, please provide the correct information.

Now, let's bring everyone up to speed:

Inyo County has been awarded California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Grant Number 2014-0005 to prepare a Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The plan will assess the risk from all hazards, natural and manmade, within the County and neighboring Counties, evaluate the vulnerability of structures and infrastructures to these hazards, and assist participating jurisdictions to identify and plan mitigation initiatives to address the vulnerabilities. The plan will provide a set of action items that, if implemented, can help reduce the risk from natural hazards.

The Disaster Mitigation Act Of 2000 requires local governments to develop and submit plans for FEMA approval as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project grants.

Inyo County is reaching out to those contacts that were identified as possible stockholders to be include in the planning process. The kick off meeting provided an overview of the main goals for the plan and are as follows:

- Reduce risk of loss and damage from hazards
- Reduce repetitive loss and damage
- Coordinate with resource management, land use planning, and emergency operations
- Work with local jurisdictions and key stakeholders
- Improve the hazard assessment process
- Increase community awareness and empowerment

To begin the process of creating a mitigation plan, collection of hazard profiles for risk and vulnerability assessment is needed. The Data Collection Packet is designed to collect information for inclusion in the plan for your organization and/or area of expertise. Please return the completed packet to the below listed contact point. Special arrangements for large file transfer can be coordinated if needed.

Next on list is to request your assistance in reviewing the Online Survey Draft to provide input. This survey will be used to engage the public in the process as required by FEMA in the planning process.

What's the Plan Requirements and time frame?

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Plan Requirements - MJHMP Planning Team

- Agency and stakeholder representatives to advise and contribute to plan preparation
- Five MJHMP Planning Team meetings:
 - **Meeting 1/kick-off: Discuss plan process, hazard overview, and data collection**
 - **Meeting 2: Discuss risk assessment**
 - **Meeting 3: Identify goals and develop mitigation strategies**
 - **Meeting 4: Prioritize mitigation actions, create implementation and MJHMP maintenance strategy**
 - **Meeting 5: Review draft plan**

We Make a Difference

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Task	Timeframe
Conduct Meeting #1 (kick-off meeting)	January 28, 2016
Preparation of Draft Outreach Strategy	January 28, 2016
Review of Draft Outreach Strategy	February 11, 2016
Conduct Meeting #2	March 2016
Conduct Meeting #3	April 2016
Conduct Meeting #4	May 2016
Preparation of Administrative Draft MJHMP	May 2016
Review of Administrative Draft MJHMP	May 2016
Conduct Meeting #5	June 2016
Preparation of Draft MJHMP	June 2016
Review/Approval of Draft MJHMP	July 2016
Public Review Period for Draft MJHMP	August 2016
Cal OES/FEMA Review of Draft MJHMP	September 2016
Preparation of Final MJHMP	TBD
Public Hearings	TBD

We Make a Difference

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you again for your time and efforts to assist in creation of this hazard mitigation plan.

Regards,
Diane

Diane Fortney
Project Coordinator

County of Inyo
Planning-Public Works Department
168 N. Edwards Street
P.O. Box L
Independence, Ca. 93526

Phone: (760) 878-0263
FAX: (760) 878-0382
E-mail: dfortney@inyocounty.us

Kickoff Meeting: January 28, 2016

Included Materials:

Sign-in sheet

Meeting overview and agenda

Data collection packet

Hazards worksheet

Meeting presentation

Engagement strategy

Survey draft

Stakeholder contact list

Kick-off Attendee Sign-In Sheet (January 28, 2016)

Name	Department/Agency/Jurisdiction	Telephone	Email
Bernadette Johnson	Manzanar National Historic Site	[REDACTED]	bernadette_johnson@nps.gov
Kay DeGuine	Bishop Fire	[REDACTED]	rseguine@cityofbishop.ca.us
PETER TROUTHOZZ	DEATH VALLEY NP	[REDACTED]	PETER_TROUTHOZZ@NPS.GOV
Jeff Thomson	Inyo Prob. Dept	[REDACTED]	jthomson@inyocounty.us
Melissa BestBaker	Inyo HHS	[REDACTED]	mbestbaker@inyocounty.us
MARK OLSEN	INYO PROB DEPT	[REDACTED]	molsen@inyocounty.us
Nick Vaughn	Inyo Co. Sheriff	[REDACTED]	NVaughn@inyocounty.us
DEANNA INC CAMPBELL	Cerro Coso Community College	[REDACTED]	dcampbel@cerrocoso.edu
Todd Bunn	LADWP Construction	[REDACTED]	michael.t.Bunn@ladwp.com
Steven Butcher	LADWA	[REDACTED]	Steven.butcher@ladwp.com
Tom HARDY	DA	[REDACTED]	thardy@inrocarril.us
Joy Peterson	Auditor / TTC	[REDACTED]	jpeterson@inyocounty.us
Risk Blundin	Admin	[REDACTED]	rblundin@inyocounty.us

Kick-off Attendee Sign-In Sheet (January 28, 2016)

Name	Department/Agency/Jurisdiction	Telephone	Email
Bill Lutze	Inyo Sheriff	[REDACTED]	blutze@inyocounty.us
Dustin Blakey	FARM ADVISOR	[REDACTED]	durbakey@ucanr.edu
David Miller	Agriculture	[REDACTED]	dmiller@inyocounty.us
Ashlee Auk	Child Support	[REDACTED]	alex.ashlee@inyo.ca.cse.gva
John Benschel	SIEERRA HIGHLANDS CSD	[REDACTED]	mr@benschel@gmail.com
Lill Batschelder	ESTA	[REDACTED]	lbatshelder@estastansif.com
Grant Quinter	Inyo Co Pu	[REDACTED]	quinter@inyocounty.us
Scott Hooker	NIH	[REDACTED]	Scott.hooker@nh.org
Andrew Stearns	NIH	[REDACTED]	andrew.stearns@nh.org
Dave Stoffenmyre	Assessor	[REDACTED]	dstoffemyre@inyocounty.us
Marvin Moskowitz	EH	[REDACTED]	mmoskowitz@inyocounty.us
Jason Denny	SuddenLink - utility	[REDACTED]	Jason.Denny@suddenlink.com
Kelly Williams	Inyo Co - CAO	[REDACTED]	Kwilliams@inyocounty.us

Inyo County

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Kick-off Meeting

January 28, 2016 | 1:00 pm | Independence, CA (BOS Chambers)

Agenda

1. Introductions (5 minutes)
 2. Project Goals & Expectations (10 minutes)
 3. Staffing & Communication Protocols (5 minutes)
 4. Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Overview (15 minutes)
 5. Engagement & Outreach (30 minutes)
 - a. MJHMP Planning Team
 - b. Public survey
 6. Data Collection & Critical Facilities
 - a. Hazards of concern and past disasters (20 minutes)
 - b. Critical facilities (15 minutes)
 - c. Mitigation strategies (15 minutes)
 7. Work Plan & Schedule Review (10 minutes)
 - a. Overview of work program, key tasks, and schedule
 - b. Wrap-up and next steps
-

Project Overview

Inyo County and the City of Bishop, working with special districts, local tribes, and state and federal agencies, are initiating a planning effort to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). This plan serves as the five-year strategic plan for Inyo County and its jurisdictions to analyze and mitigate natural hazards in the community. Preparation of the MJHMP increases the eligibility for County and its individual jurisdictions to be eligible for future disaster mitigation and post-disaster grant funding from FEMA.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

DMA 2000 (Public Law 106-390) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. The requirement for a State mitigation plan is continued as a condition of disaster assistance, adding incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the State level through the establishment of requirements for two different levels of state plans. DMA 2000 also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans and authorized up to 7 percent of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds available to a State for development of State, local, and Indian Tribal mitigation plans.

Completion and acceptance of the MJHMP by FEMA opens up access to the following competitive FEMA grant programs for the next 5 years:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

Under these programs up to 75% of the cost of an implementation project could be covered by a FEMA grant.

Preliminary Goals of the Project

At the kick-off meeting, the project team will have the opportunity to discuss and confirm project goals. General goals for a hazard mitigation plan may include:

- Minimize the risk of loss and damage to people and property by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, and critical facilities more resilient to potential hazards.
- Identify and reduce repetitive losses and damage from recurring or chronic hazards.
- Coordinate hazard mitigation activities with natural resource management, land use planning, and emergency operations plans and procedures.

Inyo County: Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Promote increased cooperation on hazard mitigation activities between local jurisdictions, including representatives of state and federal agencies, and with non-profits and private businesses.
- Improve the hazard assessment process.
- Foster increased community awareness of potential hazard risks and ways to reduce vulnerability through tools, partnerships, funding, and community education.

Project Objectives

Based on the project goals, there will be specific objectives that will inform the plan approach and appropriate hazard mitigation strategies. Sample objectives based on the general goals provide above, along with corresponding questions to help focus data collection, may include:

- A. Continued coordination with key stakeholders, including Inyo County jurisdictions, tribal governments, state and federal agencies, and non-profits and private-sector businesses.
 - a. Who are key stakeholders to contact?
- B. A flexible and engaging public outreach and educational campaign.
 - a. What are the lessons learned from previous outreach events?
- C. A more effective and up-to-date approach to reducing the risk from hazards.
 - a. What hazard mitigation efforts have been successful or unsuccessful in the past?
- D. Address issues related to infrastructure and critical facilities, including aging facilities and vulnerable sites, to reduce/minimize future hazards and disasters.
 - a. What facilities and infrastructure are at risk in your opinion?

Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning Team

This core team of staff members from Inyo County and the City of Bishop will participate in actively reviewing and commenting on the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The following is a listing of City and County departments that should be involved. At least one staff member from each department should be in attendance for any meetings scheduled for the project. Representatives from other jurisdictions, including special districts, state and federal agencies, and tribal governments, should also be part of the Planning Team.

- Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- Inyo County Environmental Health Services
- Inyo County Health and Human Services
- Inyo County Parks and Recreation
- Inyo County Planning Department
- Inyo County Public Works Department
- Inyo County Risk Manager
- Inyo County Road Department
- Inyo County Sheriff's Office
- Inyo County Waste Management Department
- Inyo County Water Department
- City of Bishop Administrator
- City of Bishop Police Department
- City of Bishop Fire Department

Critical Facilities

See attached Data Collection Packet

Engagement Strategy

See attached Engagement Strategy

Hazards of Concern Prioritization

See Hazards Ranking Worksheet

Schedule

Task	Anticipated Deadline
Conduct Meeting #1 (kick-off meeting)	January 28, 2016
Preparation of Draft Outreach Strategy	January 28, 2016
Review of Draft Outreach Strategy	February 11, 2016
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Cal OES/FEMA Review of Draft MJHMP	September 2016
Preparation of Final MJHMP	TBD
Public Hearings	TBD

Inyo County

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Data Collection

1) GIS Data

GIS layers for the following data will be needed for analyses and mapping:

- Locations of critical facilities and assets
- City limits
- Streets and highways
- Land use designations
- Earthquake shaking zones
- Liquefaction zones (if any)
- Landslide risk zones (if any)
- Flood zones (including 100-year and 500-year floodplains)
- Location of hazardous materials facilities and hazardous mineral deposits (e.g. asbestos)
- Dam inundation zones
- Other hazard risk zones

Please provide GIS layers to apfannenstiel@mbakerintl.com. If the files are too large to email, contact Aaron Pfannenstiel at 909.918.2998 for access to our FTP site. Please feel free to provide any other data layers you would like us to include in the analysis or feel would be useful.

2) Hazards

Based on a preliminary evaluation of the conditions in Inyo County, the following hazards may be present:

- Dam failure
- Disease and pest management
- Drought
- Earthquakes, fault rupture, and liquefaction
- Flooding
- Geologic hazards (landslides and volcanism)
- Hazardous materials and minerals
- Severe weather (heat, cold, wind, tornadoes, hailstorms, etc.)
- Wildfires

Climate change (to be addressed as a condition of other hazards)

If some items on this list should be removed, or if the MJHMP should address additional hazards not on this list, please list them or explain below.

Inyo County: MJHMP Data Collection Packet

Facility Name	Address	Building Replacement Value	Contents Replacement Value
Special district facilities			
State and federal agency facilities			
Tribal government facilities			

Inyo County: MJHMP Data Collection Packet

Facility Name	Address	Building Replacement Value	Contents Replacement Value
Other facilities			

4) Past Disasters

Preliminary research found the following past hazard events and declared emergencies in Inyo County:

- 1872 Owens Valley earthquakes
- 2007 Inyo Complex fire
- July 2008 severe thunderstorms
- 2012 to present drought
- Multiple flood events in 1966, 1969, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 2003, 2004, and 2010

Are there additional past disasters that should be mentioned in the MJHMP? Please provide details about damage and loss if available

In any of the past disasters, were critical facilities damaged or destroyed? If so, please provide information below.

Facility	Type of Disaster	Description of Damage

5) Jurisdictional Boundaries and Current Projects

Are there any plans to change the boundaries of any government jurisdiction within Inyo County, including annexations? Are there any large development projects in Inyo County that are under construction, approved, or otherwise planned?

6) Emergency Responders

Please describe any mutual aid agreements that Inyo County or the City of Bishop are committed to.

Importance

The importance of each category is a weight assigned to each category. In the default setting of this tool, probability is weighted more highly than other categories. The user can define these weights based on the relative importance of these categories to the community for its decision making process.

Probability

The probability of a hazard occurring should be based on estimated likelihood of occurrence from historical data. These definitions are from FEMA in the Local Mitigation Planning Workbook, March 2013.

This tool assigns numeric values to each level of probability.

Definitions:

Unlikely: Less than 1 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

Occasional: 1 to 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.

Likely: 10 to 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years.

Highly Likely: 90 to 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.

Location

Based on size of geographical area of community affected by hazard. Definitions are from the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, March 2013.

Definitions:

Negligible: less than 10 percent of planning area or isolated single point occurrences

Limited: 10 to 25 percent of the planning area or limited single point occurrences

Significant: 25-75 percent of planning area or frequent single-point occurrences

Extensive: 75 to 100 percent of planning area or consistent single-point occurrences

Maximum Probable Extent (Impact)

Based on percentage of damage to typical facility in community. Definitions are from the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, March 2013.

Definitions:

Weak: Limited classification on scientific scale, slow speed of onset or short duration of event, result in little to no damage.

Moderate: Moderate classification of scientific scale, moderate speed of onset or moderate duration of event, resulting in some damage and loss of services for days

Severe: Severe classification on scientific scale, fast speed of onset or long duration of event, resulting in devastating damage and loss of services for weeks or months.

Extreme: Extreme classification on scientific scale, immediate onset or extended duration of event, resulting in catastrophic damage and uninhabitable conditions.

Secondary Impacts

Based on estimated secondary impacts to community at large. These impacts are not from FEMA but constitute important impacts that ripple through communities.

Definitions:

Negligible: no loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations

Limited: minimal loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations

Moderate: some loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations

High: major loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations

Hazard Planning Consideration

Hazard planning consideration is a numerical score calculated for each hazard. This score enables users to rank the potential impacts of hazards and get a sense for their relative dangers. These values are not derived from FEMA guidance but have been widely used in hazard planning.

Each hazard is scored along four categories on a scale of 1-4. These values are then multiplied by the importance assigned to each category.

Overall Importance

The overall importance of a hazard is a summary descriptor use defined by the FEMA Local Mitigation Handbook. There are no numeric ratings assigned to the overall importance of a hazard though these designations are roughly equivalent to the numeric scoring used in this tool.

Definitions:

Low: Two or more criteria fall in the lower classifications or the event has a minimal impact on the planning area. This rating is sometimes used for hazards with minimal or unknown record of occurrences or for hazards with minimal mitigation potential.

Medium: The criteria fall mostly in the middle ranges of classifications and the event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating. This rating is sometimes used for hazards with a high extent rating but very low probability rating.

High: The criteria consistently fall in the high classifications and the event is likely/highly likely to occur with severe strength over a significant to extensive portion of the planning area.

Potential Hazards*
Avalanche
Climate Change
Coastal Erosion
Coastal Storm (Storm Surge)
Dam Failure
Disease/Pest Management
Drought
Earthquake Fault Rupture
Expansive Soils
Extreme Cold
Extreme Heat
Flood
Geological Hazards
Hail
Hazardous Materials
Human-Caused Hazards
Hurricane
Land Subsidence
Landslide and Mudflow
Liquefaction
Lightning
Sea Level Rise
Seismic Hazards
Severe Wind
Severe Winter Weather
Tornado
Tsunami
Volcano
Wildfire

*Adapted from FEMA Local Mitigation Planni

HAZARD RANKING WORKSHEET - Inyo County

DATE: 6/13/2016

Hazard Type	Probability	Impact			Total Score	Hazard Planning Consideration
		Location	Primary Impact	Secondary Impacts		
Avalanche	2.64	1.21	1.47	1.17	13.64	Medium
Dam Failure	1.27	3.69	1.88	3.82	15.65	Medium
Disease/Pest Management	2.40	2.43	1.88	2.06	20.59	Medium
Drought	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Seismic Hazards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Flood	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Severe Winter Weather	3.65	4.00	2.71	2.71	47.03	High
Geological Hazards	2.47	2.76	2.24	2.00	23.60	Medium
Hazardous Materials	3.00	3.47	2.82	2.25	35.27	Medium
Wildfire	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Volcano					0.00	Low

Probability

Based on estimated likelihood of occurrence from historical data
Probability

	Importance
	2.0
	<u>Score</u>
Unlikely	1
Occasional	2
Likely	3
Highly Likely	4

Location

Based on size of geographical area of community affected by hazard

	Importance
	0.8
	<u>Score</u>
Negligible	1
Limited	2
Significant	3
Extensive	4

Maximum Probable Extent (Primary Impact)

Based on percentage of damage to typical facility in community
Impact

	Importance
	0.7
	<u>Score</u>
Weak - little to no damage	1
Moderate - some damage, loss of service for days	2
Severe - devastating damage, loss of service for months	3
Extreme- catastrophic damage, uninhabitable conditions	4

Secondary Impacts

Based on estimated secondary impacts to community at large
Impact

	Importance
	0.5
	<u>Score</u>
Negligible - no loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	1
Limited - minimal loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	2
Moderate - some loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	3
High - major loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	4

Total Score = Probability x Impact, where:

Probability = (Probability Score x Importance)

Impact = (Affected Area + Primary Impact + Secondary Impacts), where:

Affected Area = Affected Area Score x Importance

Primary Impact = Primary Impact Score x Importance

Secondary Impacts = Secondary Impacts Score x Importance

Hazard Planning Consideration

<u>Total Score</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Hazard Level</u>
0.0	12.0	4	Low
12.1	42.0	5	Medium
42.1	64.0	5	High

The probability of each hazard is determined by assigning a level, from unlikely to highly likely, based on the likelihood of occurrence from historical data. The total impact value includes the affected area, primary impact and secondary impact levels of each hazard. Each level's score is reflected in the matrix. The total score for each hazard is the probability score multiplied by its importance factor times the sum of the impact level scores multiplied by their importance factors. Based on this total score, the hazards are separated into three categories based on the hazard level they pose to the communities: High, Medium, Low.

		1	2	3	4	Total	Avg
Avalanche	Probability	1	6	4	3	14	2.642857
	Location	15	4	0	0	19	1.210526
	Primary Impact	10	6	1	0	17	1.470588
	Secondary Impact	15	3	0	0	18	1.166667
Dam Failure	Probability	11	4	0	0	15	1.266667
	Location	0	1	3	12	16	3.6875
	Primary Impact	0	0	3	14	17	3.823529
	Secondary Impact	0	0	3	14	17	3.823529
Disease/Pest Mgmt	Probability	1	7	7	0	15	2.4
	Location	1	7	5	1	14	2.428571
	Primary Impact	6	7	4	0	17	1.882353
	Secondary Impact	5	6	6	0	17	2.058824
Drought	Probability				17	17	4
	Location				17	17	4
	Primary Impact				17	17	4
	Secondary Impact				17	17	4
Seismic Shaking	Probability				17	17	4
	<i>Liquefaction</i>				17	17	4
	<i>EQ Fault Rupture</i>				17	17	4
	<i>Liquefaction</i>				17	17	4
Geologic Hazards	Probability	2	6	8	1	17	2.470588
	Landslides	1	2	14	0	17	2.764706
	Expansive Soils	3	7	7	0	17	2.235294
	Secondary Impact	2	13	2	0	17	2
Severe Weather	Probability	0	0	6	11	17	3.647059
	Heat/Cold	0	0	0	17	17	4
	Wind (microburst, dust storm)	0	5	12	0	17	2.705882
	Snow	0	5	12	0	17	2.705882
Flood	Probability				17	17	4
	Location				17	17	4
	Primary Impact				17	17	4
	Secondary Impact				17	17	4
Hazardous Materials	Probability			17		17	3
	Location			9	8	17	3.470588
	Primary Impact		5	10	2	17	2.823529
	Secondary Impact	1	10	5	0	16	2.25
Wildfire	Probability				17	17	4
	Location				17	17	4
	Primary Impact				17	17	4
	Secondary Impact				17	17	4

HAZARD RANKING WORKSHEET - Inyo County

DATE: 6/13/2016

Hazard Type	Probability	Impact			Hazard Planning Consideration
		Location	Primary Impact	Secondary Impacts	
Avalanche	Occasional	Negligible	Weak	Negligible	
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Significant	Weak	Moderate	
Disease/Pest Management	Occasional	Limited	Weak	Limited	
Drought	Highly Likely	Extensive	Extreme	High	
Seismic Hazards	Highly Likely	Extensive	Extreme	High	
Flood	Highly Likely	Extensive	Extreme	High	
Geological Hazards	Occasional	Limited	Moderate	Limited	
Hazardous Materials	Likely	Significant	Moderate	Limited	
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Extensive	Extreme	High	
Volcano					

Probability
Based on estimated likelihood of occurrence from historical data
Score
 1
 2
 3
 4

Importance

Probability
 Unlikely
 Occasional
 Likely
 Highly Likely

Maximum Probable Extent (Primary Impact)
Based on percentage of damage to typical facility in community
Score
 1
 2
 3
 4

Importance

Impact
 Weak
 Moderate
 Severe
 Extreme

Location
Based on size of geographical area of community affected by hazard
Score
 1
 2
 3
 4

Importance

Affected Area
 Negligible
 Limited
 Significant
 Extensive

Secondary Impacts
Based on estimated secondary impacts to community at large
Score
 1
 2
 3
 4

Importance

Impact
 Negligible
 Limited
 Moderate
 High

Overall Importance (Based on overall hazard to community)

- Low Minimal impact on the planning area. Hazards have minimal or unknown record of occurrences or minimal mitigation potential.
- Medium Event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating. Hazards with a high extent rating but very low probability rating.
- High Event is likely/highly likely to occur with sever strength over a significant to extensive portion of the planning area.



Inyo County

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Project Kickoff

Meeting Objectives

**Goals,
expectations,
and schedules**

**Staffing and
communication
protocols**

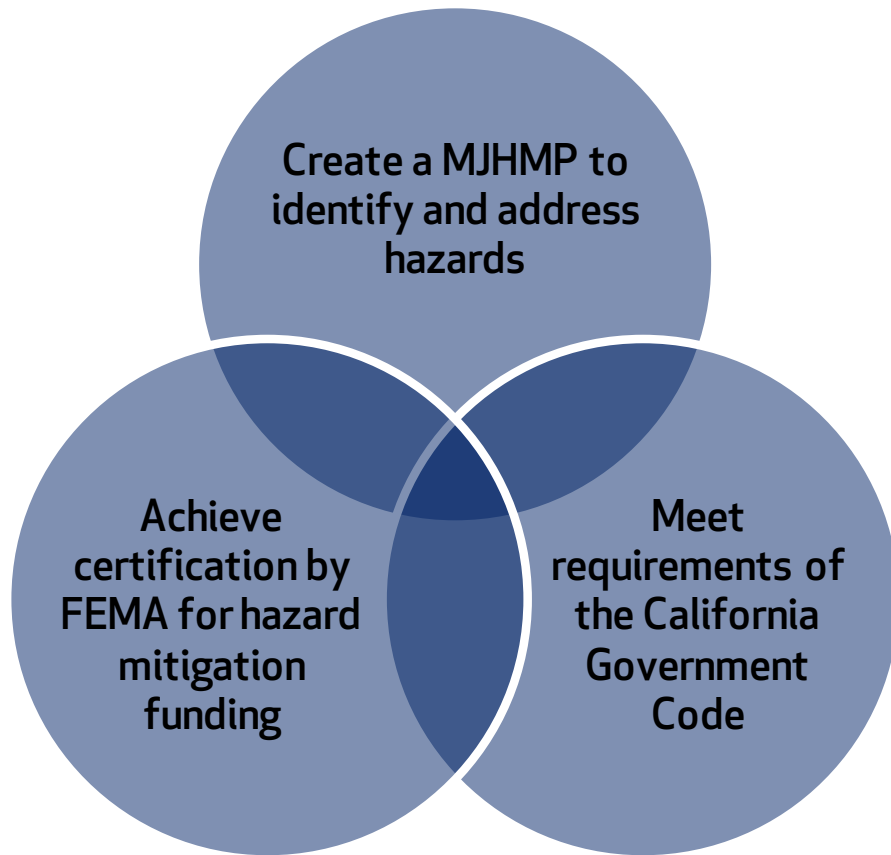
**Plan overview
and development
process**

**Public outreach
and engagement**

Critical facilities

**Hazard
prioritization and
data collection**

Project Goal and Objectives



What is Hazard Mitigation?

What is Hazard Mitigation?

- Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards.

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A plan based on a community's values and needs
- Results from a process oriented approach (important)
- Focuses on mitigation strategies (making the future safer)

Objective:

FEMA Grant Funding Eligibility

Responsibilities

Our job

- Facilitate the process
- Provide technical expertise
- Do the heavy work

Your job

- Participate
- Make final decisions
- Ensure plan is feasible and meets needs
- Provide local insight

Data Needs

- Every person can provide vital data
 - GIS data (key facilities and hazards)
 - Information and experience about past events
 - Past hazard mitigation efforts
 - Institutional knowledge
- If you have useful data, please contact *Aaron Pfannenstiel*
(909) 919-2998
apfannenstiel@mbakerintl.com



Goals for Hazard Mitigation Planning

MJHMP Goals

- Team will develop specific MJHMP goals
- General goals may include:

Reduce risk of loss and damage from hazards

Reduce repetitive loss and damage

Coordinate with resource management, land use planning, and emergency operations

Work with local jurisdictions and key stakeholders

Improve the hazard assessment process

Increase community awareness and empowerment



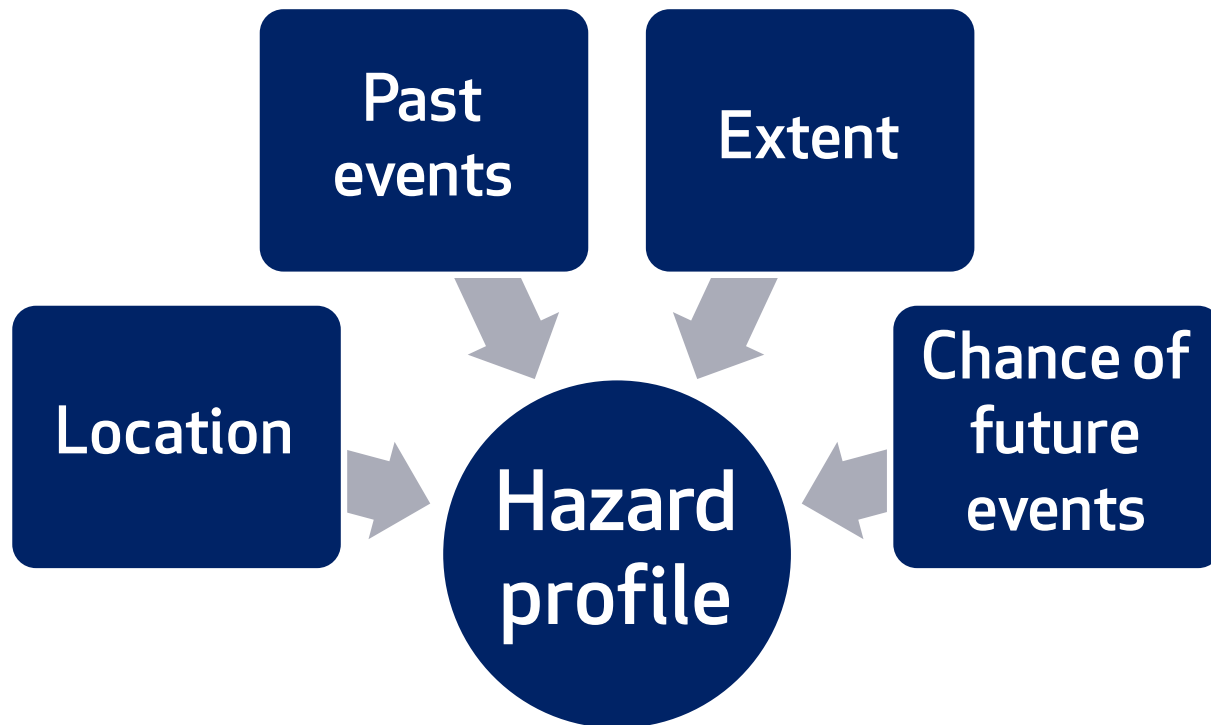
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Development

Plan Development Process



Plan Process – Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- Describe all hazards that affect the community.
- Provide rationale for excluding recognized hazards.



Plan Process – Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability Assessment

Impacts of each hazard

Vulnerability to each hazard

Repetitive loss properties

Potential dollar losses

Plan Process – Mitigation Strategies

Goals

- Overarching objectives

Strategies

- Comprehensive, specific actions

Action plan

- Prioritizes actions
- Includes responsibilities and cost-benefit review



MJHMP Requirements

Plan Requirements – Mitigation Strategies

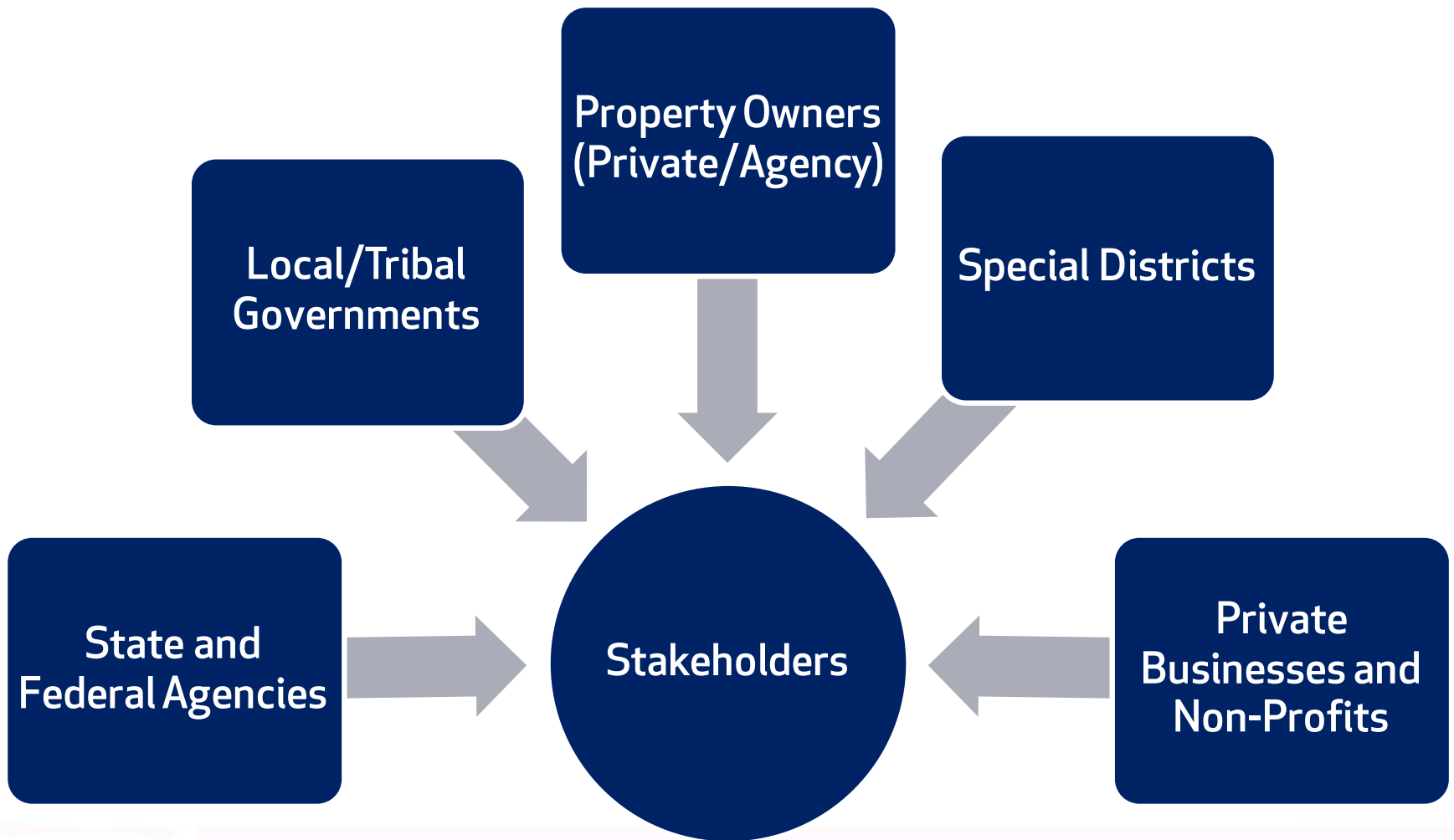
- Strategy identifies existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources to mitigate hazards
- Includes description of participation in National Flood Insurance Program

Plan Requirements

Must describe:

- How the plan was prepared
- Who was involved
- Opportunities for public and stakeholder involvement
- Review and inclusion of existing plans, reports, studies, etc.
- Continual public participation
- Monitoring and updating of the plan

Plan Requirements - Stakeholders



Plan Requirements - MJHMP Planning Team

- Agency and stakeholder representatives to advise and contribute to plan preparation
- Five MJHMP Planning Team meetings:
 - Meeting 1/kick-off: Discuss plan process, hazard overview, and data collection
 - Meeting 2: Discuss risk assessment
 - Meeting 3: Identify goals and develop mitigation strategies
 - Meeting 4: Prioritize mitigation actions, create implementation and MJHMP maintenance strategy
 - Meeting 5: Review draft plan

Plan Requirements – Planning Process

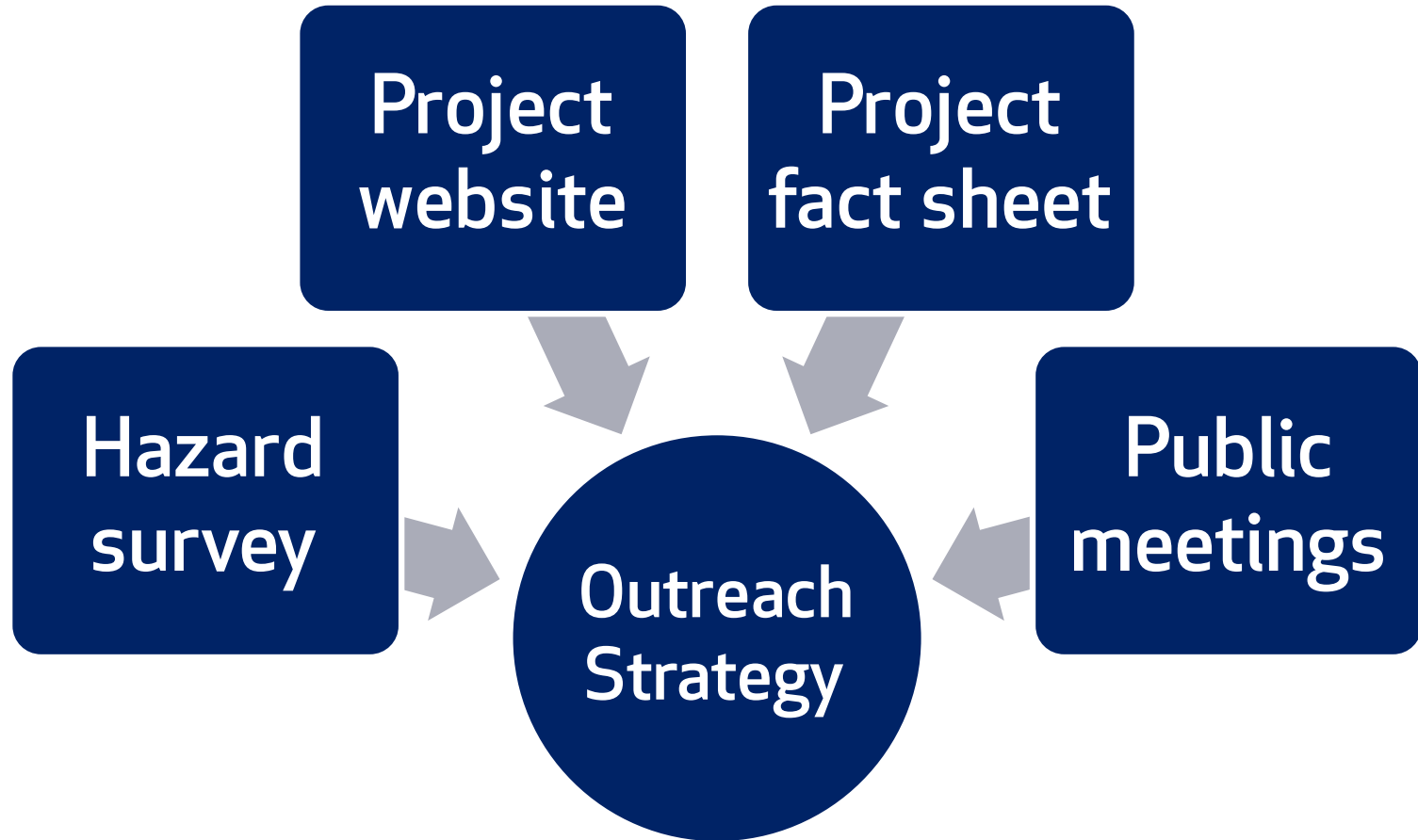
MJHMP Planning Team

- Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- Inyo County Environmental Health Services
- Inyo County Health and Human Services
- Inyo County Parks and Recreation
- Inyo County Planning Department
- Inyo County Public Works Department
- Inyo County Risk Manager
- Inyo County Road Department
- Inyo County Sheriff's Office
- Inyo County Waste Management Department
- Inyo County Water Department
- City of Bishop Administrator
- City of Bishop Police Department
- City of Bishop Fire Department



Engagement and Outreach

Public Outreach Strategy



Public Outreach Strategy – Hazard Survey

- Awareness of potential hazards
- Preventative/resiliency actions
- Insurance status
- Current state of readiness
- Special needs
- Hazard education and training
- Impacts of past hazards

Public Outreach Strategy – Website and Fact Sheet

■ Website

- Provides an overview of the MJHMP
- Displays project updates and upcoming events

■ Fact sheet

- Summarizes plan objectives and ways to get involved
- Distributed virtually and in person
- Will highlight project website and survey

Public Outreach Strategy - Giveaways

- Provides incentives for community members to participate.
- Can be branded with City/County logos and/or project name.
- Giveaways can be related to hazard mitigation and preparation (flashlights, whistles, etc.)
- Giveaway options:
 - Small items
 - Low-denomination gift cards
 - Larger items or gift cards for raffle prizes

Public Outreach Strategy – Public Meetings

- Michael Baker to prepare summary presentation of MJHMP
 - MJHMP intent and plan development process
 - Data collection process
 - Ways to get involved and key contact information
- County and City staff can present to stakeholders and members of the public
- Michael Baker staff can attend up to one meeting in person and up to two meetings virtually



Hazard Identification and Prioritization

FEMA-Suggested Hazards

Avalanche	Flood	Sea level rise
Climate change	Geological hazards	Seismic hazards
Coastal erosion	Hail	Severe wind
Coastal storm (Storm Surge)	Hazardous materials	Severe Winter Weather
Dam failure	Human-caused hazards	Tornado
Disease/pest management	Hurricane	Tsunami
Drought	Land subsidence	Volcano
Earthquake fault rupture	Landslide and mudflow	Wildfire
Expansive soils	Liquefaction	
Extreme heat/cold	Lightning	

Relevant Hazards

Avalanche	Flood	Sea level rise
Climate change	Geological hazards	Seismic hazards
Coastal erosion	Hail	Severe wind
Coastal storm (Storm Surge)	Hazardous materials	Severe Winter Weather
Dam failure	Human-caused hazards	Tornado
Disease/pest management	Hurricane	Tsunami
Drought	Land subsidence	Volcano
Earthquake fault rupture	Landslide and mudflow	Wildfire
Expansive soils	Liquefaction	
Extreme heat/cold	Lightning	

Proposed Hazards List

- Dam failure
- Disease and pest management
- Drought
- Earthquakes, fault rupture, and liquefaction
- Flooding
- Geologic hazards (landslides and volcanism)
- Hazardous materials and minerals
- Severe weather (heat, cold, wind, tornadoes, hailstorms, etc.)
- Wildfires

Climate change (to be addressed as a condition of other hazards)

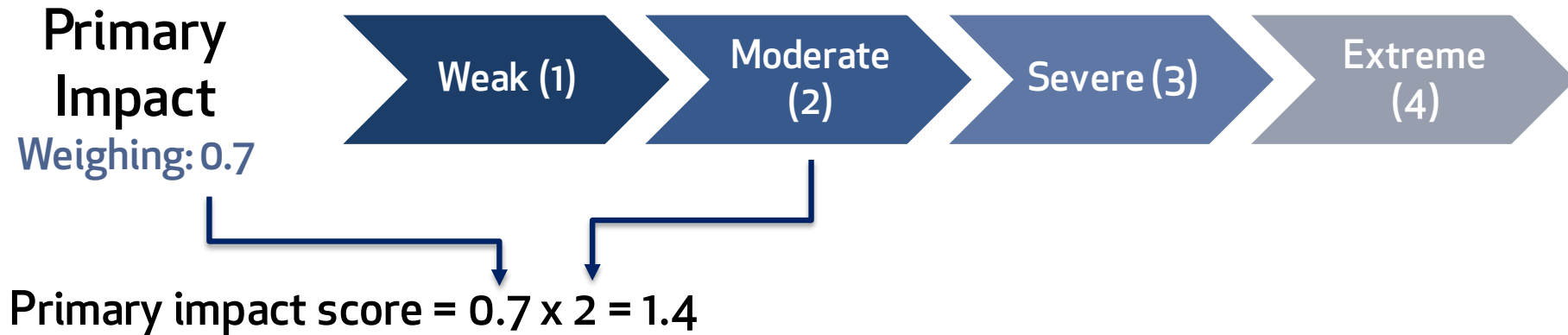
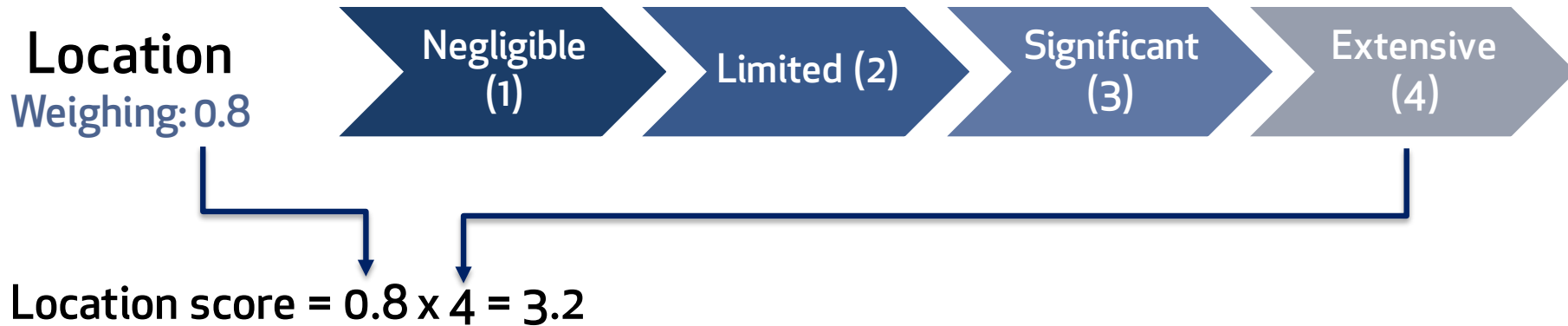
Past Hazard Events and Declared Emergencies

- 1872 Owens Valley earthquakes
- 2007 Inyo Complex fire
- July 2008 severe thunderstorms
- Multiple flood events (1966, 1969, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 2003, 2004, and 2010)
- 2012-2016 drought

Hazard Prioritization

- **Four criteria [Weightings]**
 - Probability (likelihood of occurrence) [2.0]
 - Location (size of potentially affected area) [0.8]
 - Maximum Probable Extent (intensity of damage) [0.7]
 - Secondary Impacts (severity of impacts to community) [0.5]
- **Each criteria is judged on a scale of 1-4**
- **Every criteria has an Importance Score (weighing)**
 - Affects the influence of an individual criterion
 - Criteria and Importance values are combined to calculate a Total Score

Score Example: Drought



Score Example: Drought

Probability
Weighing: 2.0



Location score = $2.0 \times 4 = 8$

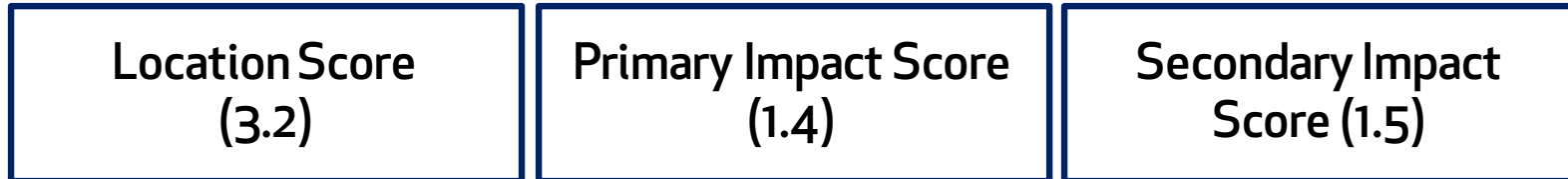
Secondary Impact
Weighing: 0.5



Primary impact score = $0.5 \times 3 = 1.5$

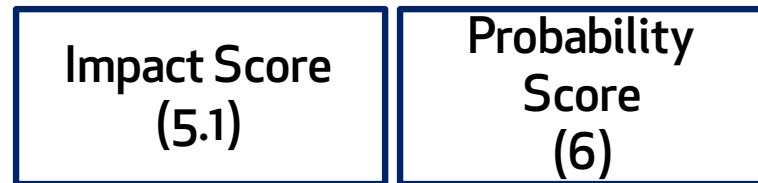
Score Example: Drought

Impact

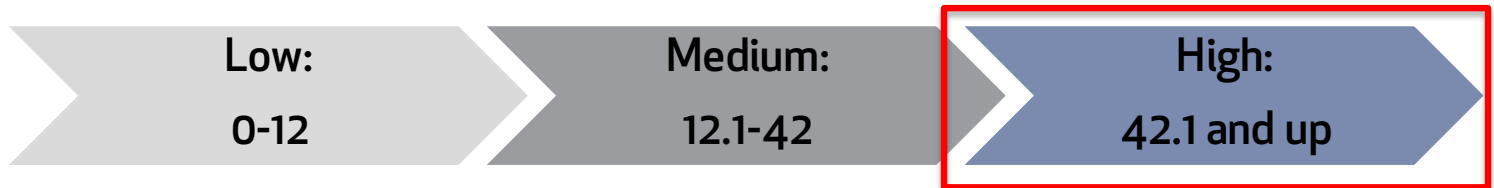


$$\text{Impact score: } 3.2 + 1.4 + 1.5 = 6.1$$

Total Score



$$\text{Total Score: } 6.1 \times 8 = 48.8$$





Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- **Facilities that provide key services to Inyo County residents and businesses**
 - Inyo County or City of Bishop facilities
 - Special district properties
 - State/federal agency facilities
 - LADWP properties
 - Tribal facilities
 - Private sector properties
- **Possible examples**
 - City and County government centers
 - Fire and police/sheriff stations
 - Schools
 - Hospitals
 - Airport control tower
 - Community centers
 - Water wells, pumps, and pipelines
 - Major power lines

Critical Facilities

- Risk assessment looks at what facilities are in hazard zones.
 - Considers their replacement cost and value to the community.
- Mitigation strategies reflect vulnerabilities of critical facilities.
 - Strengthen existing vulnerable facilities.
 - Avoid building new ones in at risk-areas.



Next Steps

Task	Timeframe
Conduct Meeting #1 (kick-off meeting)	January 28, 2016
Preparation of Draft Outreach Strategy	January 28, 2016
Review of Draft Outreach Strategy	February 11, 2016
Conduct Meeting #2	March 2016
Conduct Meeting #3	April 2016
Conduct Meeting #4	May 2016
Preparation of Administrative Draft MJHMP	May 2016
Review of Administrative Draft MJHMP	May 2016
Conduct Meeting #5	June 2016
Preparation of Draft MJHMP	June 2016
Review/Approval of Draft MJHMP	July 2016
Public Review Period for Draft MJHMP	August 2016
Cal OES/FEMA Review of Draft MJHMP	September 2016
Preparation of Final MJHMP	TBD
Public Hearings	TBD

Questions/Comments?

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909-918-2998

Inyo County

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan - Public Engagement Strategy

FEMA requires an open public involvement process during the development of local hazard mitigation plans. Jurisdictions such as Inyo County and the City of Bishop must document the opportunities for public engagement both during the initial drafting stage of the plan and prior to plan approval. The following outreach approach will meet FEMA requirements while providing a meaningful opportunity for public input. This recommended approach provides an opportunity to engage local residents along with those from state and federal agencies, tribal communities, local businesses, and other organizations.

Outreach Materials

Online Hazard Survey

Survey Period: February/March 2016

The Michael Baker International team proposes the development of an online survey that can be distributed online to respondents of the County's and City's choice enlisting input on the hazard mitigation planning process. This survey will be developed online using SurveyMonkey, allowing respondents to answer questions regarding hazards and hazard-related issues in the County and City. Michael Baker recommends posting the survey during the months of February and March to allow for public comment. This provides residents an ongoing opportunity to provide input on hazards during plan development. Following the close of the survey, Michael Baker will download survey results and provide a tabulated summary of responses for inclusion as an appendix in the MJHMP. A PDF version of the survey can also be provided, which can be used at local distribution locations for those that do not have internet access.

MJHMP Project Website

Launch Date: February 2016

The Michael Baker team will create content for a webpage about the MJHMP for the existing Inyo County website. The County will host, launch, and update the content of the website with deliverables and other relevant information throughout the plan development and implementation process. The City of Bishop and other relevant jurisdictions should be able to post a link to this webpage from their respective websites. Michael Baker suggests that the website includes the following content, along with any further information and content that the County and City deem appropriate:

- Background information on the MJHMP, to be provided by Michael Baker
- Regular project updates and information on upcoming events, to be provided by the County and City with support and coordination from Michael Baker

Project Fact Sheet

Release Date: February 2016

Michael Baker will design a one-page fact sheet on the MJHMP to provide a brief and easy to understand summary of the plan. This fact sheet will address why the County and City are preparing this plan, the key objectives of the MJHMP, and how community members can be involved. The County and City can distribute this fact sheet on the project website, at project workshops and other community events, and at County and City facilities. Michael Baker will work with County and City staff to identify the best locations for the fact sheet. The MJHMP project website will be displayed prominently on the fact sheet, and will include information about the online hazard survey.

Public Meetings

Jurisdictional Presentation

[February – June 2016]

Michael Baker staff will prepare a PowerPoint presentation that County and City staff can present at public meetings and events. This presentation will summarize the intent of the MJHMP, the plan development process, the information gathered to date, ways that audience members can participate in the plan development process, and key points of contact. County and City staff can use this presentation to engage key stakeholders (special districts, state and federal agencies, tribal governments, etc.) and members of the public.

Virtual/In Person Events

[February – June 2016]

The Jurisdictional Presentation will be prepared so as to allow County and City staff to present without any external support. However, if desired, Michael Baker staff are able to attend up to one presentation in person with up to two staff members, pending direction from the County project manager, to give the presentation or to support County or City staff. Additionally, pending direction from the County project manager, Michael Baker staff will be available to attend up to two additional meetings “virtually” through a video teleconference system.

2016 Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey

I. Introduction

Dear Community Member,

Inyo County and the City of Bishop, in partnership with other key agencies, are preparing a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in an effort to reduce the risk of natural disasters for residents, businesses, and visitors. This plan identifies natural hazards throughout Inyo County and assesses the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and facilities to these hazards. Using this understanding, the plan lists potential actions to reduce risk and future damage.

Is your home or office building susceptible to damage from earthquakes, floods, or fire? Do you want to recover more quickly from disasters and prevent future damage from these and other natural hazards? Your participation in this survey can make Inyo County more resilient to disasters. Your responses to this survey will inform the plan preparation. Thank you for your time and cooperation to respond to the brief survey below.

II. Hazard Awareness

1. Please indicate your place of residence
 - a. City of Bishop
 - b. Unincorporated areas of Inyo County
 - c. Tribal lands in Inyo County
 - d. Outside of Inyo County
2. Please indicate your place of employment
 - a. City of Bishop
 - b. Unincorporated areas Inyo County
 - c. Tribal lands in Inyo County
 - d. Outside of Inyo County
3. What is the ZIP Code of your home?

4. Have you been impacted by a disaster in your current residence?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. If you answered yes to the previous question, please select the type of disaster that you have been impacted by (select all that apply).

a. Earthquakes	d. Extreme heat
b. Flooding	e. Fire
c. Landslides	f. Drought

Inyo County – Hazards Survey

- g. Severe weather (winds, thunderstorms, hail etc.)
- h. Exposure to hazardous materials
- i. Severe winter weather

Please list any additional hazards that have previously impacted your neighborhood or home.

6. The following hazards are among those which could potentially impact Inyo County. Please mark the THREE (3) hazards that are of most concern to your neighborhood or home.
- a. Dam failure
 - b. Flooding
 - c. Severe weather (winds, thunderstorms, hail, etc.)
 - d. Earthquakes
 - e. Severe winter weather
 - f. Geologic threats (landslides, volcanoes, etc.)

Please list any additional hazards that present a threat to your neighborhood or home.

7. The planning team is using various data sources to identify hazards in your community; however, some of these data sources do not provide local data at a general County-wide level. Are there any small-scale issues, such as ponding at a certain intersection during rain, that you would like the planning team to consider?
- a. I am not aware of any local hazards
 - b. I am aware of local hazards

If you are aware of such hazards, please provide as much detail as possible, including location and type of hazard.

8. If you are a homeowner, do you have adequate homeowners insurance to cover the hazards that could impact your home?
- a. Yes, my insurance coverage should be adequate.
 - b. No, I don't believe my insurance coverage would be adequate for a major disaster.
 - c. Unsure.
 - d. I do not have an insurance policy.
 - e. Not applicable; I rent my current residence.
9. If you rent your residence, do you have renters insurance?
- a. Yes

Inyo County – Hazards Survey

- b. No
 - c. Not applicable; I own my residence.
10. Do you have flood insurance for your home?
- a. Yes, I own my home and have flood insurance.
 - b. Yes, I rent my home and have flood insurance.
 - c. No, but I am interested in reviewing flood insurance options (<http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/>).
11. Please note any additional insurance you have for your home or property.

12. Have you done anything to your home to make it less vulnerable to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and fires? Do you plan to?
- a. Yes, I have taken action to make my home less vulnerable to hazards.
 - b. I have not taken action to make my home less vulnerable to hazards, but do plan to.
 - c. No, I have not and do not place to take action to make my home less vulnerable to hazards.
13. If a severe hazard event occurred today such that all services were cut off from your home (power, gas, water, sewer) and you were unable to leave or access a store for 72 hours, which of these items do you have readily available?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Potable water (3 gallons per person) | j. Important family photos / documentation in a water- and fireproof container |
| b. Cooking and eating utensils | k. Extra clothes and shoes |
| c. Can opener | l. Blanket(s) / sleeping bag(s) |
| d. Canned / nonperishable foods (ready to eat) | m. Cash |
| e. Gas grill / camping stove | n. Flashlight (with batteries) |
| f. Extra medications | o. Gasoline |
| g. First aid kit / supplies | p. Telephone (with batteries) |
| h. Portable AM/FM radio (solar powered, hand crank, or batteries) | q. Pet supplies |
| i. Handheld "walkie-talkie" radios (with batteries) | r. Secondary source of heat |

What else do you have in your emergency kit?

For more information on preparing an emergency kit, please visit: <http://m.fema.gov/build-a-kit>

Inyo County – Hazards Survey

- 14. Are you familiar with the special needs of your neighbors in the event of a disaster situation (special needs may include limited mobility, severe medical conditions, memory impairments)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 15. Are you a trained member of your Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No, but I would like to learn more about CERT.
 - c. No, I am not interested in being a trained CERT member.

For more information about CERT, please visit: www.citizencorps.gov/cert.

Please share with us why you are a trained CERT member, or why you are not yet part of CERT if there is a specific reason.

- 16. How can Inyo County and the City of Bishop help you become more prepared for a disaster? (choose all that apply)
 - a. Provide effective emergency notifications and communication.
 - b. Provide training and education to residents and business owners on how to reduce future damage.
 - c. Provide community outreach regarding emergency preparedness.
 - d. Create awareness of special needs and vulnerable populations.
 - e. Other (please specify)

If you work outside of Inyo County or are not currently employed, please skip to question 20.

- 17. What is the ZIP code of your workplace?
- 18. Does your employer have a plan for disaster recovery in place?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
- 19. Does your employer have a workforce communications plan to implement following a disaster so they are able to contact you?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Inyo County – Hazards Survey

III. Recommendations and Future Participation

20. Please list any studies you are aware of conducted in Inyo County or the region regarding the risk of future hazard events (e.g., mining impact studies, dam inundation analyses).

--

21. Would you like to review and comment on the draft of the 2016 Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan?
- a. Yes; please notify me using my contact information in the next question.
 - b. No
22. If you would like to be notified of future opportunities to participate in hazard mitigation and resiliency planning, please provide your name and e-mail address. If you do not have an e-mail address, please provide your mailing address.

Full Name:	
E-Mail Address:	
Street Address:	
City, State, Zip:	

23. Please provide us with any additional comments/suggestions/questions that you have regarding your risk of future hazard events.

--

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. If you have any questions, or if you know of other people/organizations that should be involved, please contact Aaron Pfannenstiel at apfannenstiel@mbakerintl.com.

Name1	Name2	Title1	Title2	Address1	Address2	City	St	Zip	Organization	Email
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John	Hudson III	Asst. Chief	Technology Operations Division	4050 Taylo Mail Stop 2		San Diego	CA	92110	CAL EMA	john.hudson@calema.ca.gov
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Paul	Melendrez	Battalion Chief	Cal-Fire	2781 So. Round Valley		Bishop	CA	93514	Cal-FIRE	
Rich	Watt		Inyo National Forest	798 N. Main Street		Bishop	CA	93514	USFS	rwatt@fs.fed.us
Doug	Toskin	Antiterrorism Officer/Emergency Mngr		HC 83 Box 1		Bridgeport	CA	93517	US Marine Co	dougals.toskin@usmc.mil
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Scott	Underwood	Region Director-	Red Cross of Greater Los Angeles	11355 Ohic Ave		Los Angele:	CA	90025	Red Cross	scott.underwood@redcross.org
Jon	Brown	Disaster Program Manager,	Territory 1							jon.brown2@redcross.org
Brandy	Welch	Disaster Partnership Manager								brandy.welch@redcross.org
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		Mono County Scl	Mammoth Lakes Office	P.O. Box 130		Mammoth	CA	93546	Mono Co. Schools	
Deanna	Campbell	Director - Eastern Sierra College Center		4090 W. Line Street		Bishop	CA	93514	Cerro Coso Cc	dcampbel@cerrocoso.edu
Daniel	Brady	Regional Manage	So. Calif. Edison	P.O. Box 7329		Mammoth	CA	93546	SCE	daniel.brady@sce.com
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		Schatnet		174 N. Main Street		Bishop	CA	93514	Schat Net	support@schat.net
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		Big Pine Cemetery Dist.		P.O. Box 294		Big Pine	CA	93513	BPCD	bigpinecemetery@gmail.com
		Big Pine Comm. Service Dist.		P.O. Box 639		Big Pine	CA	93513	BPCSD	bigpinescd@schat.com
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		Eastern Sierra Comm. Service Dist.		301 W. Line Street, Ste		Bishop	CA	93514		escsd@usamedia.tc
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Rob	Yribarren	Inyo/Mono Resource Conservation Dist.	270 See Vee Lane	Bishop	CA	93514	
Karen	Riggs	Keeler Comm. Services Dist.	P.O. Box 107	Keeler	CA	93530	keelerwater@schat.net
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LeRoy	Kritz	Fire Chief Lone Pine Fire Dept.	P.O. Box 1C 130 N. Jack	Lone Pine	CA	93545	lchief2401@yahoo.com
		Mesa Comm. Services Dist.	P.O. Box 221	Bishop	CA	93515	
Linda	Haun	Mt. Whitney Cemetery Dist.	P.O. Box 12 120 So. Ma	Lone Pine	CA	93545	
Andrew	Stevens	Director of Emergency Services	150 Pioneer Ln.	Bishop	CA	93514	andrew.stevens.nih.org
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Ken	Wilder	Sierra North Comm. Services Dist.	185 N. Main	Bishop	CA	93514	sierranorthcsd.yahoo.com
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		Southern Inyo Health Care Dist.	P.O. Box 1C 501 E. Locu	Lone Pine	CA	93545	
		Starlite Comm. Service Dist	P.O. Box 1434	Bishop	CA	93515	SIHCD
Karen	Lutz	Tecopa Cemetery Dist.	P.O. Box 295	Tecopa	CA	92389	
Ken	Kuencer	Aspendell MWC	140 Iris Dr.	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Janet	Domaille	Brookside Estates MWC	P.O. Box 2727	Mammoth	CA	93547	MWC
Aarne	Coats	Cartago MWC	P.O. Box 209	Olancha	CA	93549	MWC
		North Lone Pine MWC	P.O. Box 692	Lone Pine	CA	93545	MWC
Ken	Wilder	Park West MWC	186 Sierra Grande	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Dave	Patterson	Ranch Road Estates MWC	3575 Luring Lane	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Janet	Phalow	Rawson Creek MWC	P.O. Box 416	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Jamie	Heatherly	Rocking K Ranch Estates MWC	147 Running Iron Rd.	Bishop	CA	93514	MWC
Greg	Richards	Sierra Grande Estates MWC	P.O. Box 1313	Bishop	CA	93515	MWC
Sereyna	Cagle	Valley Vista MWC	P.O. Box 148	Bishop	CA	93515	MWC
Steve	Ball	Wilson Circle MWC	P.O. Box 1005	Bishop	CA	93515	MWC
Shannon	Remero	Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, Chairper	P.O. Box 700	Big Pine	CA	93513	Tribal
Gerald	Howard	Bishop Paiute Tribe, Chairperson	50 Tu Su Lane	Bishop	CA	93514	Tribal
Norman	Wilder	Fort Independen Chairman	P.O. Box 67	Independe	CA	93526	Tribal
Mary	Wuester	Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Reservation, Chairwom	P.O. Box 747	Lone Pine	CA	93545	Tribal
George	Gholoson	Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, Chairperson	121 W. Line St.	Bishop	CA	93514	Tribal
Mike	Reynolds	Death Valley Nat Park Superintendent	P.O. Box 579	Death Valle	CA	92328-057	National Park
Bernadette Lovato		Manzanar State Historic Site	P.O. Box 42 5001 Hwy	Independe	CA	93526	

Project Meeting 2: March 17, 2016

Included Materials:

Sign-in sheet

Meeting presentation

MJHMP Meeting #2 Attendee Sign-In Sheet (March 17, 2016)

Name	Department/Company	Telephone	Email
Karla Benedick	Cal DES	[REDACTED]	Karla.Benedick@caldes.ca.gov
JOE FESI	STARR	[REDACTED]	JOE@STLFEsi.com
Stuart Wilkison	USGS	[REDACTED]	swilk@usgs.gov
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Levi Ray	US Forest Service	[REDACTED]	pray@fs.fed.us
Greg Milliel	CALTRANS	[REDACTED]	greg.milliel@dot.ca.gov
TIM NOYLES	CHP	[REDACTED]	TNOYLES@CHP.CA.GOV
Raj Desai	Rechnop f--	[REDACTED]	
Melissa Bestbaker	Inyo HHS	[REDACTED]	mbestbaker@inyocounty.us
Keller Williams	Inyo CAO	[REDACTED]	kwilliams@inyocounty.us

Inyo County and City of Bishop: Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Name	Department/Company	Telephone	Email
PAUL WHEELER	CERRO COSO COMM. COLLEGE	[REDACTED]	paul.wheeler@cerrocoso.edu
Nick Vaughn	Inyo Co. Sheriff	[REDACTED]	Nvaughn@inyocounty.us
Jill Batchelder	ESTA	[REDACTED]	jbatchelder@estara.com



Inyo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #2

Meeting Objectives

- Confirm hazard prioritization
- Present draft hazard profiles
- Confirm additional data needs



Hazard Prioritization

FEMA-Suggested Hazards

Avalanche	Flood	Seismic hazards
Climate change	Geological hazards	Severe winter storm
Coastal erosion	Hailstorm	Tornado
Coastal storm	Hazardous materials	Tsunami
Dam failure	Human-caused hazards	Volcano
Disease/pest management	Hurricane	Wildfire
Drought	Land subsidence	Wind
Earthquake fault rupture	Landslide and mudflow	Windstorm
Expansive soils	Liquefaction	
Extreme heat	Sea level rise	

MJHMP Hazards

- **Avalanche**
- **Dam Failure**
- **Disease/Pest Management**
- **Drought**
- **Flood**
- **Geologic Hazards**
- **Hazardous Materials**
- **Seismic Hazards**
- **Severe weather**
- **Wildfire**

Hazard Prioritization

Hazard Type	Probability	Location	Impact		Total Score	Priority
			Primary Impact	Secondary Impact		
Avalanche	2.64	1.21	1.47	1.17	13.64	Medium
Dam Failure	1.27	3.69	1.88	3.82	15.65	Medium
Disease/Pest Management	2.40	2.43	1.88	2.06	20.59	Medium
Drought	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Flood	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Geological Hazards	2.47	2.76	2.24	2.00	23.60	Medium
Hazardous Materials	3.00	3.47	2.82	2.25	35.27	Medium
Seismic Hazards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Severe Weather	3.65	4.00	2.71	2.71	47.03	High
Wildfire	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High

Plan Development Process

**Hazard
profiles**



Hazard Profile Components

- Hazard identification
- Hazard profile
 - Location
 - Extent
- Past occurrences
- Probability of Future Occurrences
- Climate Change Considerations
- Vulnerability/Risk Assessment



Avalanche

Inyo County

- Risk mostly in federal lands along western mountains.
- Past events, frequency unknown.
- Risk expected to continue.
- Climate change may increase risk, but with uncertainty.

City of Bishop

- No risk of avalanches.
- Avalanche risk not expected to exist in the future.

Dam Failure

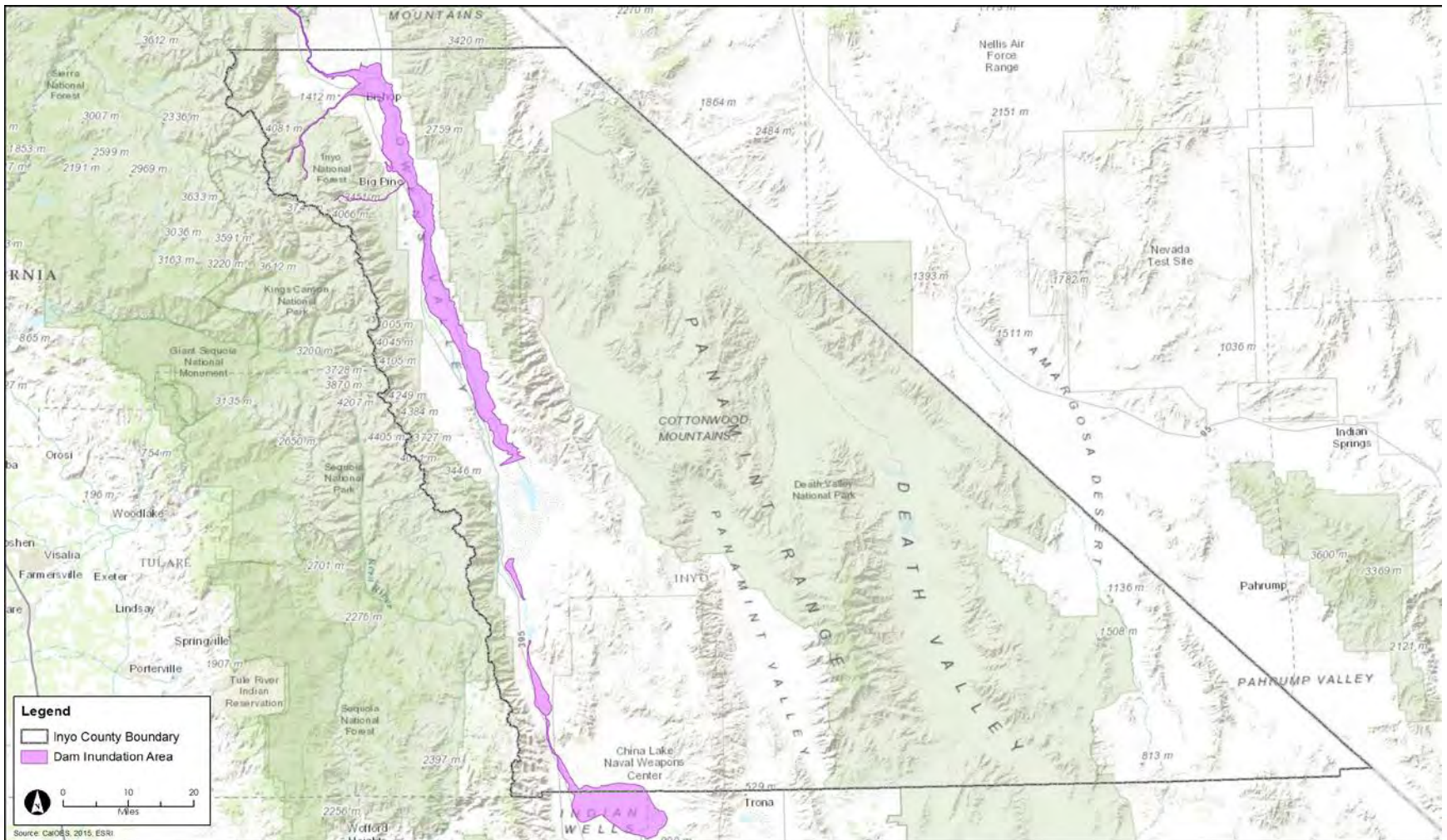
Inyo County

- Eight recognized dams.
- Risk of dam failure along Owens River and creek beds.
- No past events, future risks low but present.
- Climate change may increase flooding intensity adding stress to the system.

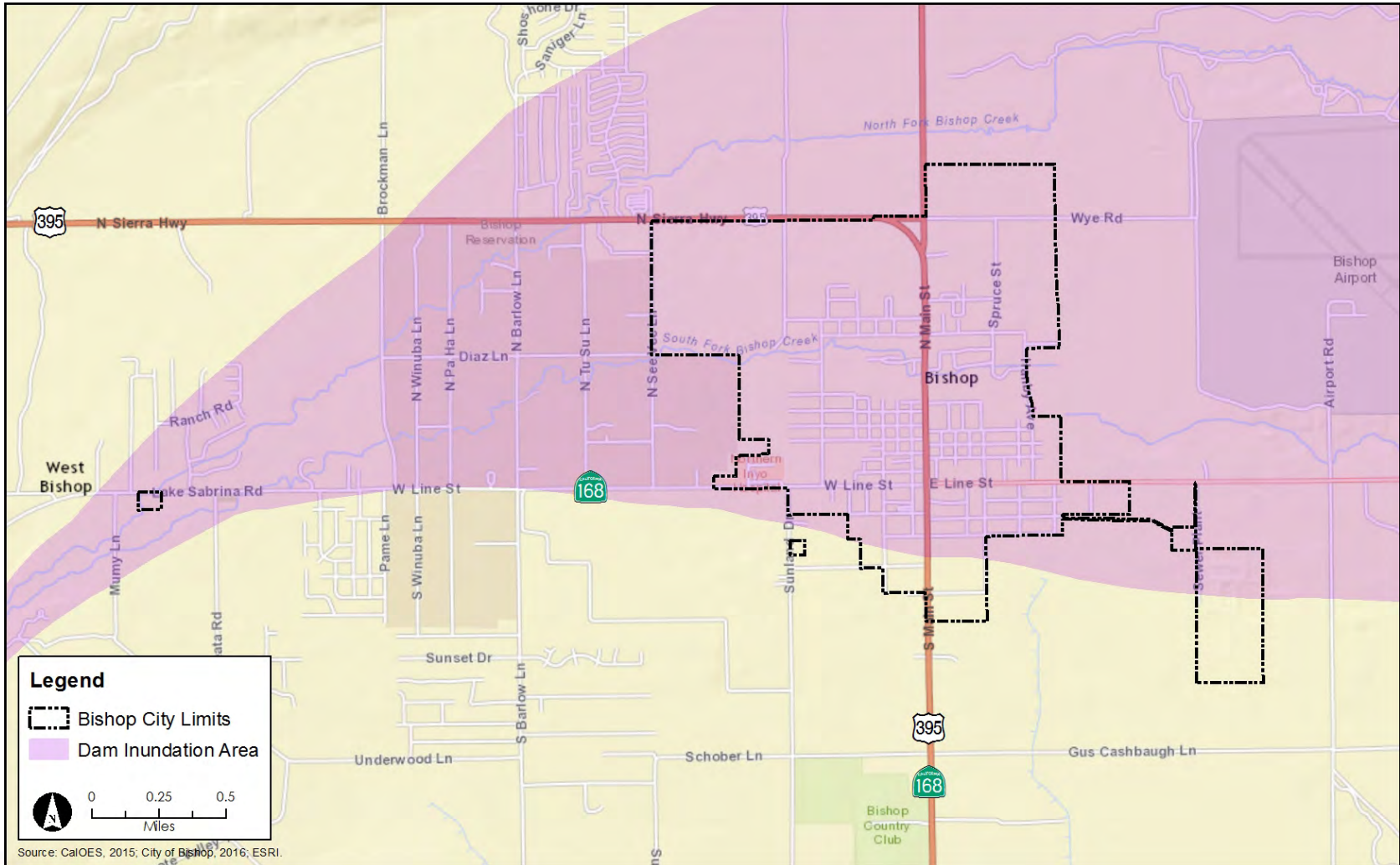
City of Bishop

- No dams in Bishop, but most of the community in the risk area
- No past events, potential increased risk from climate change.

Dam Inundation (County)



Dam Inundation (Bishop)



Disease/Pest Management

Inyo County

- Mosquitos a risk in Owens Valley.
- Forested areas at risk of tree pests (pine beetles, boxelder bugs).
- Climate change may increase mosquito and tree pest activities and risks.

City of Bishop

- Risk of mosquitos, even with abatement activities.
- Tree pests may indirectly affect Bishop by reducing tourism activities.
- Potential increase in pest activities from climate change.

Drought

Inyo County

- Multiple past drought events.
- All of County currently in drought conditions, most severe in western forests.
- Expected increase in future drought frequency and intensity from climate change.

City of Bishop

- Bishop currently in “Exceptional Drought” conditions, the most severe.
- Reliance on locally sourced water makes city more vulnerable to local drought conditions.

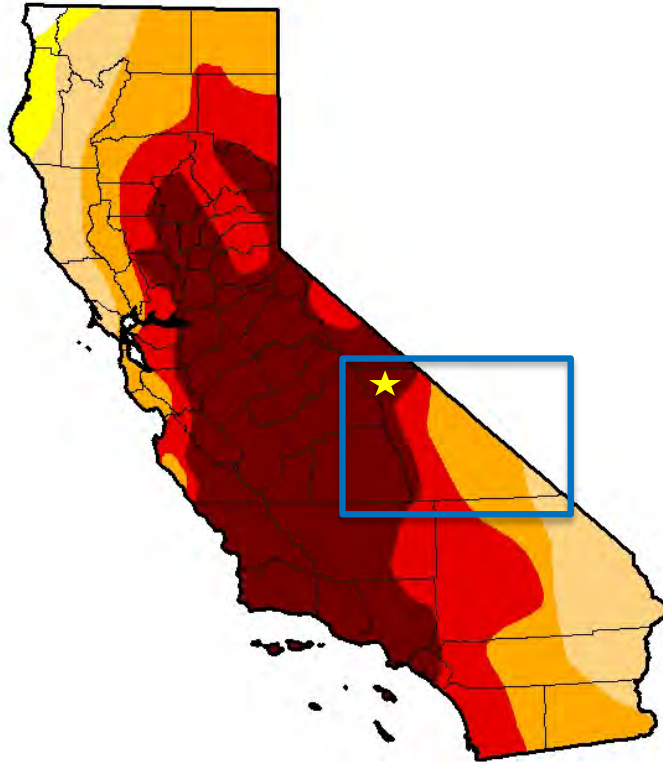
Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor California

March 8, 2016

(Released Thursday, Mar. 10, 2016)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.43	99.57	97.49	83.16	60.86	38.48
Last Week <i>3/1/2016</i>	0.43	99.57	95.13	82.66	60.86	38.48
3 Months Ago <i>12/8/2015</i>	0.14	99.86	97.33	92.26	69.09	44.84
Start of Calendar Year <i>12/29/2015</i>	0.00	100.00	97.33	87.55	69.07	44.84
Start of Water Year <i>9/29/2015</i>	0.14	99.86	97.33	92.36	71.08	46.00
One Year Ago <i>3/10/2015</i>	0.16	99.84	98.11	93.44	67.46	39.92

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Flood

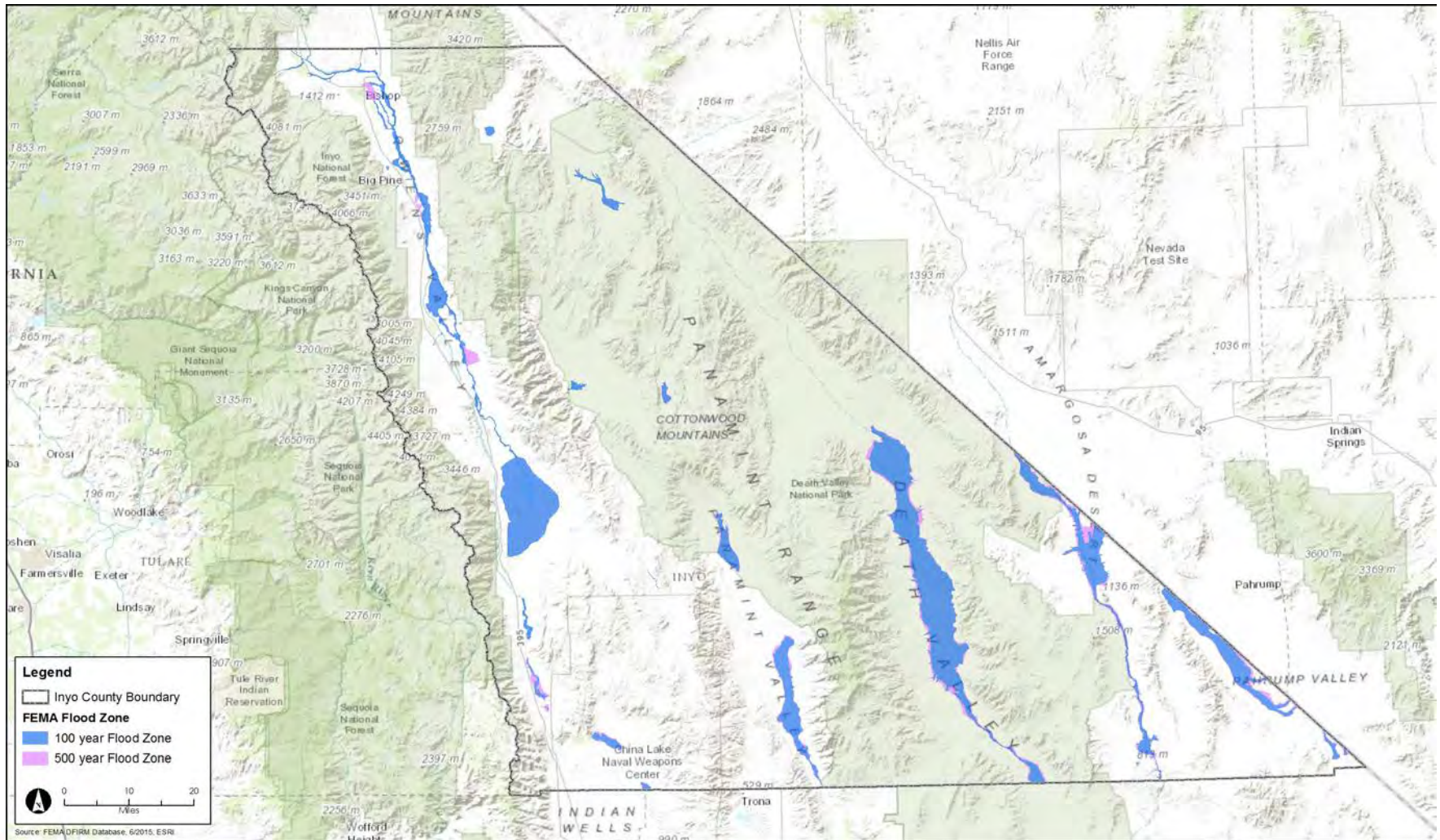
Inyo County

- Several past flood events, including five state and two federal disasters since 2003.
- Flood-prone areas concentrated in the valleys.
- Greatest risk late spring/early summer and late summer/early fall.
- Risk may increase with climate change.

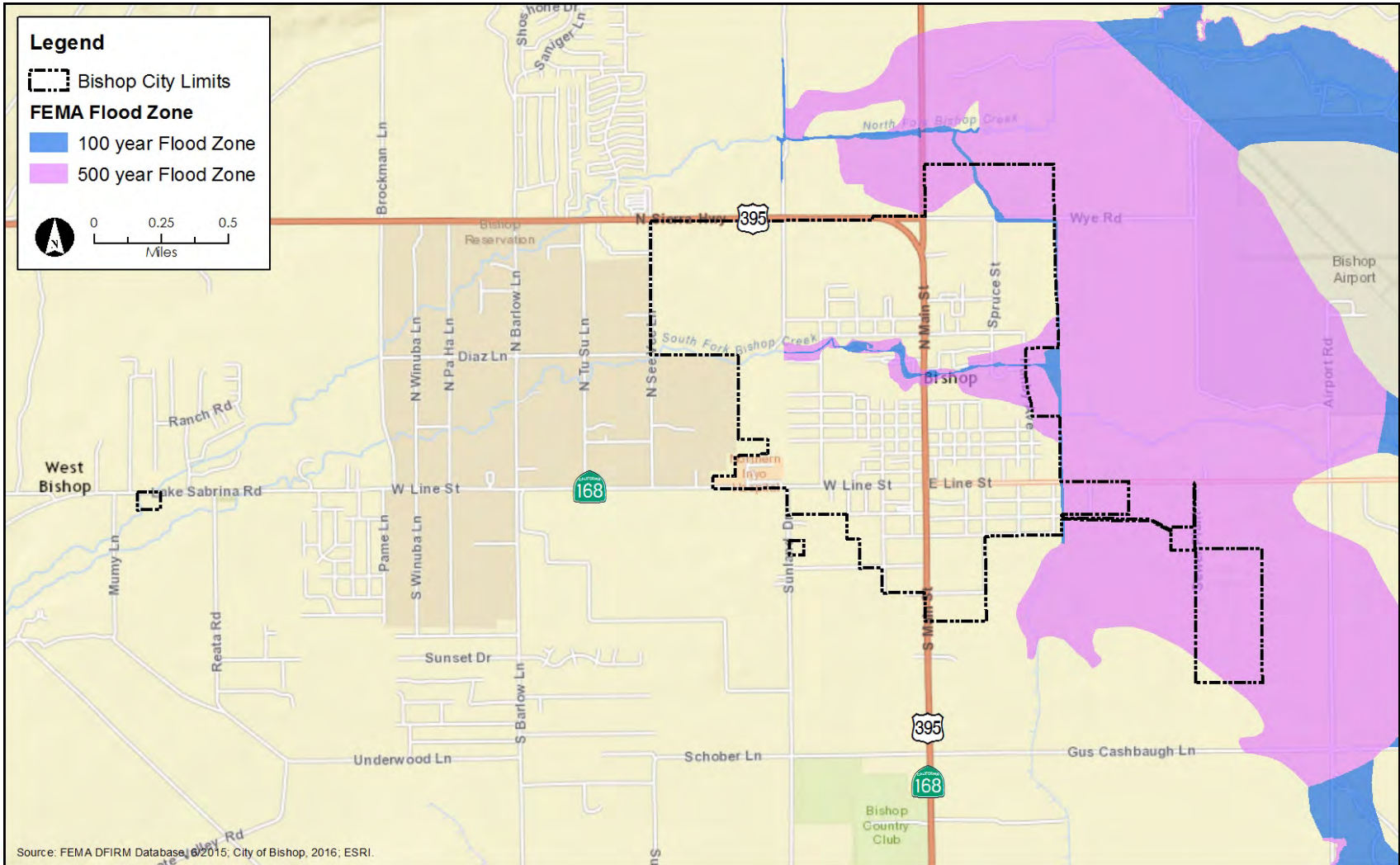
City of Bishop

- Flood-prone areas near Bishop Creek and in southeastern Bishop.
- Three major events since 2003.
- Greatest risk in summer and early fall.
- Climate change expected to increase flood risk statewide, but impacts on Eastern Sierra not yet known.

Flood (County)



Flood (Bishop)



Geologic Hazards (Landslide/Volcanoes)

Inyo County

- Landslide risk along mountain sides.
- Volcanoes in Naval Air Weapons Station and Death Valley.
- Potential for continued landslide events.
- Volcanoes in county deemed Moderate Threat, greater risk from Mono County volcanoes.

City of Bishop

- No landslide risk, but within ash fall zone for Mono County volcanoes.
- Mono County volcanoes are High or Very High Threat, but risk is less than 1% per year.

Volcanoes

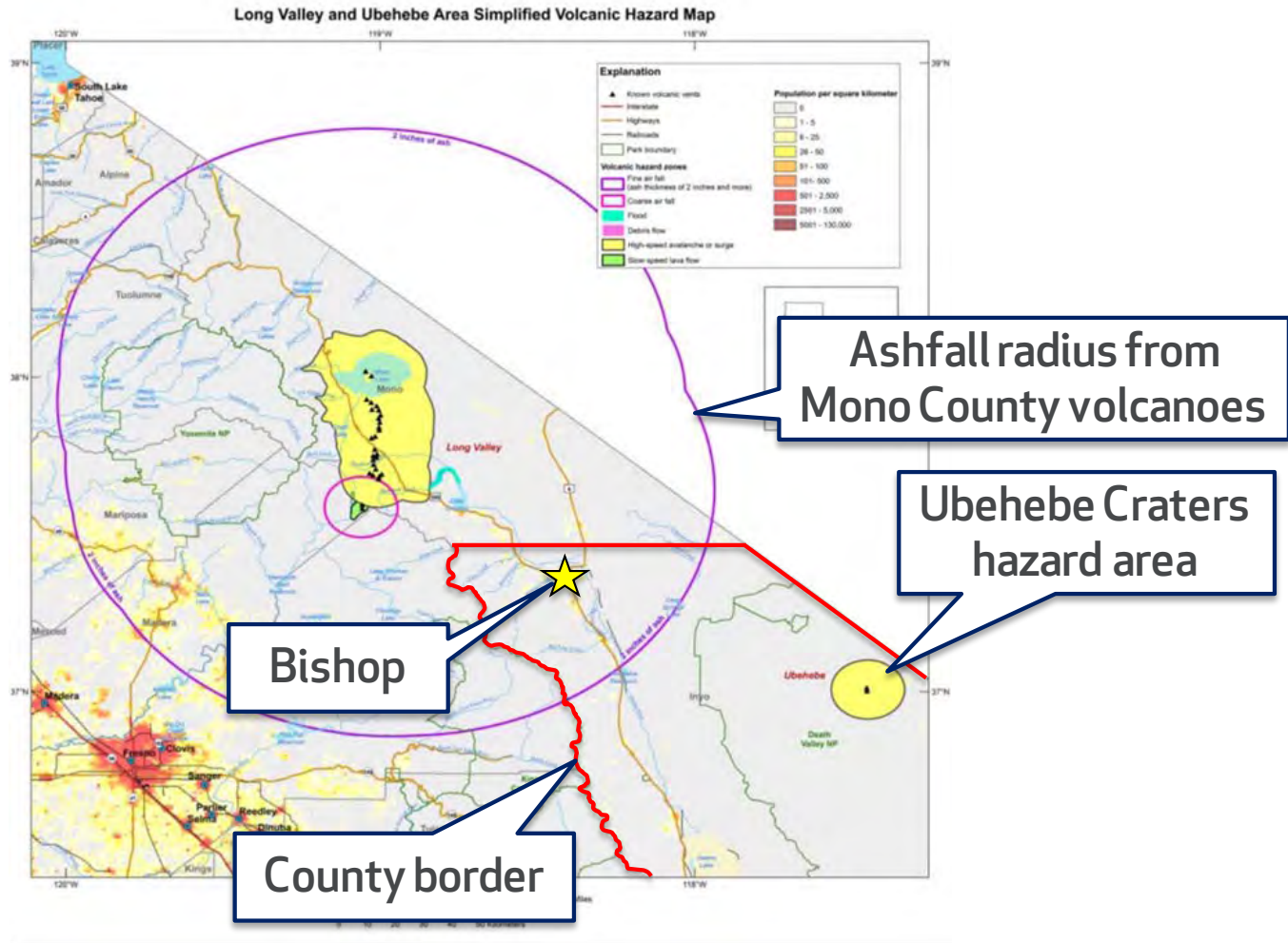


Image: California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazardous Materials

Inyo County

- Saline Valley gunnery range is a source of hazardous materials, along with numerous small sites.
- Natural asbestos is present in some locations.
- Future risk is unknown.
- Climate change may indirectly affect risk of materials release.

City of Bishop

- 102 small hazardous material sites, although most have been cleaned up.
- Hazardous material releases more risky in Bishop than in unincorporated county due to higher population density.

Seismic Hazards

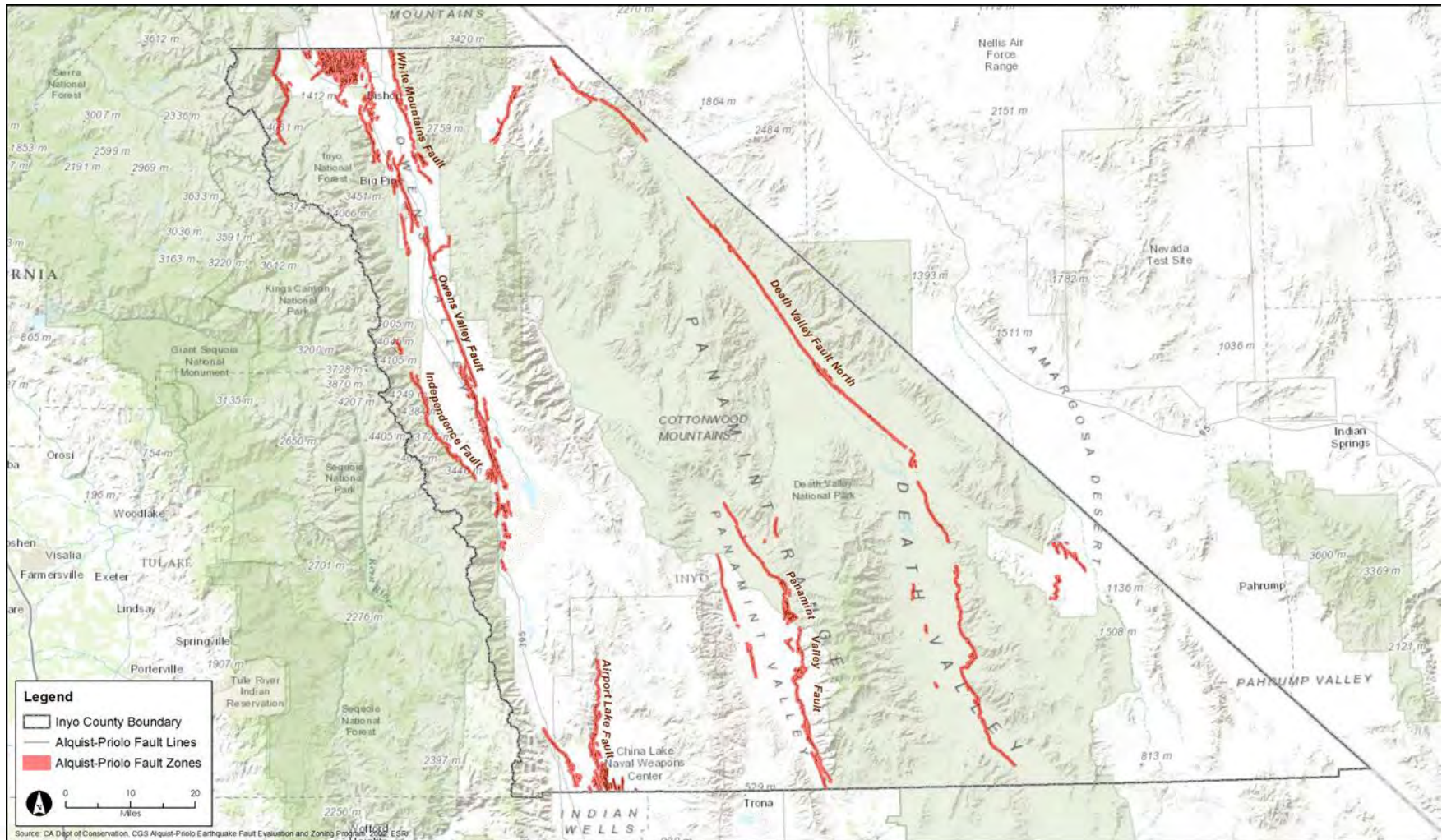
Inyo County

- Six key faults in the County, mostly in Owens Valley.
- Multiple past earthquakes, including 1857 Lone Pine earthquake.
- Some faults have up to a 3% chance of a major earthquake in the next 30 years.

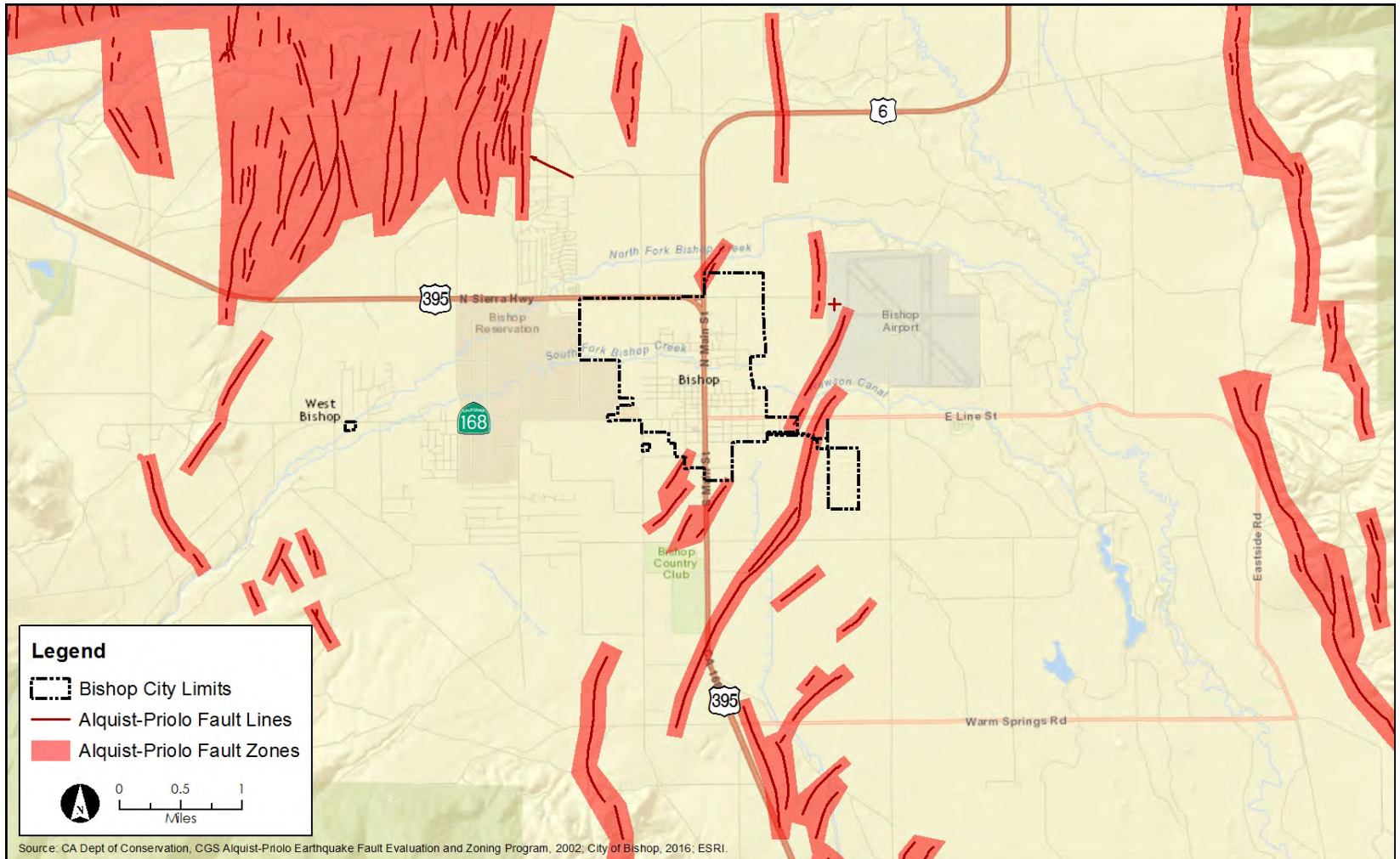
City of Bishop

- City faces greatest risk from Owens Valley and White Mountains fault, and Volcanic Tablelands faults.
- These faults have up to a 0.83% chance of a major earthquake in 30 years.
- City also faces risk from regional seismic events.

Faults (County)



Faults (Bishop)



Severe Weather

Inyo County

- Risk from extreme heat and cold, tornadoes, and severe winds.
- Winds can cause dust problems from Owens Lake bed.
- Threat to health, safety, and property.
- Various effects of climate change.

City of Bishop

- Greatest risk from extreme heat and cold, but other severe weather possible.
- Climate change likely to increase risk of extreme heat, decreased risk of extreme cold, impacts to tornadoes and severe winds unknown.

Wildfires

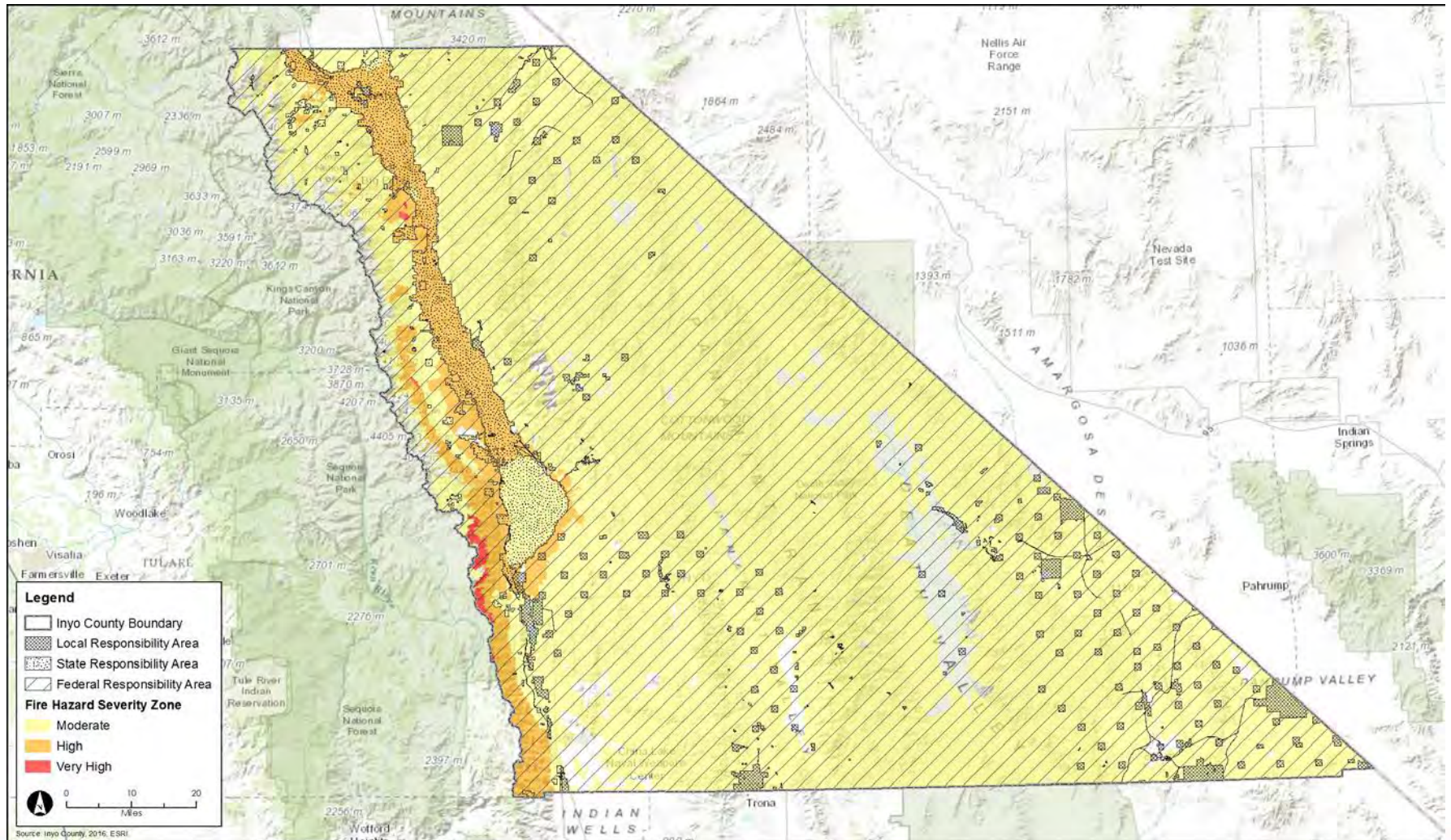
Inyo County

- Very High fire risk along eastern Sierra Nevada slopes.
- Major fires include 2007 Inyo Complex fire, which burned over 35,000 acres.
- Significant increase in wildfire risk from climate change along Sierra Nevada slopes, smaller increases elsewhere.

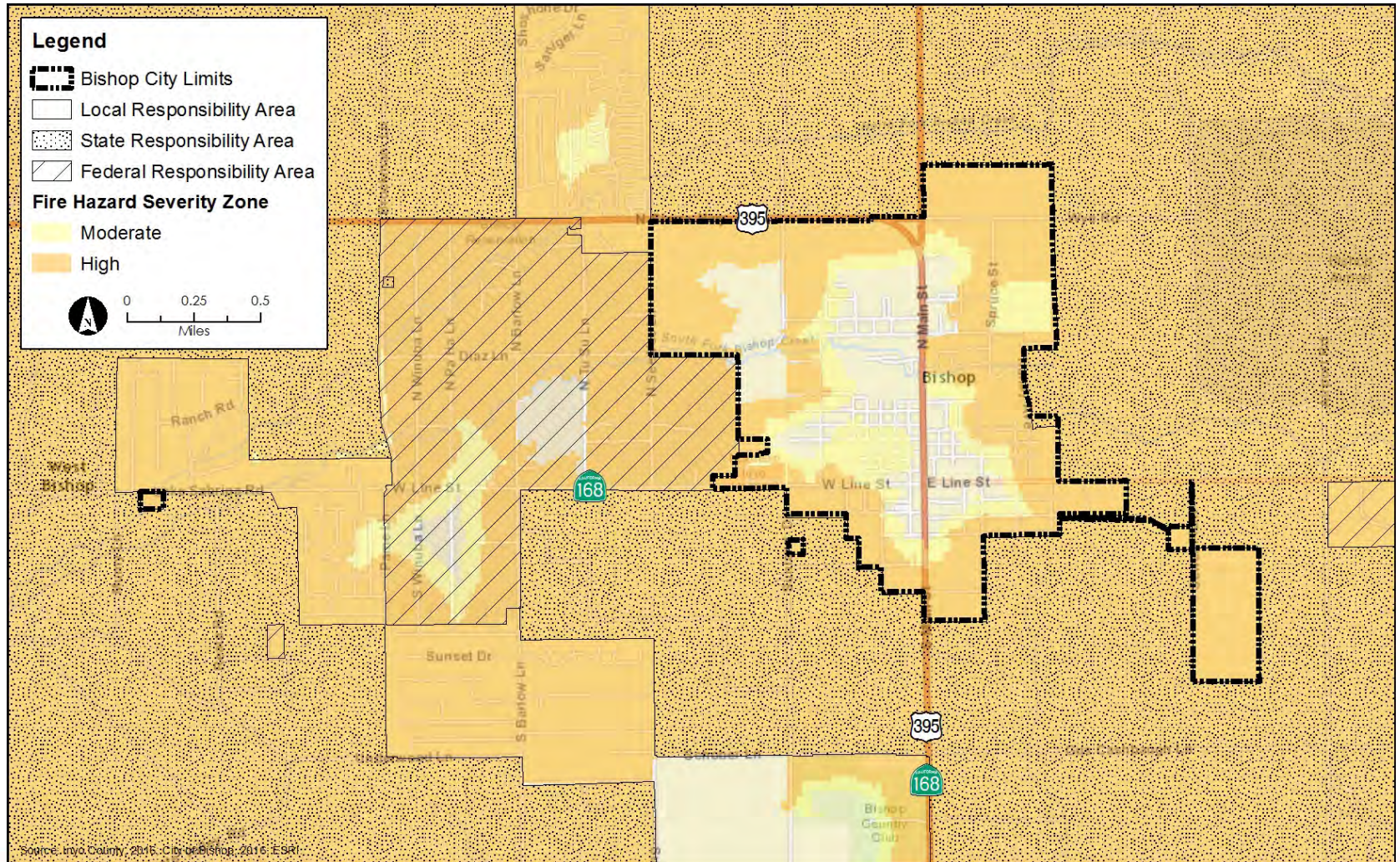
City of Bishop

- Most of Bishop in High fire risk zone.
- No past fires in city limits, but some nearby.
- Expected 10 to 15% increase in fire risk near Bishop from climate change.

Wildfire (County)



Wildfire (Bishop)



Hazard Prioritization (Final Confirmation)

Hazard Type	Probability	Location	Impact		Total Score	Priority
			Primary Impact	Secondary Impact		
Avalanche	2.64	1.21	1.47	1.17	13.64	Medium
Dam Failure	1.27	3.69	1.88	3.82	15.65	Medium
Disease/Pest Management	2.40	2.43	1.88	2.06	20.59	Medium
Drought	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Flood	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Geological Hazards	2.47	2.76	2.24	2.00	23.60	Medium
Hazardous Materials	3.00	3.47	2.82	2.25	35.27	Medium
Seismic Hazards	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High
Severe Weather	3.65	4.00	2.71	2.71	47.03	High
Wildfire	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	64.00	High

Timeline/Next Steps

- Finalize Data Collection (particularly Critical Facilities) [NOW]
- Outreach/Engagement (Online Survey) [NOW]
- Perform Risk Assessment [March/April]
- Conduct LHMP Team Meeting # 3 [April]
- Prepare Draft Mitigation Actions for Review [April/May]
- Conduct LHMP Team Meeting # 4 [May]

Timeline/Next Steps

- Finalize Data Collection (particularly Critical Facilities)
- Perform Risk Assessment
- Conduct LHMP Team Meeting # 3
- Prepare Draft Mitigation Actions for Review
- Conduct LHMP Team Meeting # 4
- Compile Administrative Draft LHMP Document
- Conduct LHMP Team Meeting # 5
- Public Review Draft LHMP Document Distribution

Questions/Comments?

Diane Fortney
dfortney@inyocounty.us
760-878-0263

Project Meeting 3: April 28, 2016

Included Materials:

Sign-in sheet

Meeting presentation

MJHMP Meeting #3 Attendee Sign-In Sheet (April 28, 2016)

Name	Department	Telephone	Email
Karla Benedicto	Cal OES	[REDACTED]	Karla.Benedicto@caloes.ca.gov ✓
Jeremy Mitchell	CAL FIRE	[REDACTED]	Jeremy.Mitchell@fire.ca.gov
John N. Hudson III	Cal OES, TCOM	[REDACTED]	John.hudson@caloes.ca.gov
Bill Lutze	S.O.	[REDACTED]	
Melissa BBar	HHS	[REDACTED]	
Stuart Wilkinson	USGS	[REDACTED]	swilk@usgs.gov



Inyo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #3

Meeting Objectives

- Present risk assessment
- Confirm vulnerabilities for mitigation measures



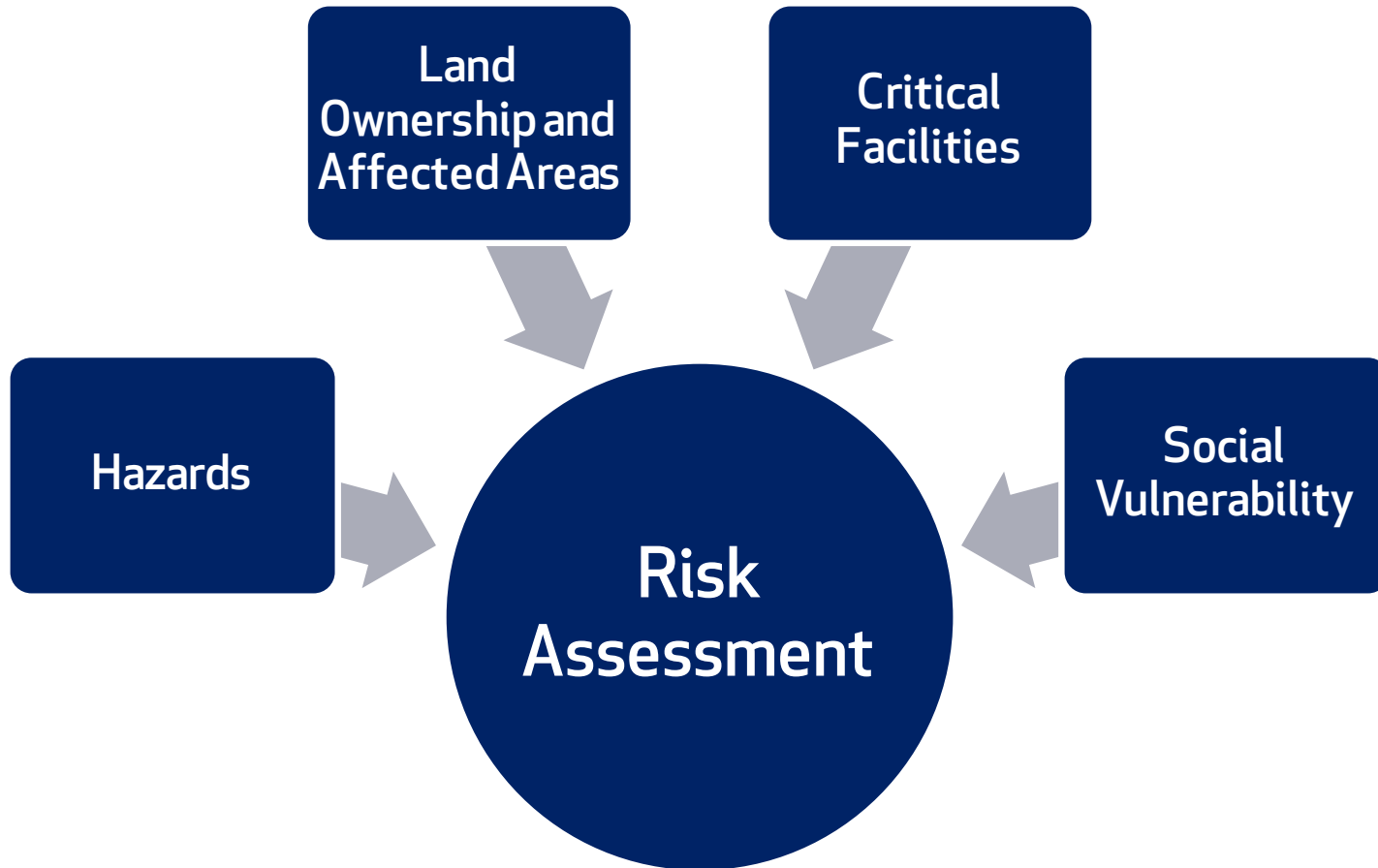
Plan Development Process





Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment



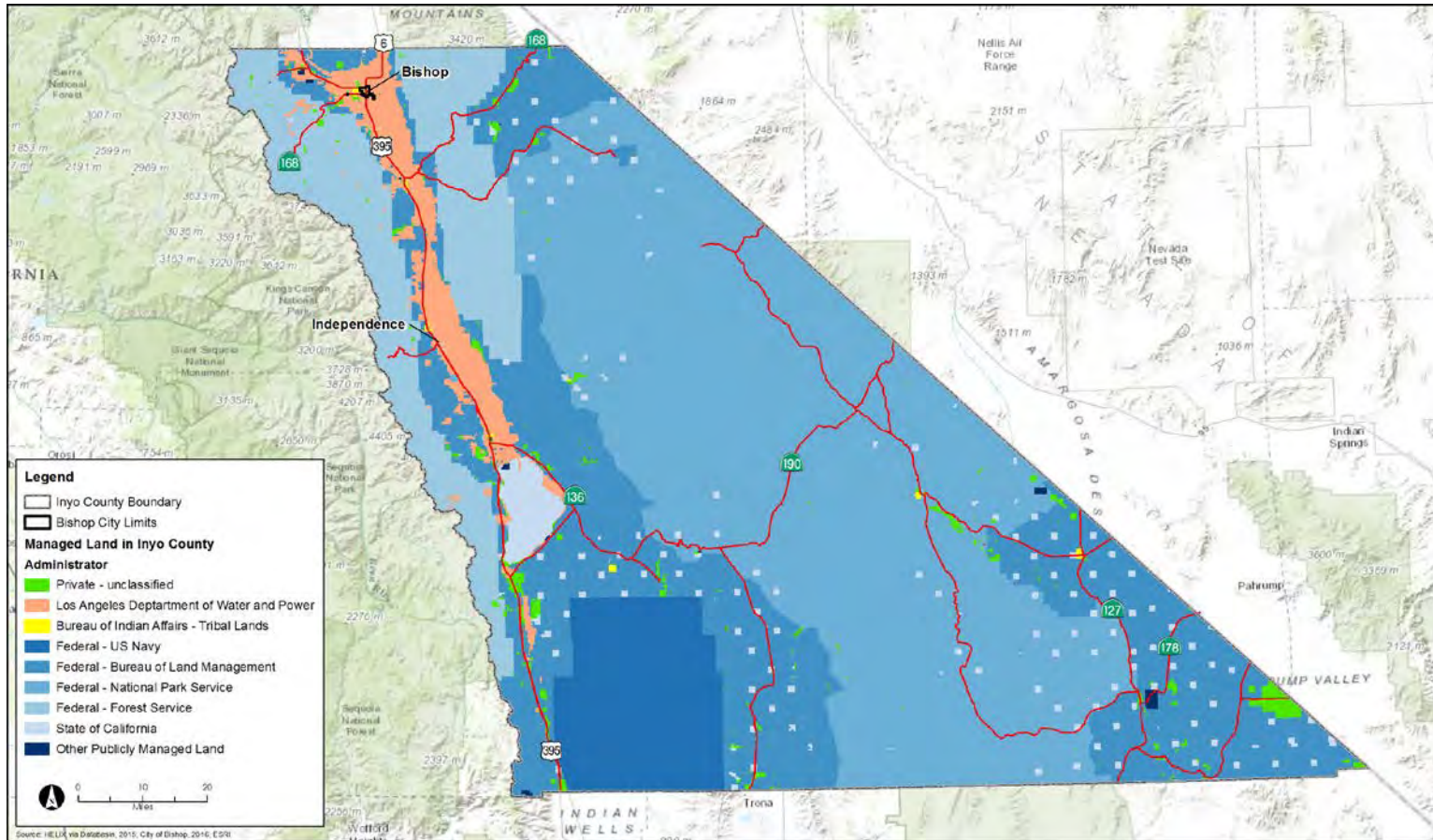
MJHMP Hazards

- **Avalanche**
- **Dam failure**
- **Disease/pest management**
- **Drought**
- **Flood**
- **Geologic hazards**
- **Hazardous materials**
- **Seismic hazards**
- **Severe weather**
- **Wildfire**

Land Ownership

Land Ownership	Acres	
	Unincorporated County	Bishop
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,843	—
Bureau of Land Management	1,758,394	—
Department of the Navy	459,504	—
National Park Service	3,024,953	—
US Forest Service	794,292	4
State of California	151,993	—
LA Dept. of Water and Power	249,601	572
Other public land	7,090	167
Private land	81,505	325
Total	6,531,175	1,068

Land Ownership



Critical Facilities

Facility Type	Number of Facilities	
	Unincorporated County	Bishop
Administration	6	1
Communication	4	—
Housing	3	—
Public safety	14	4
Recreation	37	—
Social services	25	—
Transportation	32	—
Utilities	12	7
Total	133	12

Social Vulnerability

- Disadvantaged people may be at greater risk
- Factors considered
 - Median household income
 - Poverty
 - Age
 - Education
 - English competency
 - Disabilities
- Comparison between affected areas and entire community
- Overall risk not reduced by lack of difference between hazard zone and entire community

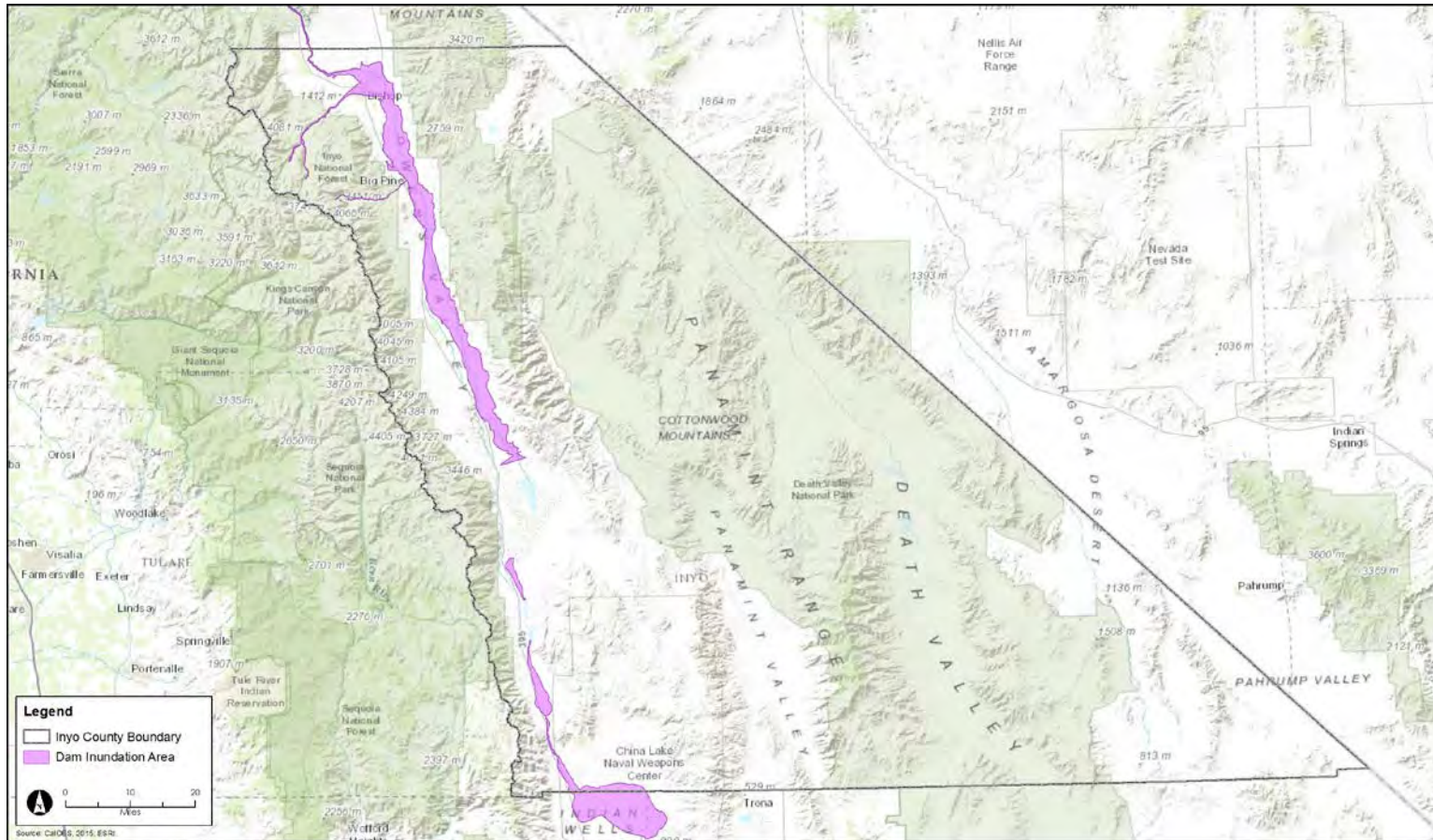
Avalanche

- Risk highest in Sierra Nevada
 - National forests
 - Mountain communities (Seven Pines, Aspendell)
 - Access roads
- No delineated risk area
- No critical facility or social vulnerability analysis
- No specific threat to Bishop

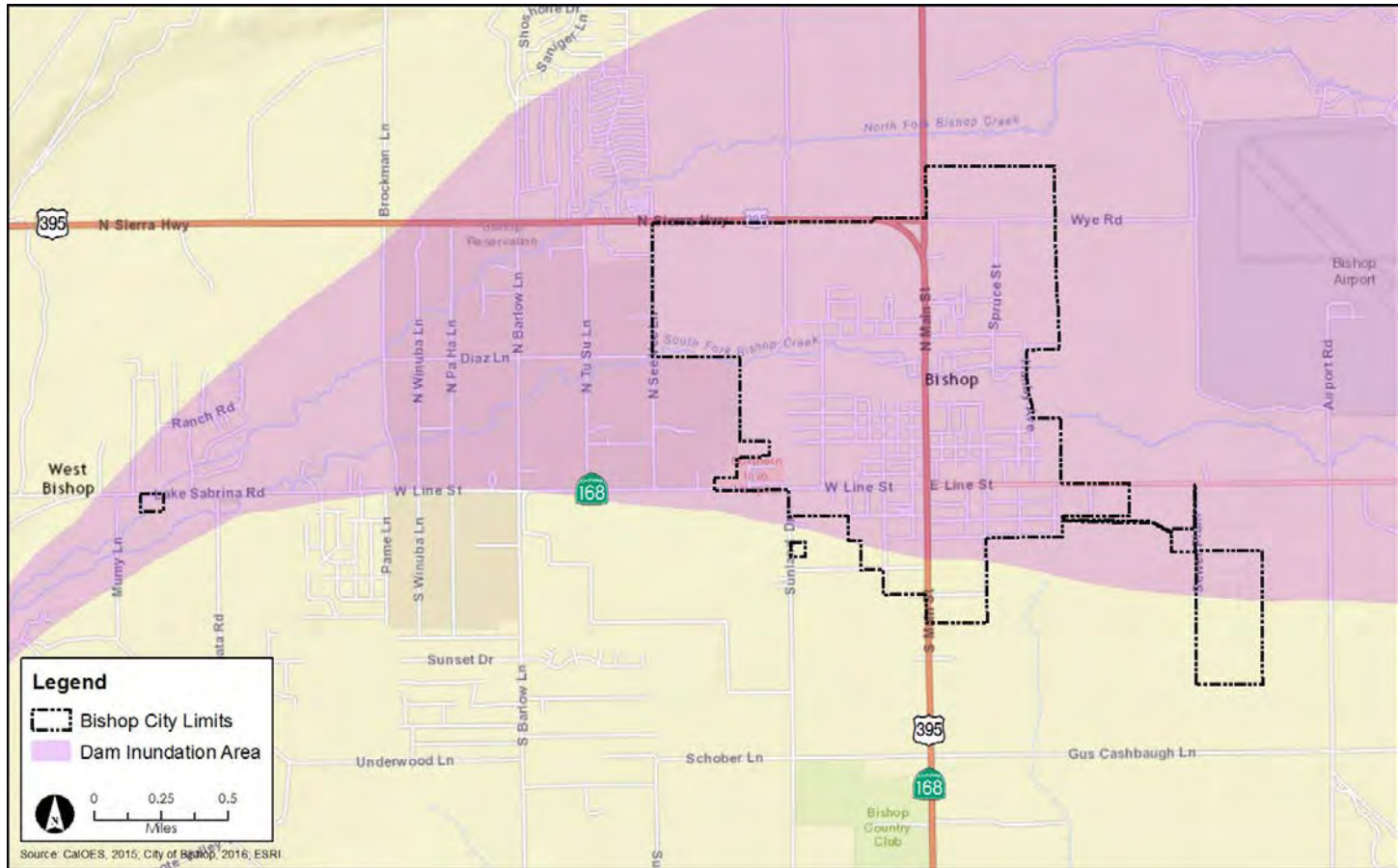
Dam Failure: Overview

- Eight dams in Inyo County
 - 4 LADWP dams
 - 4 SCE dams
- Additional inundation risk from Crowley Lake (Mono County)
- Inundation risk along beds of creeks and Owens River
- Most of Bishop in inundation hazard area

Dam Failure: Hazard Zones (County)



Dam Failure: Hazard Zones (Bishop)



Dam Failure: Affected Areas

- 133,679 acres in unincorporated county and 966 acres in city at risk
- Biggest threat to LADWP land (108,674 acres)
 - 73% of LADWP land
- 42% of Bureau of Indian Affairs land (695 acres) at risk
- 99% of private land in Bishop in risk zone

Dam Failure: Critical Facilities

- 40 County facilities at risk
- Total value of at-risk facilities: \$41.9 million
- Threat greatest to social services and transportation-related facilities
 - Library and County vehicles
- 12 City facilities at risk
- Total value of at-risk facilities: \$14.1 million
- Threat greatest to utility facilities
 - Sewage plant and water wells

Dam Failure: Social Vulnerability

- 30.7% of county population in hazard zone
- 96.4% of city population in hazard zone
- Challenges: large number of affected people, mobility concerns, sufficient shelter space

Disease/Pest Management

- Risk consistent throughout county
- Mosquitos are widespread
 - Acute problem in Owens Valley
- Invasive beetles and other problems in forest areas
- Elderly and immunocompromised persons at greater risk from diseases

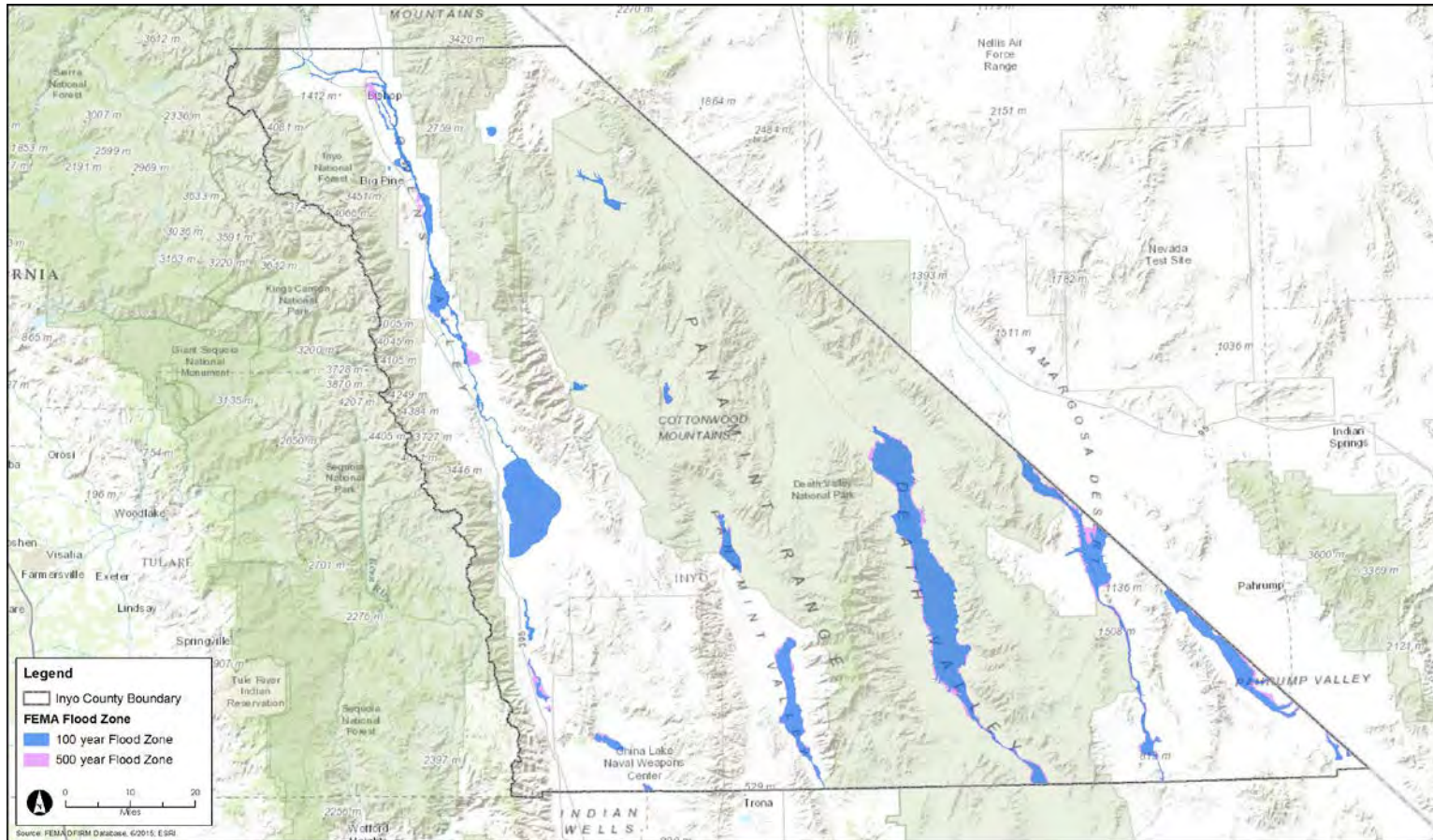
Drought

- Drought severity can vary widely across county
- No particular areas at greater or lesser risk
- Both urbanized and rural areas can be affected
- Lower-income populations may lose water supplies in extreme cases

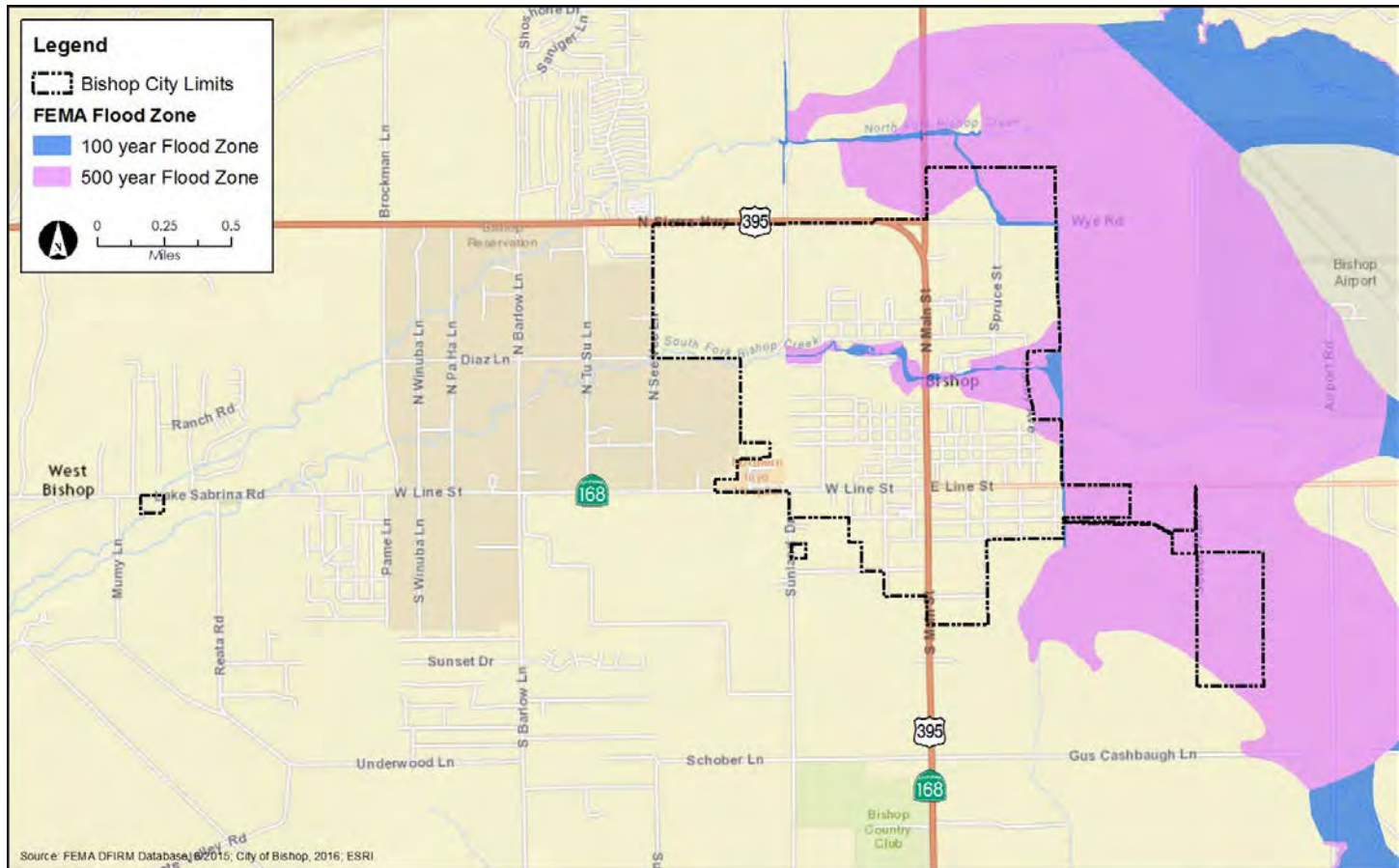
Flood: Overview

- Hazard exposure highest in low-lying areas of county
 - Owens River and Owens Lake beds
 - Panamint Valley
 - Death Valley
- Total area covers 5.6% of county
- Highest in Bishop near Bishop Creek

Flood: Hazard Zones (County)



Flood: Hazard Zones (Bishop)



Flood: Affected Areas

- Close to 368,000 acres affected
- County's biggest land owners (NPS, BLM, State, and LADWP) face greatest risk
- 41% of state land and 18% of LADWP land in county risk area
- In Bishop, 17% of LADWP land in flood hazard zone
- Limited impacts to private land in city

Flood: Critical Facilities

- 4 County facilities in 100-year zone and 14 in 500-year zone
- Value of affected facilities: \$4.8 million
- Largest threat to transportation facilities
 - Airport
- 2 City facilities in 500-year flood zone
- Value of affected facilities: \$6.7 million
- Threat to sewage treatment plant and lift station

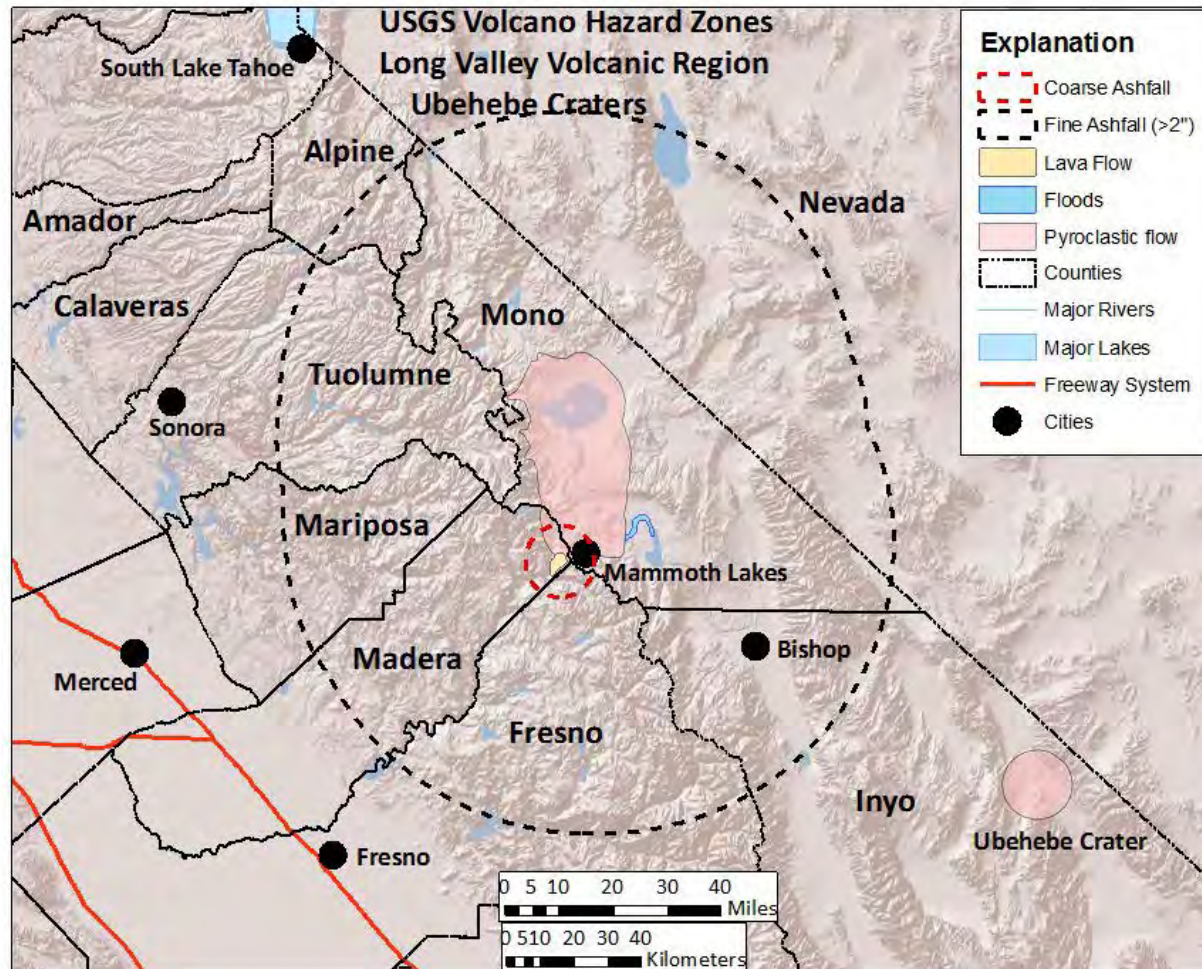
Flood: Social Vulnerability

- Social vulnerability not identified in flood hazard zone for Bishop
 - Very few residents in hazard zone
- 0.5% of county residents in 100-year floodplain
- Social vulnerability difficult to measure
 - Small sample size
 - Slightly lower median income in hazard zone

Geologic Hazards (Landslide/Volcanoes)

- Landslide hazards present on and near slopes throughout county
- Alluvial fan hazards near bottom of canyons
- Volcanic hazards near Ubehebe Craters and northern Inyo County
- Primary threat from ashfall
- Bishop doesn't face elevated risk of landslide hazards
- In hazard exposure area for Mono County volcanic features (ashfall)

Geologic Hazards: Hazard Zone (Volcanoes)



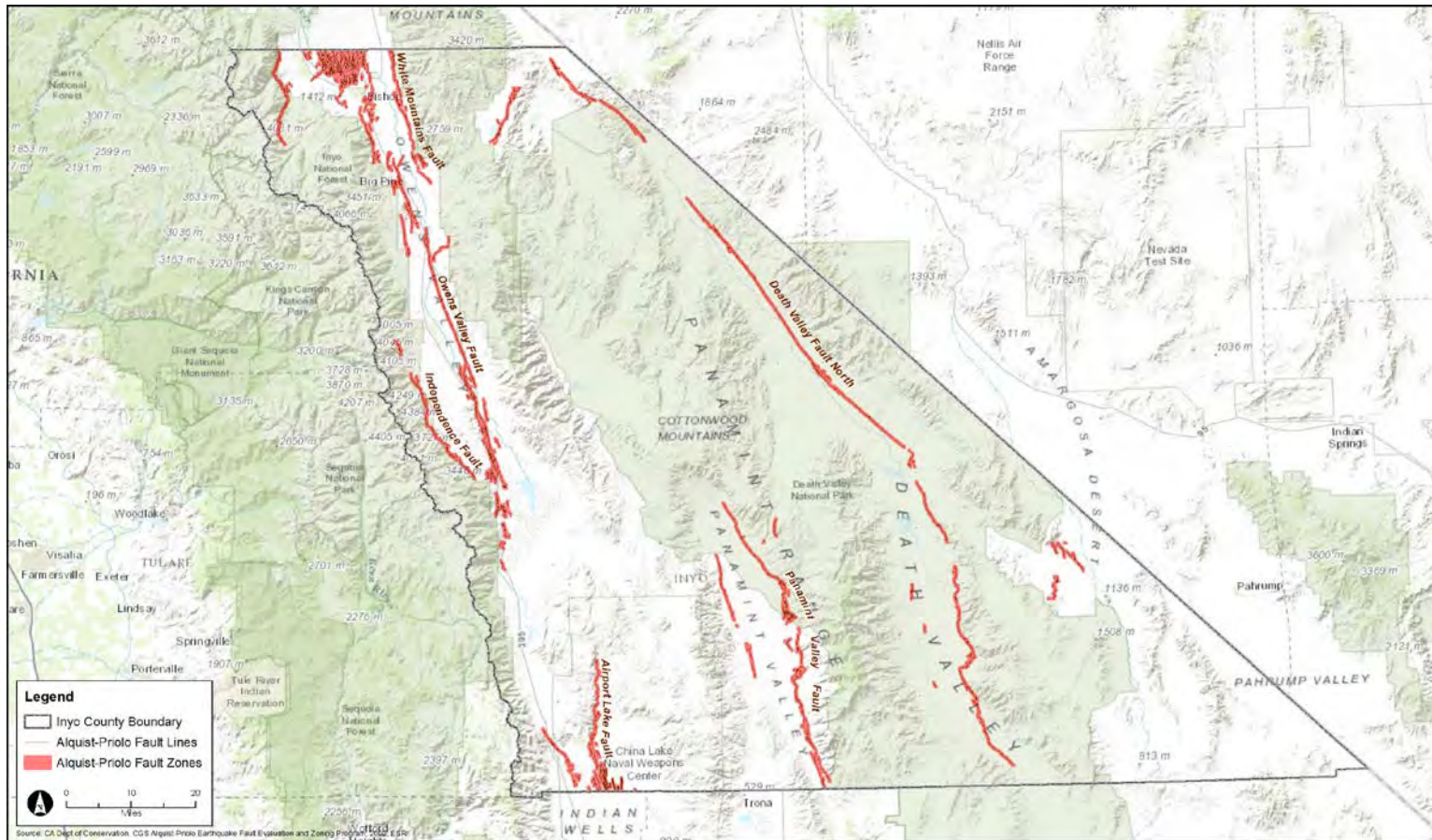
Hazardous Materials

- Saline Valley Air-to-Air Gunnery Range is main hazardous materials site
 - Part of Death Valley National Park
- Scattered, small-scale sites throughout county and Bishop
- Natural asbestos deposits
 - Mostly in or near Death Valley National Park
- Dust from Owens Lake bed
- Hazardous materials transported along State Route 127

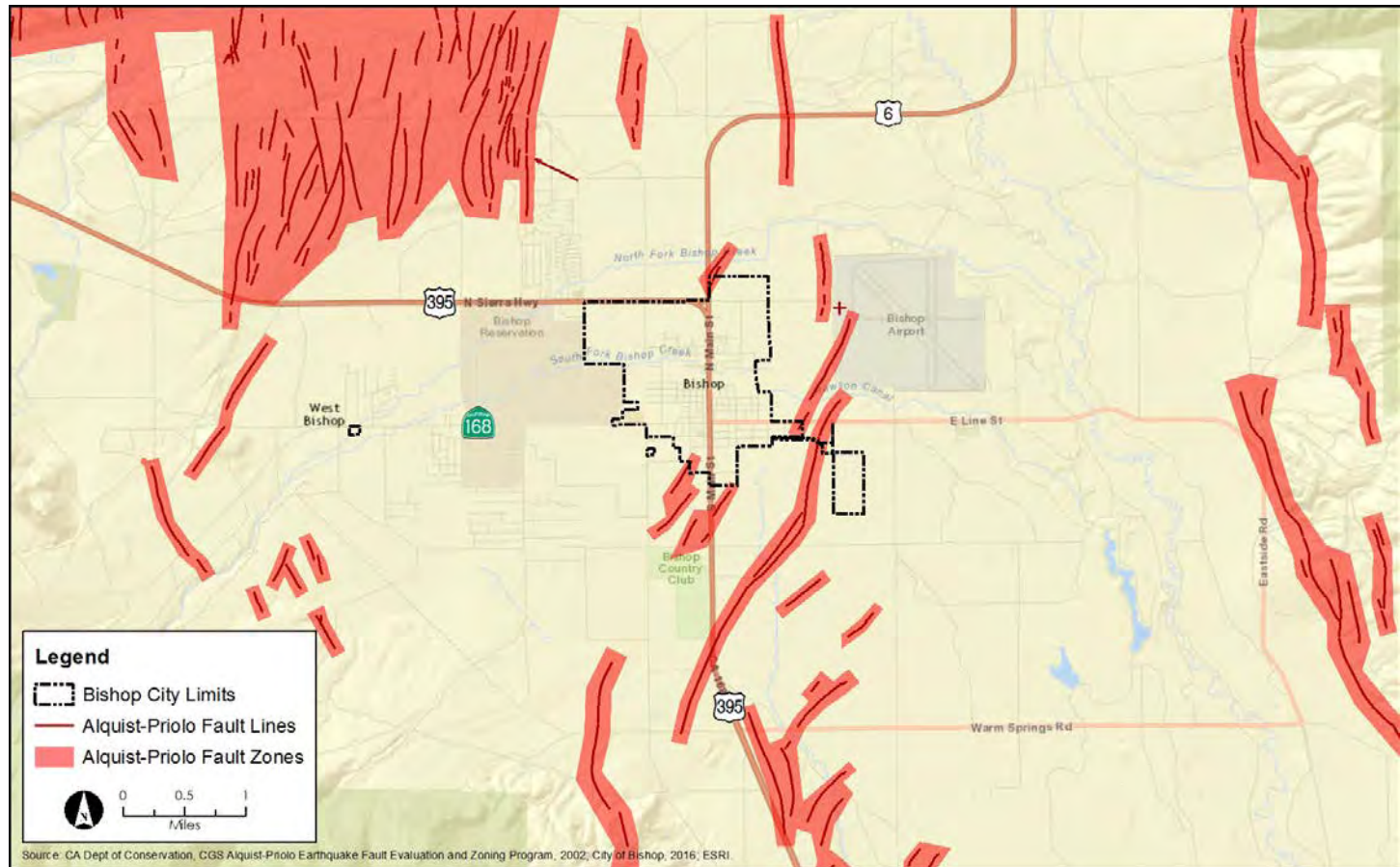
Seismic Hazards: Overview

- Risk of earthquakes present throughout county
 - All of city and county at risk of ground shaking
- Fault rupture risk highest in Owens, Panamint, and Death Valleys
- Multiple faults in and around Bishop
 - Fault rupture risk
 - High vulnerability to some earthquake scenarios

Seismic Hazards: Hazard Zone (County)



Seismic Hazards: Hazard Zone (Bishop)



Seismic Hazards: Affected Area

- 99,000 acres in fault rupture hazard zone
- Greatest risk from fault rupture to BLM, NPS, and LADWP land
- In Bishop, fault rupture hazard zone is small (20 acres)
 - Primarily threatens LADWP land

Seismic Hazards: Critical Facilities

- 20 County facilities at risk of fault rupture
- Value of at-risk facilities: \$7.1 million
- Greatest threat to recreation facilities
 - Laws Railroad Museum
- No City critical facilities in fault rupture hazard zone

Seismic Hazards: Social Vulnerability

- 8.5% of county residents in fault rupture hazard zone
 - Fault rupture not a known risk to city residents
- Consider age and seismic vulnerability of buildings
- Social vulnerability in fault rupture hazard zone similar to entire county

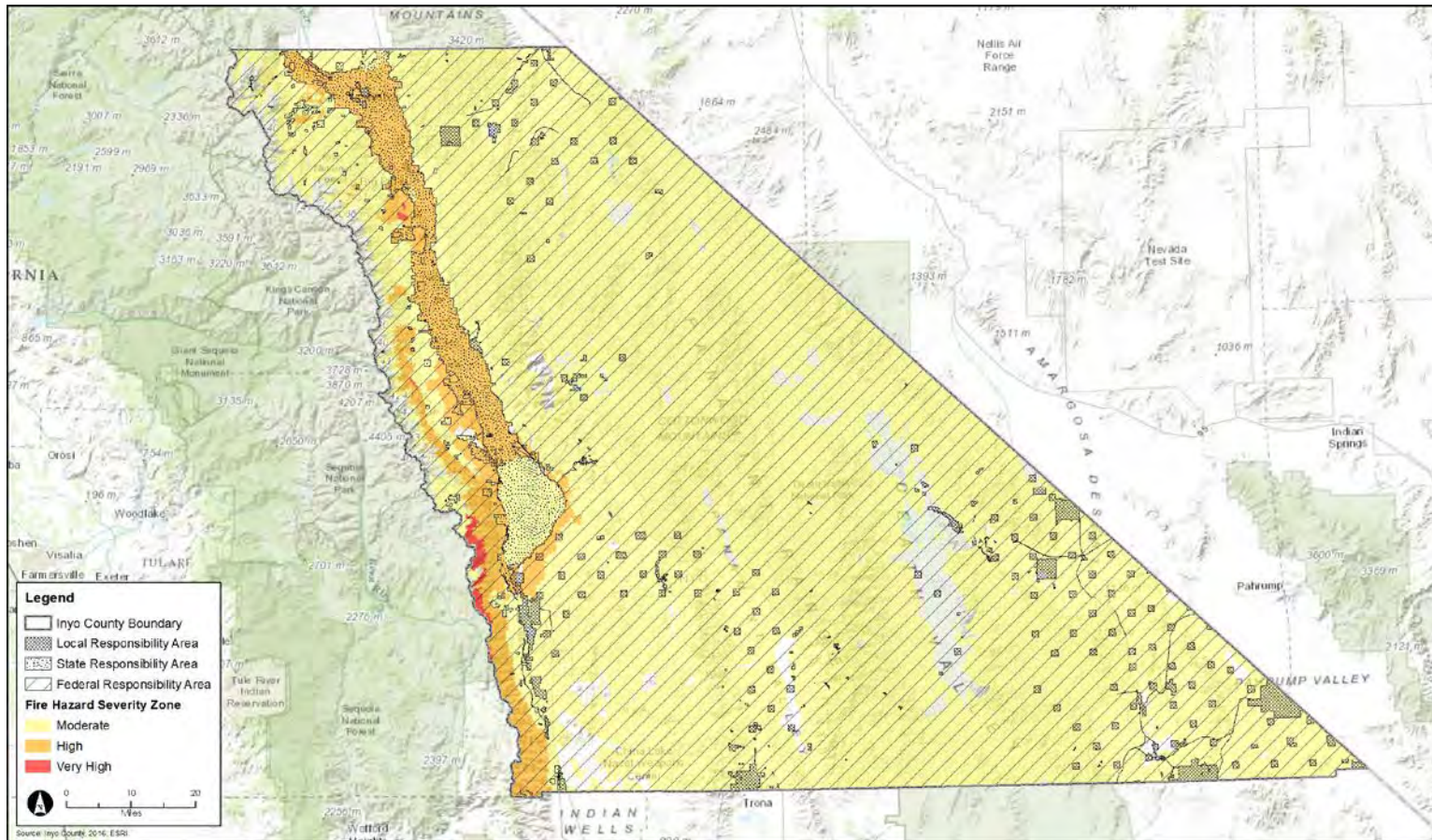
Severe Weather

- Tornadoes, hail, and thunderstorms may occur anywhere
- Severe winds may happen anywhere
 - Health impacts near Owens Lake due to lake dust transport during events
- Extreme heat can happen anywhere
 - Most severe in valley areas
- Extreme cold most likely to happen in northern Inyo County
 - Includes Bishop

Wildfires: Overview

- Threat of hazard highest along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada (very high fire hazard severity zone)
- High threat in Owens Valley, including Bishop, Independence, and Olancho
- Moderate threat elsewhere

Wildfires: Hazard Zone (County)



Wildfires: Affected Area

- Over 506,000 acres in high or very high risk areas
- Biggest risks to LADWP, US Forest Service, and BLM land
 - 90% of LADWP land (over 224,000 acres) in fire risk area
- Large amounts of Bureau of Indian Affairs, private, and Forest Service land at risk
- In Bishop, 650 acres in high risk zone (60.8%)
- 69% of LADWP land in wildfire risk zone
- 75% of other public land and 39% of private land in risk zone

Wildfires: Critical Facilities

- 97 County facilities in high risk zone
 - 12 in moderate risk zone
- Facilities in high risk zone valued at \$82.8 million
- Most recreation, transportation, and utility sites at risk
- 7 City facilities in high risk zone
 - 1 in moderate risk zone
- Facilities in high risk zone valued at \$10.3 million
- Biggest impacts on utility sites
 - Water pumping, treatment, and storage

Wildfires: Social Vulnerability

- Over 79% of county residents and 37% of city residents live in high wildfire risk zones
- Vulnerability highest in urban fringe of Owens Valley and rural areas
- Scale of evacuations may be challenging
- Social vulnerability in wildfire hazard zones similar to all of the county and city

Affected Areas: Summary

Natural Hazard	Unincorporated County		Bishop	
	Affected Acres	Percentage Affected	Total Acres	Percentage Affected
Dam failure	113,679	1.7%	966	90.4%
Flood (100-year)	318,541	4.9%	14	1.3%
Flood (500-year)	49,057	0.8%	199	18.6%
Fault rupture	98,919	1.5%	20	1.9%
Wildfire (very high risk)	17,122	0.3%	0	—
Wildfire (high risk)	490,493	7.5%	650	60.9%
Wildfire (moderate risk)	5,585,103	85.5%	162	15.2%

Affected Areas: Local Control

Natural Hazard	Unincorporated County		Bishop	
	Affected Acres	Percentage Affected	Total Acres	Percentage Affected
Dam failure	4,879	5.9%	417	80.8%
Flood (100-year)	7,528	9.1%	14	2.7%
Flood (500-year)	3,854	4.6%	110	21.3%
Fault rupture	2,926	3.5%	5	1.0%
Wildfire (very high risk)	0	—	0	—
Wildfire (high risk)	15,493	18.7%	240	46.5%
Wildfire (moderate risk)	61,108	73.7%	191	37.0%

Timeline/Next Steps

- Finalize data collection (particularly critical facilities) **[NOW]**
- Outreach/engagement (online survey) **[NOW]**
- Prepare draft mitigation actions for review **[NOW]**
- Conduct LHMP team meeting #4 to review draft mitigation actions **[May 19, 2016]**
- Conduct LHMP team meeting #5 to review admin draft LHMP **[June 23, 2016]**

Questions/Comments?

Diane Fortney
dfortney@inyocounty.us
760-878-0263

Project Meeting 4: May 19, 2016

Included Materials:

Sign-in sheet

Mitigation Actions Table

MJHMP Meeting #4 Attendee Sign-In Sheet (May 19, 2016)

Name	Department/Company	Telephone	Email
Ray Segwine	City Bishop Fire	[REDACTED]	rsegwine@CityofBishop.com
Rick Napoles	Inyo National Forest	[REDACTED]	rnapoles@fs.fed.us
KARLA BENEDICTO	Cal OES	[REDACTED]	karlabenedicto@caloes.ca.gov
Stuart Wilkinsm	USGS	[REDACTED]	swilk@usgs.gov
Cal Fire Independence	CAL Fire		
JOHN DUKES	KCSD/KVAD	[REDACTED]	BIZ@WEBSITE.COM KVAD@WEBSITE.COM
Nick Vaughn	Inyo Co Sheriff	[REDACTED]	Nvaughn@inyocounty.us
Jill Batchelder	ESTA	[REDACTED]	jbatchelder@estransit.com

MJHMP Meeting #4 Attendee Sign-In Sheet (May 19, 2016)


Name	Department/Company	Telephone	Email
FF, FC E 3565	Cal Fire BDU	[REDACTED]	bdv.IndependenceStn@fire.ca.gov
Stuart Wilkinson	USGS	[REDACTED]	swilke@usgs.gov
<i>[Signature]</i>	Inyo-CAO	[REDACTED]	kwilliams@inyocounty.us
TIM NOYES	CHP	[REDACTED]	TNOYES@CHP.CA.GOV
Jill Batchelder	ESTRA	[REDACTED]	jbatchelder@estransit.com

Mitigation Measure		Applicability	Priority
Multiple Hazards			
1.1	Distribute information about reducing the impacts of potential hazards through mailings, printed notices, television, digital devices and social media, and in-person meetings and events. Ensure all information is widely distributed and made available in all commonly spoken languages.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
1.2	Explore the feasibility of establishing a communication system for community members and government officials that can supplement or replace conventional telecommunication networks if standard infrastructure is damaged or destroyed.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●●●
1.3	Coordinate with federal and state agencies and LADWP to support a unified hazard mitigation strategy throughout Inyo County.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
1.4	Support efforts by SCE and LADWP to identify vulnerabilities in the local power grid, and coordinate on efforts to make the power grid more resilient to hazard events. Evaluate the feasibility of distributed electricity generation and backup storage at critical facilities, and install generation and storage systems as feasible. Promote increased energy independence for residents and businesses, and revise zoning codes and permitting processes to remove barriers to these systems as appropriate. Emphasize the use of renewable energy technologies.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
1.5	Work with local community organizations to identify populations who face increased vulnerabilities, and develop actions to reduce risks to these populations. Provide information to tribal governments on vulnerable individuals, and work with tribal governments as requested to reduce risks to vulnerable individuals on tribal land.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
1.6	Evaluate existing critical facilities for specific vulnerabilities to hazard situations, and conduct retrofits to reduce vulnerabilities. Share information about any known specific vulnerabilities of existing key facilities with other agencies and service providers, and encourage them to relocate or retrofit vulnerable existing facilities as feasible.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●●●
1.7	To the extent possible, avoid locating critical County and City facilities in known areas of increased hazard potential. If no reasonable alternative is available, ensure new facilities contain comprehensive features to mitigate risk. Conduct hazard vulnerability studies when constructing new facilities, and build facilities to be more resilient to any identified hazards. Share information about vulnerable areas with other agencies and service providers. Support any efforts by these organizations to locate new key facilities outside of known hazard areas or to integrate resilient features into facility design.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
1.8	In coordination with other landowners, protect existing natural habitats and restore degraded ones to help ensure the continued hazard mitigation benefits of the environment.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
1.9	Require applicants for major development projects to conduct hazard assessment studies and to design new or significantly retrofitted structures to be resilient to any identified hazards.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
1.10	Incorporate applicable hazards and risk information from the MJHMP into other local emergency planning and public safety efforts.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
1.11	Monitor potential changes to the location, severity, and frequency of hazard events as a result of climate change or other factors, in coordination with state and regional agencies.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
1.12	In coordination with other agencies and experts, improve estimates of injury, death, property damage, health impacts, service disruptions, and other consequences of hazard events.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●
1.13	Pursue funding for implementation of hazard mitigation measures.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
1.14	Continue to use emergency alert systems to notify community members of an imminent hazard event or a need to evacuate, in coordination with notification systems used by state and federal agencies.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●●




Avalanche

2.1	In coordination with the US Forest Service, monitor the probability of avalanches on slopes with accumulated snow, and restrict access to specific areas deemed unsafe due to avalanche risk.	Inyo County	
2.2	Post information about avalanche risks and current conditions at trailheads throughout avalanche-prone areas, in visitor centers, and online.	Inyo County	
2.3	Support efforts by the US Forest Service to set off controlled avalanches on unstable slopes as necessary.	Inyo County	

Dam Failure

3.1	Encourage and support efforts by SCE and LADWP to assess the current safety of dams in Inyo County and the Long Valley Dam.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
3.2	Establish and maintain an effective public alert system for areas in a dam inundation zone.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
3.3	Share information about dam inundation risks with tribal governments, and provide support as needed to assist with any tribal efforts to locate new development outside of dam inundation zones.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
3.4	Evaluate the vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to dam inundation in greater detail, and carry out actions to improve resiliency as feasible.	City of Bishop	

Disease and Pest Management

4.1	When installing new or renovated public landscapes, plant vegetation that is resistant to diseases or pest infestation. Encourage private property owners to use resistant plants in landscaping projects.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
4.2	Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
4.3	Through the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program, continue to monitor the status of mosquitos in the Owens Valley and take appropriate action to protect public health.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
4.4	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various types of media to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
4.5	Continue to monitor the status of vector-borne diseases in Inyo County, and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
4.6	Through the Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office, continue to monitor for agricultural diseases and pests, and take appropriate steps to contain or eradicate these diseases and pests.	Inyo County	
4.7	Continue activities to prevent the spread of noxious weeds through the Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area program.	Inyo County	
4.8	Encourage farmers to plant disease-resistant crop varieties and to minimize use of pesticides in favor of effective biological or physical pest controls, to the extent possible.	Inyo County	
4.9	Support efforts by the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other landowners to control or eradicate invasive and/or abnormally active forest pests.	Inyo County	

Drought			
5.1	Integrate changes in precipitation and snowpack levels as a result of climate change into long-term water availability forecasts.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
5.2	Explore opportunities to diversify water sources for community water systems.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
5.3	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Explore financing mechanisms such as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs to support water conservation retrofits.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●●●
5.4	Encourage private landowners to use plants that require no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
5.5	Provide resources to local farmers about crop varieties that require little or no irrigation.	Inyo County	
5.6	Provide farmers with low-cost or free water audits to identify opportunities to improve water conservation in irrigation systems, and support financing mechanisms to make water-efficient irrigation systems more affordable.	Inyo County	
Flood			
6.1	Identify areas in larger communities where ponding frequently occurs during heavy rainfall, and install LID features or other measures to reduce ponding.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
6.2	Maintain an adequate supply of sandbags in advance of potential flood events.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
6.3	Encourage farmers to use grading systems and vegetation to minimize topsoil loss during heavy rains.	Inyo County	
6.4	Harden sewage treatment plant and lift station infrastructure against flood events.	City of Bishop	
6.5	As a pilot project, install acoustic flow monitors along portions of the Amargosa River to establish an early warning system for flash floods that have affected County facilities and communities in this area.	Inyo County	
Geologic Hazards			
7.1	In coordination with other landowners, support efforts to plant and maintain native vegetation on exposed slopes and recently burned areas to control erosion and landslides.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
7.2	During an ongoing volcanic eruption or threat of eruption, widely distribute information about removing and disposing of ash from private property.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
7.3	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
7.4	Encourage property owners to avoid construction activities at canyon mouths or on existing alluvial fans.	Inyo County	
Hazardous Materials			
8.1	In coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies, establish a system to distribute information about hazardous material releases quickly and accurately to community members.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●
8.2	Support ongoing mitigation and testing activities at sites known or suspected to contain hazardous materials.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
8.3	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic wastes.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●
8.4	In coordination with Caltrans, the CHP, and members of the public, develop an emergency response plan for hazardous material releases occurring along State Route 127.	Inyo County	●●

Seismic Hazards

9.1	Identify and maintain records of seismically vulnerable structures, and encourage owners of these structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
9.2	Continue to require new and retrofitted structures to meet minimum state seismic safety standards, and encourage property owners to exceed these standards.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
9.3	Assess liquefaction potential of soils, particularly near permanent and dry water bodies, and integrate the results into future hazard planning efforts.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
9.4	Require property owners to locate new developments outside of known fault rupture hazard zones.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
9.5	Design City- and County-owned infrastructure in fault rupture zones to resist damage from fault rupture, and encourage LADWP and other agencies to use similar strategies. Use similar strategies outside of fault rupture zones to the extent feasible.	Inyo County City of Bishop	

Severe Weather

10.1	Designate at least one cooling/heating center in all larger communities to the extent that facilities are available, and establish a temperature at which cooling/heating centers will open. Ensure that community members are notified through multiple means when cooling/heating centers are operational.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●●
10.2	Work with tribal governments and community organizations to provide check-ins to vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immunocompromised individuals, during extreme temperature events.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●
10.3	Identify ways to provide free or low-cost weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling appliances to lower-income residents without access to these devices.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
10.4	Ensure that County and City employees receive training on reducing risks from extreme temperatures and providing emergency first aid for temperature-related illnesses. Encourage federal and state agencies, LADWP, and private businesses to provide similar training to their employees.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
10.5	Post signs with information about extreme temperatures and current conditions at trailheads and other outdoor recreation facilities.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
10.6	Work with landowners and utility companies to monitor tree health near developed areas or key infrastructure (e.g., roads or power lines). Promptly remove weakened branches and trees. When planting new trees in these areas, use species that can resist high winds and other severe weather, and encourage other landowners to do the same.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
10.7	As part of the countywide emergency notification system, ensure residents are informed when severe winds are imminent around Owens Lake, and provide information about reducing exposure to toxic dust.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●
10.8	Encourage project applicants to incorporate wind-resistant design features into new or significantly renovated buildings.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
10.9	Expand weather prediction and monitoring capabilities in the county through increased coordination with the National Weather Service and other state and federal agencies responsible for weather-related services.	Inyo County City of Bishop	●●

Mitigation Measure		Applicability	Priority
Wildfire			
11.1	Work with property owners to ensure a buffer of defensible space around all buildings and key structures.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
11.2	Require new and significantly renovated buildings in very high and high fire hazard zones to contain wildfire-resistant building, landscaping, and site design features, and encourage the use of similar features in moderate fire hazard zones.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
11.3	Identify areas near residences or key facilities with potential access difficulties for fire equipment, and work with landowners to reduce or remove access barriers.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
11.4	Support efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire through preventive measures on federal, state, and LADWP land, with an emphasis on the Inyo National Forest and surrounding land.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
11.5	In coordination with the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, provide air quality alerts and information about reducing exposure to smoke and fire-related particulates during regional wildfire events.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
11.6	Share information about fire risks to electricity and water infrastructure with LADWP. Encourage and support any efforts to harden existing vulnerable backup infrastructure or to establish backup electricity and water infrastructure outside of high fire hazard zones.	Inyo County City of Bishop	

11.7 Promote the establishment of fire safe councils w/in Inyo County Communities.



Preparation Measure		Applicability	Priority
P.1	Distribute a checklist of recommended supplies for emergency kits to all community residents and businesses through mailers, television, radio, digital and online media, and other communication systems, as appropriate.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
P.2	Encourage local businesses to establish disaster preparation and communication plans.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
P.3	Establish and maintain a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program in major communities.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
P.4	Coordinate with the Eastern Sierra Transit Authority (ESTA) and private transportation companies to ensure there is a reasonable supply of vehicles to provide evacuation services as needed to community members without private vehicles and that these vehicles can be made available in the event of an emergency.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
P.5	Participate in disaster preparedness exercises and training events, in coordination with local landowner agencies and community members.	Inyo County City of Bishop	
P.6	Designate appropriate facilities as evacuation centers and stock them with emergency supplies. Facilities should be of sufficient size and hold enough supplies to meet community needs and should be accessible to all residents throughout Bishop and Inyo County. Coordinate with local tribes to recommend that similar evacuation centers be set up on tribal land.	Inyo County City of Bishop	

Project Meeting 5: June 23, 2016

Included Materials:

Sign In Sheet

Meeting Presentation

Meeting Workbook

MJHMP Meeting #5 Attendee Sign-In Sheet (June 23, 2016)

Name	Department/Company	Telephone	Email
PAUL Wheeler	CERRO COSO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	[REDACTED]	paul.wheeler@cerrocoso.edu
DAVID GRAH	PUBLIC WORKS / CITY OF BISHOP	[REDACTED]	DGRAH@CITYOFBISHOP.COM
STEVEN Butler	DWP	[REDACTED]	Steven.butler@ladwp.com
Melissa Best-Baker	HHS	[REDACTED]	mbestbaker@inyocounty.us
Stuart Wilkinson	USGS	[REDACTED]	swilk@usgs.gov
Nick Vaughn	Inyo Co. Sheriff	[REDACTED]	Nvaughn@inyocounty.us
CHINT QUINTER	INYO Co. F.W.	[REDACTED]	cquinter@inyocounty.us



Inyo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting # 5

June 23, 2016

Meeting Objectives

- Review administrative draft plan.
- Review next steps:
 - Plan adoption
 - Plan implementation and plan maintenance



Plan Development Process





Plan Review

Review Objective

- **Group discussion about:**
 - **Factually incorrect information**
 - **Missing information**
 - **Possible changes or improvements**



General Comments

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Chapter 2 – Community Profile

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Chapter 3 – Hazards Assessment

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Chapter 4 – Risk Assessment

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Chapter 5 – Mitigation Actions

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Chapter 6 – Plan Maintenance and Capabilities

Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?

Appendices

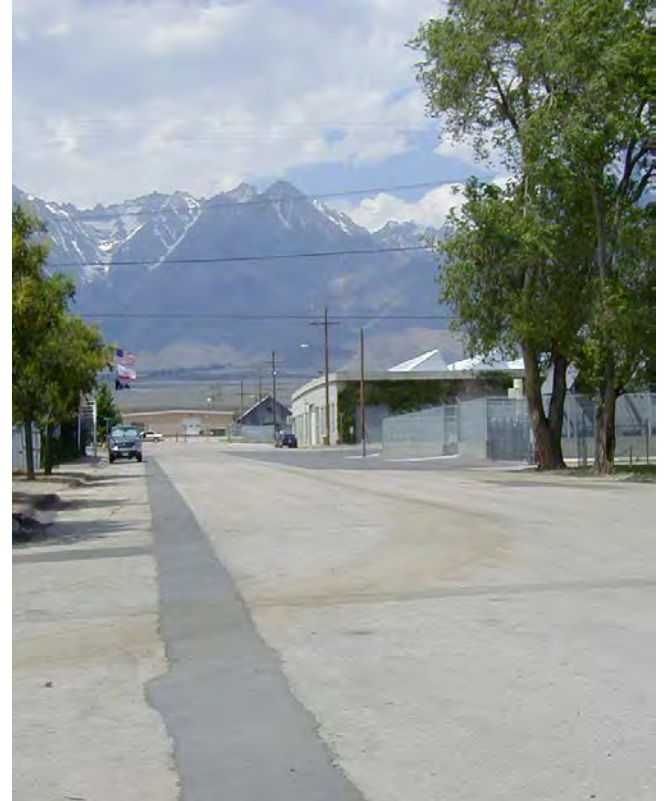
Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?



Next Steps

Next Steps

- Easy part: Incorporate comments in draft plan, circulate for public review, adopt the plan, and circulate for FEMA review and certification.
- Hard part: Implement plan and monitor the plan!



Plan Implementation and Monitoring

- Created mitigation workbook to assist staff.
- Includes guidance on:
 - Identifying and applying for grants
 - Integrating with local planning frameworks
 - Maintaining data to easily update HMP in 2021
 - Continuing coordination and momentum

Using the Plan to Apply for Grants

- FEMA grants
- State grants
- Miscellaneous grants



HMP and Planning Framework Integration

- General Plan updates:
 - Safety Element
 - Housing Element
 - Land Use Element
- Zoning Code updates
- Budgeting process



Maintaining Plan Data

- Area to keep track of data as disasters occur and to monitor and maintain critical facility information.
- Area to track mitigation action implementation.
- Area to track demographic and development changes.



Continuing Momentum and Communication

- Guidance for additional Hazard Mitigation Team meetings.
- Protocol for sharing GIS data and other research with tribes and special districts.



Schedule

- Incorporate comments in draft plan [immediately]
- Circulate for public review [July]
- Adopt plan [August - TBD]
 - Inyo County Board of Supervisors
 - City of Bishop City Council
- FEMA review and certification [TBD]
- Implement plan [2016-2021]
- Monitor plan [2016-2021]

Questions/Comments?

Diane Fortney
dfortney@inyocounty.us
760-878-0263

Administrative Draft Plan Review Tool

Please use the tool below to provide comments on the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP, or Plan). Organizing the input in this way will allow for constructive discussion at the June 23 Hazard Mitigation Team meeting. Specific text edits are also welcome and can be submitted in person via hard copy markups, or via email. For each comment, please include page number for easy reference.

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
General Comments			
Chapter 1 – Introduction			

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
Chapter 2 – Community Profile			
Chapter 3 – Hazards Assessment			

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
<p>Chapter 4 – Risk Assessment</p>			
<p>Chapter 5 – Mitigation Actions</p>			

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
Chapter 6 – Plan Maintenance and Capabilities			
Appendices			

Inyo County | City of Bishop
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Technical Appendices

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIALS

Website

Included Materials:

Inyo County Webpage



Welcome to Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Project:

Please review and provide public comment on the Draft Public Inyo County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan by August 12, 2016.

Draft plan available in hard copy at local Inyo County Libraries, City of Bishop Public Works, and by download from the below link:

[Draft Public Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)

Introduction:

A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (ICMJHMP) forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of repeated disaster damage and subsequent reconstruction. The planning process necessary to develop the ICMJHMP is an important component to create a framework for risk-based decision making and thereby reducing damage to property and the economy from future disasters. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans for FEMA approval, as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project grants or Pre-Disaster Mitigation project grants.

Inyo County has been awarded California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Grant Number 2014-0005 to prepare a ICMJHMP, The plan needs to assess the risk from all hazards, natural and manmade, within the County and neighboring Counties, evaluate the vulnerability of structures and infrastructures to these hazards, and assist participating jurisdictions to identify and plan mitigation initiatives to address the vulnerabilities. The plan will provide a set of action items that, when implemented, can help reduce the risk from natural hazards.

The projected planning area generally corresponds to the boundaries of Inyo County. Anticipated stakeholders (multiple jurisdictions) may include, but are not limited to: the City of Bishop, Unincorporated Communities, Special Districts, School Districts, Local Tribes, Local Hospitals, State and Federal agencies.

Meeting Dates	Agenda/Presentations	Additional Materials	Attendees
July 11, 2016	City of Bishop	Presentation	Public Meeting
July 12, 2016	BOS ARE	Presentation	Public Meeting

Questions/Comments:

Please contact the Diane Fortney, Inyo County Planning Department at inyoplanning@inyocounty.us or by phone at (760) 878-0263

[Comment Form
Notification of Upcoming Public Meetings
or To Provide Comments](#)

Public Notices:
[BOS Agenda Request Form, July 12, 2016](#)

Press Releases:
[Public Plan Review Period Open, July 13, 2016](#)
[Survey Available, March 26, 2016](#)

Online Survey

Included Materials:

Press Release for Survey Release

Survey Results Summary



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

P.O. DRAWER Q
INDEPENDENCE, CA 93526
PHONE: (760) 878-0201
FAX: (760) 878-2001

COUNTY
OF
INYO

Clint Quilter, Director

For Immediate Release
March 26, 2016

Press Release

County of Inyo Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (ICMJHMP) Needs Community Input

In January 2016, the County of Inyo kicked off the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (ICMJHMP). This document is intended to provide a better understanding of the natural hazards affecting the county, and assist in planning for future mitigation actions. Upon completion, the County will seek Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approval of the ICMJHMP to maximize eligibility for future grant funding for hazard mitigation.

Plan preparation is occurring throughout 2016. To guide plan development, the County is conducting public outreach, which includes an online survey. To take the survey, via the internet please type the following link into your browser:

English Survey Link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/38QKHJW>

Spanish Survey Link: <https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/3KFPV52>

Surveys can also be completed in hard copy at all local libraries, Inyo County - Planning Department and City of Bishop - Public Works. Opportunities for involvement and project updates will be available on the County's website at www.inyoplanning.org. Final action on the project will occur with Board of Supervisor's adoption of the plan at the end of 2016.

For questions or comments, please contact Diane Fortney, the County's Project Coordinator via:

County of Inyo
Planning/Public Works Department
P.O. Box L
Independence, CA. 93526
Phone: (760) 878-0263
Email: dfortney@inyocounty.us

Inyo County and the City of Bishop prepared an online survey for members of the public to assist with development of the MJHMP. The survey gauges respondents' awareness and past experiences with hazard events, preparedness for future hazards, and views on effective hazard mitigation strategies. The survey received approximately 130 responses, although not all respondents answered each question. This appendix presents the survey questions and the results of the public outreach survey.

A-B.1. Awareness of Potential Hazards

The survey asked respondents about which hazards are present in the community and what hazards respondents are most concerned about. Earthquakes and severe weather were the hazards of greatest concern to respondents, substantially more than all potential hazard situations. Large numbers of respondents were also concerned about flooding, severe winter weather, wildfire, geologic hazards, and dam failure. Approximately 30 percent of survey respondents also identified a local hazard situation that they wanted to bring to the attention of the Planning Team, primarily issues of ponding and local flooding

What are the three hazards of most concern to your neighborhood or home?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Earthquake	100	82.64%
Severe weather	91	75.21%
Flooding	53	43.80%
Severe winter weather	38	31.40%
Fire	26	21.88%
Geologic threats	24	19.83%
Dam failure	19	15.70%
Other hazards	12	9.92%
Total	121	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Are there small-scale local issues that you would like the Planning Team to consider?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
No	82	70.09%
Yes	35	29.91%
Total	117	

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Issues of concern among respondents who provided additional feedback		
Local ponding and temporary flooding	18	58.06%
Falling trees or branches	7	22.58%
Fires	2	6.45%
Other hazards	4	12.90%
Total	31	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

A-B.2. Past Hazard Experiences

Approximately two-thirds of survey respondents mentioned that they had not been impacted by a disaster in their current residence. Among the one-third of respondents who had, there was no single type of disaster that had affected a majority of people. A plurality of respondents had been affected by severe weather, and large numbers of respondents had also been affected by fires, droughts, and flood events.

Have you been impacted by a disaster in your current residence?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
No	82	66.13%
Yes	42	33.87%
Total	124	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

If you have been impacted by a disaster in your current residence, what type or types of disaster were you impacted by?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Severe weather	21	46.67%
Fire	18	40.00%
Drought	16	35.56%
Flooding	15	33.33%
Earthquake	11	24.44%
Extreme heat	11	24.44%
Severe winter weather	6	13.33%
Exposure to hazardous materials	4	8.89%
Landslide	3	6.67%
Others	2	4.44%
Total	45	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

A-B.3. Preparedness

Insurance

Survey respondents were asked about their existing insurance coverage. The majority of owners stated that they had adequate insurance, although a large minority felt that their insurance would be inadequate, were unaware of whether their coverage were adequate, or had no insurance at all. A small number of renters lacked renters insurance of any kind. Approximately 30 percent of survey respondents had flood insurance, and a number of respondents commented that they also had earthquake insurance or were looking to obtain it.

If you are a homeowner, do you have adequate homeowners insurance to cover the hazards that could impact your home?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Yes, my insurance should be adequate	56	47.06%
No, I do not believe my insurance would be adequate	19	15.97%

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Unsure	11	9.24%
I do not have an insurance policy	5	4.20%
Not applicable, I rent my residence	28	23.53%
Total	119	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

If you rent your residence, do you have renters insurance?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
No	21	20.19%
Yes	18	17.31%
Not applicable, I own my residence	65	62.50%
Total	104	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

Do you have flood insurance for your home?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Yes, I own my home and have flood insurance	25	24.04%
Yes, I rent my home and have flood insurance	6	5.77%
No, but I am interested in reviewing flood service options	73	70.19%
Total	104	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

Personal Resiliency

A majority of survey respondents have already taken action to make their homes less vulnerable to hazards, and among those that have not yet done so, approximately two-thirds plan to. Many respondents had a 72-hour supply of basic necessities in their homes, including cooking and eating utensils, canned or nonperishable food, first aid kits, blankets and sleeping bags, heat, and extra clothing. However, a substantial number of respondents did not have potable water, communication equipment, or important documents, among other key items. Many respondents also have access to water purification equipment and firearms.

Survey respondents felt that effective emergency communication is the most important thing that Inyo County and the City of Bishop can do to help community members prepare for a hazard event, although increased outreach, better education, and creating awareness of special needs or vulnerable persons were also popular choices. Many survey respondents had a number of specific ideas, including dedicated emergency preparation classes, a “what to do” plan for community members in the event of an emergency, and comprehensive information about hazards in specific locations.

Have you done anything to your home to make it less vulnerable to hazards?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	65	53.72%
No, but I plan to	37	30.58%
No, and I do not plan to	19	15.70%
Total	121	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

If a severe hazard event occurred today, all services were cut off, and you could not leave your home or access a store for 72 hours, which of these items do you have readily available?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Can opener	110	97.35%
Cooking and eating utensils	109	96.46%
Canned/nonperishable goods	105	92.92%
First aid supplies	103	91.15%
Flashlight with batteries	100	88.50%
Blankets and sleeping bags	99	87.61%
Extra clothes and shoes	95	84.07%
Gas grill or camping stove	93	82.30%
Extra medication	75	66.37%
Potable water	70	61.95%
Pet supplies	69	61.09%
Telephone with batteries	61	53.98%
Portable AM/FM radio (battery, solar, or hand-crank)	60	53.10%
Cash	52	46.02%

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Secondary sources of heat	51	45.13%
Gasoline	45	39.82%
Important photos and documents in a safe container	40	35.40%
Handheld “walkie-talkie” radios with batteries	38	33.63%
Other	24	21.24%
Total	113	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

How can Inyo County and the City of Bishop help you become more prepared for a disaster?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Provide effective emergency notifications and communication	83	81.37%
Provide community outreach on emergency preparedness	66	64.71%
Provide training and education on how to reduce future damage	62	60.78%
Create awareness of special needs and vulnerable populations	57	55.88%
Other	11	10.78%
Total	102	
Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.		

Neighborhood and Community Preparedness

More than two-thirds of survey respondents were unfamiliar with the special needs of their neighbors in an emergency situation, although a sizeable number of respondents were. Close to 40 percent of respondents were either trained CERT members or expressed an interest in the program. Many survey respondents stated that they were either unaware what the CERT program is or did not know that Inyo County or the City of Bishop had such a program.

Are you familiar with the special needs of your neighbors in the event of a disaster situation?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
No	77	68.14%
Yes	36	31.86%
Total	113	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Are you a trained member of your Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	12	11.01%
No, but I would like to learn more about CERT	30	27.52%
No, and I am not interested in learning more about CERT	67	61.47%
Total	109	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Workplace Preparedness

Most respondents stated that their employers had a disaster recovery plan in place, while an even larger number of employers had a workplace communications plan. However, there remained a sizeable number of survey respondents whose employers did not have these plans or who were unaware whether their employers had these plans.

Does your employer have a plan in place for disaster recovery?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	61	58.10%
No	11	10.48%
I don't know	33	31.43%
Total	105	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Does your employer have a workplace communications plan to implement following a disaster?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	78	72.82%
No	28	27.18%
Total	106	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

A-B.4. Demographics

What is your place of residence?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Unincorporated areas of Inyo County	73	57.94%
Bishop	34	26.98%
Outside of Inyo County	12	9.52%
Tribal lands in Inyo County	7	5.56%
Total	126	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

What is your place of employment?

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
Unincorporated areas of Inyo County	56	44.80%
Bishop	54	43.20%
Tribal lands in Inyo County	11	8.80%
Outside of Inyo County	4	3.20%
Total	125	

Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.

Public Review Process Release

Included Materials:

Press Release

Inyo County Board of Supervisors Presentation

City of Bishop



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

P.O. DRAWER Q
INDEPENDENCE, CA 93526
PHONE: (760) 878-0201
FAX: (760) 878-2001

COUNTY
OF
INYO

Clint Quilter, Director

For Immediate Release
July 13, 2016

Press Release

County of Inyo Needs Community Input on Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The County of Inyo is asking for public input on the draft version of a plan developed to address local hazard mitigation.

County staff kicked off development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (ICMJHMP) in January 2016 and the draft document was released for public review on Monday, July 11. Comments will be accepted until Friday, August 12, 2016.

This document is intended to provide a better understanding of the natural hazards affecting the county, such as wildfire and floods, and assist in planning for future mitigation actions. Upon completion, the County will seek Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approval of the Draft Plan to maximize eligibility for future grant funding for hazard mitigation.

Risk assessment and plan preparation has occurred over the last six months. To guide plan development, the County has conducted public outreach, which included an online survey. The survey period is now closed and the information collected was used to help create the Draft Plan. The Draft Public Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is now available for download and comment from both the City of Bishop and County of Inyo Websites at:

www.cityofbishop.com

www.inyocounty.us

www.inyoplanning.org

The Draft Public Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan can also be reviewed in hard copy at all local libraries, the Inyo County Planning Department and City of Bishop Public Works Department. This is an opportunity for the public to review the Draft Plan and provide comment. The public comment period ends August 12, 2016. Final action on the project will occur when the Inyo County Board of Supervisors and Bishop City Council adopt the plan at the end of 2016.

To make comments or for more information, please contact Diane Fortney, the County's Project Coordinator, via:

County of Inyo
Planning/Public Works Department
P.O. Box L
Independence, CA. 93526
Phone: (760) 878-0263
Email: dfortney@inyocounty.us



Inyo County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Inyo County Board of Supervisors | July 12

What is hazard mitigation?

- Hazard mitigation: *Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards.*
- Actions that make the community less vulnerable to natural hazards before disasters strikes.
- Communities reduce their vulnerability through a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)

What does an HMP do?

- **1:** Discuss the natural hazards that affect the community
- **2:** Analyzes how severe the impacts of hazards could be



What does an HMP do?

- **3:** Provides policies and projects to reduce risk from natural hazards
- **4:** Gives direction to implement the policies and monitor how effective they are

Who is preparing the HMP?

- Joint effort between Inyo County and the City of Bishop
- Supported by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
 - Five meetings to provide information and vet draft work products
 - Comprised of representatives from Inyo County, the City of Bishop, state agencies, and interested community partners.
- Data is available for sharing with Tribes and Other Special Districts

Why prepare an HMP?

- Reduces injury, loss of life, property damage, and loss of services from natural disasters.
- Makes the City and the County eligible for state and federal funding programs.



Why prepare a HMP?

- Coordinates hazard planning between Inyo County, the City of Bishop, and other agencies/ entities.
- Consolidates multiple hazard planning efforts into a single document.



What hazards are in the HMP?



Dam failure



Diseases
and pests



Drought



Flooding



Geologic
hazards



Hazardous
materials



Severe
weather



Seismic
hazards



Wildfires

How was the draft HMP prepared?

- The plan was led by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (City/County Staff).
- Consultants assisted with the technical work.
- Plan follows state and federal rules and guidelines.



Image: FEMA (Christopher Madorf)

What is the timeline for the HMP?

Develop plan

- January to June

Public review

- July 11 to August 12

Submit plan to FEMA

- September to December

Adopt and implement plan

- Upon FEMA approval

Public Participation

- 128 residents took the hazard mitigation online survey
 - 34 from City of Bishop
 - 94 from Inyo County
- Sign up for email updates on the plan process
- Review the draft plan
 - Public review July 11–August 12



Public Review Draft

- Available for download at: www.inyocounty.us
- Provide comments by August 12 via email to Diane Fortney at dfortney@inyocounty.us

Questions/Comments?

Diane Fortney
dfortney@inyocounty.us
760-878-0263



City of Bishop Hazard Mitigation Plan

City of Bishop City Council | July 11

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Image: FEMA (Hands Pennink)

Public Review Draft

- Available for download at: www.cityofbishop.com
- Provide comments by August 12 to David Grah via e-mail at publicworks@cityofbishop.com

Questions/Comments?

David Grah
publicworks@cityofbishop.com

Tribal Meetings

Included Materials:

Big Pine Paiute Tribe Comment Letter

Sign In Sheets from Tribal Meetings



BIG PINE PAIUTE TRIBE OF THE OWENS VALLEY

Big Pine Paiute Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 700 · 825 South Main Street · Big Pine, CA 93513

(760) 938-2003 · fax (760) 938-2942

www.bigpinepaiute.org

August 9, 2016

Inyo County Board of Supervisors
P. O. Drawer N
224 N. Edwards Street
Independence, CA 93526

County of Inyo
Planning/Public Works Department
P.O. Box L
Independence, CA. 93526

Dear Inyo County Board of Supervisors and Planning/Public Works Department:

Subject: Comments on Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley (Tribe) thanks you for allowing this opportunity to comment on the Inyo County (and City of Bishop) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The July 2016 draft report contains useful information, and it is evident the county and participants on the planning team seriously considered and assessed potential natural hazards, then developed approaches to address them. The Tribe is pleased to see the county's intention to build upon this work and provide for the safety of all county residents in the future.

The Tribe regrets being unable to attend the first MJHMP planning team meeting held January 28, 2016. On January 26, 2016, the Tribal office received a letter addressed to the Tribal Chairwoman, but the short notice, when key staff were on other assignments, precluded Tribal participation. It is regrettable that Tribal staff was not informed about the three subsequent meetings. In fact, Tribal members and Tribal staff participated in the online survey (as a result of seeing an ad in the Inyo Register) and requested to be notified regarding meetings, but notifications were not received. It seems Tribal staff was not communicating with the appropriate county staff, and as a result, Tribal staff was unaware of the extent of work being done by the planning team, or of meeting times and places. Section 6 of the MJHMP suggests there will be future meetings, so the Tribe respectfully requests being notified. Please send notifications to Tribal Environmental Director Sally Manning (s.manning@bigpinepaiute.org). The Tribe feels that Inyo County should view all such planning efforts as an opportunity for government to government consultation. The Tribe recognizes that the county and Tribe are making an effort to establish a relationship such that the Tribe is informed in a timely manner of important county undertakings, including those not requiring tribal consultation by law.

As a result of the above, Native American Indian Tribes in Inyo County are poorly represented in the MJHMP, and this fact should be made clear when a final MJHMP is submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Language in the MJHMP can be misleading in this regard, because the MJHMP quotes the Disaster Management Act of 2000 and other FEMA requirements, and the language refers to involving local tribes. Also, the MJHMP lists mitigations such as outreach to tribes, and some

tribal members or tribal staff participated in the online survey. However, no tribal entities in Inyo County appear to have played a significant role in this MJHMP, and as a result future support for tribes would not automatically be forthcoming. The Tribe understands it may develop its own Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan; perhaps language should be included in the MJHMP to point out this potential need.

The Tribe would like to acquire the shapefiles used to present the information in the MJHMP as well as other data and information. The MJHMP presents or refers to a large amount of data, but not all of it is readily accessible to the reader. For example, it is difficult to see details of the Big Pine area in some of the small-sized maps which are presented in the report at low resolution. Having the data would allow the Tribe and others the ability to analyze the mapped boundaries of particular hazards. Other information, such as which dams would affect Big Pine if they failed, probably exists in the actual data, but was not presented at this level of detail in the report. Also, quite a bit of demographic data are presented, and even though references are given, it is not easy to independently locate the information. Inyo County staff reviewers of this report should assist the consultants in presenting the data. For example, it is hard to believe that, as stated on page 12, "the largest employer in Inyo County is the CG Roxane Water Company." The website providing this information may not categorize jobs and employers the way people in the county do. Also, in Table 7 the reader learns that 15.6% of the land in the City of Bishop is "owned" by "unknown public agencies." Someone needs to figure out who they are.

The Tribe notes that Appendices D and E, which are governing board resolutions and the plan's implementation handbook, are not yet available, but these would provide information helpful to understanding how this MJHMP will be used.

Table 16: on page 36 indicates 695 acres of "BIA-owned land" could be inundated due to dam failure, but it is difficult to tell from the way the information is presented which areas are at risk. Bishop Paiute Reservation is about 875 acres, and the Big Pine Paiute Reservation is about 279 acres. Figure 6 shows the extent of potential inundation for the Bishop Reservation due to dam failure, but Figure 5, showing a dam inundation zone for all of Inyo County is hard to read. The extent of inundation due to dam failure for the Big Pine area is not clear in the information presented.

Although the MJHMP analyzes the risk of dam failure, it does not address failure of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. If it failed (and it has), surging water could affect communities like Lone Pine, Cartago, Olancho, and Little Lake.

The threat of drought in Owens Valley is real, but not exactly for the reasons presented in the MJHMP. Drought is a chronic problem in Owens Valley due to surface water diversions and groundwater pumping which have been designed by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to export the valley's water to the City of Los Angeles. Water that naturally belongs in Owens Valley and Owens Lake has been taken from the region. Our area has been unnaturally drained for over a century, resulting in loss of springs, wetlands, riparian and lacustrine habitats, vegetation, animal forage, economic opportunities, and our own residents' ability to easily access groundwater. In Owens Valley, "drought" is the artificially-imposed baseline condition. Therefore, when the region is subjected to an unusually low amount of precipitation (a climatic drought), the valley lacks resiliency (sufficient groundwater or water stored in lakes or reservoirs) and people are placed at risk of running out of water. There are also places where LADWP's lack of maintenance of water-carrying infrastructure (pipes, ditches, etc.) results in low to no flows, and people, plants, animals, and habitat are deprived of water.

Section 4.2 of the MJHMP, under Hazard Risk Assessments, pages 84-85, says,

“The regional nature of drought hazards means that all of Inyo County and Bishop face an equal risk of drought, although the characteristics of a drought can vary widely across the region. While droughts typically do not pose a health or safety impact, in extreme cases normal water supplies may dry up and individuals may have to procure water from other sources, which may be difficult for lower-income residents. Critical facilities are not physically affected by drought conditions, although droughts may have impacts for facility operations, such as water recreation facilities.”

In the Tribe’s view, for Owens Valley, the above are not fair statements. The Big Pine Paiute Reservation is experiencing an imposed drought this summer due to LADWP’s failure to maintain the irrigation trunkline supplying the Reservation. Roots have penetrated the approximately 70-year-old concrete pipeline. The roots impede flow, and water now gushes from cracks in the pipe, leaking onto LADWP land without reaching the Reservation. For decades, this water has been used for gardens and domestic animals, as well as landscaping, but in the summer of 2016 it is not available to the Tribe. LADWP imposed a similar “drought” in the Bishop area in 2013-14 when it failed to route water through the ditch system of the Bishop Creek Water Association. Impacts of LADWP’s management actions have been significant in terms of damage to fish and wildlife, landscaping, property values, and increased risk of fire. The action had the not-too-unpredictable consequence of localized flooding once the flows were resumed in Bishop’s ditches. As this MJHMP mentions, on page 39, drought can cause soils to dry and harden, such that once water is again available, the soils are less able to absorb water and flooding occurs. These are just a couple of examples of chronic drought imposed on Owens Valley.

The MJHMP must address the LADWP situation consistent with reality and not pretend like LADWP’s possession of Owens Valley as a water resource colony is part of the natural setting. For the Owens Valley communities to survive future climatic drought, the valley must take more control of the water and ensure that water remains in the valley where it belongs. In contrast to the quote from pages 84-85, our high elevation Eastern Sierra region cannot realistically acquire water from any other sources, so it is imperative to protect the region’s natural resources.

LADWP’s control of the region’s water resources directly affects other hazards covered in the MJHMP. If steps were taken to curtail the water export and heal the region, then in addition to alleviating the threat of water shortages, the region also would be less vulnerable to dust storms, wildfires, certain pests, and some seismic activity, to name a few. In the discussion of blowing dust from Owens Lake on page 69, the Tribe sees an opportunity in the report to point out that the drying of the lake is human-caused, and the obvious remedy is to restore water to the lake. The language from page 69 says,

“Severe wind events may also occur virtually anywhere in Inyo County, but they can be of particular concern in the Owens Valley near the (mostly) dry bed of Owens Lake. While wind speeds are not necessarily more intense in this area and high winds do not necessarily occur with greater frequency, the winds stir up dust from the lakebed, creating large dust storms throughout the area. The dust can cause or exacerbate respiratory illnesses and may damage electronic or mechanical devices. The dust can also carry elevated levels of hazardous elements, including arsenic, chromium, copper, molybdenum, nickel, lead, antimony, thorium, and uranium. These materials may pose both acute and chronic health conditions when inhaled and may also cause environmental problems (USGS 2014d, 2015b).”

Keeping water in the valley would address the chronic, human-imposed drought, and it also would allow the region to use its water to grow food for its people and use water in other ways that would benefit

the local economy. These activities themselves might help mitigate future hazards, or they might provide dollars for mitigation projects.

The MJHMP touches on the fact that a number of wildfires have been caused in our region due to power lines. Birds, winds, lightning, the old age of infrastructure, and sometimes human activities have also been implicated in serious fires started by power lines. The MJHMP notes that, even with all the power lines, we are vulnerable to power outages, and SCE and DWP are not well interconnected. As a hazard mitigation measure as well as a networking efficiency measure, the Tribe would support efforts to look at the existing network of power lines in the valley and make the system more efficient, less of an eyesore, and in the long run safer.

The countywide flood map presented in the MJHMP is difficult to read, like the dam failure map. With regard to flooding, page 54 of report says, "Certain roads in Inyo County are frequently affected by flood events and often suffer damage when a flood occurs. These include the roads around Rawson Creek in Wilkerson, some roads near Big Pine Creek in Big Pine, Sunland Lane and Gerkin Road between Bishop and Wilkerson, roads along Big Pine Creek and Little Pine Creek west of Big Pine, roads near Tinemaha Creek, and parts of Death Valley Road and Eureka Valley Road (Anderson 2016). Bishop City staff also note that Highways 190, 127, and 168 (east of Big Pine) are commonly subject to flood damage" [underlining added]. The Tribe would like clarification regarding the underlined parts in the above statement: Which roads in the Big Pine area?

Pages 62-66 list and discuss sites or areas that contain, store, and potentially release hazardous materials, including 26 sites in the county with underground storage tanks; however, these are not mapped. Tables 28 and 29 are not particularly useful without additional information on the location and size of each problem listed. The Tribe shares the concerns about transport of materials on roads, especially through populated areas including the Reservation, and the Tribe would like to participate in discussions of methods to reduce the likelihood and extent of damage from spills.

Table 34 shows acreages in federal, state, and local wildfire hazard zones. According to the table, 3,697.03 acres of BIA lands are in the Federal (high or moderate) wildfire hazard zones. What does this mean to tribes as far as areas on the ground?

Part 1 of Table 49 in Section 5 of the MJHMP lists Hazard Mitigation Actions for Multiple Hazards, and the Tribe agrees some are worthwhile strategies. The MJHMP is not clear regarding who will carry out these commitments. For reasons stated in comments in this letter, the Tribe is not in agreement with proposed mitigation actions for drought, presented in part 5 of Table 49.

Thank you for considering the Tribe's comments and please consider the Tribe's request to be notified of future meetings where the MJHMP will be discussed.

Sincerely,



Shannon Romero
Tribal Chairwoman

9/1/10

Big Pine Tribal - LT/MP Meeting 10:00 AM

Jill Paydon, Tribal Administrator
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ALAN BACOCK, WATER PROGRAM COORDINATOR
A.BACOCK@BIGPINEPAIUTE.ORG

Deborah, Project Coordinator

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Mark Tillemans - Inyo Co. 4th D Supervisor

Kelley Williams - Inyo Co.



Jill L. Paydon

Tribal Administrator

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley

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Sally Manning Alan B...

9/1/16 Bishop Paiute Tribal - LHMV Meeting 1:30pm

Diane Fortney - Inyo Co.
Abon Fannenschiel - Baker
Kelley Williams - Inyo Co.
Rick Pucci - Inyo Co. 3rd D Supervisor



**BISHOP
PAIUTE
TRIBE**

**PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT**

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Lone Pine
Paiute Shoshone
Reservation

9/1/16 Lone Pine Tribal - LHMP Meeting

12:30 pm

Mary Wuester - 876-1034
chair@LPPSR.org

Janice Aten janice.aten@yahoo.com

Mel Joseph mel.joseph@LPPSR.org

760-876-4690

Diane Fortney - Inyo Co.

Aaron Pfannenstiel - Baker

Kelley Williams - Inyo Co.

Matt Kingsley - Inyo Co 5th J Supervisor

9/1/14 Timbisha Tribal - LAMP Meeting 2:30pm

Spike Jackson environmental @ timbisha.com
Env. Director

Diane Fortney - Inyo Co
Aaron Fannestiel - Baker
Kelley Williams - Inyo Co.
Matt Kingsley - Inyo Co. 5th D Supervisor

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APPENDIX C: MASTER FACILITIES LIST

Facility Name	Responsible Agency *	Location	Total Value	Facility Type
Administration	Inyo County	Bishop	\$239,513	Administration
Administrative Center Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$936,467	Administration
Agricultural Commissioner Shop	Inyo County	Bishop	\$573,194	Administration
Airport Hangar	Inyo County	Independence	\$124,078	Transportation
Airport Hangar	Inyo County	Bishop	\$24,717	Transportation
Airport Hangar 1	Inyo County	Bishop	\$371,576	Transportation
Airport Hangar 1	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$89,911	Transportation
Airport Hangar 10	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$247,540	Transportation
Airport Hangar 2	Inyo County	Bishop	\$110,318	Transportation
Airport Hangar 2	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$95,307	Transportation
Airport Hangar 3	Inyo County	Bishop	\$101,786	Transportation
Airport Hangar 4	Inyo County	Bishop	\$255,279	Transportation
Airport Hangar 4	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$79,568	Transportation
Airport Hangar 5	Inyo County	Bishop	\$161,552	Transportation
Airport Hangar 6	Inyo County	Bishop	\$239,807	Transportation
Airport Hangar 7	Inyo County	Bishop	\$260,653	Transportation
Airport Hangar 8	Inyo County	Bishop	\$268,712	Transportation
Airport Hangar 8	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$146,570	Transportation
Airport Hangar 9	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$155,116	Transportation
Airport Office	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$177,898	Transportation
Airport Residence	Inyo County	Independence	\$78,982	Transportation
Airport Terminal	Inyo County	Bishop	\$827,567	Transportation
Animal Control Shelter and Office	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$724,907	Public Safety
Bath House, Men	Inyo County	Tecopa	\$68,077	Recreation
Bath House, Women	Inyo County	Tecopa	\$51,699	Recreation
Behavioral Wellness Center	Inyo County	Bishop	\$280,000	Social Services
Big Pine Fire Protection	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$1,800,000	Public Safety

Facility Name	Responsible Agency *	Location	Total Value	Facility Type
Big Pine Fire Protection	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$1,200,000	Public Safety
Big Pine Library Collection	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$748,000	Social Services
Big Pine Park	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$244,148	Recreation
Big Pine Transfer Station Gatehouse (Office)	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$5,739	Utilities
Bishop Airport	Inyo County	Bishop	\$348,673	Transportation
Bishop/Sunland Landfill Gatehouse and Shop	Inyo County	Bishop	\$37,051	Utilities
Butler Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$35,108	Transportation
Butler Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$104,718	Transportation
Butler Building (Equipment Storage)	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$72,021	Recreation
Cerro Coso Community College	Inyo County	Bishop	\$21,640,000	Social Services
Child Support/Dist. Attorney	Inyo County	Bishop	\$67,099	Social Services
City Hall	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$300,000	Administration
Commanders House Museum	Inyo County	Independence	\$399,987	Recreation
Community Building	Inyo County	Tecopa	\$217,338	Social Services
Contractors Equipment	Inyo County	Inyo County	\$12,136,000	Transportation
County Service Office Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$5,012,946	Administration
County Services Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$867,586	Administration
Court Building, Clark Wing	Inyo County	Bishop	\$142,327	Public Safety
Courthouse/Historical Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$7,300,432	Public Safety
Dehy Park	Inyo County	Independence	\$218,364	Recreation
Diaz Lake Boat Ramp	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$155,185	Recreation
Diaz Lake Park Shop	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$109,909	Recreation
Diaz Lake Restroom	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$103,455	Recreation
DWP Electrical Substation	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$0	Utilities
Eastern California Museum	Inyo County	Independence	\$3,393,336	Recreation
Edwards House	Inyo County	Independence	\$150,837	Housing
ESAAA Senior Center	Inyo County	Bishop	\$709,491	Social Services

Facility Name	Responsible Agency*	Location	Total Value	Facility Type
Firehouse	Inyo County	Bishop	\$12,237	Public Safety
Furnace Creek Library	Inyo County	Death Valley	\$168,000	Social Services
Hay Barn	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$99,813	Recreation
Health & Human Services (Mental Health)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$58,860	Social Services
Health & Human Services (Office Building)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$90,748	Social Services
Health & Human Services (Offices/Substance Abuse)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$47,149	Social Services
Health & Human Services (Probation/Social Services Office Use)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$249,768	Social Services
Health & Human Services (Social Services)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$92,678	Social Services
Health & Human Services, WIC Program Offices	Inyo County	Bishop	\$52,577	Social Services
Health Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$702,755	Social Services
Independence Landfill Gatehouse (Office)	Inyo County	Independence	\$10,206	Utilities
Independence Library and Law Library	Inyo County	Independence	\$2,334,937	Social Services
INET Office	Inyo County	Bishop	\$37,671	Public Safety
Inyo County Jail	Inyo County	Independence	\$11,993,694	Public Safety
Juvenile Detention Facility	Inyo County	Independence	\$3,755,272	Public Safety
Laundry and Pumphouse	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$129,656	Utilities
Laws Railroad Museum	Inyo County	Bishop	\$3,339,105	Recreation
Lease Equipment (Copiers)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$133,944	Administration
Legion and VFW Hall	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$318,575	Social Services
Legion Hall (Community Hall and Kitchen)	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$485,438	Social Services
Legion Hall/Community Hall	Inyo County	Independence	\$485,281	Social Services
Library & Office	Inyo County	Bishop	\$2,532,038	Social Services
Lift Station	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$250,000	Utilities

Facility Name	Responsible Agency *	Location	Total Value	Facility Type
Lone Pine Landfill Gatehouse (Office)	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$10,206	Utilities
Lone Pine Library	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$981,019	Social Services
Lone Pine Park (Restroom & Playground Equipment)	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$182,130	Recreation
Maintenance. Bldg.	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$75,143	Recreation
Mazourka Peak Radio Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$113,752	Communication
Millpond Rec. Area (Concession Stand)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$121,585	Recreation
Millpond Rec. Area (Restroom building)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$20,324	Recreation
Millpond Rec. Area (Restroom, Shower, & Laundry)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$226,671	Recreation
Mobile Equipment (Playground Equipment)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$65,862	Recreation
Mobile Homes	Inyo County	Shoshone	\$231,388	Housing
Park Entrance Station	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$44,931	Recreation
Park Office	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$19,159	Recreation
Parks and Recreation (Motor Pool Facility - Office Trailer)	Inyo County	Independence	\$323,532	Transportation
Parks and Recreation, Office and Tool Storage and Playground	Inyo County	Tecopa	\$205,866	Recreation
Pasco Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$133,860	Recreation
Playground Equipment	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$39,095	Recreation
Police Station	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$500,000	Public Safety
Progress House/Halfway House	Inyo County	Bishop	\$329,937	Housing
Public Works (Shop Building #1)	Inyo County	Independence	\$53,176	Transportation
Public Works (Shop Building #2)	Inyo County	Independence	\$64,772	Transportation
Radio Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$10,608	Communication
Radio Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$10,608	Communication

Facility Name	Responsible Agency*	Location	Total Value	Facility Type
Reservoir	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$1,275,416	Utilities
Restroom	Inyo County	Independence	\$47,978	Recreation
Restroom	Inyo County	Bishop	\$297,269	Recreation
Restroom (2)	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$100,924	Recreation
Restroom and Playground Equipment	Inyo County	Bishop	\$74,957	Recreation
Restroom Buildings	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$59,453	Recreation
Restroom Buildings	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$0	Recreation
Restroom Buildings	Inyo County	Independence	\$15,245	Recreation
Restroom Buildings	Inyo County	Independence	\$59,453	Recreation
Restroom Buildings	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$15,245	Recreation
Restrooms (2)	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$112,398	Recreation
Restrooms (3)	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$178,362	Recreation
Restrooms Bldg. 1	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$42,884	Recreation
Restrooms Bldg. 2	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$118,906	Recreation
Road Department	Inyo County	Shoshone	\$82,081	Transportation
Road Department	Inyo County	Big Pine	\$79,263	Transportation
Road Department (Modular Office)	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$49,325	Transportation
Road Maintenance	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$208,724	Transportation
Road Shop	Inyo County	Independence	\$2,430,996	Transportation
Search and Rescue	Inyo County	Bishop	\$418,514	Public Safety
Sewage Plant	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$6,400,000	Utilities
Sewer Lagoon/Tecopa	Inyo County	Tecopa	\$1,200,000	Utilities
Sheriffs Department (Communication Equipment)	Inyo County	Bishop	\$837,062	Public Safety
Sherriff Substation Lone Pine	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$419,495	Public Safety
Starlite Park Playground Equipment	Inyo County	Bishop	\$28,263	Recreation
Statham Hall/Community Hall	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$885,232	Social Services
Station 1	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$1,000,000	Public Safety

Facility Name	Responsible Agency *	Location	Total Value	Facility Type
Station 2	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$500,000	Public Safety
Station 3	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$600,000	Public Safety
Superior Court	Inyo County	Independence	\$37,134	Public Safety
Tecopa Library/Social Services	Inyo County	Tecopa	\$264,171	Social Services
Telephone Systems	Inyo County	Bishop	\$62,044	Communication
Vehicles	Inyo County	Inyo County	\$17,405,000	Transportation
Water Department Office Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$1,193,561	Utilities
Water Reservoir Chlorination Building	Inyo County	Independence	\$376,647	Utilities
Water Reservoir Chlorination Building	Inyo County	Bishop	\$236,248	Utilities
Water Storage Tank	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$1,500,000	Utilities
Water Storage Tanks and Main Line/Independence	Inyo County	Independence	\$1,300,000	Utilities
Water Storage Tanks and Main Line/Lone Pine	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$1,000,000	Utilities
Well 1	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$1,000,000	Utilities
Well 2	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$1,000,000	Utilities
Well 4	City of Bishop	Bishop	\$1,000,000	Utilities
Wellness Center	Inyo County	Bishop	\$16,584	Social Services
Wellness Center	Inyo County	Lone Pine	\$53,784	Social Services
WIC & First Five Office	Inyo County	Bishop	\$58,211	Social Services
<p>Note: Due to rounding, the totals presented in this table may not equal the sum of all rows.</p> <p>* Responsible Agency identification is based on the location of the facility, regardless of ownership of the facility.</p>				

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APPENDIX D: ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

The adoption resolutions will be added following adoption by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors and the Bishop City Council

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APPENDIX E:
IMPLEMENTATION
HANDBOOK



Inyo County | City of Bishop



Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan IMPLEMENTATION HANDBOOK

Cal OES Draft | September 2017

What is this handbook?

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) for Inyo County and City of Bishop provides a list of prioritized mitigation strategies organized by jurisdiction and hazard type. This hazard mitigation handbook (handbook) provides a distilled version of the plan with clear direction for how the plan can be used by jurisdiction staff and elected and appointed officials. The handbook has the following objectives:

- Provide clear direction for what to do after adoption of the mitigation plan
- Streamline the next update process (to be completed in 2022)
- Assist with identifying and applying for grant resources
- Help jurisdictions periodically revisit and review plan

Who is responsible for maintaining this handbook?

Kelley Williams, Assistant to the County Administrator, Inyo County, County of Inyo Administrative Office

When do I need to use this handbook?

A disaster has been declared	2
<i>By the Inyo County Board of Supervisors or City of Bishop City Council</i>	2
<i>By the State of California</i>	2
<i>By the Federal Government</i>	2
I want to apply for mitigation grant funding	3
My jurisdiction is in the budgeting process	4
My jurisdiction is conducting its annual Hazard Mitigation Team meeting	5
My jurisdiction is updating policy and regulatory documents	7
<i>My jurisdiction is updating this hazard mitigation plan</i>	7
<i>My jurisdiction is updating the Safety Element of the General Plan</i>	8
<i>My jurisdiction is updating the Housing Element of the General Plan</i>	9
<i>My jurisdiction is updating its zoning code</i>	10

A disaster has been declared

By the Inyo County Board of Supervisors or City of Bishop City Council

In the event of a local disaster declaration, the MJHMP can be implemented through the following steps:

1. Update **Attachment 2** with relevant disaster information.
2. Discuss local assistance opportunities with Cal OES representative.
3. If damage occurs to local infrastructure, repair or rebuild the infrastructure to be more resilient as laid out in the hazard mitigation actions. Locally vetted mitigation actions are located in **Attachments 1a/1b** and are organized by hazard.

By the State of California

In the event of a disaster declaration by the state of California for a disaster that occurs wholly or partially in Inyo County or the City of Bishop, the MJHMP can be implemented through the following steps:

1. Update **Attachment 2** with relevant disaster information.
 - a. Be sure to gather in particular cumulative damages of the disaster, even if the damages occur partially outside of the county.
 - b. Work with the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to assess disaster damages and coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where federal designations are a possibility.
2. Discuss local assistance opportunities with Cal OES representative.
3. If damage occurs to local infrastructure, repair or rebuild the infrastructure to be more resilient as laid out in the hazard mitigation actions. Locally vetted mitigation actions are located in **Attachments 1a/1b** and are organized by hazard.

By the Federal Government

A disaster declaration by the federal government enables multiple sources of funding for disaster recovery and response, as well as mitigation projects. If the federal declaration identified the City of Bishop or Inyo County by name as eligible for funding sources, the MJHMP can be implemented through the following steps:

1. Identify if the jurisdiction is named in the declaration as eligible for public assistance funds, which provide reimbursement for recovery and response activities.
 - a. Follow requirements identified in that declaration to receive public assistance funds. Although FEMA and Cal OES typically release information directly to jurisdictions named in declarations, additional information can be obtained here: <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>.
2. Identify if the jurisdiction is named in the declaration as eligible for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which funds hazard mitigation projects.
 - a. Follow requirements identified in that declaration to apply for HMGP funding.
 - b. The HMGP may only allow for certain types of projects. Review the list of actions and projects in **Attachments 1a/1b** to identify which projects will be submitted in the grant application.

I want to apply for mitigation grant funding

In addition to the sources mentioned in the previous section, adoption of the MJHMP makes your jurisdiction eligible for several types of grant funding sources. The two most consistent sources are Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funding.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation

The PDM grant program awards project and planning grants on a nationally competitive basis. Projects are only eligible if they appear in a jurisdiction's hazard mitigation plan (see **Attachments 1a/1b** for projects included in your jurisdiction's mitigation plan). Applications must be processed through the state. The general application process is below; for more information, see <https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>.

1. Review notice of funding opportunity announcements on the Cal OES website: <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/pre-disaster-flood-mitigation>.
2. Identify desired project or projects in **Attachments 1a/1b** that meet current funding cycle requirements.
3. Coordinate with Cal OES representative to compile and submit grant application.

Flood Mitigation Assistance

The FMA grant program funds projects that reduce or eliminate long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Similar to PDM, FMA grant applications must be submitted to FEMA by a state, US territory, or federally recognized tribe. Generally, local communities sponsor applications on behalf of property owners and then submit the applications to their state. The general application process is below; for more information, see <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>.

1. Review notice of funding opportunity announcements on the Cal OES website: <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/pre-disaster-flood-mitigation>.
2. Identify desired project or projects in **Attachments 1a/1b** that meet current funding cycle requirements.
3. Coordinate with Cal OES representative to compile and submit grant application.

My jurisdiction is in the budgeting process

The budgeting process is an ideal place to integrate the fiscally related concepts of hazard mitigation into a jurisdiction's work plan. Consider integrating hazard mitigation into your budget through the following means:

1. Incorporate mitigation into the Capital Improvements Program (CIP).
 - a. Review the mitigation actions in **Attachments 1a/1b** to identify projects that could be included in the CIP or projects that share objectives with those identified in the CIP. Additionally, review the hazard profiles in the MJHMP to ensure that environmental constraints are being considered in the selection and prioritization of capital improvements.
2. Identify opportunities to implement stand-alone adaptation actions.
 - a. Review the high priority actions in **Attachments 1a/1b** to identify projects or actions that could be included in the budget as stand-alone line items.
3. Set aside staff time.
 - a. PDM and FMA grant opportunities (see: I want to apply for mitigation grant funding, above) are annual opportunities to obtain funds and reduce local hazard impacts. Grant applications can be time-intensive processes for staff. The budgeting process often allows departments to set priorities and earmark staff time for certain objectives.
 - b. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team should meet annually. Consider setting aside staff time to plan and attend these meetings.

My jurisdiction is conducting its annual Hazard Mitigation Team meeting

One benefit of the MJHMP process is that it brings all the different hazard-related stakeholders in the county to the table to discuss local risk and ways to reduce risk. An annual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) allows for check-ins on progress and creates a time to strategically plan for the following year. We recommend meetings be held in March to identify outcomes ahead of the following fiscal year budgeting process. At its annual meeting, the Planning Team should review the implementation status of individual MJHMP mitigation measures, including measures that have been completed, are in progress, and have not yet begun. **Chapter 6** of the MJHMP contains more details about the responsibilities of the Planning Team at its annual meeting.

Attachment 4 includes a sample Planning Team meeting agenda; we recommend at a minimum the following stakeholders be invited to participate:

Organization	Current Participant	Current Participant Contact (phone/email)
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	Jeremy Mitchell	(760) 408-7772 jeremy.mitchell@fire.ca.gov
California Department of Transportation	Greg Miller	(760) 937-0783 greg_miller@dot.ca.gov
California Highway Patrol	Tim Noyes	(760) 872-5960 tnoyes@chp.ca.gov
California Office of Emergency Services	Karla Benedicto John Hudson	(719) 889-9718 karla.benedicto@caloes.ca.gov (619) 250-9063 john.hudson@caloes.ca.gov
City of Bishop Fire Department	Ray Seguine	(760) 873-5185 rseguine@cityofbishop.com
Eastern Sierra Transit Authority	Jill Batchelder	(760) 872-1901 jbatchelder@estransit.com
Inyo County Administrative Services	Rick Benson	(760) 873-7191 rbenson@inyocounty.us
Inyo County Administrator's Office	Kelley Williams Kevin Carunchio	(760) 878-0292 kwilliams@inyocounty.us (760) 878-0292 kcarunchio@inyocounty.us
Inyo County Assessor	Dave Stottlemyre	(760) 878-0302 dstottlemyre@inyocounty.us
Inyo County Environmental Health		(760) 878-0261
Inyo County Health and Human Services	Melissa Best-Baker	(760) 878-0232 mbestbaker@inyocounty.us
Inyo County Public Works	Clint Quilter	(760) 878-0201 cquilter@inyocounty.us

Organization	Current Participant	Current Participant Contact (phone/email)
Inyo County Sheriff	Bill Lutze Nick Vaughn	(760) 920-0320 blutze@inyocounty.us (760) 878-0383 nvaughn@inyocounty.us
Inyo National Forest	Rich Napoles	(760) 937-9113 rnapoles@fs.fed.us
Inyo/Mono Agricultural Commissioner	David Miller	(760) 258-7518 dmiller@inyocounty.us
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Steven Butler	(760) 920-2692 steven.butler@ladwp.com
Northern Inyo Hospital	Scott Hooker Andrew Stevens	(760) 873-5811 scott.hooker@nih.org (760) 873-2620 andrew.stevens@nih.org
National Park Service	Peter Treuherz	(760) 786-3219 peter_treuherz@nps.gov
Sierra Highlands Community Service District	John Beischel	(760) 873-5367 mr05rubi@gmail.com
SuddenLink	Jason Janney	(760) 784-1585 jason.janney@suddenlink.com
UC Cooperative Extension	Dustin Blakey	(760) 873-7854 dwblakey@ucanr.edu
United States Forest Service	Levi Ray	(760) 937-1535 pray@fs.fed.us
United States Geological Survey	Stuart Wilkinson	(760) 914-0246 swilk@usgs.gov

Ahead of the team meeting, we recommend you use **Attachment 3** to identify changes in the community or recent disasters that could make the MJHMP out of date. This is also a good time to make sure the previous year's disaster information has been properly recorded (**Attachment 2**) and that successes, such as hazard mitigation actions that have been implemented, are discussed (**Attachments 1a/1b**)

My jurisdiction is updating policy and regulatory documents

My jurisdiction is updating this hazard mitigation plan

Hazard mitigation plans should be updated at least every five years. This helps keep the plan up-to-date and consistent with the most recent science, regulations, and best practices. Keeping the plan current also ensures that Inyo County and the City of Bishop will remain eligible for hazard mitigation grant funding and an increased amount of post-disaster recovery funds.

The update process for the MJHMP should begin no later than one year before the plan expires (four years after adoption). The plan update may occur sooner if there is a federal disaster declaration affecting Inyo County and/or the City of Bishop, or if a hazard event causes loss of life in Inyo County and/or the City of Bishop. **Chapter 6** of the MJHMP contains more detail about updating the MJHMP, and **Chapter 1** outlines the process used to prepare the plan.

1. Assemble the Planning Team.
 - a. At the annual meeting at least one year before the MJHMP expires, convene a meeting of the Planning Team. In addition to regular members, invite representatives from any other applicable agencies or organizations. Review the current implementation status of the MJHMP and identify any shortcomings or opportunities for improvement in the current plan. Determine if there is a need for a technical consultant, and begin the selection process if necessary.
 - b. Devise and implement a public outreach strategy. This strategy may include in-person meetings and workshops, surveys, information booths, and other techniques.
2. Update the hazard profiles and risk assessment.
 - a. With assistance from a technical consultant if needed, review and update the hazard profiles and risk assessment to reflect the most recent conditions in Inyo County and the City of Bishop. Consider new development, demographic changes, any recent hazard events, and climate change.
 - b. Evaluate the status of all critical facilities and update the critical facilities list as needed. Determine if the vulnerability of any critical facilities has changed.
3. Update the mitigation measures.
 - a. Update existing mitigation measures to reflect any actions that are in progress. Remove measures that have been completed, or determine ways to expand on them. If possible, revise measures that have been abandoned so as to make them more feasible.
 - b. Based on the hazard profiles and risk assessment, identify ways to improve resiliency not addressed by the current mitigation measures. Develop new measures to address these gaps.
 - c. Ensure that feedback from public outreach is reflected in the new and updated mitigation measures.
4. Review and adopt the updated plan.
 - a. Review and revise the completed plan internally among Planning Team members.
 - b. Distribute the plan to appropriate external agencies for comment and make revisions as needed.
 - c. Distribute the plan to members of the public, and make revisions as appropriate to reflect public comment.
 - d. Submit the plan to Cal OES and FEMA for approval and revise as needed.
 - e. Submit the plan to the Inyo County Board of Supervisors and Bishop City Council for adoption.

My jurisdiction is updating the Safety Element of the General Plan

The Safety Element is a required component of any jurisdiction's General Plan. It can be updated individually or as part of a comprehensive General Plan update. There is no specific requirement for how often a Safety Element should be updated, but it should be frequent enough for the element to remain current and applicable to the community. The state of California adopted specific language to assist communities in understanding these requirements.

California Government Code (CGC) Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6 allow local communities to incorporate their hazard mitigation plans into their Safety Elements. This makes the community eligible for a greater share of post-disaster relief funding from the state if a hazard situation occurs. In order to be incorporated into the Safety Element, the hazard mitigation plan must contain specific components as specified in these sections of the CGC.

1. Incorporate new requirements into the Safety Element, and ensure the MJHMP is consistent.
 - a. CGC Section 65302.6 requires that Safety Elements address a number of hazard types and include specific pieces of information. The MJHMP should be fully consistent with the Safety Element, and either document should be updated as needed to ensure that both reflect the most recent information.
 - b. Make certain that any hazard profiles or risk assessments in the Safety Element do not contradict the MJHMP. The policies in the Safety Element should support the MJHMP and provide a planning framework for specific hazard mitigation measures.

My jurisdiction is updating the Housing Element of the General Plan

1. The Housing Element is a required section of every jurisdiction's General Plan, and must be updated regularly to remain current. While the Housing Element does not necessarily contain hazard-related information, updates to the Housing Element do trigger reviews and potential revisions to the Safety Element, which the MJHMP can support. Use the MJHMP to support updates to the Safety Element that are mandated by updates to the Housing Element.
 - a. CGC Section 65302(g) lists a number of requirements for the Safety Element of the General Plan. These requirements are triggered by updates to the Housing Element that occur after a specific year. For example, Section 65302(g)(3) requires that, when a jurisdiction's Housing Element is updated after January 1, 2014, the Safety Element be updated at the same time to include specific information on wildfires. While there are no applicable requirements to the MJHMP itself, much of the information required in the Safety Element as triggered by Housing Element updates may be included in the MJHMP.
 - b. Under CGC Section 65302.6, a jurisdiction may incorporate its hazard mitigation plan as part of its Safety Element as long as the hazard mitigation plan meets specific requirements. Therefore, by ensuring that the MJHMP contains the information needed under the specific standards of Section 65302(g), your jurisdiction can effectively meet these requirements without needing to update the Safety Element document itself.

My jurisdiction is updating its municipal or zoning code

Within each's jurisdiction's municipal code is a set of standards and requirements that address flooding, building construction, wildfire urban interface conditions, and a variety of other hazards. While all communities in California are required to adopt the minimum state Building Standards Code (BSC), jurisdictions have the option to establish additional building standards that exceed the state code in order to achieve any specific community goals or reflect local values. All communities also have a zoning code, implementing the land use and development standards contained in the General Plan. While neither the building code nor the zoning code are required to contain hazard-related requirements, both codes can be an effective tool for implementing hazard mitigation measures for land use and development in the community.

1. Include hazard-related building standards in the building code.
 - a. The building code applies to new and significantly retrofitted buildings, and so can be a very effective tool in making new and retrofitted construction more resilient to hazard events. When making updates to the building code or the entire municipal code, consider standards that exceed the minimum state BSC that can implement the hazard mitigation measures in the MJHMP. This can include requirements for how buildings are designed and constructed, siting standards, and landscaping requirements, among other options.
2. Include hazard-based overlay zones in the zoning code.
 - a. Zoning codes can designate overlay zones, set areas that can span different types of land use but where an additional set of standards apply. Overlay zones can be used for a number of different reasons, including to require stricter development standards in areas that face an elevated risk of specific hazards such as wildfire, flooding, and fault rupture. When updating the zoning code, work to include any hazard-related zoning codes identified in the MJHMP. Consider if any new hazard-related overlay zones are appropriate, and if the boundaries and standards of any existing hazard-related overlay zones should be changed.

Attachment 1a. Adopted Mitigation Actions – Inyo County

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Multiple Hazards						
1.1	Explore the feasibility of establishing a communication system for community members and government officials that can supplement or replace conventional telecommunication networks if standard infrastructure is damaged or destroyed.	Information Services/ Sheriff's Office	High	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4	2021
1.2	Evaluate existing critical facilities for specific vulnerabilities to hazard situations, and conduct retrofits to reduce vulnerabilities. Share information about any known specific vulnerabilities of existing key facilities with other agencies and service providers, and encourage them to relocate or retrofit vulnerable existing facilities as feasible.	Public Works	High	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2020
1.3	Continue to use emergency alert systems to notify community members of an imminent hazard event or a need to evacuate, in coordination with notification systems used by state and federal agencies.	Sheriff's Office	High	\$	2	Ongoing
1.4	Distribute information about reducing the impacts of potential hazards through mailings, printed notices, television, digital devices and social media, and in-person meetings and events. Ensure all information is widely distributed and made available in all commonly spoken languages.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.5	To the extent possible, avoid locating critical county and city facilities in known areas of increased hazard potential. If no reasonable alternative is available, ensure new facilities contain comprehensive features to mitigate risk. Conduct hazard vulnerability studies when constructing new facilities, and build facilities to be more resilient to any identified hazards. Share information about vulnerable areas with other agencies and service providers. Support any efforts by these organizations to locate new key facilities outside of known hazard areas or to integrate resilient features into facility design.	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2, 3, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.6	Incorporate applicable hazards and risk information from the MJHMP into other local emergency planning and public safety efforts.	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
1.7	In coordination with other agencies and experts, improve estimates of injury, death, property damage, health impacts, service disruptions, and other consequences of hazard events.	Public Works/ Emergency Services/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$	1, 4	Ongoing
1.8	Pursue funding for implementation of hazard mitigation measures.	Public Works/ Planning	Medium	\$	1, 3, 4	Ongoing
1.9	Coordinate with federal and state agencies and LADWP to support a unified hazard mitigation strategy throughout Inyo County.	Public Works/ Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.10	Support efforts by SCE and LADWP to identify vulnerabilities in the local power grid, and coordinate on efforts to make the power grid more resilient to hazard events. Evaluate the feasibility of distributed electricity generation and backup storage at critical facilities, and install generation and storage systems as feasible. Promote increased energy independence for residents and businesses, and revise zoning codes and permitting processes to remove barriers to these systems as appropriate. Emphasize the use of renewable energy technologies.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 5	Ongoing
1.11	Work with local community organizations to identify populations who face increased vulnerabilities, and develop actions to reduce risks to these populations. Provide information to tribal governments on vulnerable individuals, and work with tribal governments as requested to reduce risks to vulnerable individuals on tribal land.	Health and Human Services/ Public Health	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.12	In coordination with other landowners, protect existing natural habitats and restore degraded ones to help ensure the continued hazard mitigation benefits of the environment.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
1.13	Require applicants for major development projects to conduct hazard assessment studies and to design new or significantly retrofitted structures to be resilient to any identified hazards.	Public Works	Low	\$	6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.14	Monitor potential changes to the location, severity, and frequency of hazard events as a result of climate change or other factors, in coordination with state and regional agencies and continue to identify improved risk analysis opportunities.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 6	Ongoing
Avalanche						
2.1	In coordination with the US Forest Service, monitor the probability of avalanches on slopes with accumulated snow, and restrict access to specific areas deemed unsafe due to avalanche risk.	Public Works/Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
2.2	Post information about avalanche risks and current conditions at trailheads throughout avalanche-prone areas, in visitor centers, and online.	Public Works/Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	1, 2, 6	Ongoing
2.3	Support efforts by the US Forest Service and CalTrans to set off controlled avalanches on unstable slopes as necessary.	Public Works/Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	4	Ongoing
Dam and Aqueduct Failure						
3.1	Encourage and support efforts by SCE and LADWP to assess the current safety of dams and the LA Aqueduct in Inyo County and the Long Valley Dam.	Public Works	High	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
3.2	Establish and maintain an effective public alert system for areas in a dam and aqueduct inundation zones.	Sheriff's Office	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022
3.3	Share information about dam and aqueduct inundation risks with Tribal governments, and provide support as needed to assist with any Tribal efforts to locate new development outside of dam and aqueduct inundation zones. Use existing studies and new quantitative analysis to highlight best practices and regional risks.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
3.4	Evaluate the vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to dam and aqueduct inundation in greater detail, and carry out actions to improve resiliency as feasible. Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from dam or aqueduct failure, especially in regard to flood routing and related water infrastructure.	Public Works	Low	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022
Disease/Pest Management						
4.1	Through the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program, continue to monitor the status of mosquitos in the Owens Valley and take appropriate action to protect public health.	Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP)	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.2	Continue to monitor the status of vector-borne diseases in Inyo County, and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	OVMAP/ Health and Human Services/ Public Health	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.3	Encourage farmers to plant disease-resistant crop varieties and to minimize use of pesticides in favor of effective biological or physical pest controls, to the extent possible.	Agricultural Commissioner	Medium	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
4.4	When installing new or renovated public landscapes, plant vegetation that is resistant to diseases or pest infestation. Encourage private property owners to use resistant plants in landscaping projects.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
4.5	Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
4.6	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various types of media to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	OVMAP	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
4.7	Through the Inyo and Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office, continue to monitor for agricultural diseases and pests, and take appropriate steps to contain or eradicate these diseases and pests.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
4.8	Continue activities to prevent the spread of noxious weeds through the Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area program.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
4.9	Support efforts by the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other landowners to control or eradicate invasive and/or abnormally active forest pests.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Drought						
5.1	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Explore financing mechanisms such as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs to support water conservation retrofits.	Public Works	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
5.2	Explore opportunities to diversify water sources for community water systems.	Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2022
5.3	Integrate changes in precipitation and snowpack levels as a result of climate change into long-term water availability forecasts.	Water Department	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
5.4	Encourage private landowners to use plants that require no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
5.5	Provide resources to local farmers about crop varieties that require little or no irrigation.	Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2020
5.6	Provide farmers with low-cost or free water audits to identify opportunities to improve water conservation in irrigation systems, and support financing mechanisms to make water-efficient irrigation systems more affordable.	Agricultural Commissioner /Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2021

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Seismic hazards						
6.1	Assess liquefaction potential of soils, particularly near permanent and dry water bodies, and integrate the results into future hazard planning efforts.	Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 4	2021
6.2	Identify and maintain records of seismically vulnerable structures, and encourage owners of these structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
6.3	Continue to require new and retrofitted structures to meet minimum state seismic safety standards, and encourage property owners to exceed these standards.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
6.4	Require property owners to locate new developments outside of known fault rupture hazard zones.	Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
6.5	Design County-owned infrastructure in fault rupture zones to resist damage from fault rupture, and encourage LADWP and other agencies to use similar strategies. Use similar strategies outside of fault rupture zones to the extent feasible.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
Severe Weather						
7.1	Designate at least one cooling/heating center in all larger communities to the extent that facilities are available, and establish a temperature at which cooling/heating centers will open. Ensure that community members are notified through multiple means when cooling/heating centers are operational.	Health and Human Services/ Emergency Services/ Sheriff's Office	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
7.2	Work with tribal governments and community organizations to provide check-ins to vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immunocompromised individuals, during extreme temperature events.	Health and Human Services/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
7.3	As part of the countywide emergency notification system, ensure residents are informed when severe winds are imminent around Owens Lake, and provide information about reducing exposure to toxic dust.	Health and Human Services/ Public Health/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
7.4	Expand weather prediction and monitoring capabilities in the county through increased coordination with the National Weather Service and other state and federal agencies responsible for weather-related services.	Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4	2021
7.5	Identify ways to provide free or low-cost weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling appliances to lower-income residents without access to these devices.	Public Works/ Health and Human Services	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
7.6	Ensure that County employees receive training on reducing risks from extreme temperatures and providing emergency first aid for temperature-related illnesses. Encourage federal and state agencies, LADWP, and private businesses to provide similar training to their employees.	Risk/ Emergency Services	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
7.7	Post signs with information about extreme temperatures and current conditions at trailheads and other outdoor recreation facilities.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4	2022
7.8	Work with landowners and utility companies to monitor tree health near developed areas or key infrastructure (e.g., roads or power lines). Promptly remove weakened branches and trees. When planting new trees in these areas, use species that can resist high winds and other severe weather, and encourage other landowners to do the same.	Public Works/ Agricultural Commissioner	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
7.9	Encourage project applicants to incorporate wind-resistant design features into new or significantly renovated buildings.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
Flood						
8.1	Identify areas in larger communities where ponding frequently occurs during heavy rainfall, and install LID features or other measures to reduce ponding.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2021
8.2	Maintain an adequate supply of sandbags in advance of potential flood events.	Emergency Services/ Sheriff's Office/ Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
8.3	Encourage farmers to use grading systems and vegetation to minimize topsoil loss during heavy rains.	Agricultural Commissioner/ Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
8.4	As a pilot project, install acoustic flow monitors along portions of the Amargosa River to establish an early warning system for flash floods that have affected County facilities and communities in this area.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 6	2021
8.5	Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from flood, especially in regard to flood routing.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Geologic Hazards						
9.1	In coordination with other landowners, support efforts to plant and maintain native vegetation on exposed slopes and recently burned areas to control erosion and landslides.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.2	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.3	During an ongoing volcanic eruption or threat of eruption, widely distribute information about removing and disposing of ash from private property.	Public Works/ Integrated Waste/ Environmental Health	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
9.4	Encourage property owners to avoid construction activities at canyon mouths or on existing alluvial fans.	Planning/ Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
Hazardous Materials						
10.1	In coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies, establish a system to distribute information about hazardous material releases quickly and accurately to community members.	Environmental Health/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.2	Support ongoing mitigation and testing activities at sites known or suspected to contain hazardous materials.	Environmental Health	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.3	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic wastes.	Environmental Health/ Integrated Waste	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5	2022

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
10.4	In coordination with Caltrans, the CHP, and members of the public, develop an emergency response plan for hazardous material releases occurring along State Route 127.	Environmental Health/ Sheriff's Office	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
Wildfire						
11.1	Work with property owners to ensure a buffer of defensible space around all buildings and key structures.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office/ Local Fire Departments	High	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
11.2	Promote the establishment of fire safe councils within Inyo County communities.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office/ Local Fire Departments	High	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
11.3	Support efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire through preventive measures on federal, state, and LADWP land, with an emphasis on the Inyo National Forest and surrounding land.	Public Works/ Local Fire Departments	High	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
11.4	Identify areas near residences or key facilities with potential access difficulties for fire equipment, and work with landowners to reduce or remove access barriers.	Public Works/ Sheriff's Office/ Local Fire Departments	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
11.5	Require new and significantly renovated buildings in very high and high fire hazard zones to contain wildfire-resistant building, landscaping, and site design features, and encourage the use of similar features in moderate fire hazard zones.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
11.6	In coordination with the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, provide air quality alerts and information about reducing exposure to smoke and fire-related particulates during regional wildfire events.	Environmental Health/ Health and Human Services/ Public Health/ Sheriff's Office	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
11.7	Share information about fire risks to electricity and water infrastructure with LADWP. Encourage and support any efforts to harden existing vulnerable backup infrastructure or to establish backup electricity and water infrastructure outside of high fire hazard zones.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
Relative Cost Categories: Low (\$) – Costs below \$100,000 Medium (\$\$) – Costs between \$100,001 and \$300,000 High (\$\$\$) – Costs above \$300,001		Potential Funding Sources: 1: Grant Funding 2: County funding sources (eligible categorical monies, general fund, or combination thereof) 3: Financing (e.g. COPs, bonds, and loans). Requires voter approval 4: State/federal appropriations 5: Assessment districts. Requires voter approval 6: Private/other public sector/NGO funding				

Attachment 1b. Adopted Mitigation Actions – City of Bishop

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Multiple Hazards						
1.1	Explore the feasibility of establishing a communication system for community members and government officials that can supplement or replace conventional telecommunication networks if standard infrastructure is damaged or destroyed.	Administration/ Police Department	High	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4	2021
1.2	Evaluate existing critical facilities for specific vulnerabilities to hazard situations, and conduct retrofits to reduce vulnerabilities. Share information about any known specific vulnerabilities of existing key facilities with other agencies and service providers, and encourage them to relocate or retrofit vulnerable existing facilities as feasible.	Public Works	High	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2020
1.3	Continue to use emergency alert systems to notify community members of an imminent hazard event or a need to evacuate, in coordination with notification systems used by state and federal agencies.	Police Department	High	\$	2	Ongoing
1.4	Distribute information about reducing the impacts of potential hazards through mailings, printed notices, television, digital devices and social media, and in-person meetings and events. Ensure all information is widely distributed and made available in all commonly spoken languages.	Public Works/ Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.5	To the extent possible, avoid locating critical county and city facilities in known areas of increased hazard potential. If no reasonable alternative is available, ensure new facilities contain comprehensive features to mitigate risk. Conduct hazard vulnerability studies when constructing new facilities, and build facilities to be more resilient to any identified hazards. Share information about vulnerable areas with other agencies and service providers. Support any efforts by these organizations to locate new key facilities outside of known hazard areas or to integrate resilient features into facility design.	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2, 3, 4	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.6	Incorporate applicable hazards and risk information from the MJHMP into other local emergency planning and public safety efforts.	Planning/ Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
1.7	In coordination with other agencies and experts, improve estimates of injury, death, property damage, health impacts, service disruptions, and other consequences of hazard events.	Police Department/ Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 4	Ongoing
1.8	Pursue funding for implementation of hazard mitigation measures.	Public Works/ Planning	Medium	\$	1, 3, 4	Ongoing
1.9	Coordinate with federal and state agencies and LADWP to support a unified hazard mitigation strategy throughout Inyo County.	Public Works/ Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.10	Support efforts by SCE and LADWP to identify vulnerabilities in the local power grid, and coordinate on efforts to make the power grid more resilient to hazard events. Evaluate the feasibility of distributed electricity generation and backup storage at critical facilities, and install generation and storage systems as feasible. Promote increased energy independence for residents and businesses, and revise zoning codes and permitting processes to remove barriers to these systems as appropriate. Emphasize the use of renewable energy technologies.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 4, 5	Ongoing
1.11	Work with local community organizations to identify populations who face increased vulnerabilities, and develop actions to reduce risks to these populations. Provide information to tribal governments on vulnerable individuals, and work with tribal governments as requested to reduce risks to vulnerable individuals on tribal land.	Community Services	Low	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
1.12	In coordination with other landowners, protect existing natural habitats and restore degraded ones to help ensure the continued hazard mitigation benefits of the environment.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
1.13	Require applicants for major development projects to conduct hazard assessment studies and to design new or significantly retrofitted structures to be resilient to any identified hazards.	Public Works	Low	\$	6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
1.14	Monitor potential changes to the location, severity, and frequency of hazard events as a result of climate change or other factors, in coordination with state and regional agencies and continue to identify improved risk analysis opportunities.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 6	Ongoing
Dam and Aqueduct Failure						
2.1	Encourage and support efforts by SCE and LADWP to assess the current safety of dams along Bishop Creek in Inyo County and the Long Valley Dam.	Public Works	High	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
2.2	Establish and maintain an effective public alert system for areas in a dam and aqueduct inundation zones.	Police Department	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022
2.3	Evaluate the vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to dam and aqueduct inundation in greater detail, and carry out actions to improve resiliency as feasible. Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from dam or aqueduct failure, especially in regard to flood routing and related water infrastructure.	Public Works	Low	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2022
Disease/Pest Management						
3.1	Through the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program, continue to monitor the status of mosquitos in the Owens Valley and take appropriate action to protect public health.	Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP)	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
3.2	Continue to monitor the status of vector-borne diseases in Inyo County, and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	OVMAP/Community Services	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
3.4	When installing new or renovated public landscapes, plant vegetation that is resistant to diseases or pest infestation. Encourage private property owners to use resistant plants in landscaping projects.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
3.5	Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
3.6	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various types of media to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	OVMAP	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 5	Ongoing
Drought						
4.1	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Explore financing mechanisms such as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs to support water conservation retrofits.	Public Works	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
4.2	Explore opportunities to diversify water sources for community water systems.	Public Works	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2022
4.3	Integrate changes in precipitation and snowpack levels as a result of climate change into long-term water availability forecasts.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
4.4	Encourage private landowners to use plants that require no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Planning	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2020
Seismic hazards						
5.1	Identify and maintain records of seismically vulnerable structures, and encourage owners of these structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
5.2	Continue to require new and retrofitted structures to meet minimum state seismic safety standards, and encourage property owners to exceed these standards.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
5.3	Require property owners to locate new developments outside of known fault rupture hazard zones.	Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
5.4	Design City-owned infrastructure in fault rupture zones to resist damage from fault rupture, and encourage LADWP and other agencies to use similar strategies. Use similar strategies outside of fault rupture zones to the extent feasible.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
Severe Weather						
6.1	Designate at least one cooling/heating center in all larger communities to the extent that facilities are available, and establish a temperature at which cooling/heating centers will open. Ensure that community members are notified through multiple means when cooling/heating centers are operational.	Community Services/ Police Department	High	\$\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
6.2	Work with tribal governments and community organizations to provide check-ins to vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immunocompromised individuals, during extreme temperature events.	Community Services/ Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 2, 4	Ongoing
6.3	As part of the countywide emergency notification system, ensure residents are informed when severe winds are imminent around Owens Lake, and provide information about reducing exposure to toxic dust.	Community Services/ Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 2	Ongoing
6.4	Expand weather prediction and monitoring capabilities in the county through increased coordination with the National Weather Service and other state and federal agencies responsible for weather-related services.	Police Department	Medium	\$\$\$	1, 2, 4	2021
6.5	Identify ways to provide free or low-cost weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling appliances to lower-income residents without access to these devices.	Community Services/ Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	2023
6.6	Ensure that City employees receive training on reducing risks from extreme temperatures and providing emergency first aid for temperature-related illnesses. Encourage federal and state agencies, LADWP, and private businesses to provide similar training to their employees.	Administration	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
6.7	Work with landowners and utility companies to monitor tree health near developed areas or key infrastructure (e.g., roads or power lines). Promptly remove weakened branches and trees. When planting new trees in these areas, use species that can resist high winds and other severe weather, and encourage other landowners to do the same.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
6.8	Encourage project applicants to incorporate wind-resistant design features into new or significantly renovated buildings.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
Flood						
7.1	Identify areas in larger communities where ponding frequently occurs during heavy rainfall, and install LID features or other measures to reduce ponding.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	2021
7.2	Work with the County to maintain an adequate supply of sandbags in advance of potential flood events.	Public Works	Low	\$\$	1, 2	Ongoing
7.3	Harden sewage treatment plant and lift station infrastructure against flood events.	Public Works	Low	\$\$\$	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2023
7.4	Identify opportunities to improve analysis of risk from flood, especially in regard to flood routing.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Geologic Hazards						
8.1	In coordination with other landowners within landslide prone areas, support efforts to plant and maintain native vegetation on exposed slopes and recently burned areas to control erosion and landslides.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
8.2	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Public Works	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
8.3	During an ongoing volcanic eruption or threat of eruption, widely distribute information about removing and disposing of ash from private property.	Police Department/ Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4	Ongoing
Hazardous Materials						
9.1	In coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies, establish a system to distribute information about hazardous material releases quickly and accurately to community members.	Police Department	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
9.2	Support ongoing mitigation and testing activities at sites known or suspected to contain hazardous materials.	Police Department	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing

		Responsible Department	Priority	Relative Cost	Potential Funding	Timing
9.3	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic wastes.	Police Department	Medium	\$\$	1, 2, 4, 5	2022
Wildfire						
10.1	Work with property owners to ensure a buffer of defensible space around all buildings and key structures.	Fire Department	High	\$	1, 4, 5, 6	Ongoing
10.2	Support efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire through preventive measures on federal, state, and LADWP land, with an emphasis on the Inyo National Forest and surrounding land.	Fire Department	High	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.3	Identify areas near residences or key facilities with potential access difficulties for fire equipment, and work with landowners to reduce or remove access barriers.	Fire Department	Medium	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.4	Require new and significantly renovated buildings in very high and high fire hazard zones to contain wildfire-resistant building, landscaping, and site design features, and encourage the use of similar features in moderate fire hazard zones.	Fire Department/ Planning	Low	\$	1, 2, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.5	In coordination with the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, provide air quality alerts and information about reducing exposure to smoke and fire-related particulates during regional wildfire events.	Police Department/ Fire Department	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
10.6	Share information about fire risks to electricity and water infrastructure with LADWP. Encourage and support any efforts to harden existing vulnerable backup infrastructure or to establish backup electricity and water infrastructure outside of high fire hazard zones.	Public Works	Low	\$	1, 4, 6	Ongoing
Relative Cost Categories:		Potential Funding Sources:				
Low (\$) – Costs below \$100,000		1: Grant Funding				
Medium (\$\$) – Costs between \$100,001 and \$300,000		2: City funding sources (eligible categorical monies, general fund, or combination thereof)				
High (\$\$\$) – Costs above \$300,001		3: Financing (e.g. COPs, bonds, and loans). Requires voter approval				
		4: State/federal appropriations				
		5: Assessment districts. Requires voter approval				
		6: Private/other public sector/NGO funding				

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Attachment 2. Disaster Information Table

Date	Location (describe the extent to which the disaster impact occurred; include which jurisdictions were impacted)	Declaration Details (identify if a disaster was declared; if so, include local, state, or federal declaration information)	Damages (include information property damage, including \$ loss estimate, as well as injuries and deaths)

Attachment 3. Plan Maintenance Table

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
General Comments			
Chapter 1 – Introduction			
Chapter 2 – Community Profile			

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
Chapter 3 – Hazards Assessment			
Chapter 4 – Risk Assessment			

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
Chapter 5 – Mitigation Actions			
Chapter 6 – Plan Maintenance and Capabilities			

	Is anything factually incorrect?	Is anything missing?	Is there anything you would change?
Appendices			

Attachment 4 Sample Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Agenda and Sign-In Sheet

Item 1: Recent Hazard Events

- What hazard events have occurred this past year? Include events that caused loss of life, substantial injuries, significant property damage, or widespread disruption or other substantial community impacts.
- What are the basic facts of any hazard events? Include affected area, any measurements of severity, any injuries or deaths, damages, and other relevant summary information.

Item 2: Mitigation Measure Activities

- What mitigation measures have been completed? Are these measures working as expected, or should they be revised? Are any resources needed to ensure continuing implementation?
- What mitigation measures have started implementation since the last Planning Team meeting? Is implementation proceeding as expected, or are there barriers or delays?
- What mitigation measures are scheduled to begin implementation in the next year? Are there specific resources needed to ensure effective implementation? Can the Planning Team secure these resources?

Item 3: Information Sharing

- Share information from local special districts, including any district-specific hazard situations, mitigation actions, or other relevant information.
- Share information from tribal governments. Discuss any specific hazard situations in tribal areas, social vulnerability analyses, mitigation actions, or other relevant information.
- Share information from federal, state, and regional agencies with a presence in Inyo County and the City of Bishop. Include discussions of any ongoing hazard mitigation actions being carried out by these agencies, updated hazard information, or other relevant data.

Item 4: Budgetary Planning

- What are the financial needs to initiate new hazard mitigation measures and continue implementation of existing ones? Is there sufficient funding for all measures? If not, which measures should be prioritized?
- Are there other hazard-related efforts that should be budgeted for? Is there sufficient funding for these efforts?

Item 5: Strategic Planning

- If it has been four years since the adoption of the MJHMP, lay out a timeline for MJHMP update activities, including additional meetings of the Planning Team. Identify if a technical consultant is needed, and begin the contracting process if necessary.
- Discuss which grants are available for hazard mitigation activities. Decide which activities are best positioned to secure grant funding, and how organizations represented in the Planning Team should coordinate to maximize the chances of receiving grant funding.
- Discuss upcoming updates to plans (e.g., General Plan elements or zoning codes). Determine ways that Planning Team members can share information or otherwise be involved.
- Identify upcoming capital projects. Discuss ways that organizations represented in the Planning Team can coordinate efforts to take advantage of economies of scale or to ensure the project is implemented consistently across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Discuss any other opportunities for Planning Team members and the organizations they represent to coordinate efforts over the next year.

Items 6: New Business

- Discuss any other items related to the Planning Team's mission.

RESOLUTION NO. 2017-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE INYO COUNTY/CITY OF BISHOP MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Inyo County has prepared a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, this MJHMP has been prepared in compliance with California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6, which integrates this plan with the Inyo County General Plan Safety Element; and

WHEREAS, the County has received a letter from FEMA identifying the MJHMP as eligible for approval pending final adoption; and

WHEREAS, Board of Supervisors adoption of a current MJHMP will make the County eligible to pursue and receive earmarked mitigation grant funding, as well as eligible to apply for additional federal mitigation grants; and

WHEREAS, County staff has collaborated with numerous partner representatives and hazard experts to develop the MJHMP; and

WHEREAS, on July 11, 2016, the general public, surrounding communities and, County staff and elected/appointed officials were invited to provide feedback on the Public Review Draft Plan; and

WHEREAS, on August 12, 2016, the public review period was completed and comments received were reviewed and incorporated into the MJHMP; and

WHEREAS, on September 1, 2016, meetings between Inyo County staff and elected representatives met with local tribal government staff and tribal members to discuss the MJHMP; and

WHEREAS, on June 28, 2017, the County transmitted the MJHMP document to the California Office of Emergency Services, initiating the formal review process; and

WHEREAS, on November 15, 2017, the MJHMP was submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review; and

WHEREAS, on November 28, 2017 FEMA determined the plan to be eligible for final approval pending its adoption by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo that the Multi- Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 12th day of December, 2017 by the following vote of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Chairperson, Inyo County Board of Supervisors

Attest: Kevin D. Carunchio
Clerk of the Board

By: _____
Darcy Ellis, Assistant



FEMA

November 28, 2017

Kelley Williams
Assistant to the County Administrator
County of Inyo
224 N. Edwards Street
P.O. Drawer N
Independence, CA 93526

Dear Ms. Williams:

We have completed our review of the *Inyo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*, and have determined that this plan is eligible for final approval pending its adoption by Inyo County and the City of Bishop. Please see the enclosed list of approvable pending adoption jurisdictions.

Formal adoption documentation must be submitted to the FEMA Region IX office by the lead jurisdiction within one calendar year of the date of this letter, or the entire plan must be updated and resubmitted for review. We will approve the plan upon receipt of the documentation of formal adoption.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact Alison Kearns, Lead Community Planner, at (510) 627-7125 or by email at alison.kearns@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeffrey D. Lusk". To the left of the signature is a small blue initials "JDL".

Jeffrey D. Lusk
Division Director
Mitigation Division
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure

cc: Julie Norris, Mitigation & Dam Safety Branch Chief, California Governor's Office of
Emergency Services
Jennifer Hogan, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, California Governor's Office of Emergency
Services

Status of Participating Jurisdictions as of 11/28/17

Jurisdictions – Adopted and Approved

#	Jurisdiction	Date of Adoption

Jurisdictions – Approvable Pending Adoption

#	Jurisdiction
1	Inyo County
2	City of Bishop

Jurisdictions – Not Eligible to Adopt

#	Jurisdiction

REGION IX LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers states and FEMA mitigation planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The **Regulation Checklist** provides a summary of FEMA’s evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.
- The **Plan Assessment** identifies the plan’s strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement. This section also includes a list of resources for implementation of the plan.
- The **Multi-Jurisdiction Summary Sheet** is a **mandatory** worksheet that is used to document which jurisdictions have participated in the planning process and are eligible to adopt the plan.
- The **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Matrix** is a tool for plan reviewers to identify if all components of Element B are met.

Jurisdiction: County of Inyo, CA City of Bishop, CA	Title of Plan: Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	Date of Plan: June 2017
Local Point of Contact: Kelley Williams	Address: 224 N. Edwards Street P.O. Drawer N Independence, CA 93526	E-Mail: kwilliams@inyocounty.us
Title: Assistant to the County Administrator		
Agency: County of Inyo		
Phone Number: 760-878-0292 (Inyo County office) 760-873-5577 (Bishop office)		

State Reviewer: Karen McCready-Hoover (916) 845-8177 Karen.McCready-Hoover@caloes.ca.gov	Title: Emergency Services Coordinator	Date: November 8, 2017
Date Received at State Agency		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approved/Sent to FEMA		

FEMA Reviewer: Emma Reed JoAnn Scordino	Title: Hazard Mitigation Community Planner Hazard Mitigation Community Planner	Date: November 20, 2017 November 28, 2017
Date Received in FEMA Region IX	November 15, 2017	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	November 28, 2017	
Plan Approved		

**SECTION 1:
REGULATION CHECKLIST**

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the plan by element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been ‘Met’ or ‘Not Met.’ The ‘Required Revisions’ summary at the bottom of each element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is ‘Not Met.’ Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in the *Local Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	a. Does the plan provide documentation of how the plan was prepared? This documentation must include the schedule or timeframe and activities that made up the plan’s development as well as who was involved.	Section 1.6, pp. 4-7; Appendices A & B	X	
	b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that are seeking approval?	Section 1.0, p. 1; Section 1.3, p. 3	X	
	c. Does the plan identify who represented each jurisdiction? (At a minimum, it must identify the jurisdiction represented and the person’s position or title and agency within the jurisdiction.)	Section 1.6, pp. 4-7; Appendix A	X	
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	a. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local, and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?	Section 1.6, pp. 4-7; Section 1.7, pp. 7-8; Appendices A & B	X	

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
	b. Does the plan identify how the stakeholders were invited to participate in the process?	Section 1.6, pp. 4-7 Section 1.7, pp. 7-8; Appendices A & B	X	
A3. Does the plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))		Section 1.6, pp. 6-7; Section 1.7, pp. 7-8; Appendices A & B	X	
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))		Section 1.8, pp. 9-10; Sources, pp. 133-138	X	
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))		Section 6.4, p. 131	X	
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	a. Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be monitored (how will implementation be tracked) over time?	Section 6.0, pp. 127-130; Appendix E	X	
	b. Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be evaluated (assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving stated purpose and goals) over time?	Section 6.0, pp. 127-130; Appendix E	X	
	c. Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be updated during the 5-year cycle?	Section 6.0, pp. 127-130; Appendix E	X	
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (Reviewer: See Section 4 for assistance with Element B)				

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	a. Does the plan include a general description of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Avalanche: p. 32 Dam/Aqueduct: p. 34 Disease/Pest: p. 40 Drought: p. 42 Flood: pp. 54-55 Geologic: pp. 60-61 HazMat: p. 69 Seismic: pp. 46-48 Weather: pp. 73-75 Wildfire: p. 79	X	
	b. Does the plan provide rationale for the omission of any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	Section 3.1, pp. 27-31	X	
	c. Does the plan include a description of the location for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Avalanche: p. 32 Dam/Aqueduct: pp. 34-37 Disease/Pest: p. 41 Drought: p. 43 Flood: pp. 55-58 Geologic: pp. 62-63 HazMat: pp. 70-72 Seismic: pp. 48-50 Weather: pp. 76-77 Wildfire: p. 80	X	

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	d. Does the plan include a description of the extent for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Avalanche: pp. 32-33 Dam/Aqueduct: pp. 34-35 Disease/Pest: p. 41 Drought: p. 43 Flood: pp. 55-58 Geologic: pp. 62-63 HazMat: pp. 70-72 Seismic: pp. 48-50 Weather: pp. 76-77 Wildfire: p. 80	X	
B2. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	a. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events for each jurisdiction?	Avalanche: pp. 32-33 Dam/Aqueduct: pp. 37-38 Disease/Pest: pp. 41-42 Drought: p. 44 Flood: pp. 58-59 Geologic: pp. 63-65 HazMat: p. 72 Seismic: p. 50 Weather: p. 77 Wildfire: pp. 80-81	X	

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
	b. Does the plan include information on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction?	Avalanche: p. 33 Dam/Aqueduct: pp. 38-39 Disease/Pest: p. 42 Drought: pp. 44-45 Flood: p. 59 Geologic: pp. 65-68 HazMat: pp. 72-73 Seismic: pp. 50-54 Weather: p. 78 Wildfire: pp. 81-82	X	
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	a. Is there a description of each hazard's impacts on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)?	Avalanche: p. 32 Dam/Aqueduct: p. 34 Disease/Pest: p. 41 Drought: p. 43 Flood: p. 55 Geologic: pp. 61-62 HazMat: p. 69 Seismic: p. 48 Weather: pp. 75-76 Wildfire: pp. 79-80	X	
	b. Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall vulnerability (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction?	Avalanche: p. 88 Dam/Aqueduct: pp. 88-90 Disease/Pest: p. 90 Drought: p. 90 Flood: pp. 92-94 Geologic: p. 94 HazMat: p. 95 Seismic: pp. 90-91 Weather: p. 95 Wildfire: pp. 95-98	X	

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
B4. Does the plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))		Section , pp. 93-94	X	
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	a. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources?	Section 5.3, pp.121-125	X	
	b. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs?	Section 5.3, pp.121-125	X	
C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))		Section 4.2, pp. 93-94	X	
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))		Section 1.5, p. 4; Section 5.1, p. 99	X	
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	a. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range (different alternatives) of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the impacts from hazards?	Section 5.2, pp. 100-120	X	
	b. Does the plan identify mitigation actions for every hazard posing a threat to each participating jurisdiction?	Section 5.2, pp. 100-120	X	
	c. Do the identified mitigation actions and projects have an emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure?	Section 5.2, pp. 100-120	X	
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	a. Does the plan explain how the mitigation actions and projects will be prioritized (including cost benefit review)?	Section 5.1, p. 100; Section 5.2, pp. 100-120	X	
	b. Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action/project, potential funding sources and expected timeframes for completion?	Section 5.2, pp. 100-120	X	

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
C6. Does the plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	a. Does the plan identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information and/or actions may be incorporated?	Section 5.3, pp. 121-125; Section 6.3, p. 131; Appendix E, pp. 7-10	X	
	b. Does the plan describe each community's process to integrate the data, information, and hazard mitigation goals and actions into other planning mechanisms?	Section 5.3, pp. 121-125; Section 6.3, p. 131; Appendix E, pp. 7-10	X	
	c. The updated plan must explain how the jurisdiction(s) incorporated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms as a demonstration of progress in local hazard mitigation efforts.	N/A – new plan	N/A	
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (Applicable to plan updates only)				
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		N/A		
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		N/A		
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		N/A		
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION				
E1. Does the plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))		Plan is APA as of 11/28/2017		X
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))				X

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)		(section and/or page number)		
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS				
(Optional for State Reviewers only; not to be completed by FEMA)				
F1.				
F2.				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

SECTION 2: PLAN ASSESSMENT

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Strengths:

- 1) The plan includes a good amount of supporting documentation of the planning process as well as public and stakeholder outreach activities.
- 2) The plan incorporates effective templates and schedules for future plan updates and maintenance activities.
- 3) The Planning Team includes a variety of stakeholders from a number of local government departments and agencies involved with mitigation actions.
- 4) The document includes a helpful discussion of how the Planning Team used and incorporated existing plans, reports, technical studies, etc. into the plan.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- 1) For the next plan update, consider obtaining increased participation from the local media to help increase public awareness and participation in the planning process.

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Strengths:

- 1) The document presents the hazard profiles in a very succinct and thoughtful manner, presenting only information relevant to the hazard analysis.
- 2) The plan provides comprehensive explanation of how the hazards were identified and screened for incorporation within the plan.
- 3) The plan incorporated many comprehensive maps and figures to enhance the hazard profiles in order to enable readers to better understand the hazards and impacts.
- 4) Each of the hazards profiles is further expanded upon to explain how this particular hazard is affected (increased strength, likelihood, etc.) by climate change.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- 1) The Drought hazard profile could be improved by providing more information about the potential impacts and vulnerabilities of this hazard on the region.

2) The methodology on how loss estimates are projected could be expanded to give the reader a more informed perspective on how potential losses were determined.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Strengths:

- 1) The capabilities assessment is comprehensive and presented in a succinct and easy-to-read and understand table.
- 2) The priority status and responsible department for accomplishing each mitigation action is clearly indicated throughout the mitigation actions table.
- 2) Some of the mitigation actions can be integrated with existing local authorities, policies, programs, plans, and resources, potentially making them easier to implement.
- 3) The mitigation strategy addresses all hazards profiled and provides a good template for future Inyo County/City of Bishop hazard mitigation efforts to expand upon.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- 1) Future iterations of the hazard mitigation plan for these jurisdictions should include additional potential implementation steps for prioritized mitigation actions.

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (*Plan Updates Only*)

Strengths:

N/A

Opportunities for Improvement:

N/A

B. Resources for Implementing and Updating Your Approved Plan

This resource section is organized into three categories:

- 1) Guidance and Resources
- 2) Training Topics and Courses
- 3) Funding Sources

Guidance and Resources

Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31598>

Beyond the Basics

<http://mitigationguide.org/>

Mitigation Ideas

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/30627>

Plan Integration: Linking Local Planning Efforts

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/108893>

Integrating Disaster Data into Hazard Mitigation Planning

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103486>

Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning

<https://www.fema.gov/ar/media-library/assets/documents/4317>

Community Rating System User Manual

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768>

U.S. Climate Resilient Toolkit

<https://toolkit.climate.gov/>

2014 National Climate Assessment

<http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

http://ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/images/uploads/SREX-All_FINAL.pdf

FY15 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>

Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities for Hazard Mitigation Assistance

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/110202>

Training

More information at <https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx> or through your State Training Officer

Mitigation Planning

IS-318 Mitigation Planning for Local and Tribal Communities

<https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=is-318>

IS-393 Introduction to Hazard Mitigation

<https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=is-393.a>

G-318 Preparing and Reviewing Local Plans

G-393 Mitigation for Emergency Managers

Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Programs

IS-212.b Introduction to Unified HMA

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-212.b>

IS-277 Benefit Cost Analysis Entry Level

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-277>

E-212 HMA: Developing Quality Application Elements

E-213 HMA: Application Review and Evaluation

E-214 HMA: Project Implementation and Programmatic Closeout

E-276 Benefit-Cost Analysis Entry Level

GIS and Hazus-MH

IS-922 Application of GIS for Emergency Management

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-922>

E-190 ArcGIS for Emergency Managers

E-296 Application of Hazus-MH for Risk Assessment

E-313 Basic Hazus-MH

Floodplain Management

E-273 Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP

E-278 National Flood Insurance Program/ Community Rating System

Potential Funding Sources

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX and State Hazard Mitigation Officer

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX and State Hazard Mitigation Officer

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX and State Hazard Mitigation Officer

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>

Emergency Management Performance Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program>

**SECTION 3:
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SUMMARY SHEET**

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, this summary sheet must be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction that is eligible to adopt the plan.

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET					
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type	Eligible to Adopt the Plan?	Plan POC	Email
1	Inyo County	County		Kelley Williams	kwilliams@inyocounty.us
2	City of Bishop	City		David Grah	publicworks@cityofbishop.com
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER
8

- Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
 Scheduled Time for Closed Session Informational

FROM: Amy Shepherd, Auditor-Controller

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: **December/2, 2017**

SUBJECT: Budget Amendment to reflect property tax revenue reduction

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Request your Board amend the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 General Revenue & Expenditures (Budget 011900) as follows: increase appropriation in Prior Year Refunds (Object Code 5499) by \$147,061; and amend Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Contingencies (Budget 087100) by decrease the Contingencies object code (5901) by \$125,351 and decrease the Contingencies –Prior Year Encumbrance object code (5902) by \$21,710 (4/5th vote required).

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

On November 16, 2017 my office along with the County Administrator was notified by the Assessor's office that a negative supplemental adjustment was being processed that would result in a refund to Coso Geothermal in the amount of \$496,081.98. Of this amount, the County will have to pay back \$147,061. Although revenue from the assessed valuation provided by the Assessor's office was included in the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Budget, the Introduction and Summary of the Budget also speculated that this taxpayer might appeal its Fiscal Year 2017-2018 assessments. Such appeals usually take a long time to complete, and the outcomes are always uncertain. There was no indication a refund of this magnitude would materialize, this soon, and independent of the appeal process. Since this is a sizeable refund, it is more appropriate to reflect this as an expenditure requiring a budget amendment.

Prior to my office's notification of this refund, Coso Geothermal pulled its property tax appeal from the Board of Equalization and, as such, it does not appear necessary to reduce any other revenue this year. However, this adjustment will have an effect on next year's County Budget, but it is too early to know the full impact.

ALTERNATIVES:

Your Board could choose to not approve the budget amendment however there might not be sufficient budget later in the year to pay other required cost.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

Assessor's Office

FINANCING:

This refund will come from the General Fund from General Revenues and Expenditures budget unit (011900).

APPROVALS

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>YES</u> Date <u>12-1-17</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date _____
BUDGET OFFICER:	BUDGET AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the Budget Officer prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>✓</u> Date <u>12-01-2017</u>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Date: 12-1-17



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
Schedule time for Closed Session Informational

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER 9

FROM: Eastern Sierra Department of Child Support Services

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: Hiring of a Child Support Officer I/II, depending upon qualifications.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Request your Board find consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: (1) the availability of funding for the requested position comes from the non-general Child Support fund, as certified by the Child Support Director and concurred with by the County Administrator and Auditor-Controller; (2) and the position could be filled by internal recruitment; however, an open recruitment would be more appropriate to ensure qualified applicants apply; and c) approve the hiring of one Child Support Officer I, Range 57 (\$3,232-\$4,027) or Child Support Officer II, Range 60 (\$3,471-\$4,216) depending upon qualifications.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

Post regionalization, we have authorized strength of four (4) Child Support Officer (caseworker) positions and one Child Support Supervisor. We currently have two vacant caseworker positions and are only requesting one be filled at this time.

We have a recent vacancy in a Child Support Officer I position that left the position for an integrated caseworker position with Health and Human Services with higher pay. We need to open up recruitment to fill this position. Our other caseworker vacancy is the result of our December 2016 hire not remaining on with the agency.

Because our department and specifically child support caseworkers which are specified by Merit Systems as "child support specialists" were not included in the last equity study in 2013, we continue to lose staff to higher paying county caseworker positions which did see pay increases resulting from the 2013 study. While this is not the sole independent reason that we continue to see annual turnover in our entry level caseworkers, this turnover is projected to continue at the current rate until, if or when, any future equity studies are conducted.

ALTERNATIVES:

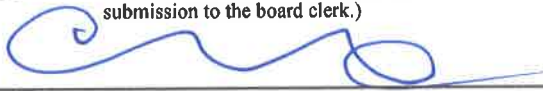
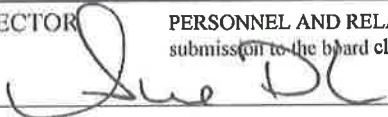
Your Board could decline this this request. This is not recommended however, as the Child Support agency case load continues to require daily state and federal mandated actions be undertaken to ensure consistent case outcomes and collections.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

Personnel Department.

FINANCING:

The funding for this position will be provided through the non-general fund Child Support Agency Budget 022501 and funding for this position is provided for in the Board approved 2017-2018 budget.

APPROVALS	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>11/29/17</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>✓</u> Date <u>11/28/17</u>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:  Date: 11-28-17
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER 10

- Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
 Scheduled Time for Closed Session Informational

FROM: HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – Public Health

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: 2017/2018 Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Allocation

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Request the Board ratify and approve the Maternal Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) agreement #201714 between the County of Inyo and California Department of Public Health in the amount of \$129,565.00 for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, authorize Dr. James Richardson, MCAH Director, to sign the Agreement Funding Application (AFA) Policy Compliance and Certification and the Attestation of Compliance with the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007, and authorize the Chairperson to sign the AFA Policy Compliance and Certification.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The Maternal Child and Adolescent Health program funds public health staff to ensure coordination and access to services for women, adolescents and children. In collaboration with service providers, private and public agencies and community residents, the MCAH Director works towards the goal of assuring access and availability of a complete spectrum of services to women, infants, children and adolescents in our communities.

The Agreement Funding Application (AFA), which includes the Budget, Scope of Work and supporting documentation, was approved by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) on October 2, 2017. We are now submitting the AFA to your Board for ratification and approval and to obtain signatures on the required documents.

ALTERNATIVES:

This funding has been available to public health staff for many years. Not accepting the funding would eliminate the State funding contribution for several health staff members. Declining the funding would mean that the County would still have to provide mandated administrative services without state or federal support.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

None.

FINANCING:

Funding for this contract is from State and Federal Funding and Health Realignment. This funding would be brought in as revenue to the MCAH Budget (641617) in State Grants (4498). No County General Funds.

APPROVALS

COUNTY COUNSEL:

[Handwritten Signature]

AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)

Approved: yes Date: 11/22/17

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:

[Handwritten Signature]

ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the Auditor/Controller prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)

Approved: Yes Date: 11/29/2017

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

[Handwritten Signature]

Date: 11/30/17

FY 2017 - 2018 AGREEMENT FUNDING APPLICATION (AFA) CHECKLIST

Agency Name: Inyo

Agreement #: 201714

Program: MCAH BIH AFLP

CHVP

(Check one box only)

Please check the box next to all submitted documents.

All documents must be submitted by email using the required naming convention on page 2.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. <u>AFA Checklist</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. <u>Agency Information Form</u> with signature (PDF)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. <u>Attestation of Compliance with the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007</u> (PDF)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. <u>Community Profile</u> submit only one profile including information about your MCAH, AFLP and/or BIH populations and programs as applicable (Word)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. <u>Budget Template</u> submit for the next two upcoming Fiscal Years (17/18 and 18/19) list all staff (by position) and costs (including projected salaries and benefits, operating and ICR). Multiple tabs for completion include Summary Page, Detail Pages, and Justifications. Personnel must be consistent with the Duty Statements and Organizational Charts (Excel)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. <u>Indirect Cost Rate (ICR) Certification Form</u> details methodology and components of the ICR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. <u>Duty Statements (DS)</u> for all staff (numbered according to the Personnel Detail Page and Organization Chart) listed on the budget
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. <u>Organization Chart(s)</u> of the applicable programs, identifying all staff positions on the budget including their Line Item # and its relationship to other services for women and children, the local health officer and overall agency
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. <u>Approval Letters</u> submit most recent letter on State letterhead with state staff signatures, including waivers for the following positions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MCAH Director; <input type="checkbox"/> BIH Coordinator; <input type="checkbox"/> AFLP Director; <input type="checkbox"/> CHVP Coord./Nurse Sup.; <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10. <u>Scope of Work (SOW)</u> documents for all applicable programs (PDF/Word)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11. <u>Annual Inventory</u> – Form CDPH 1204
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. <u>Local Health Officer Approval Letter to conduct FIMR</u> [MCAH only]
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. <u>Subcontractor (SubK) Agreement Packages</u> submit Subcontract Agreement Transmittal Form, brief explanation of the award process, subcontractor agreement or waiver letter, and budget with detailed Justifications (required for all SubKs \$5,000 or more) (Word)
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. <u>Certification Statement for the Use of Certified Public Funds (CPE)</u> [AFLP CBOs and/or SubKs with FFP]
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. <u>STD 204 Payee Data Record</u> (if applicable) for new or updated information

File Naming Convention Example

Please save all electronic documents using the required naming convention below:

Agreement # (space) Program Abbreviation (space) Document # (space) Document Name (from Checklist Above) (space) (Month/Day/Year) XXXXXX

Example for MCAH Program:

2017XX MCAH 1 AFA Checklist 010517
2017XX MCAH 2 Agency Information Form 010517
2017XX MCAH 3 Attestation 010517
2017XX MCAH 4 Program Narrative 010517
2017XX MCAH 5 Budget Template 010517
2017XX MCAH 6 ICR Certification Form 010517
2017XX MCAH 7 Duty Statement 1 010517
2017XX MCAH 7 Duty Statement 2 010517
2017XX MCAH 7 Duty Statement 3 010517
2017XX MCAH 7 Duty Statement 4 010517
2017XX MCAH 8 Org Chart 010517
2017XX MCAH 9 Approval Letter 010517
2017XX MCAH 10 SOW 010517
2017XX MCAH 11 Annual Inventory 010517
2017XX MCAH 12 FIMR Approval Letter 010517
2017XX MCAH 13 SubK Package 010517
2017XX MCAH 14 CPE 010517

Please contact your Contract Manager (CM) if you have any questions.

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MATERNAL, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH (MCAH) DIVISION**

**FUNDING AGREEMENT PERIOD
FY 2017-2018**

AGENCY INFORMATION FORM

Agencies are required to submit an electronic and signed copy (original signatures only) of this form along with their Annual AFA Package.

Agencies are required to submit updated information when updates occur during the fiscal year. Updated submissions do not require certification signatures.

AGENCY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Any program related information being sent from the CDPH MCAH Division will be directed to all Program Directors.

Please enter the agreement or contract number for each of the applicable programs

201714	<u>MCAH</u>	201714	<u>BIH</u>		#	<u>AFLP</u>	#	<u>CHVP</u>
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Update Effective Date: _____ (only required when submitting updates)

Federal Employer ID#:	95-600445
Complete Official Agency Name:	Inyo County Health and Human Services- Public Health and Prevention
Business Office Address:	PO Drawer H, Independence, CA 93526
Agency Phone:	760-873-7868
Agency Fax:	760-873-7800
Agency Website:	www.countyofinyo.us/publichealth

**AGREEMENT FUNDING APPLICATION
POLICY COMPLIANCE AND CERTIFICATION**

Please enter the **agreement or contract** number for each of the applicable programs

201714	<u>MCAH</u>	201714	<u>BIH</u>	201714	<u>FIMR/SIDS</u>	#	<u>AFLP</u>	#	<u>CHVP</u>
--------	-------------	--------	------------	--------	------------------	---	-------------	---	-------------

The undersigned hereby affirms that the statements contained in the Agreement Funding Application (AFA) are true and complete to the best of the applicant's knowledge.

I certify that these Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) programs will comply with all applicable provisions of Article 1, Chapter 1, Part 2, Division 106 of the Health and Safety code (commencing with section 123225), Chapters 7 and 8 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (commencing with Sections 14000 and 142), and any applicable rules or regulations promulgated by CDPH pursuant to this article and these Chapters. I further certify that all MCAH related programs will comply with the most current MCAH Policies and Procedures Manual, including but not limited to, Administration, Federal Financial Participation (FFP) Section. I further certify that the MCAH related programs will comply with all federal laws and regulations governing and regulating recipients of funds granted to states for medical assistance pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. section 1396 et seq.) and recipients of funds allotted to states for the Maternal and Child Health Service Block Grant pursuant to Title V of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. section 701 et seq.). I further agree that the MCAH related programs may be subject to all sanctions, or other remedies applicable, if the MCAH related programs violate any of the above laws, regulations and policies with which it has certified it will comply.

Chariperson, Inyo County Board of Supervisors

Original signature of official authorized to commit the Agency to an MCAH Agreement

Title

Mark Tillemans

Name (Print)

Date

Health Officer/MCAH Director

Original signature of MCAH/AFLP Director

Title

James Richardson, MD

Name (Print)

Date

Exhibit K

Attestation of Compliance with the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007

Agency Name: INYO

Agreement/Grant Number: 201714

Compliance Attestation for Fiscal Year: 17/18

The Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007 (Health and Safety Code, Sections 151000 – 151003) requires sexual health education programs (programs) that are funded or administered, directly or indirectly, by the State, to be comprehensive and not abstinence-only. Specifically, these statutes require programs to provide information that is medically accurate, current, and objective, in a manner that is age, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for targeted audiences. Programs cannot promote or teach religious doctrine, nor promote or reflect bias (as defined in Section 422.56 of the Penal Code), and may be required to explain the effectiveness of one or more drugs and/or devices approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Programs directed at minors are additionally required to specify that abstinence is the only certain way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

In order to comply with the mandate of Health & Safety Code, Section 151002 (d), the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) Program requires each applicable Agency or Community Based Organization (CBO) contracting with MCAH to submit a signed attestation as a condition of funding. The Attestation of Compliance must be submitted to CDPH/MCAH annually as a required component of the Agreement Funding Application (AFA) Package. By signing this letter the MCAH Director or Adolescent Family Life Program (AFLP) Director (CBOs only) is attesting or "is a witness to the fact that the programs comply with the requirements of the statute". The signatory is responsible for ensuring compliance with the statute. Please note that based on program policies that define them, the Sexual Health Education Act inherently applies to the Black Infant Health Program, AFLP, and the California Home Visiting Program, and may apply to Local MCAH based on local activities.

The undersigned hereby attests that all local MCAH agencies and AFLP CBOs will comply with all applicable provisions of Health and Safety Code, Sections 151000 – 151003 (HS 151000–151003). The undersigned further acknowledges that this Agency is subject to monitoring of compliance with the provisions of HS 151000–151003 and may be subject to contract termination or other appropriate action if it violates any condition of funding, including those enumerated in HS 151000–151003.

Signed

Inyo County HHS/Public Health

Agency Name

201714

Agreement/Grant Number

Signature of MCAH Director

Signature of AFLP Director (CBOs only)

Date

Dr. James Richardson

Printed Name of MCAH Director

Printed Name of AFLP Director (CBOs only)

Exhibit K

Attestation of Compliance with the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007

CALIFORNIA CODES
HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
SECTION 151000-151003

151000. This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act.

151001. For purposes of this division, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Age appropriate" means topics, messages, and teaching methods suitable to particular ages or age groups of children and adolescents, based on developing cognitive, emotional, and behavioral capacity typical for the age or age group.
- (b) A "sexual health education program" means a program that provides instruction or information to prevent adolescent pregnancy, unintended pregnancy, or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, that is conducted, operated, or administered by any state agency, is funded directly or indirectly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from state funds or funds administered by a state agency, but does not include any program offered by a school district, a county superintendent of schools, or a community college district.
- (c) "Medically accurate" means verified or supported by research conducted in compliance with scientific methods and published in peer review journals, where appropriate, and recognized as accurate and objective by professional organizations and agencies with expertise in the relevant field, including, but not limited to, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Public Health Association, the Society for Adolescent Medicine, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

151002. (a) Every sexual health education program shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

- (1) All information shall be medically accurate, current, and objective.
- (2) Individuals providing instruction or information shall know and use the most current scientific data on human sexuality, human development, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases.
- (3) The program content shall be age appropriate for its targeted population.
- (4) The program shall be culturally and linguistically appropriate for its targeted populations.
- (5) The program shall not teach or promote religious doctrine.
- (6) The program shall not reflect or promote bias against any person on the basis of disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation, as defined in Section 422.56 of the Penal Code.
- (7) The program shall provide information about the effectiveness and safety of at least one or more drugs and/or devices approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for preventing pregnancy and for reducing the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

Exhibit K

Attestation of Compliance with the Sexual Health Education Accountability Act of 2007

- (b) A sexual health education program that is directed at minors shall comply with all of the criteria in subdivision (a) and shall also comply with both the following requirements:
 - (1) It shall include information that the only certain way to prevent pregnancy is to abstain from sexual intercourse, and that the only certain way to prevent sexually transmitted diseases is to abstain from activities that have been proven to transmit sexually transmitted diseases.
 - (2) If the program is directed toward minors under the age of 12 years, it may, but is not required to, include information otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a).
- (c) A sexual health education program conducted by an outside agency at a publicly funded school shall comply with the requirements of Section 51934 of the Education Code if the program addresses HIV/AIDS and shall comply with Section 51933 of the Education Code if the program addresses pregnancy prevention and sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV/AIDS.
- (d) An applicant for funds to administer a sexual health education program shall attest in writing that its program complies with all conditions of funding, including those enumerated in this section. A publicly funded school receiving only general funds to provide comprehensive sexual health instruction or HIV/AIDS prevention instruction shall not be deemed an applicant for the purposes of this subdivision.
- (e) If the program is conducted by an outside agency at a publicly funded school, the applicant shall indicate in writing how the program fits in with the school's plan to comply fully with the requirements of the California Comprehensive Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention Education Act, Chapter 5.6 (commencing with Section 51930) of the Education Code. Notwithstanding Section 47610 of the Education Code, "publicly funded school" includes a charter school for the purposes of this subdivision.
- (f) Monitoring of compliance with this division shall be integrated into the grant monitoring and compliance procedures. If the agency knows that a grantee is not in compliance with this section, the agency shall terminate the contract or take other appropriate action.
- (g) This section shall not be construed to limit the requirements of the California Comprehensive Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention Education Act (Chapter 5.6 (commencing with Section 51930) of Part 28 of the Education Code).
- (h) This section shall not apply to one-on-one interactions between a health practitioner and his or her patient in a clinical setting.

151003. This division shall apply only to grants that are funded pursuant to contracts entered into or amended on or after January 1, 2008.

Inyo County Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Community Profile 2017-2018

Section 1 – Demographics

	Local	State
Our Community		
Total Population ¹	18687	37,826,160
Total Population, African American	105	2,203,540
Total Population, American Indian/ Alaskan Natives	1894	164,381
Total Population, Asian/Pacific Islander	259	5,035,603
Total Population, Hispanic	3752	14,501,606
Total Population, White	12266	14,953,617
Total Live Births	219	503,763
Our Mothers and Babies		
% of women delivering a baby who received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of their pregnancy ²	78%	83.7%
% of births covered by Medi-Cal ²	54.4%	46.2%
% of women ages 18-64 without health insurance ³	20.6%	22.1%
% of women giving birth to a second child within 24 months of a previous pregnancy ²	43.3%	37.9%

	Local	State
Our Mothers and Babies (continued)		
% live births less than 37 weeks gestation ²	9.4%	8.5%
Gestational diabetes per 1,000 females age 15-44	6.6	8.7
% of female population 18-64 living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ³	33.6%	35.5%
Substance use diagnosis per 1,000 hospitalizations of pregnant women	27.5	17.3
Unemployment Rate ⁴	8.9	10.3
Our Children and Teens		
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 births (ages 15-19) ²	33.1	25.9
Motor vehicle injury hospitalizations per 100,000 children age 0-14	0	16.3
% of children, ages 0-18 years living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ³	47%	47%
Mental health hospitalizations per 100,000 age 15-24	880.5	1420.1
Children in Foster Care per 1,000 children ⁵	5.6	6.5
Substance abuse hospitalization per 100,000 aged 15-24	393.1	742.9

Data sources: ¹CA Dept. of Finance population estimates 2013, ²CA Birth Statistical Master Files 2011-2013, ³US Census Bureau - Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2011-2013, ⁴CA Employment Development Dept. 2011-2013, ⁵Data from CA Child Welfare Indicators Project, UC Berkeley 2011-2013

Section 2 – About Our Community – Health Starts Where We Live, Learn, Work, and Play

Describe the following using brief narratives or bullets: 1) *Geography*, 2) *Major industries and employers (public/private)*, 3) *Walkability, recreational areas*

Geography:

- 18,687 residents reside in a 10,227 sq mile geographic region; borders NV. Elevation 4150ft. Lowest point – Badwater in Death Valley, at 282 ft below sea level; highest point – Mt. Whitney, at 14,496 ft above sea level. Majority of the County's population reside in the Owens Valley. The southeastern portion of the Inyo County contains a series of mountain ranges characteristic of the rest of the Great Basin, interspersed with spans of desert. Due to the rugged terrain, County residents are fairly isolated from the rest of California.
- Takes 3-5 hrs by car to reach a moderately large city in CA or NV. Los Angeles and Las Vegas are 4-5 hrs south. Sacramento is a 5 hr drive north and west over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. During the winter months several of the passes are usually closed. Residents are required to drive many additional hours to circumvent the mountains, thereby adding miles, gas costs and other expenses. Arid climate. 78% sunny days
- Outdoor activities abundant: rock climbing, hiking, fishing, hunting; lakes, rivers, hot springs, bikes, boating
- Downtown: walkable to any location including schools, grocery stores & hospital

Major employers:

DWP, County of Inyo, City of Bishop, State of CA, Forest Service/Park Service/BLM, Schools, Hospitals. The government sector is the largest employer. Major industry includes agriculture, tourism, and retail. With less than 2% of land in Inyo County under private ownership, economic development a challenge.

Walkability/Recreational areas:

- Although 98% of land is owned by Local, State, or Federal government agencies, public lands are accessible.
- Walkability scores in the population centers of Inyo County range from 0-76 on a scale of 1-100. Scores vary widely by community due to the very rural nature of most neighborhoods where transportation is needed for most errands.
- There are County parks accessible in most communities.

Section 3 – Health System – Health and Human Services for the MCAH Population

Describe the following using brief narratives or bullets: Strategies/initiatives that address the following: Maternal/Women's Health, Perinatal/Infant Health, Child Health, Adolescent Health, Children with Special Health Care Needs and cross cutting or life course issues (public health issues that impact multiple MCAH population groups).

Inyo County is considered a frontier county, due to the very low population density and distance from large urban areas. One unfortunate by-product of our location is a shortage or lack of health care options for some members of our community. Health Care Reform has increased the number of residents who have health coverage, however, access to care remains an issue. We continue to offer immunizations, STD testing and treatment, and Women's Health Care at our clinic. No dental or vision services available for the Medi-Cal population. Access to prenatal services remains very limited in the southern portion of Inyo County. Population in general is in need of preventative and interventional medical, dental, mental health services, substance abuse, and Social Services. Strategies and initiatives locally include:

Maternal/Women's Health:

- Referring pregnant women to the Owen's Valley Women's Clinic.
- Offering education opportunities, such as webinars, to OB/GYNs.
- Providing community-based flu vaccination clinics.

Perinatal/Infant Health:

- Ongoing SIDS education: Safe sleep ads/pamphlets; press release in local newspapers; outreach at community events.
- Public Health Nurse attended SIDS conference and webinars.
- Safe Sleep and SIDS literature distributed to Women's Clinic and to Bishop Pediatrics
- Effort focused on building partnerships with local providers, especially those who provide prenatal services and NEST.

Child and Adolescent Health:

- Ongoing Dental Case Management and educational classes taught in English and Spanish. Involved in providing out-of-county transportation.
- Ongoing community collaboratives and partnerships. Most notably, the Team Inyo for Healthy Kids collaborative, which focuses on preventing childhood obesity.

Children with Special Health Care Needs

- Coordinate with CCS program and also assist with Medical Therapy Clinic semiannually.

Section 4 – Health Status and Disparities for the MCAH Population

Describe the following using brief narratives or bullets: Key health disparities and how health behaviors, the physical environment and social determinants of health (social/economic factors) contribute to these disparities for specific populations. Highlight areas where progress has been made in improving health outcomes.

Health indicators and disparities can be difficult to track due to the small population size. Statistics are often not available or are unreliable, or combined with data from other small counties in order to reach a statistically significant sample size. Smoking rates, STD rates, poverty rates, and other key health and/or social indicators tend to be higher in Inyo compared to statewide data. The 2017 County Health Rankings compiled by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation ranked Inyo County 48 out of 57 total counties for health outcomes.

Prenatal Care:

- Limited access to prenatal care can be attributed to the large geographical area, cultural beliefs and practices, language barriers to accessing care, and limited availability of Medi-Cal providers.

Obesity:

- Barriers to maintaining a healthy weight: fast food; portion size; media/TV; school meals; lack of education; sedentary lifestyle; cultural differences; two-parent working families; lack of obesity treatment programs; lack of role modeling; lack of medical providers who address obesity in children; stress; lack of self-esteem; lacking motivation; embarrassment.

Poverty:

- food insecurity/lack of transportation/homeless; poor food choices; fast food vs. fresh; Prevention staff assist mothers to purchase healthy foods at local Farmer's Markets utilizing their EBT and WIC resources.

Dental/Oral Health:

- Closest Denti-Cal providers are in Mono and Kern Counties. Some transportation and case management is provided through MCAH.
- Dental education is provided, incorporating healthy lifestyle food choices.
- Designated Dental Health Professional Shortage Area; challenge especially for the pediatric population in accessing dental care. For the past several years, MCAH funding has enabled the County to provide a part-time Dental Case Manager. Dental Case Management has been able to reduce their patient load by 50% through on-going educational efforts.

Adolescent Health:

Inyo County has historically had a relatively high teen pregnancy rate, with data showing a trend towards declining rates. Assumptions are made that there is an educational gap in birth control; lack of access to birth control; fear of seeking confidential medical care for birth control; developmental stage of teenagers "won't happen to me"; inappropriate use of birth control. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps 2015 ranks Inyo County 35 out of 57 counties for teen births, which represents a 2 point improvement over the prior year's ranking.

IMPORTANT: By clicking this box, I agree to allow the state MCAH Program to post my LHJ's Community Profile on the CDPH/MCAH website.

BUDGET SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR
2017-18

BUDGET
ORIGINAL

BUDGET STATUS
ACTIVE

MCAH & SIDS
BALANCE

TITLE XIX
BALANCE

Total
Active

Version 4.0 - 50 Quarterly

Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health												
Agency:	201714 Inyo												
SubK:													
		UNMATCHED FUNDING					NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)		ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)				
		MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Cnty-N		MCAH Cnty-E			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*		
	ALLOCATION(S)		→		→								
			77,010		3,000								

NOT ACTIVE

EXPENSE CATEGORY											
(I) PERSONNEL	139,026		58,373		2,152		9,529		46,391		22,581
(II) OPERATING EXPENSES	18,902		8,847		848				9,207		
(III) CAPITAL EXPENDITURES											
(IV) OTHER COSTS											
(V) INDIRECT COSTS	19,428		9,790						9,638		
BUDGET TOTALS*	177,356	43.42%	77,010	1.69%	3,000	5.37%	9,529	36.78%	65,236	12.73%	22,581
	BALANCE(S)		→		→						

TOTAL TITLE V	77,010	→	77,010
TOTAL SIDS	3,000	→	3,000
TOTAL TITLE XIX	49,554	→	
TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS	47,792	→	9,529
			(50%) 32,618
			(75%) 16,936
			(50%) 32,618
			(25%) 5,645

\$	129,565	Maximum Amount Payable from State and Federal resources
WE CERTIFY THAT THIS BUDGET HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL MCAH ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROGRAM POLICIES.		
MCAH/PROJECT DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE	AGENCY FISCAL AGENT'S SIGNATURE

* These amounts contain local revenue submitted for information and matching purposes. MCAH does not reimburse Agency contributions.

STATE USE ONLY - TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT	PCA Codes	MCAH-TV	SIDS	AGENCY FUNDS	MCAH Cnty-N	MCAH Cnty-E
(I) PERSONNEL	53107	58,373	2,152		23,196	16,936
(II) OPERATING EXPENSES		8,847	848		4,604	
(III) CAPITAL EXPENSES						
(IV) OTHER COSTS						
(V) INDIRECT COSTS		9,790			4,819	
Totals for PCA Codes	129,565	77,010	3,000		32,619	16,936

Program: Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health	UNMATCHED FUNDING							NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)	ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)				
Agency: 201714 Inyo			MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Crnty-N		MCAH Crnty-E		
SubK:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*		

NOT ACTIVE

(II) OPERATING EXPENSES DETAIL								% TRAVEL NON-ENH MATCH		% TRAVEL ENH MATCH		% PERSONNEL MATCH				
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		18,902		8,847		848		53.10%	9,207	#DIV/0!	48.71%	Match Available	Total Non-E %	Total E %	Total % Non-E/E	
	TRAVEL	1,624	51.29%	833				48.71%	791				48.71%		48.71%	
	TRAINING															
1	General Operating	3,200	51.29%	1,641				48.71%	1,559				48.71%		48.71%	
2	MCAH Action Dues	1,100	51.29%	564				48.71%	536				48.71%		48.71%	
3	Motor Pool	2,588	51.29%	1,327				48.71%	1,261				48.71%		48.71%	
4	Rents	1,700	51.29%	872				48.71%	828				48.71%		48.71%	
5	Client Support Materials	5,090	34.62%	1,762	16.67%	848		48.71%	2,479				48.71%		48.71%	
6	Advertising	1,000	51.29%	513				48.71%	487				48.71%		48.71%	
7	Internal Charges/Janitorial	1,100	51.29%	564				48.71%	536				48.71%		48.71%	
8	Utilities	1,500	51.29%	769				48.71%	731				48.71%		48.71%	
9																
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15																

** Unmatched Operating Expenses are not eligible for Federal matching funds (Title XIX). Expenses may only be charged to Unmatched Title V (Col. 3), State General Funds (Col. 5), and/or Agency (Col. 7) funds.

(III) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE DETAIL															
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES															

(IV) OTHER COSTS DETAIL															
TOTAL OTHER COSTS															
	SUBCONTRACTS														
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
	OTHER CHARGES														
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

Program: Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health	UNMATCHED FUNDING										NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)		ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)								
Agency: 201714 Inyo											MCAH Cnty-N		MCAH Cnty-E								
SubK:	MCAH-TV		SIDS			AGENCY FUNDS															
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)								
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*										
(V) INDIRECT COSTS DETAIL																					
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS													19,428	9,790					9,638		
13.97% of Total Wages + Fringe Benefits													19,428	50.39%	9,790					49.61%	9,638

(I) PERSONNEL DETAIL													J-Pers MCF Per Staff	Staff Travelling (%)						
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS															139,026	58,373	2,152	9,529	46,391	22,581
FRINGE BENEFIT RATE 54.35%															48,951	20,553	758	3,355	16,334	7,951
TOTAL WAGES													90,075	37,820	1,394	6,174	30,057	14,630		
INITIALS	TITLE OR CLASSIFICATION	% FTE	ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL WAGES																
1	JR MCAH Director-Health Officer	5.00%	132,000	6,600	21.90%	1,445	%		25.00%	1,650	13.10%	865	40.00%	2,640	53.1%					
2	AS MCAH Administrator-Deputy Director	5.00%	101,961	5,098	46.90%	2,391					53.10%	2,707			53.1%					
3	V PHN/LVN- MCAH Coordinator	38.00%	69,710	26,490	46.90%	12,424					13.10%	3,470	40.00%	10,596	53.1%					
4	V PHN/LVN-SIDS Coordinator	2.00%	69,710	1,394			100.00%	1,394							53.1%					
5	EC Prevention Specialist	60.00%	53,700	32,220	46.90%	15,111					53.10%	17,109			53.1%					
6	BK Prevention Specialist	20.00%	51,314	10,263	46.90%	4,813					53.10%	5,450			53.1%					
7	AB Office Tech III	5.00%	51,225	2,561					100.00%	2,561					53.1%					
8	HE Office Tech I	5.00%	39,263	1,963					100.00%	1,963					53.1%					
9	V PHN/LVN-PSC Coordinator	5.00%	69,710	3,486	46.90%	1,635					13.10%	457	40.00%	1,394	53.1%					
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Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health		UNMATCHED FUNDING						NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)		ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)			
Agency:	201714 Inyo		MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Cnty-N		MCAH Cnty-E			
SubK:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*			

Budget:	ORIGINAL
Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
Agency:	201714 Inyo
SubK:	

Version 4.8 - 50 Quarterly

(I) PERSONNEL DETAIL						BASE MEDI-CAL FACTOR %		53.10%		Use the following link to access the current AFA webpage and the current base MCF% for your :		
TOTALS			1.45	\$ 638,593	\$ 90,075	48,951.26						
INITIALS	TITLE OR CLASS.	TOTAL FTE	ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL WAGES	FRINGE BENEFIT RATE %	FRINGE BENEFITS	PROGRAM	MCF %	MCF Type	Requirements (Click link to view)	MCF % Justification	
Maximum characters = 1024												
1	JR	MCAH Director-Health Officer	5.00%	\$ 132,000	\$ 6,600	54.35%	3,586.77	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
2	AS	MCAH Administrator-Deputy Director	5.00%	\$ 101,961	\$ 5,098	54.35%	2,770.51	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
3	V	PHN/LVN- MCAH Coordinator	38.00%	\$ 69,710	\$ 26,490	54.35%	14,395.99	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
4	V	PHN/LVN-SIDS Coordinator	2.00%	\$ 69,710	\$ 1,394	54.35%	757.57	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
5	EC	Prevention Specialist	60.00%	\$ 53,700	\$ 32,220	54.35%	17,509.96	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
6	BK	Prevention Specialist	20.00%	\$ 51,314	\$ 10,263	54.35%	5,577.43	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
7	AB	Office Tech III	5.00%	\$ 51,225	\$ 2,561	54.35%	1,391.78	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
8	HE	Office Tech I	5.00%	\$ 39,263	\$ 1,963	54.35%	1,066.79	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
9	V	PHN/LVN-PSC Coordinator	5.00%	\$ 69,710	\$ 3,486	54.35%	1,894.47	MCAH	53.1%	Base		
10				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
11				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
12				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
13				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
14				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
15				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
16				\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
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Budget:	ORIGINAL
Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
Agency:	201714 Inyo
SubK:	

Version 4.6 - 50 Quarterly

102				\$	-	\$	-			MCAH				
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Budget:	ORIGINAL
Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
Agency:	201714 Inyo
SubK:	

(II) OPERATING EXPENSES JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		TITLE V & TITLE XIX TOTAL	
	TRAVEL	1,624	Travel related expenses (per diem and lodging) for required trainings and conferences
	TRAINING		
1	General Operating	3,200	Office supplies (pens, paper, toner)
2	MCAH Action Dues	1,100	Annual dues
3	Motor Pool	2,588	Motorpool costs for travel and MCAH Scope of Work activities
4	Rents	1,700	Work location rent costs. (1.45 FTE x 200 sq. ft. x \$0.49 per sq ft x 12 months)
5	Client Support Materials	5,090	Motivational redirectives for dental, perinatal and nutrition education
6	Advertising	1,000	Newspaper advertising on MCAH specific topics and SIDS prevention
7	Internal Charges/Janitorial	1,100	Internal county charges for janitor, copy costs, postage and building and maintenance charges
8	Utilities	1,500	Electricity, phone, propane and water expenses
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(III) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES			
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(IV) OTHER COSTS JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL OTHER COSTS			
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SUBCONTRACTS

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OTHER CHARGES

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(V) INDIRECT COSTS JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS		19,428	Per CDPH approved ICR
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BUDGET SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR
2018-19

BUDGET
ORIGINAL

BUDGET STATUS
ACTIVE

MCAH & SIDS
BALANCE

TITLE XIX
BALANCE

Total Active
1

NOT ACTIVE

Version 4.6 - 50 Quarterly

Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health												
Agency:	201714 Inyo												
SubK:													
		UNMATCHED FUNDING				NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)			ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)				
		MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Cnty-N		MCAH Cnty-E			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*		
	ALLOCATION(S)	→	77,010		3,000								

EXPENSE CATEGORY											
(I) PERSONNEL	141,644		58,331		2,195		10,853		47,306		22,958
(II) OPERATING EXPENSES	18,902		8,890		805				9,207		
(III) CAPITAL EXPENDITURES											
(IV) OTHER COSTS											
(V) INDIRECT COSTS	19,428		9,789						9,637		
BUDGET TOTALS*	179,972	42.79%	77,010	1.67%	3,000	6.03%	10,853	38.76%	66,150	12.76%	22,958
BALANCE(S)	→										

TOTAL TITLE V	77,010	→	77,010
TOTAL SIDS	3,000	→	3,000
TOTAL TITLE XIX	50,294	→	
TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS	49,668	→	10,853
			(50%) 33,075
			(75%) 17,219
			(50%) 33,075
			(25%) 5,740

\$	130,305	Maximum Amount Payable from State and Federal resources
WE CERTIFY THAT THIS BUDGET HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL MCAH ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROGRAM POLICIES.		
MCAH/PROJECT DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE	AGENCY FISCAL AGENT'S SIGNATURE

* These amounts contain local revenue submitted for information and matching purposes. MCAH does not reimburse Agency contributions.

STATE USE ONLY - TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT	PCA Codes	MCAH-TV	SIDS	AGENCY FUNDS	MCAH Cnty-N	MCAH Cnty-E
		53107	53112		53118	53117
(I) PERSONNEL		58,331	2,195		23,653	17,219
(II) OPERATING EXPENSES		8,890	805		4,604	
(III) CAPITAL EXPENSES						
(IV) OTHER COSTS						
(V) INDIRECT COSTS		9,789			4,819	
Totals for PCA Codes	130,305	77,010	3,000		33,076	17,219

NOT ACTIVE

Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health		UNMATCHED FUNDING					NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)		ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)			
Agency:	201714 Inyo		MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Crnty-N		MCAH Crnty-E		
Subk:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*		

(II) OPERATING EXPENSES DETAIL							% TRAVEL NON-EMH MATCH		% TRAVEL EMH MATCH		% PERSONNEL MATCH			
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES			18,902	8,890	805		53.10%	9,207	#DIV/0!	48.71%	Match Available	Total Non-E %	Total E %	Total % Non E # E
TRAVEL	1,624	51.29%	833				48.71%	791				48.71%		48.71%
TRAINING														
1 General Operating	3,200	51.29%	1,641				48.71%	1,559				48.71%		48.71%
2 MCAH Action Dues	1,100	51.29%	564				48.71%	536				48.71%		48.71%
3 Motor Pool	2,568	51.29%	1,327				48.71%	1,261				48.71%		48.71%
4 Rents	1,700	51.29%	872				48.71%	828				48.71%		48.71%
5 Client Support Materials	5,090	35.48%	1,806	15.81%	805		48.71%	2,479				48.71%		48.71%
6 Advertising	1,000	51.29%	513				48.71%	487				48.71%		48.71%
7 Internal Charges/Janitorial	1,100	51.29%	564				48.71%	536				48.71%		48.71%
8 Utilities	1,500	51.29%	769				48.71%	731				48.71%		48.71%
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** Unmatched Operating Expenses are not eligible for Federal matching funds (Title XIX). Expenses may only be charged to Unmatched Title V (Col. 3), State General Funds (Col. 5), and/or Agency (Col. 7) funds.

(III) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE DETAIL														
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES														

(IV) OTHER COSTS DETAIL													% PERSONNEL MATCH	
TOTAL OTHER COSTS													48.71%	
SUBCONTRACTS													Match Available	
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
OTHER CHARGES													Match Available	
1														
2														
3														
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Program: Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health	UNMATCHED FUNDING							NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)	ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)				
Agency: 201714 Inyo	MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Crnty-N		MCAH Crnty-E				
Subk:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*		
(V) INDIRECT COSTS DETAIL													
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS		19,426		9,789					9,637				
13.71% of Total Wages + Fringe Benefits		19,426	50.39%	9,789				49.61%	9,637				

(I) PERSONNEL DETAIL															
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS				141,644		58,331		2,195		10,853		47,306		22,958	
FRINGE BENEFIT RATE		54.39%		49,900		20,549		773		3,824		16,665		8,088	
TOTAL WAGES				91,744		37,782		1,422		7,030		30,640		14,870	
INITIALS	TITLE OR CLASSIFICATION	% FTE	ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL WAGES									J-Pers MCF Per Staff	Staff Traveling (%)	
1	JR MCAH Director-Health Officer	5.00%	132,000	6,600	20.90%	1,379	%		26.00%	1,716	13.10%	865	40.00%	2,640	53.1%
2	AS MCAH Administrator-Deputy Director	5.00%	104,000	5,200	33.46%	1,740			13.44%	699	53.10%	2,761			53.1%
3	V PHN/LVN- MCAH Coordinator	38.00%	71,104	27,020	46.90%	12,672					13.10%	3,540	40.00%	10,808	53.1%
4	V PHN/LVN-SIDS Coordinator	2.00%	71,104	1,422			100.00%	1,422							53.1%
5	EC Prevention Specialist	60.00%	54,774	32,864	46.90%	15,413					53.10%	17,451			53.1%
6	BK Prevention Specialist	20.00%	52,340	10,468	46.90%	4,909					53.10%	5,559			53.1%
7	KH Office Tech III	5.00%	52,250	2,613					100.00%	2,613					53.1%
8	HE Office Tech I	5.00%	40,048	2,002					100.00%	2,002					53.1%
9	V PHN/LVN-PSC Coordinator	5.00%	71,104	3,555	46.90%	1,667					13.10%	466	40.00%	1,422	53.1%
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Program: Agency: SubK:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health		UNMATCHED FUNDING					NON-ENHANCED MATCHING (50/50)		ENHANCED MATCHING (75/25)				
	201714 Inyo		MCAH-TV		SIDS		AGENCY FUNDS		MCAH Crnty-N		MCAH Crnty-E			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	TOTAL FUNDING	%	TITLE V	%	SIDS	%	Agency Funds*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*	%	Combined Fed/Agency*			

Budget:	ORIGINAL
Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
Agency:	201714 Inyo
SubK:	

Version 4.6 - 50 Quarterly

(I) PERSONNEL DETAIL			BASE MEDI-CAL FACTOR %		53.10%		Use the following link to access the current AFA webpage and the current base MCF% for your...					
TOTALS			1.45	\$ 648,724	\$ 91,744	49,899.56						
INITIALS	TITLE OR CLASS.	TOTAL FTE	ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL WAGES	FRINGE BENEFIT RATE %	FRINGE BENEFITS	PROGRAM	MCF %	MCF Type	Requirements (Click link to view)	MCF % Justification	
1	JR MCAH Director-Health Officer	5.00%	\$ 132,000	\$ 6,600	54.39%	3,589.74	MCAH	53.1%	Base		Maximum characters = 1024	
2	AS MCAH Administrator-Deputy Director	5.00%	\$ 104,000	\$ 5,200	54.39%	2,828.28	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
3	V PHN/LVN- MCAH Coordinator	38.00%	\$ 71,104	\$ 27,020	54.39%	14,696.18	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
4	V PHN/LVN-SIDS Coordinator	2.00%	\$ 71,104	\$ 1,422	54.39%	773.43	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
5	EC Prevention Specialist	60.00%	\$ 54,774	\$ 32,864	54.39%	17,874.73	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
6	BK Prevention Specialist	20.00%	\$ 52,340	\$ 10,468	54.39%	5,693.55	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
7	KH Office Tech III	5.00%	\$ 52,250	\$ 2,613	54.39%	1,421.21	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
8	HE Office Tech I	5.00%	\$ 40,048	\$ 2,002	54.39%	1,088.89	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
9	V PHN/LVN-PSC Coordinator	5.00%	\$ 71,104	\$ 3,555	54.39%	1,933.56	MCAH	53.1%	Base			
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Budget:	ORIGINAL
Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
Agency:	201714 Inyo
SubK:	

Version 4.6 - 50 Quarterly

102			\$ -	\$ -			MCAH				
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Budget:	ORIGINAL
Program:	Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
Agency:	201714 Inyo
SubK:	

(II) OPERATING EXPENSES JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		TITLE V & TITLE XIX TOTAL	
	TRAVEL	1,624	Travel related expenses (per diem and lodging) for required trainings and conferences
	TRAINING		
1	General Operating	3,200	Office supplies (pens, paper, toner)
2	MCAH Action Dues	1,100	Annual dues
3	Motor Pool	2,588	Motorpool costs for travel and MCAH Scope of Work activities
4	Rents	1,700	Work location rent costs. (1.45 FTE x 200 sq. ft. x \$0.49 per sq ft x 12 months)
5	Client Support Materials	5,090	Motivational redirectives for dental, perinatal and nutrition education
6	Advertising	1,000	Newspaper advertising on MCAH specific topics and SIDS prevention
7	Internal Charges/Janitorial	1,100	Internal county charges for janitor, copy costs, postage and building and maintenance charges
8	Utilities	1,500	Electricity, phone, propane and water expenses
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(III) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		
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(IV) OTHER COSTS JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL OTHER COSTS		
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SUBCONTRACTS

1			
2			
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OTHER CHARGES

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(V) INDIRECT COSTS JUSTIFICATION

TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS	19,426	Per CDPH approved ICR
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CERTIFICATION OF INDIRECT COST RATE METHODOLOGY

Please list the Indirect Cost Rate (ICR) Percentage and supporting methodology for the contract or allocation with the California Department of Public Health, Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Division (CDPH/MCAH Division).

Date: 5/8/2017

Agency Name: INYO

Contract/Agreement Number: 201714

Contract Term/Allocation Fiscal Year: 17/18

1. NON-PROFIT AGENCIES/ COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBO)

Non-profit agencies or CBOs that have an approved ICR from their Federal cognizant agency are allowed to charge their approved ICR or may elect to charge less than the agency's approved ICR percentage rate.

Private non-profits local agencies that do not have an approved ICR from their Federal cognizant agency are allowed a maximum ICR percentage of 15.0 percent of the Total Personnel Costs.

The ICR percentage rate listed below must match the percentage listed on the Contract/Allocation Budget.

_____ % Fixed Percent of:

Total Personnel Costs:

2. LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTIONS (LHJ)

LHJs are allowed up to the maximum ICR percentage rate that was approved by the CDPH Financial Management Branch ICR or may elect to charge less than the agency's approved ICR percentage rate. The ICR rate may not exceed 25.0 percent of Total Personnel Costs or 15.0 percent of Total Direct Costs. The ICR application (i.e. Total Personnel Costs or Total Allowable Direct Costs) may not differ from the approved ICR percentage rate.

The ICR percentage rate listed below must match the percentage listed on the Allocation/Contracted Budget.

25% Fixed Percent of:

Total Personnel Costs:

Total Allowable Direct Costs:

3. OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

University Agencies are allowed up to the maximum ICR percentage approved by the agency's Federal cognizant agency ICR or may elect to charge less than the agency's approved ICR percentage rate. Total Personnel Costs or Total Direct Costs cannot change.

_____ % Fixed Percent of:

Total Personnel Costs (Includes Fringe Benefits)

Total Personnel Costs (Excludes Fringe Benefits)

Total Allowable Direct Costs

CERTIFICATION OF INDIRECT COST RATE METHODOLOGY

Please provide you agency's detailed methodology that includes all indirect costs, fees and percentages in the box below.

This CDPH allowed percentage is developed by providing the fiscal information for our Health and Human Services budgets that include CDPH funding into a web-based system provided. CDPH provides annual training and assistance in developing our fixed percentage.

Please submit this form via email to your assigned Contract Manager.

The undersigned certifies that the costs used to calculate the ICR are based on the most recent, available and independently audited actual financials and are the same costs approved by the CDPH to determine the Department approved ICR.

Signature: _____



Printed First & Last Name: Melissa Best-Baker

Title/Position: Senior Management Analyst

Date: 5/9/2017

Title: MCAH Director
MD or Public Health Nurse

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: The main charge of the MCAH Director is to provide overall direction of the MCAH programs to promote the health and well being of women of reproductive age, infants, children and adolescents. To accomplish this, the MCAH Director works with the MCAH Coordinator and other MCAH staff to assess MCAH needs and implement the scope of work.

MCAH Director Duties:

- Direct the preparation of annual scope of work, and end of year report.
- Direct the development of the five year action plan based on the identified needs in Inyo County to establish MCAH goals and objectives
- Provide skilled technical expertise for the planning and prioritizing of identified needs in Inyo County
- Provide technical oversight to MCAH activity implementation using the scope of work as the way forward
- Attend State MCAH Director trainings as offered
- Work with community partners to provide outreach activities for pregnant women and children- including children and youth with special health care needs (CYSHCN)- to access early and continuous perinatal, infant, and child health care and health insurance, including Medi-Cal
- This position must meet the criteria for Skilled Professional Medical Personnel

Title: MCAH Administrator

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: The main charge of the MCAH Administrator is to ensure that administrative activities under the MCAH program are met under the direction of the MCAH Director.

MCAH Administrator Duties:

- Prepare annual scope of work, end of year report, including working with fiscal to prepare and monitor budgets
- Develop the five year action plan based on the identified needs in Inyo County to establish MCAH goals and objectives
- Collect, maintain, and analyze program data for monitoring and evaluation against the scope of work outcomes
- Develop strategies to increase system capacity and to close service gaps.

Title: MCAH Coordinator
Public Health Nurse or Registered Nurse or Licensed Vocational Nurse

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: The main charge of the MCAH Coordinator is to implementing the MCAH program under the direction of the MCAH Director.

MCAH Coordinator Duties:

- Assist in preparation of annual scope of work, end of year report
- Assist in development of the five year action plan based on the identified needs in Inyo County to establish MCAH goals and objectives
- Provide clinical oversight to MCAH activity implementation using the scope of work as the way forward
- Participate in community task forces, to promote and advocate for MCAH needs and services
- Work with community partners to provide outreach activities for pregnant women and children- including children and youth with special health care needs (CYSHCN)- to access early and continuous perinatal, infant, and child health care and health insurance, including Medi-Cal
- Participate in community task forces, to promote and advocate for MCAH needs and services
- Attend State MCAH Director trainings as offered
- This position must meet the criteria for Skilled Professional Medical Personnel

Title: SIDS Coordinator
Public Health Nurse or Registered Nurse or Licensed Vocational Nurse

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: The main charge of the MCAH SIDS Coordinator is to coordinate provider and community education and outreach for SID prevention.

SIDS Coordinator Duties:

- Identify opportunities to advocate for SIDS prevention with service providers and media
- Participate in outreach events targeting pregnant and mothers with infants, promoting SIDS Safe Sleep education
- Assure public health staff readiness for the potential SIDS family case work
- Train Public Health staff on SIDS activities, prevention and response
- This position must be a Skilled Professional Medical Personnel (SPMP)
- Attend annual SIDS conference

Title: Prevention Specialist

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: Under the direction of the MCAH Coordinator, assists clients with access to dental services, and also participates in obesity prevention activities under MCAH

Duties (access to dental services goal):

- Informs and assists the Medi-Cal eligible population to obtain Medi-Cal
- Receives referrals from various sources, contacts each referred client for assessment of unmet dental needs
- Assists the family in the identification of barriers to dental care.
- Develops with the family individual plans to address dental needs, including identifying dental providers who accept Medi-Cal
- Coordinates and provides transportation services to care and accompanies clients to dental services
- Ensures translation services for clients and outreach materials
- Conducts educational outreaches on oral health care at schools and other community events, including distributing dental kits to children and pregnant women
- Collect data and evaluate to monitor Scope of Work outcomes
- Advocacy to local dental providers on the importance of providing dental care to pregnant women

Duties (child obesity prevention goal)

- Receives referrals from various sources, contacts parent, and connects children to services, as indicated
- Coordinates activities for MCAH population that incorporate nutrition education and/or physical activity
- Facilitates Triple P Lifestyles course for eligible families
- Ensures translation services for clients and outreach materials
- Collect data and evaluate to monitor Scope of Work outcomes
- Participates in childhood obesity prevention collaborative, Team Inyo for Healthy Kids

Title: Office Tech III

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: With direction from the MCAH Director, prepares the claims for reimbursement, assists with the completion of the state and county budgets and provides fiscal support for the MCAH programs.

Duties:

- Prepares program and county budget.
- Monitors program and county budget.
- Supervises program claiming, purchasing and payroll.
- Prepares financial reports.
- Processes all personnel documents.

Title: Office Tech II

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

Definition: Under the supervision of the Fiscal Supervisor, assists in preparation of quarterly claims.

Duties:

- Collects the documentation necessary for claims reimbursement.
- Purchases of supplies.
- Maintains inventory of supplies.
- Prepares the claims for reimbursement.

Title: Perinatal Services Coordinator
Public Health Nurse or Registered Nurse or Licensed Vocational Nurse

Assigned: Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Program

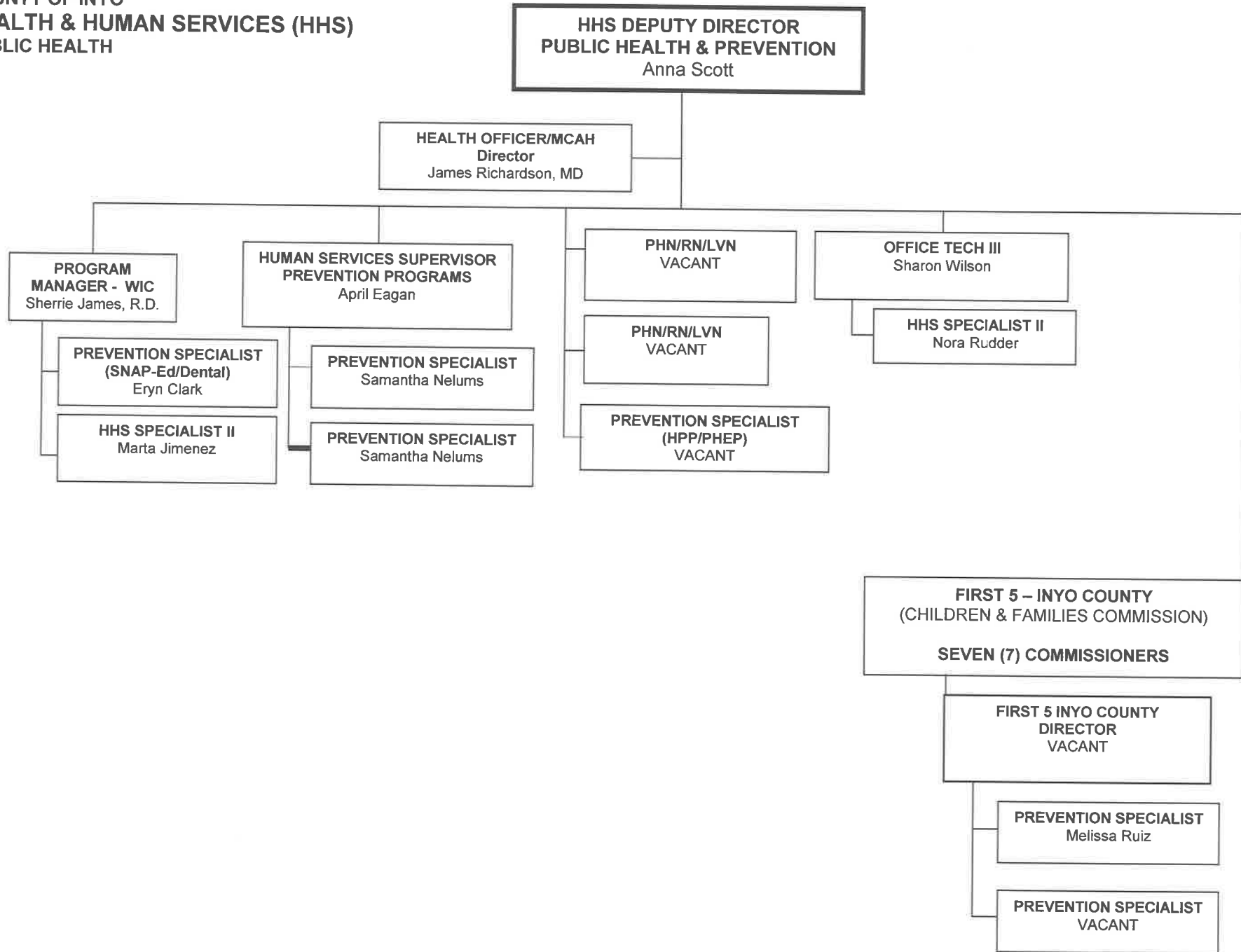
Perinatal Services Coordinator (PSC) Duties:

Assigned: Comprehensive Perinatal Services Program (CPSP)

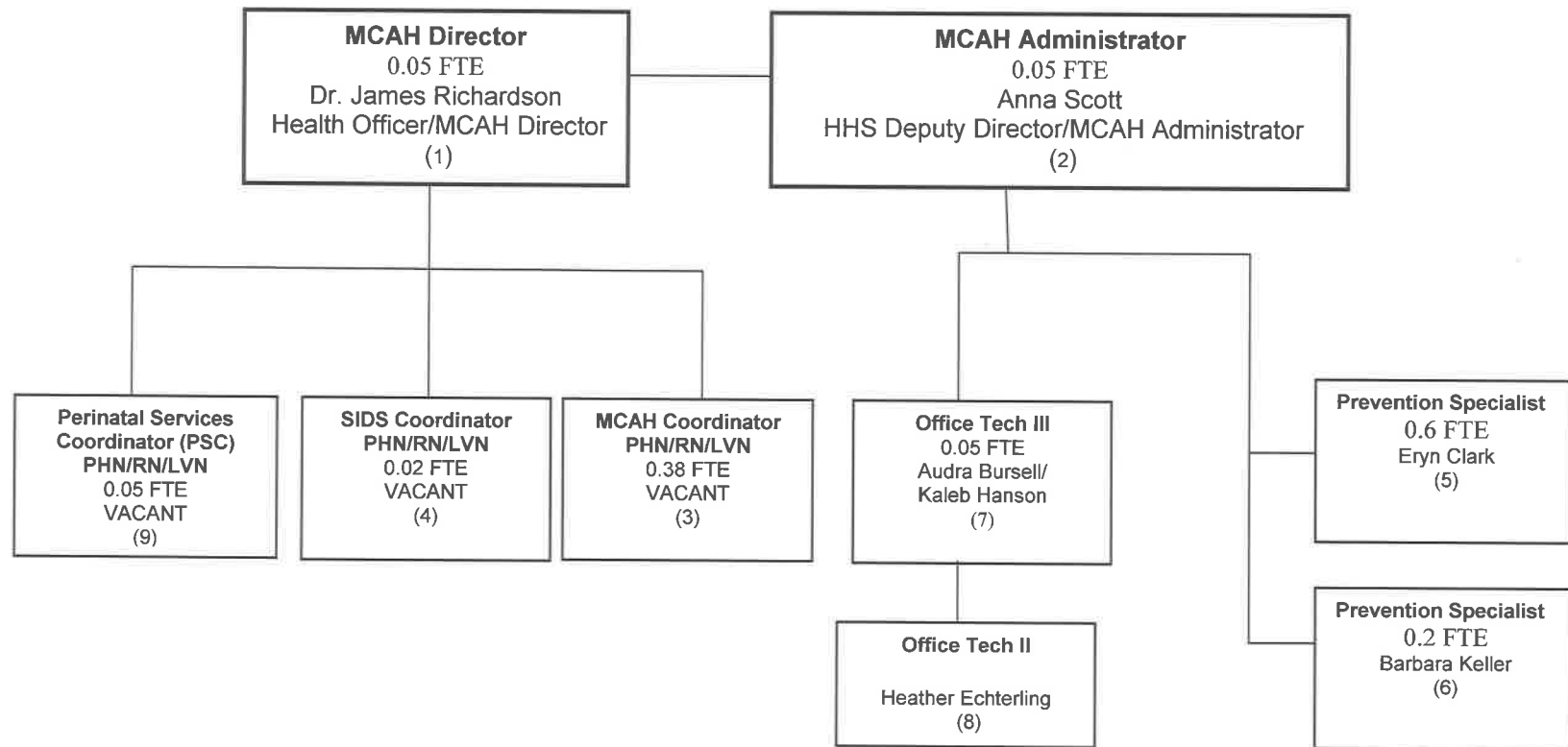
Definition: The PSC functions to assess, plan and implement local CPSP activities.

- Identify and recruit potential CPSP providers
- Assist potential providers in the application process
- Offer technical assistance to providers regarding CPSP program
- Work with the MCAH Director to identify unmet needs/problems of the Perinatal population and develop activities to address them.
- Collaborate with NEST Program at Northern Inyo Hospital to access referrals of Hispanic women who are postpartum and entered prenatal care late
- Develop an interview format to assess Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs (KAB) about importance and timeliness of prenatal care
- Work with community partners to provide outreach activities for pregnant women and children to access early and continuous perinatal, infant, and child health care and health insurance, including Medi-Cal.
- Conduct interviews, providing bilingual translation as needed
- This position must meet the criteria for SPMP

COUNTY OF INYO
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)
PUBLIC HEALTH



Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) Organizational Chart



California Department of Public Health (CDPH)
Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) Program
Scope of Work (SOW)

IMPORTANT: By clicking this box, I agree to allow the state MCAH Program to post my Scope of Work on the CDPH/MCAH website.

The Local Health Jurisdiction (LHJ), in collaboration with the State MCAH Program, shall strive to develop systems that protect and improve the health of California's women of reproductive age, infants, children, adolescents and their families. The goals and objectives in this MCAH SOW incorporate local problems identified by LHJs 5-Year Needs Assessments and reflect the Title V priorities of the MCAH Division. The local 5-Year Needs Assessment identified problems that LHJs may address in their 5-Year Action Plans. The LHJ 5-Year Action Plans will then inform the development of the annual MCAH SOW.

All LHJs must perform the activities in the shaded areas in Goals 1-3 and monitor and report on the corresponding evaluation/performance measures. In addition, each LHJ is required to develop at least one objective in each of Goals 1 and 2 and 2 objectives for Goal 3, a SIDS objective and an objective to improve infant health. LHJs that receive FIMR funding will perform the activities in the shaded area in Goal 3, Objectives 3.5-3.7 and 3.8. In the second shaded column, Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives, insert the number and percent of cases you will review for the fiscal year. If resources allow, LHJs should also develop additional objectives, which they may place under any of the Goals 1-6. All activities in this SOW must take place within the fiscal year. Please see the MCAH Policies and Procedures Manual for further instructions on completing the SOW.

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/services/funding/mcah/Pages/LocalMCAHProgramDocuments.aspx>

The development of this SOW was guided by several public health frameworks listed below. Please consider integrating these approaches when conceptualizing and organizing local program, policy, and evaluation efforts.

- The Ten Essential Services of Public Health: <http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/essentialServices.html>;
- The Spectrum of Prevention: <http://www.preventioninstitute.org/component/taxonomy/term/list/94/127.html>
- Life Course Perspective: <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/lifecourseresources.htm>
- The Social-Ecological Model: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/social-ecologicalmodel.html>
- Social Determinants of Health: <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/>
- Strengthening Families: <http://www.cssp.org/reform/strengthening-families>

All Title V programs must comply with the MCAH Fiscal Policies and Procedures Manual which is found on the CDPH/MCAH website at:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/services/funding/mcah/Pages/FiscalDocuments.aspx>

CDPH/MCAH Division expects each LHJ to make progress towards Title V State Performance Measures and Healthy People 2020 goals. These goals involve complex issues and are difficult to achieve, particularly in the short term. As such, in addition to the required activities to address Title V State Priorities, and Title V and State requirements, the MCAH SOW provides LHJs with the opportunity to develop locally determined objectives and activities that can be realistically achieved given the scope and resources of local MCAH programs.

LHJs are required to comply with requirements as stated in the MCAH Program Policies and Procedures Manual, such as attending statewide meetings, conducting a Needs Assessment every five years, submitting Agreement Funding Applications, and completing Annual Reports.

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Goal 1: Increase access and utilization of health and social services (cross-cutting)

- Increase access to oral health services¹
- Increase screening and referral for mental health and substance use services¹
- Increase utilization of preventive health services¹
- Target outreach services to identify pregnant women, women of reproductive age, infants, children and adolescents and their families who are eligible for Medi-Cal assistance or other publicly provided health care programs and assist them in applying for these benefits²
- Provide developmental screening for children in MCAH programs¹

The shaded area represents required activities. Nothing is entered in the shaded areas, except for 1.7 as needed.

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
1.1-1.6 All women of reproductive age, pregnant women, infants, children, adolescents and children and youth with special health care needs (CYSHCN) will have access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed and preventive medical, dental, mental health, substance use services, and social services • Early and comprehensive perinatal care • An environment that maximizes their health 	Assessment 1.1 Identify and monitor the health status of women of reproductive age, pregnant women, infants, children, adolescents, and CYSHCN, including the social determinants of health and access/barriers to the provision of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventive, medical, dental, mental health, substance use services, and social services 2. Early and comprehensive perinatal care Monitor trends over time, geographic areas and population group disparities. Annually, share your data with your key health department leadership.	1.1 This deliverable will be fulfilled by completing and submitting your Community Profile with your Agreement Funding Application each year Report date data shared with the key health department leadership. Briefly describe their response, if significant.	Nothing is entered here.

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	1.2 Participate in collaboratives, coalitions, community organizations, etc., to review data and develop policies and products to address social determinants of health and disparities.	1.2 Report the total number of collaboratives with MCAH staff participation. Submit online Collaborative Surveys that document participation, objectives, activities and accomplishments of MCAH – related collaboratives.	1.2 List policies or products developed to improve infrastructure and address MCAH priorities.
	Policy Development 1.3 Review, revise and enact policies that facilitate access to Medi-Cal, Medi-Cal Access Program (MCAP), California Children's Services (CCS), Covered CA, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP), Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment (Family PACT), Text 4 Baby, or other relevant programs.	1.3 Describe efforts to develop policy and systems changes that facilitate access to Medi-Cal, MCAP, Covered CA, CHDP, WIC, CCS, Family PACT, Text 4 Baby, or other relevant programs. List formal and informal agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding with Medi-Cal Managed Care (MCMC) plans or other organizations that address the needs of mothers and infants.	1.3 Describe the impact of policy and systems changes that facilitate access to Medi-Cal, MCAP, Covered CA, CHDP, WIC, CCS, Family PACT, or other relevant programs.
	Assurance 1.4 Participate in and/or deliver trainings in MCAH and public health competencies and workforce development as resources allow.	1.4 List trainings attended or provided and numbers attending.	1.4 Describe outcomes of workforce development trainings in MCAH and public health competencies, including but not limited to, knowledge or skills gained, practice changes or partnerships developed.

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	1.5 Conduct activities to facilitate referrals to Medi-Cal, MCAP, Covered CA, CCS, and other low cost/no-cost health insurance programs for health care coverage ²	1.5 Describe activities to facilitate referrals to health insurance and programs.	1.5 Report the number of referrals to Medi-Cal, MCAP, Covered CA, CCS, or other low/no-cost health insurance or programs.
	1.6 Provide a toll-free or "no-cost to the calling party" telephone information service and other appropriate methods of communication, e.g. local MCAH Program web page to the local community ² to facilitate linkage of MCAH population to services	1.6 Describe the methods of communication, including the, cultural and linguistic challenges and solutions to linking the MCAH population to services.	1.6 Report the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of calls to the toll-free or "no-cost to the calling party" telephone information service 2. The number of web hits to the appropriate local MCAH Program webpage

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
<p>1.7 All LHJs are required to perform activities for CYSHCN.</p> <p>As resources allow, all LHJs are required to adopt protocols/policies for developmental screening and access/linkage to health insurance and services for children in MCAH Home Visiting (HV) or Case Management (CM) programs (bolded activities and measures #1,2,3)</p> <p><i>You may also choose to implement activities #4,5,6 in the second column or develop locally specific activities by inserting the activity and the performance measures. You are required to report on the activities you chose to implement.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>You may also add additional CYSHCN activities to the MCAH SOW Goal 5, Child Health</i> <p>1.7 Increase the rate of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmental screening for children ages 0-5 years according to AAP guidelines – 9 months, 16 months and 30 months All children, including CYSHCN, receive a yearly preventive medical visit 	<p>1.7 Promote the <u>American Academy of Pediatrics</u> (AAP) developmental screening guidelines.</p> <p>Required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the yearly medical visit for children, including CYSHCN Adopt protocols/policies to screen, refer, and link all children in MCAH HV or CM Programs Develop quality assurance (QA) activities to ensure children in MCAH programs are screened, referred and linked Collaborate with First 5 Inyo to promote the use of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) in health and education settings and participate in Ages and Stages Network meetings. 	<p>1.7 Describe or report the following:</p> <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activities to promote the yearly preventive medical visit Describe protocols/policies to screen, refer and link all children in MCAH programs List QA process developed to ensure screening, referral and linkage Number of providers receiving information about ASQ or other screening materials Describe participation in Ages and Stages Network 	<p>1.7 Describe or report the following:</p> <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children, including CYSHCN, receiving a yearly preventive medical visit Number of children in local MCAH programs receiving developmental screening Number of children with positive screens that complete a follow-up visit with their primary care provider Number of children with positive screens linked to services Number of calls received for referrals and linkages to services Outcomes of protocols/policies and QA activities to ensure screening, referral and linkage Number and types of targeted providers using ASQ.
<p>Insert Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Objective(s), Activities, Evaluation/Performance Measures in the appropriate column below.</p>			

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
<p>1.8 By June 30, 2018, all eligible women, children, and adolescents presenting at the public health department (PHD) will be enrolled in health insurance and will have timely access to needed provider(s) as available</p>	<p>1.8 MCAH staff develops and implements policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess each pregnant and parenting woman presenting at the PHD to determine if they are enrolled in health insurance Refer unenrolled but potentially eligible pregnant and parenting woman for application assistance or directly provide application assistance for appropriate insurance type <p>Refer to the "Medi-Cal Eligibility and Covered CA" website at: http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medica/eligibility/Pages/Medi-CalEligibility2014.aspx Covered CA website: https://www.coveredca.com/ California Department of Health Care Services: Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women: http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medica/eligibility/Pages/PE.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up with referred pregnant and parenting woman to determine if they become enrolled Establish regular meeting schedule with social services to coordinate health insurance enrollment Encourage enrolled pregnant and parenting woman to complete an appointment with needed provider(s) and follow-up to assure completion Develop and implement a Continuous Quality 	<p>1.8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe access to care issues identified Describe rationale for interventions, recommendations and strategies/policies developed Briefly describe referral process developed and implemented Briefly describe the CQI/QA process developed 	<p>1.8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of eligible women, children and adolescents presenting at the PHD who enroll in health insurance/all eligible women, children and adolescents presenting at the PHD Number of women, children and adolescents newly enrolled in insurance who received timely access to needed provider(s)/Number who were referred (specify type: health, dental or mental health care provider). Describe policies implemented Describe the outcome of the CQI/QA process including methods of measurements and results, if available

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	Improvement/Quality Assurance (CQI/QA) process to monitor implementation of policies/processes, a regular feedback mechanism to continually improve the process and a plan to evaluate the impact		
1.9 By June 30, 2018, all MCAH Medi-Cal eligible children who are public health or prevention clients will be linked to dental services	1.9 1. Assess each MCAH-eligible family for dental needs and barriers to accessing dental care for their children 2. Provide case management (bilingual, as needed) to families who need assistance securing appointments, including providing transportation to appointments. 3. Encourage enrolled clients to complete an appointment with a dental provider and follow-up to assure completion 4. Develop and implement tracking systems to capture data needed for outcome measures 5. Develop and implement a Continuous Quality Improvement/Quality Assurance (CQI/QA) process to monitor	1.9 1. Describe access to care issues identified 2. Describe rationale for interventions, recommendations and strategies developed 3. Briefly describe barriers, challenges and solutions to enrollment in Medi-Cal and follow-up to see a provider 4. Number of children in MCAH Programs that received recommended dental care/all 5. Briefly describe the CQI/QA process developed	1.9 1. Number of MCAH eligible children who had timely access to dental provider/Number who were referred to a provider 2. Describe the outcome of the CQI/QA process including methods of measurements and results and a plan to evaluate the impact

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	implementation of policies/processes, a regular feedback mechanism to continually improve the process and a plan to evaluate the impact		

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Goal 2: Improve preconception health by decreasing risk factors for adverse life course events among women of reproductive age

- Decrease unintended pregnancies¹
- Decrease the burden of chronic disease¹
- Decrease intimate partner violence¹
- Assure that all pregnant women will have access to early, adequate, and high quality perinatal care with a special emphasis on low-income and Medi-Cal eligible women²

The shaded area represents required activities. Nothing is entered in the shaded areas.

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
2.1-2.3 All women will have access to quality maternal and early perinatal care, including CPSP services for Medi-Cal eligible women.	Assurance 2.1 Develop MCAH staff knowledge of the system of maternal and perinatal care. Conduct local activities to facilitate increased access to early and quality perinatal care.	2.1 Report the following: 1. List of trainings received by staff on perinatal care 2. List activities implemented to increase access of women to early and quality perinatal care 3. Barriers and opportunities to improve access to early and quality perinatal care	2.1 Describe outcomes of the following: 1. Behavior or practice change following receipt of training 2. Activities implemented to increase access to and improve the quality of perinatal care 3. Activities addressing the barriers to improve access to early and quality perinatal care
	2.2 Maintain and manage a network of perinatal providers, including certified CPSP providers. Provide technical assistance or education to improve perinatal care access and quality of perinatal services.	2.2 Describe local network of perinatal providers, including CPSP providers (e.g. concentration of Medi-Cal Managed Care, Fee-for Service, etc) List technical assistance activities provided to perinatal and CPSP providers (e.g. resources, referrals, tracking system for	2.2 Describe adequacy of current network of perinatal providers in meeting the needs of local maternal population. Describe improvement/s in provider knowledge or practice following technical assistance on perinatal care access and quality of perinatal services.

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	Conduct activities with local provider networks and/or health plans to improve access to and quality of perinatal services including coordination and integration of care.	<p>follow-up, assessments, interventions, infant care etc).</p> <p>** If above is not applicable to the local site,</p> <p>Briefly summarize shared activities performed with current provider networks and/or local health plans to improve access to and quality of perinatal services including coordination and integration of care.</p>	Describe outcomes of shared activities performed with the perinatal provider networks and/or local health plan in improving access to and quality of perinatal services
	<p>2.3</p> <p>Conduct face-to-face quality assurance/quality improvement (QA/QI) activities with CPSP providers or Medi-Cal Managed Care (MCMC) liaison to ensure that protocols are in place and implemented.</p>	<p>2.3</p> <p>List the types of CPSP provider QA/QI activities conducted during site visits.</p> <p>Identify your MCMC liaison contact</p> <p>Report the number of actual site visits conducted with enrolled CPSP providers and/or MCMC liaison</p>	<p>2.3</p> <p>Describe the results of QA/QI activities that were conducted.</p>
Insert Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Objective(s), Activities, Evaluation/Performance Measures in the appropriate column below.			
<p>2.4</p> <p>By June 30, 2017, one local Medi-Cal provider will begin to accept presumptive eligibility (PE) for perinatal care.</p>	<p>2.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify providers who are not currently accepting presumptive eligibility 2. Encourage them to become Medi-Cal providers, if they are not already 	<p>2.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide OB providers with information and encouragement regarding the process of becoming a PE provider 2. Briefly describe successes and 	<p>a. Report the following:</p> <p>Number of Medi-Cal providers beginning to accept presumptive eligibility</p>

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	3. Encourage them to become presumptive eligibility providers and provide information on application and implementation 4. Assist the providers to apply and implement PE in their practice 4.1. California Department of Health Care Services: Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women: http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/med-cal/eligibility/Pages/PE.aspx	barriers 3. Number of OB providers, Medi-Cal OB providers and number accepting PE at baseline	

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Goal 3: Reduce infant morbidity and mortality

- Reduce pre-term births and infant mortality¹
- Increase infant safe sleep practices¹
- Increase breastfeeding initiation and duration¹

The shaded area represents required activities. Nothing is entered in the shaded areas, except for FIMR LHJs.

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
3.1-3.2 All infants are provided a safe sleep environment	Assurance 3.1 Establish contact with parents/caregivers of infants with presumed SIDS death to provide grief and bereavement support services ³ .	3.1 (Insert number) of parents/caregivers who experience a presumed SIDS death and the number who are contacted for grief and bereavement support services.	
	3.2 Attend the SIDS Annual Conference/ SIDS training(s) and other conferences/trainings related to infant health ³ .	3.2 Provide staff member name and date of attendance at SIDS Annual Conference/SIDS training(s) and other conferences/trainings related to infant health.	3.2 Describe results of staff trainings related to infant health.

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
Insert Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Objective(s), Activities, Evaluation/Performance Measures in the appropriate column below.			
3.3 By June 30, 2018, 2 out of 3 local prenatal providers will demonstrate increased knowledge and adopt infant safe sleep practice and SIDS risk reduction in the office	3.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDS coordinator/public health professional provides infant safe sleep education and SIDS risk reduction to childcare providers • SIDS coordinator/public health professional observes infant safe sleep practices and SIDS risk reduction in prenatal consults • Provide technical assistance to providers as needed • Public health professional works with providers to promote activities on infant safe sleep education and SIDS risk reduction • Encourage providers to share the educational materials with parents to promote the infant safe sleep education and SIDS risk reduction • Develop and administer evaluation tool to measure implementation of safe sleep and SIDS risk reduction practice in prenatal education • Contact the Family Health Outcomes Project (FHOP) as needed for assistance in developing an evaluation tool. SIDS Awareness and Risk Reduction Outcome Measurement Tools” at FHOP website: http://fhop.ucsf.edu/fhop/htm/ca_mcah/SIDS_awareness.html • Utilize SIDS educational materials located at the State web 	3.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of presentations given to prenatal providers • Briefly describe what was observed • Briefly describe evaluation tool developed • Briefly describe key infant safe sleep education and SIDS risk reduction accomplishments and barriers • List technical assistance provided • Briefly describe the CQI/QA process developed 	3.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of prenatal providers demonstrating increased knowledge about the infant safe sleep practices and SIDS risk reduction/ the total number of prenatal providers educated [2/3, or 66%] • Briefly describe the results of the evaluation • Describe the outcomes of the CQI/QA process including methods of measurements and results

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
	<p>site:: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/SIDS/Pages/default.aspx And the California SIDS Program web site: http://californiasids.cdph.ca.gov</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Continuous Quality Improvement/Quality Assurance (CQI/QA) process to monitor implementation of policies/processes, a regular feedback mechanism to continually improve the process and evaluate the impact. 		
<p>3.4</p> <p>By June 30, 2018 100% of MCAH-eligible pregnant women presenting to the public health or prevention offices (including First 5 and WIC) will be linked to the Newborn Evaluation Support and teaching (NEST) program at birth hospital</p>	<p>3.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SIDS coordinator/public health professional meet with birth hospital to develop referral system. SIDS coordinator/public health/prevention professionals participate in collaborative meetings re. NEST Develop and implement a Continuous Quality Improvement/Quality Assurance (CQI/QA) process to monitor implementation of policies/processes, a regular feedback mechanism to continually improve the process and evaluate the impact 	<p>3.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pregnant women referred to NEST Number of referred women who attended NEST orientation Briefly describe referral system 	<p>3.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MCAH eligible pregnant women who attended NEST orientation/Number who were referred to NEST Describe the outcome of the CQI/QA process including methods of measurements and results and a plan to evaluate the impact

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

Goal 4: Increase the proportion of children, adolescents and women of reproductive age who maintain a healthy weight

- Increase consumption of a healthy diet¹
- Increase physical activity¹

Short and/or Intermediate Objective(s)	Intervention Activities to Meet Objectives (Describe the steps of the intervention)	Evaluation/Performance Measures Process, Short and/or Intermediate Measures (Report on these measures in the Annual Report)	
		Process Description and Measures	Short and/or Intermediate Outcome Measure(s)
<p>4.1</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, 90% of parents who complete Triple P Lifestyles training indicate an increased knowledge of low-cost physical activities.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, 75% of parents who complete Triple P Lifestyles training indicate that they have increased the duration of daily physical activity.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, at least 50% of parents referred to Triple P Lifestyles training enroll in the course and attend at least 4 classes.</p>	<p>4.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with community partners to identify low-cost physical activities currently available throughout the County. 2. MCAH staff will work with mentors and other partners to coordinate and lead group physical activities. 3. MCAH staff work with community partners to develop resource calendar and link to Team Inyo for Health Kids website 4. Leverage the implementation of Triple P parenting program locally by training staff to deliver Triple P Lifestyles course to improve knowledge, skills and abilities of MCAH families to make positive lifestyle changes 5. Develop and implement tracking systems to capture data needed for outcome measures 6. Develop and implement a Continuous Quality Improvement/Quality Assurance (CQI/QA) process to monitor implementation of policies/processes, a regular feedback mechanism to continually improve the process and a plan to evaluate the impact 	<p>4.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the titles of MCAH staff participating in Team Inyo for Healthy Kids collaborative 2. Provide summaries of Team Inyo and other collaborative meetings, that include strategies to increase access to physical activities and nutrition education, including contributing nutrition/physical activity information to the Team Inyo website 3. Describe the referral process to services 4. Describe process to measure increase in physical activity and increased knowledge of nutrition 5. Briefly describe barriers, challenges and solutions to improving knowledge and access to low-cost physical activities and nutrition education 6. Briefly describe the CQI/QA process developed 	<p>4.1 Report the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of parents who complete Triple P Lifestyles training and report they have increased their knowledge of low-cost physical activities/[Total number of parents who complete post-training survey 2. Number of MCAH eligible families who report they have and increased the duration of their daily physical activity/ Total number of families surveyed 3. Number of families completing Triple P Lifestyles course/Number families referred 4. Briefly describe the change in behavior, such as an increase in physical activity 5. Describe the outcome of the CQI/QA process including methods of measurements and results

¹ 2016-2020 Title V State Priorities

² Title V Requirement

³ State Requirement

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CDPH 1204
(Please read carefully.)

The information on this form will be used by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Asset Management (AM) to: (a) conduct an inventory of CDPH equipment and/or property (see definitions A, and B) in the possession of the Contractor and/or Subcontractors, and (b) dispose of these same items. Report all items, regardless of the items' ages, per number 1 below, purchased with CDPH funds and used to conduct state business under this contract. (See *Health Administrative Manual (HAM)*, Section 2-1060 and Section 9-2310.)

The CDPH Program Contract Manager is responsible for obtaining information from the Contractor for this form. The CDPH Program Contract Manager is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the information and for submitting it to AM.

Inventory: List all CDPH tagged equipment and/or property on this form and submit it within 30 days prior to the three-year anniversary of the contract's effective date, if applicable. **The inventory should be based on previously submitted CDPH 1203s**, "Contractor Equipment Purchased with CDPH Funds." AM will contact the CDPH Program Contract Manager if there are any discrepancies. (See HAM, Section 2-1040.1.)

Disposal: (*Definition: Trade in, sell, junk, salvage, donate, or transfer; also, items lost, stolen, or destroyed (as by fire).*) The CDPH 1204 should be completed, along with a "Property Survey Report" (STD. 152) or a "Property Transfer Report" (STD. 158), whenever items need to be disposed of; (a) during the term of this contract and (b) 30 calendar days before the termination of this contract. After receipt of this form, the AM will contact the CDPH Program Contract Manager to arrange for the appropriate disposal/transfer of the items. (See HAM, Section 2-1050.3.)

1. List the state/ CDPH property tag, quantity, description, purchase date, base unit cost, and serial number (if applicable) for each item of;
 - A. Major Equipment: **(These items were issued green numbered state/ CDPH property tags.)**
 - Tangible item having a base unit cost of \$5,000 or more and a life expectancy of one (1) year or more.
 - Intangible item having a base unit cost of \$5,000 or more and a life expectancy of one (1) year or more (e.g., software, video.)
 - B. Minor Equipment/Property: **(These items were issued green state/ CDPH property tags.)**

Specific tangible items with a life expectancy of one (1) year or more that have a base unit cost less than \$5,000. The minor equipment and/or property items were issued green unnumbered "BLANK" state/ CDPH property tags with the exception of the following, which are issued numbered tags: Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), PDA/cell phone combination (Blackberries), laptops, desktop personal computers, LAN servers, routers and switches.
2. If a vehicle is being reported, provide the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) and the vehicle license number to CDPH Vehicle Services. (See HAM, Section 2-10050.)
3. If all items being reported do not fit on one page, make copies and write the number of pages being sent in the upper right-hand corner (e.g. "Page 1 of 3.")
4. The CDPH Program Contract Manager should retain one copy and send the original to: California Department of Public Health, Asset Management, MS1801, P.O. Box 997377, 1501 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95899-7377.
5. Use the version on the CDPH Intranet forms site. The CDPH 1204 consists of one page for completion and one page with information and instructions.

For more information on completing this form, call AM at (916) 341-6168.



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER
//

- Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
 Scheduled Time for Closed Session Informational

FROM: HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – Behavioral Health, Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: Ratification and approval of the Multi-Year contract with Department of Health Care Services for Substance Use Disorder (SUD) services for substance use prevention and treatment for Fiscal Years 2017-2018 through 2019-2020.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Request your Board ratify and approve the three-year contract between the County of Inyo and the Department of Health Care Services for DMC services for substance use prevention and treatment for an annual amount of \$430,194, and a total contract amount not to exceed \$1,290,582, for the period beginning July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2020, contingent upon the Board's adoption of future budgets, and authorize the Chairperson to sign five (5) Standard Agreements (STD Form 213), one (1) Contractor Certification Clauses (CCC 04/2017) and one (1) California Civil Rights Laws Certification.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The contract comes to your Board as an approval and ratification as it was received by the Department on November 1, 2017.

This is a standard contract between the County of Inyo and the Department of Health Care Services for SUD services for substance use prevention and treatment. The SUD funding has been separated from the Drug Medi Cal (DMC) funding for contracting purpose, a change from previous years. Your Board ratified and approved the contract for DMC services earlier this fiscal year. This is the State's standard multi-year contract process and the State will provide annual amendments to the contract reflecting any changes or redistribution of federal funds. The Department is respectfully requesting your Board approve and ratify the contract as requested and sign the required documents.

ALTERNATIVES:

Your Board could deny or delay this request, which would end or interrupt the flow of State and Federal funds for SUD services for substance use prevention and treatment services currently provided by the Department.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

State of California – Health and Human Services Agency Department of Health Care Services

FINANCING:

Federal and 2011 Realignment Funds. This will be brought in as Revenue to the Substance Use Disorders Budget (045315) as Federal Other (4552).

APPROVALS

COUNTY COUNSEL:

[Handwritten Signature]

AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS *(Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)*

Approved: YES Date: 11/22/17

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:

[Handwritten Signature]

ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS *(Must be reviewed and approved by the Auditor/Controller prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)*

Approved: yes Date: 11/29/2017

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

[Handwritten Signature]

Date: 11/30/17

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STANDARD AGREEMENT
 STD 213_DHCS (Rev. 06/16)

REGISTRATION NUMBER	AGREEMENT NUMBER 17-94131
---------------------	------------------------------

- This Agreement is entered into between the State Agency and the Contractor named below:
STATE AGENCY'S NAME (Also known as DHCS, CDHS, DHS or the State)
Department of Health Care Services
CONTRACTOR'S NAME (Also referred to as Contractor)
County of Inyo
- The term of this Agreement is: July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2020
- The maximum amount of this Agreement is: \$ 1,290,582
 One Million, Two Hundred Ninety Thousand, Five Hundred Eighty-Two Dollars
- The parties agree to comply with the terms and condition of the following exhibits, which are by this reference made a part of this Agreement.

Exhibit A – Scope of Work	2 pages
Exhibit A, Attachment I – Program Specifications	22 pages
Exhibit B – Budget Detail and Payment Provisions	13 pages
Exhibit B, Attachment I – Funding Amounts	1 page
Exhibit C * – General Terms and Conditions	GTC 04/2017
Exhibit D (F) – Special Terms and Conditions	26 pages
Exhibit E – Additional Provisions	3 pages
Exhibit F – Privacy and Information Security Provisions	28 pages
Exhibit F, Attachment I – Social Security Administration Agreement	101 pages

Items shown above with an Asterisk (*), are hereby incorporated by reference and made part of this agreement as if attached hereto. These documents can be viewed at <http://www.dgs.ca.gov/ols/Resources/StandardContractLanguage.aspx>.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the parties hereto.

CONTRACTOR		California Department of General Services Use Only
CONTRACTOR'S NAME (if other than an individual, state whether a corporation, partnership, etc.) County of Inyo		
BY (Authorized Signature) 	DATE SIGNED (Do not type)	
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING Mark Tillemans, Board Chair		
ADDRESS 163 May Street Bishop, CA 93514		
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
AGENCY NAME Department of Health Care Services		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exempt per: DGS memo dated 07/10/96 and Welfare and Institutions Code 14087.4
BY (Authorized Signature) 	DATE SIGNED (Do not type)	
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING Don Rodriguez, Chief, Contract Management Unit		
ADDRESS 1501 Capitol Avenue, Suite 71.2048, MS 1400, P.O. Box 997413, Sacramento, CA 95899-7413		

CCC 04/2017

CERTIFICATION

I, the official named below, CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY that I am duly authorized to legally bind the prospective Contractor to the clause(s) listed below. This certification is made under the laws of the State of California.

<i>Contractor/Bidder Firm Name (Printed)</i>		<i>Federal ID Number</i>
<i>County of Inyo</i>		95-6005445
<i>By (Authorized Signature)</i>		
<i>Printed Name and Title of Person Signing</i>		
<i>Date Executed</i>	<i>Executed in the County of</i>	
	<i>Inyo</i>	

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION CLAUSES

1. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE:** Contractor has, unless exempted, complied with the nondiscrimination program requirements. (Gov. Code §12990 (a-f) and CCR, Title 2, Section 11102) (Not applicable to public entities.)

2. **DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:** Contractor will comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 and will provide a drug-free workplace by taking the following actions:

a. Publish a statement notifying employees that unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited and specifying actions to be taken against employees for violations.

b. Establish a Drug-Free Awareness Program to inform employees about:

- 1) the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
- 2) the person's or organization's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
- 3) any available counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs; and,
- 4) penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.

c. Every employee who works on the proposed Agreement will:

- 1) receive a copy of the company's drug-free workplace policy statement; and,
- 2) agree to abide by the terms of the company's statement as a condition of employment on the Agreement.

Failure to comply with these requirements may result in suspension of payments under the Agreement or termination of the Agreement or both and Contractor may be ineligible for award of any future State agreements if the department determines that any of the following has occurred: the Contractor has made false certification, or violated the

certification by failing to carry out the requirements as noted above. (Gov. Code §8350 et seq.)

3. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD CERTIFICATION: Contractor certifies that no more than one (1) final unappealable finding of contempt of court by a Federal court has been issued against Contractor within the immediately preceding two-year period because of Contractor's failure to comply with an order of a Federal court, which orders Contractor to comply with an order of the National Labor Relations Board. (Pub. Contract Code §10296) (Not applicable to public entities.)

4. CONTRACTS FOR LEGAL SERVICES \$50,000 OR MORE- PRO BONO REQUIREMENT: Contractor hereby certifies that Contractor will comply with the requirements of Section 6072 of the Business and Professions Code, effective January 1, 2003.

Contractor agrees to make a good faith effort to provide a minimum number of hours of pro bono legal services during each year of the contract equal to the lessor of 30 multiplied by the number of full time attorneys in the firm's offices in the State, with the number of hours prorated on an actual day basis for any contract period of less than a full year or 10% of its contract with the State.

Failure to make a good faith effort may be cause for non-renewal of a state contract for legal services, and may be taken into account when determining the award of future contracts with the State for legal services.

5. EXPATRIATE CORPORATIONS: Contractor hereby declares that it is not an expatriate corporation or subsidiary of an expatriate corporation within the meaning of Public Contract Code Section 10286 and 10286.1, and is eligible to contract with the State of California.

6. SWEATFREE CODE OF CONDUCT:

a. All Contractors contracting for the procurement or laundering of apparel, garments or corresponding accessories, or the procurement of equipment, materials, or supplies, other than procurement related to a public works contract, declare under penalty of perjury that no apparel, garments or corresponding accessories, equipment, materials, or supplies furnished to the state pursuant to the contract have been laundered or produced in whole or in part by sweatshop labor, forced labor, convict labor, indentured labor under penal sanction, abusive forms of child labor or exploitation of children in sweatshop labor, or with the benefit of sweatshop labor, forced labor, convict labor, indentured labor under penal sanction, abusive forms of child labor or exploitation of children in sweatshop labor. The contractor further declares under penalty of perjury that they adhere to the Sweatfree Code of Conduct as set forth on the California Department of Industrial Relations website located at www.dir.ca.gov, and Public Contract Code Section 6108.

b. The contractor agrees to cooperate fully in providing reasonable access to the contractor's records, documents, agents or employees, or premises if reasonably required by authorized officials of the contracting agency, the Department of Industrial Relations,

or the Department of Justice to determine the contractor's compliance with the requirements under paragraph (a).

7. DOMESTIC PARTNERS: For contracts of \$100,000 or more, Contractor certifies that Contractor is in compliance with Public Contract Code section 10295.3.

8. GENDER IDENTITY: For contracts of \$100,000 or more, Contractor certifies that Contractor is in compliance with Public Contract Code section 10295.35.

DOING BUSINESS WITH THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The following laws apply to persons or entities doing business with the State of California.

1. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Contractor needs to be aware of the following provisions regarding current or former state employees. If Contractor has any questions on the status of any person rendering services or involved with the Agreement, the awarding agency must be contacted immediately for clarification.

Current State Employees (Pub. Contract Code §10410):

1). No officer or employee shall engage in any employment, activity or enterprise from which the officer or employee receives compensation or has a financial interest and which is sponsored or funded by any state agency, unless the employment, activity or enterprise is required as a condition of regular state employment.

2). No officer or employee shall contract on his or her own behalf as an independent contractor with any state agency to provide goods or services.

Former State Employees (Pub. Contract Code §10411):

1). For the two-year period from the date he or she left state employment, no former state officer or employee may enter into a contract in which he or she engaged in any of the negotiations, transactions, planning, arrangements or any part of the decision-making process relevant to the contract while employed in any capacity by any state agency.

2). For the twelve-month period from the date he or she left state employment, no former state officer or employee may enter into a contract with any state agency if he or she was employed by that state agency in a policy-making position in the same general subject area as the proposed contract within the 12-month period prior to his or her leaving state service.

If Contractor violates any provisions of above paragraphs, such action by Contractor shall render this Agreement void. (Pub. Contract Code §10420)

Members of boards and commissions are exempt from this section if they do not receive payment other than payment of each meeting of the board or commission, payment for preparatory time and payment for per diem. (Pub. Contract Code §10430 (e))

2. LABOR CODE/WORKERS' COMPENSATION: Contractor needs to be aware of the provisions which require every employer to be insured against liability for Worker's Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions, and Contractor affirms to comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this Agreement. (Labor Code Section 3700)

3. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT: Contractor assures the State that it complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability, as well as all applicable regulations and guidelines issued pursuant to the ADA. (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.)

4. CONTRACTOR NAME CHANGE: An amendment is required to change the Contractor's name as listed on this Agreement. Upon receipt of legal documentation of the name change the State will process the amendment. Payment of invoices presented with a new name cannot be paid prior to approval of said amendment.

5. CORPORATE QUALIFICATIONS TO DO BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA:

a. When agreements are to be performed in the state by corporations, the contracting agencies will be verifying that the contractor is currently qualified to do business in California in order to ensure that all obligations due to the state are fulfilled.

b. "Doing business" is defined in R&TC Section 23101 as actively engaging in any transaction for the purpose of financial or pecuniary gain or profit. Although there are some statutory exceptions to taxation, rarely will a corporate contractor performing within the state not be subject to the franchise tax.

c. Both domestic and foreign corporations (those incorporated outside of California) must be in good standing in order to be qualified to do business in California. Agencies will determine whether a corporation is in good standing by calling the Office of the Secretary of State.

6. RESOLUTION: A county, city, district, or other local public body must provide the State with a copy of a resolution, order, motion, or ordinance of the local governing body which by law has authority to enter into an agreement, authorizing execution of the agreement.

7. AIR OR WATER POLLUTION VIOLATION: Under the State laws, the Contractor shall not be: (1) in violation of any order or resolution not subject to review promulgated by the State Air Resources Board or an air pollution control district; (2) subject to cease and desist order not subject to review issued pursuant to Section 13301 of the Water Code for violation of waste discharge requirements or discharge prohibitions; or (3) finally determined to be in violation of provisions of federal law relating to air or water pollution.

8. PAYEE DATA RECORD FORM STD. 204: This form must be completed by all contractors that are not another state agency or other governmental entity.

CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Public Contract Code section 2010, if a bidder or proposer executes or renews a contract over \$100,000 on or after January 1, 2017, the bidder or proposer hereby certifies compliance with the following:

1. CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS: For contracts over \$100,000 executed or renewed after January 1, 2017, the contractor certifies compliance with the Unruh Civil Rights Act (Section 51 of the Civil Code) and the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Section 12960 of the Government Code); and
2. EMPLOYER DISCRIMINATORY POLICIES: For contracts over \$100,000 executed or renewed after January 1, 2017, if a Contractor has an internal policy against a sovereign nation or peoples recognized by the United States government, the Contractor certifies that such policies are not used in violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act (Section 51 of the Civil Code) or the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Section 12960 of the Government Code).

CERTIFICATION

<p>I, the official named below, certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.</p> <p><i>Proposer/Bidder Firm Name (Printed)</i></p> <p><i>County of Inyo</i></p>	<p><i>Federal ID Number</i></p> <p>95-6005445</p>
<p><i>By (Authorized Signature)</i></p>	
<p><i>Printed Name and Title of Person Signing</i></p>	
<p><i>Date Executed</i></p>	<p><i>Executed in the County and State of</i></p> <p><i>Inyo, California</i></p>

Exhibit A
Scope of Work

1. Service Overview

Contractor agrees to provide to the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) the services described herein.

DHCS and the Contractor enter into this Contract by authority of Chapter 3 of Part 1, Division 10.5 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC) for the purpose of providing alcohol and other drug prevention, treatment and recovery support services. DHCS and the Contractor identified in the Standard Agreement are the only parties to this Contract. This Contract is not intended, nor shall it be construed, to confer rights on any third party.

DHCS and the Contractor enter into this Contract by authority of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 96 (45 CFR Part 96), Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grants (SABG) for the purpose of planning, carrying out, and evaluating SABG authorized activities to prevent and treat substance abuse. SABG recipients must adhere to SAMHSA's National Outcome Measures (NOMs).

The objective is to prevent and treat substance abuse through utilization of Federal SABG funds pursuant to Section 1921 of Title XIX, Part B, Subpart II and III of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act, for services rendered by county operated or county contracted substance use disorder service providers.

2. Service Location

The services shall be performed at applicable facilities in the County of Inyo.

3. Service Hours

The services shall be provided during the working hours and days as defined by the Contractor.

4. Project Representatives

A. The project representatives during the term of this Agreement will be:

Department of Health Care Services Contract/Grant Manager: Robert Strom Telephone: (916) 327-2696 Fax: (916) 322-1176 Email: Robert.Strom@dhcs.ca.gov	County of Inyo Marilyn Mann, Interim Director Telephone: (760) 873-3305 Fax: (760) 873-6505
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Exhibit A
Scope of Work

B. Direct all inquiries to:

Department of Health Care Services	County of Inyo
Department of Health Care Services SUD PPF - PSGMB Attention: Bianca Vega Mail Station Code 2624 P.O. Box 997413 Sacramento, CA, 95899-7777	Inyo Behavioral Health Care Services Attention: Marilyn Mann, Interim Director 163 May Street Bishop, CA 93514
Telephone: (916) 327-2702 Fax: (916) 323-1176 Email: Bianca.Vega@dhcs.ca.gov	Telephone: (760) 873-3305 Fax: (760) 873-6505

C. Either party may make changes to the information above by giving written notice to the other party. Said changes shall not require an amendment to this Agreement.

5. Americans with Disabilities Act

Contractor agrees to ensure that deliverables developed and produced, pursuant to this Agreement shall comply with the accessibility requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1973 as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794 (d), and regulations implementing that act as set forth in Part 1194 of Title 36 of the Federal Code of Regulations. In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require Federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology (EIT) accessible to people with disabilities. California Government Code section 11135 codifies section 508 of the Act requiring accessibility of electronic and information technology.

6. See Exhibit A, Attachment I, for a detailed description of the services to be performed.

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

Part I - Substance Use Disorder Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Services

Section 1 - Formation and Purpose

A. Authority

1. This Exhibit A, Attachment I, Part I of the Contract is entered into by and between the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and the Contractor, under the authority of Chapter 3 of Part 1, Division 10.5 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC), and with the approval of Contractor's County Board of Supervisors (or designee), for the purpose of providing alcohol and drug services, and shall be reimbursed pursuant to Exhibit A, Attachment I. DHCS and the Contractor identified in the Standard Agreement are the sole parties to this Contract. This Contract is not intended, nor shall it be construed, to confer rights on any third party.

B. Federal Award Subrecipient

1. The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) is a federal award within the meaning of Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 75. This Contract is a subaward of the federal award to DHCS.
2. Contractor is a subrecipient and subject to all applicable administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements that govern federal monies associated with the SABG set forth in the Uniform Guidance 2 CFR Part 200, as codified by Health and Human Services (HHS) at 45 CFR Part 75.
3. As a subrecipient, the Contractor shall:
 - a) Maintain effective internal control over the SABG funds.
 - b) Comply with federal statutes, regulations, including 45 CFR Part 75, and terms and conditions of the SABG grant.
 - c) Evaluate and monitor its activities and the activities of all subcontractors for compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and terms and conditions of the subaward.
 - d) Address any instances of noncompliance promptly, including noncompliance identified in audit findings.
4. The Contractor shall disclose, in writing to DHCS, any potential conflict of interest in accordance with Health and Human Services' (HHS) grant policy. (See, <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/grants/grants/policies-regulations/hhsgps107.pdf>).
5. The Contractor shall timely disclose, in writing to DHCS, all violations of Federal criminal law involving fraud, bribery, or gratuity violations potentially affecting the grant. If the Contractor fails to make a required disclosure, DHCS may seek those remedies described in 45 CFR Section 75.371.
6. The Contractor shall have a single audit performed in accordance with the audit requirements set forth in 45 CFR Part 75, Subpart F.

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

C. Control Requirements

1. Performance under the terms of this Exhibit A, Attachment I, Part I, is subject to all applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and standards. In accepting DHCS drug and alcohol SABG allocation pursuant to HSC Sections 11814(a) and (b), Contractor shall: (i) establish, and shall require its subcontractors to establish, written policies and procedures consistent with the control requirements set forth below; (ii) monitor for compliance with the written procedures; and (iii) be accountable for audit exceptions taken by DHCS against the Contractor and its subcontractors for any failure to comply with these requirements:
 - a) HSC, Division 10.5, Part 2 commencing with Section 11760.
 - b) Title 9, California Code of Regulations (CCR) (herein referred to as Title 9), Division 4, commencing with Section 9000.
 - c) Government Code, Title 2, Division 4, Part 2, Chapter 2, Article 1.7.
 - d) Government Code, Article 7, Federally Mandated Audits of Block Grant Funds Allocated to Local Agencies, Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 2, Title 5, commencing at Section 53130.
 - e) Title 42 United State Code (USC), Sections 300x-21 through 300x-31, 300x-34, 300x-53, 300x-57, and 330x-64 through 66.
 - f) Title 2, CFR 200 -The Uniform Administration Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
 - g) Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Sections 96.30 through 96.33 and Sections 96.120 through 96.137.
 - h) Title 42, CFR, Sections 8.1 through 8.6.
 - i) Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records (42 CFR Part 2, Subparts A – E).
 - j) Title 21, CFR, Sections 1301.01 through 1301.93, Department of Justice, Controlled Substances.
 - k) State Administrative Manual (SAM), Chapter 7200 (General Outline of Procedures).

Contractor shall be familiar with the above laws, regulations, and guidelines and shall assure that its subcontractors are also familiar with such requirements.
2. The provisions of this Exhibit A, Attachment I, Part I, are not intended to abrogate any provisions of law or regulation, or any standards existing or enacted during the term of this Contract.
3. Contractor shall adhere to the applicable provisions of Title 45, CFR, Part 96, Subparts C and L, as applicable, in the expenditure of SABG funds. Document 1A, 45 CFR 96, Subparts C and L, is incorporated by reference.

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4. Driving-Under-the-Influence Program Requirements (Documents 1C) contains additional requirements that shall be adhered to by the Contractor.
5. Contractor and all its subcontractors shall comply with the Minimum Quality Drug Treatment Standards for SABG for all Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment programs either partially or fully funded by SABG. The Minimum Quality Drug Treatment Standards for SABG are attached to this Contract as Document 2F(b), incorporated by reference. The incorporation of any new Minimum Quality Drug Treatment Standards into this Contract shall not require a formal amendment.

Section 2 – General Provisions

A. Restrictions on Salaries

Contractor agrees that no part of any federal funds provided under this Contract shall be used by the Contractor or its subcontractors to pay the salary and wages of an individual at a rate in excess of Level I of the Executive Schedule. Salary and wages schedules may be found at <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/17Tables/exec/html/EX.aspx>. SABG funds used to pay a salary in excess of the rate of basic pay for Level I of the Executive Schedule shall be subject to disallowance. The amount disallowed shall be determined by subtracting the individual's actual salary from the Level I rate of basic pay and multiplying the result by the percentage of the individual's salary that was paid with SABG funds (Reference: Terms and Conditions of the SABG award).

B. Primary Prevention

1. The SABG regulation defines "Primary Prevention Programs" as those programs "directed at individuals who have not been determined to require treatment for substance abuse" (45 CFR 96.121), and "a comprehensive prevention program which includes a broad array of prevention strategies directed at individuals not identified to be in need of better treatment" (45 CFR 96.125). Primary prevention includes strategies, programs and initiatives which reduce both direct and indirect adverse personal, social, health, and economic consequences resulting from problematic Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) availability, manufacture, distribution, promotion, sales, and use. The desired result of primary prevention is to promote safe and healthy behaviors and environments for individuals, families and communities. The Contractor shall expend not less than its allocated amount of the SABG Primary Prevention Set-Aside funds on primary prevention as described in the SABG requirements (45 CFR 96.124).
2. Contractor is required to have a current and DHCS approved County Strategic Prevention Plan (SPP). The SPP must demonstrate that the County utilized the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) in developing the plan as described at <http://www.samhsa.gov/capt/applying-strategic-prevention-framework>. DHCS will only approve SPP's that demonstrate that the Contractor utilized the SPF. Contractor shall:
 - a) Follow DHCS guidelines provided in the SPP Guide (Document 1N, incorporated by reference) and the Strategic Prevention Plan Workbook for Counties Utilizing the Strategic Prevention Framework (Document 1O, incorporated by reference).

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- b) Prepare a new SPP by October 1 of the year prior to the expiration date of the current SPP.
 - c) Submit a timeline, no later than October 1 of the year prior to the expiration date of the current SPP, for approval to DHCS that includes proposed dates for submitting each section of the SPP (outlined in the SPP Guide and the SPP Workbook).
 - d) Submit drafts of each SPP section to DHCS for review and approval according to the approved timeline.
 - e) Submit a completed draft of the SPP to DHCS no later than May 31st that includes the previously approved sections for final review and approval.
 - f) Provide an electronic copy of the final SPP to DHCS within 10 business days of approval and input planning data from the approved SPP into the prevention data collection service as requested.
3. Contractor shall submit a Prevention Mid-Year Budget to DHCS by January 31 of each fiscal year. The budget shall forecast how the SABG Primary Prevention Set-Aside funds will be expended for the fiscal year.

C. Friday Night Live

Contractors and subcontractors receiving SABG Friday Night Live (FNL) funding must:

1. Engage in programming that meets the FNL Youth Development Standards of Practice, Operating Principles and Core Components outlined at <http://fridaynightlive.org/about-us/cfnlp-overview/>.
2. Use the prevention data collection and reporting service for all FNL reporting including profiles and chapter activity.
3. Follow the FNL Data Entry Instructions for the prevention data collection and reporting service as provided by DHCS.
4. Meet the Member in Good Standing (MIGS) requirements, as determined by DHCS in conjunction with the California Friday Night Live Collaborative and the California Friday Night Live Partnership. Contractors that do not meet the MIGS requirements shall obtain technical assistance and training services from the California Friday Night Live Partnership and develop a technical assistance plan detailing how the Contractor intends to ensure satisfaction of the MIGS requirements for the next review.

D. Perinatal Services Network Guidelines

Contractor shall comply with the perinatal program requirements as outlined in the Perinatal Services Network Guidelines. The Perinatal Services Network Guidelines 2016-17 are attached to this Contract as Document 1G, incorporated by reference. The Contractor shall comply with the current version of these guidelines until new Perinatal Services Network Guidelines are established and adopted. The incorporation of any new Perinatal Services Network Guidelines into this Contract shall not require a formal amendment. Contractor receiving SABG funds must adhere to the Perinatal Services Network Guidelines,

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regardless of whether the Contractor exchanges perinatal funds for additional discretionary funds.

- E. Funds identified in this Contract shall be used exclusively for county alcohol and drug abuse services to the extent activities meet the requirements for receipt of federal block grant funds for prevention and treatment of substance abuse described in subchapter XVII of Chapter 6A of Title 42, the USC.

F. Room and Board for Transitional Housing

Contractor may use SABG discretionary funds to cover the cost of room and board of residents living in temporary, drug and alcohol free, transitional housing if the resident is actively engaged in treatment for a medically necessary SUD provided to the resident off-site. Contractor shall develop guidelines for contracted housing providers and provide monitoring and oversight and fulfill all SABG reporting requirements. Contractors and subcontractors using SABG discretionary funds to cover the cost of room and board for transitional housing shall:

1. Facilitate the beneficiary's movement in recovery from a SUD to independent living and integration into post treatment return or re-entry into the community.
2. Require that all individuals in the transitional housing be engaged in SUD treatment, off-site, at all times during the individual's stay.
3. Ensure payment of room and board expenses for a residential stay be limited to short term (up to 24 months).
4. Ensure the transitional housing be secure, safe, and alcohol and drug free.

Section 3 - Performance Provisions

A. Monitoring

1. Contractor's performance under this Exhibit A, Attachment I, Part I, shall be monitored by DHCS during the term of this Contract. Monitoring criteria shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a) Whether the quantity of work or services being performed conforms to Exhibit B.
 - b) Whether the Contractor has established and is monitoring appropriate quality standards.
 - c) Whether the Contractor is abiding by all the terms and requirements of this Contract.
 - d) Whether the Contractor is abiding by the terms of the Perinatal Services Network Guidelines (Document 1G).
 - e) Whether the Contractor conducted annual onsite monitoring reviews of services and subcontracted services for programmatic and fiscal requirements. Contractor shall

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submit copy of its monitoring and audit reports to DHCS within two weeks of issuance. Reports should be sent by secure, encrypted e-mail to:

SUDCountyReports@dhcs.ca.gov or

Substance Use Disorder – Program, Policy, and Fiscal Division
Performance Management Branch
Department of Health Care Services
PO Box 997413, MS-2627
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413

2. Failure to comply with the above provisions shall constitute grounds for DHCS to suspend or recover payments, subject to the Contractor's right of appeal, or may result in termination of the Contract or both.

B. Performance Requirements

1. Contractor shall provide services based on funding set forth in Exhibit B, Attachment I and under the terms of this Contract.
2. Contractor shall provide services to all eligible persons in accordance with federal and state statutes and regulations. Contractor shall assure that in planning for the provision of services, the following barriers to services are considered and addressed:
 - a) Lack of educational materials or other resources for the provision of services.
 - b) Geographic isolation and transportation needs of persons seeking services or remoteness of services.
 - c) Institutional, cultural, and/or ethnicity barriers.
 - d) Language differences.
 - e) Lack of service advocates.
 - f) Failure to survey or otherwise identify the barriers to service accessibility.
 - g) Needs of persons with a disability.
3. Contractor shall comply with any additional requirements of the documents that have been incorporated herein by reference, including, but not limited to, those on the "List of Exhibit A, Attachment I Documents incorporate by Reference for Fiscal Year 2017-18" which is attached to Exhibit A, Attachment I.
4. The funds described in Exhibit A, Attachment I shall be used exclusively for providing alcohol and/or drug program services.
5. DHCS shall issue a report to Contractor after conducting monitoring, utilization, or auditing reviews of the county or county subcontracted providers. When the DHCS report identifies non-compliant services or processes, it shall require a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The

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Contractor in coordination with its subcontracted provider shall submit a CAP to DHCS within the designated timeframe specified by DHCS. The CAP should be sent by secure, encrypted e-mail to: SUDCountyReports@dhcs.ca.gov or

Substance Use Disorder - Program, Policy, and Fiscal Division
Performance Management Branch
Department of Health Care Services
PO Box 997413, MS-2621
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413

6. The CAP shall include:
 - a) A statement of the deficiency.
 - b) A list of action steps to be taken to correct the deficiency.
 - c) A date of completion for each deficiency corrected.
 - d) Who will be responsible for correction and ongoing compliance.
7. DHCS will provide written approval of the CAP to the Contractor within 30 calendar days. If DHCS does not approve the CAP submitted by the Contractor, DHCS will provide guidance on the deficient areas and request an updated CAP from the Contractor with a new deadline for submission.
8. If the Contractor does not submit a CAP, or, does not implement the approved CAP provisions within the designated timeline, then DHCS may withhold funds until the Contractor is in compliance. DHCS shall inform the Contractor when funds will be withheld.

C. Sub-recipient Pre-Award Risk Assessment

Contractor shall comply with the sub-recipient pre-award risk assessment requirements contained in 2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Contractor, as the SABG first-tier sub-recipient, shall review the merit and risk associated with all potential grant second-tier sub-recipients (subcontractors) annually prior to making an award. Contractor shall perform and document annual sub-recipient pre-award risk assessments for each subcontractor and retain documentation for audit purposes.

Section 4 - Investigations and Confidentiality of Administrative Actions

- A. Contractor shall execute the Confidentiality Agreement, attached as Document 5A. The Confidentiality Agreement permits DHCS to communicate with Contractor concerning subcontracted providers that are subject to administrative sanctions.

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Part II – General

A. Additional Contract Restrictions

This Contract is subject to any additional restrictions, limitations, or conditions enacted by the Congress, or any statute enacted by the Congress, which may affect the provisions, terms, or funding of this Contract in any manner.

B. Hatch Act

Contractor agrees to comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (Title 5 USC, Sections 1501-1508), which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with federal funds.

C. No Unlawful Use or Unlawful Use Messages Regarding Drugs

Contractor agrees that information produced through these funds, and which pertains to drugs and alcohol - related programs, shall contain a clearly written statement that there shall be no unlawful use of drugs or alcohol associated with the program. Additionally, no aspect of a drug or alcohol related program shall include any message on the responsible use, if the use is unlawful, of drugs or alcohol (HSC Section 11999-11999.3). By signing this Contract, Contractor agrees that it will enforce, and will require its subcontractors to enforce, these requirements.

D. Noncompliance with Reporting Requirements

Contractor agrees that DHCS has the right to withhold payments until Contractor has submitted any required data and reports to DHCS, as identified in Exhibit A, Attachment I, Part III - Reporting Requirements, or as identified in Document 1F(a), Reporting Requirements Matrix for Counties.

E. Limitation on Use of Funds for Promotion of Legalization of Controlled Substances

None of the funds made available through this Contract may be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in Schedule I of Section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 USC 812).

F. Debarment and Suspension

Contractor shall not subcontract with any party listed on the government wide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp. p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989., p. 235), "Debarment and Suspension." SAM exclusions contain the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

The Contractor shall advise all subcontractors of their obligation to comply with applicable federal debarment and suspension regulations, in addition to the requirements set forth in 42 CFR Part 1001.

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G. Restriction on Distribution of Sterile Needles

No SABG funds made available through this Contract shall be used to carry out any program that includes the distribution of sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug unless DHCS chooses to implement a demonstration syringe services program for injecting drug users.

H. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996

All work performed under this Contract is subject to HIPAA, Contractor shall perform the work in compliance with all applicable provisions of HIPAA. As identified in Exhibit F, DHCS and County shall cooperate to assure mutual agreement as to those transactions between them, to which this provision applies. Refer to Exhibit F for additional information.

1. Trading Partner Requirements

- a) **No Changes.** Contractor hereby agrees that for the personal health information (Information), it will not change any definition, data condition or use of a data element or segment as proscribed in the Federal Health and Human Services (HHS) Transaction Standard Regulation (45 CFR 162.915 (a)).
- b) **No Additions.** Contractor hereby agrees that for the Information, it will not add any data elements or segments to the maximum data set as proscribed in the HHS Transaction Standard Regulation (45 CFR 162.915 (b)).
- c) **No Unauthorized Uses.** Contractor hereby agrees that for the Information, it will not use any code or data elements that either are marked "not used" in the HHS Transaction's Implementation specification or are not in the HHS Transaction Standard's implementation specifications (45 CFR 162.915 (c)).
- d) **No Changes to Meaning or Intent.** Contractor hereby agrees that for the Information, it will not change the meaning or intent of any of the HHS Transaction Standard's implementation specification (45 CFR 162.915 (d)).

2. Concurrence for Test Modifications to HHS Transaction Standards

Contractor agrees and understands that there exists the possibility that DHCS or others may request an extension from the uses of a standard in the HHS Transaction Standards. If this occurs, Contractor agrees that it will participate in such test modifications.

3. Adequate Testing

Contractor is responsible to adequately test all business rules appropriate to their types and specialties. If the Contractor is acting as a clearinghouse for enrolled providers, Contractor has obligations to adequately test all business rules appropriate to each and every provider type and specialty for which they provide clearinghouse services.

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4. Deficiencies

Contractor agrees to correct transactions, errors or deficiencies identified by DHCS, and transactions errors or deficiencies identified by an enrolled provider if the Contractor is acting as a clearinghouse for that provider. When County is a clearinghouse, Contractor agrees to properly communicate deficiencies and other pertinent information regarding electronic transactions to enrolled providers for which they provide clearinghouse services.

5. Code Set Retention

Both parties understand and agree to keep open code sets being processed or used in this Contract for at least the current billing period or any appeal period, whichever is longer.

6. Data Transmission Log

Both parties shall establish and maintain a Data Transmission Log which shall record any and all Data Transmissions taking place between the Parties during the term of this Contract. Each party will take necessary and reasonable steps to ensure that such Data Transmission Logs constitute a current, accurate, complete, and unaltered record of any and all Data Transmissions between the parties, and shall be retained by each Party for no less than twenty-four (24) months following the date of the Data Transmission. The Data Transmission Log may be maintained on computer media or other suitable means provided that, if it is necessary to do so, the information contained in the Data Transmission Log may be retrieved in a timely manner and presented in readable form.

I. Nondiscrimination and Institutional Safeguards for Religious Providers

Contractor shall establish such processes and procedures as necessary to comply with the provisions of Title 42, USC, Section 300x-65 and Title 42, CFR, Part 54, (Reference Document 1B).

J. Counselor Certification

Any counselor or registrant providing intake, assessment of need for services, treatment or recovery planning, individual or group counseling to participants, patients, or residents in a DHCS licensed or certified program is required to be registered or certified as defined in Title 9, CCR, Division 4, Chapter 8, (Document 3H).

K. Cultural and Linguistic Proficiency

To ensure equal access to quality care by diverse populations, each service provider receiving funds from this Contract shall adopt the Federal Office of Minority Health Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Service (CLAS) national standards (Document 3V).

L. Intravenous Drug Use (IVDU) Treatment

Contractor shall ensure that individuals in need of IVDU treatment shall be encouraged to undergo AOD treatment (42 USC 300x-23 (45 CFR 96.126(e)).

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M. Tuberculosis Treatment

Contractor shall ensure the following related to Tuberculosis (TB):

1. Routinely make available TB services to each individual receiving treatment for AOD use and/or abuse.
2. Reduce barriers to patients' accepting TB treatment.
3. Develop strategies to improve follow-up monitoring, particularly after patients leave treatment, by disseminating information through educational bulletins and technical assistance.

N. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

Contractor and its subcontractors that provide services covered by this Contract shall comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 United States Code (USC) 7104(g)) as amended by section 1702 of Pub. L. 112-239.

O. Tribal Communities and Organizations

Contractor shall regularly assess (e.g. review population information available through Census, compare to information obtained in the California Outcome Measurement System for Treatment (CalOMS-Tx) to determine whether the population is being reached, survey Tribal representatives for insight in potential barriers, the substance use service needs of the American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population within the County geographic area, and shall engage in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with elected officials of the tribe, Rancheria, or their designee for the purpose of identifying issues/barriers to service delivery and improvement of the quality, effectiveness, and accessibility of services available to AI/NA communities within the County.

P. Participation of County Behavioral Health Director's Association of California.

The County AOD Program Administrator shall participate and represent the County in meetings of the County Behavioral Health Director's Association of California for the purposes of representing the counties in their relationship with DHCS with respect to policies, standards, and administration for AOD abuse services.

The County AOD Program Administrator shall attend any special meetings called by the Director of DHCS. Participation and representation shall also be provided by the County Behavioral Health Director's Association of California.

Q. Youth Treatment Guidelines

Contractor must comply with the guidelines in Document 1V, incorporated by this reference, "Youth Treatment Guidelines," in developing and implementing youth treatment programs funded under this Exhibit, until new Youth Treatment Guidelines are established and adopted. No formal amendment of this contract is required for new guidelines to be incorporated into this Contract.

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R. Perinatal Services Network Guidelines

Contractor must comply with the perinatal program requirements as outlined in the Perinatal Services Network Guidelines. The Perinatal Services Network Guidelines are attached to this contract as Document 1G, incorporated by reference. The Contractor must comply with the current version of these guidelines until new Perinatal Services Network Guidelines are established and adopted. The incorporation of any new Perinatal Services Network Guidelines into this Contract shall not require a formal amendment.

Contractor receiving SABG funds must adhere to the Perinatal Services Network Guidelines, regardless of whether the Contractor exchanges perinatal funds for additional discretionary funds.

S. Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 USC 1352)

Contractor certifies that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 USC 1352. Contractor shall also disclose to DHCS any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award.

T. Nondiscrimination in Employment and Services

By signing this Contract, Contractor certifies that under the laws of the United States and the State of California, incorporated into this Contract by reference and made a part hereof as if set forth in full, Contractor will not unlawfully discriminate against any person.

U. Federal Law Requirements:

1. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 2000d, as amended, prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in federally-funded programs.
2. Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 USC 3601 et seq.) prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin in the sale or rental of housing.
3. Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (45 CFR Part 90), as amended 42 USC Sections 6101 – 6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age.
4. Age Discrimination in Employment Act (29 CFR Part 1625).
5. Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act (29 CFR Part 1630) prohibiting discrimination against the disabled in employment.
6. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (28 CFR Part 35) prohibiting discrimination against the disabled by public entities.
7. Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (28 CFR Part 36) regarding access.

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8. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC Section 794), prohibiting discrimination on the basis of individuals with disabilities.
9. Executive Order 11246 (42 USC 2000(e) et seq. and 41 CFR Part 60) regarding nondiscrimination in employment under federal contracts and construction contracts greater than \$10,000 funded by federal financial assistance.
10. Executive Order 13166 (67 FR 41455) to improve access to federal services for those with limited English proficiency.
11. The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse.
12. Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records (42 CFR Part 2, Subparts A – E).

V. State Law Requirements:

1. Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code Section 12900 et seq.) and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (2 CCR 7285.0 et seq.).
2. Title 2, Division 3, Article 9.5 of the Government Code, commencing with Section 11135.
3. Title 9, Division 4, Chapter 8 of the CCR, commencing with Section 13000.
4. No state or federal funds shall be used by the Contractor or its subcontractors for sectarian worship, instruction, or proselytization. No state funds shall be used by the Contractor or its subcontractors to provide direct, immediate, or substantial support to any religious activity.
5. Noncompliance with the requirements of nondiscrimination in services shall constitute grounds for DHCS to withhold payments under this Contract or terminate all, or any type, of funding provided hereunder.

W. Additional Contract Restrictions

1. This Contract is subject to any additional restrictions, limitations, or conditions enacted by the federal or state governments that affect the provisions, terms, or funding of this Contract in any manner.

X. Information Access for Individuals with Limited English Proficiency

1. Contractor shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act (Government Code sections 7290-7299.8) regarding access to materials that explain services available to the public as well as providing language interpretation services.

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2. Contractor shall comply with the applicable provisions of Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (45 CFR Part 92), including, but not limited to, 45 CFR 92.201, when providing access to: (a) materials explaining services available to the public, (b) language assistance, (c) language interpreter and translation services, and (d) video remote language interpreting services.

Y. Subcontract Provisions

Contractor shall include all of the foregoing Part II general provisions in all of its subcontracts.

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Part III – Reporting Requirements

Contractor agrees that DHCS has the right to withhold payments until Contractor has submitted any required data and reports to DHCS, as identified in this Exhibit A, Attachment I or as identified in Document 1F (a), Reporting Requirement Matrix for Counties.

A. Quarterly Federal Financial Management Report (QFFMR) - Quarterly Invoicing

Quarterly invoices serve as the Quarterly Federal Financial Management Report (QFFMR). The Contractor shall submit the QFFMR quarterly to reflect cumulative SABG expenditures.

For the beginning of each federal award year, the due dates are:

December 1 – 1st Quarterly Expenditures

March 1 – 1st and 2nd Quarterly Expenditures

June 1 – 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Cumulative Expenditures

September 1 – Total Fiscal Year Expenditures

B. California Outcomes Measurement System for Treatment (CalOMS-Tx)

The CalOMS-Tx business rules and requirements are:

1. Contractor shall internally comply with the CalOMS-Tx data collection system requirements for submission of CalOMS-Tx data or contract with a software vendor that does. If applicable, a Business Associate Agreement (BAA) shall be established between the Contractor and the software vendor, and the BAA shall state that DHCS is allowed to return the processed CalOMS-Tx data to the vendor that supplied the data to DHCS.
2. Contractor shall conduct information technology (IT) systems testing and pass State certification testing before commencing submission of CalOMS-Tx data. If the Contractor subcontracts with a vendor for IT services, Contractor is responsible for ensuring that the subcontracted IT system is tested and certified by the DHCS prior to submitting CalOMS-Tx data. If Contractor changes or modifies the CalOMS-Tx IT system, then Contractor shall re-test and pass state re-certification prior to submitting data from the new or modified system.
3. Electronic submission of CalOMS-Tx data shall be submitted by Contractor within 45 days from the end of the last day of the report month.
4. Contractor shall comply with data collection and reporting requirements established by the DHCS CalOMS-Tx Data Collection Guide (Document 3J) and all former Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Bulletins and DHCS Information Notices relevant to CalOMS-Tx data collection.
5. Contractor shall submit CalOMS-Tx admission, discharge, annual update, resubmissions of records containing errors or in need of correction, and "provider no activity" report records in an electronic format approved by DHCS.

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6. Contractor shall comply with the CalOMS-Tx Data Compliance Standards established by DHCS identified in Document 3S for reporting data content, data quality, data completeness, reporting frequency, reporting deadlines, and reporting method.
7. Contractor shall participate in CalOMS-Tx informational meetings, trainings, and conference calls. Contractor staff responsible for CalOMS-Tx data entry must have sufficient knowledge of the CalOMS-Tx Data Quality Standards, all new CalOMS-Tx users, whether employed by the Contractor or its subcontractors, shall participate in CalOMS-Tx trainings prior to inputting data into the system.
8. Contractor shall implement and maintain a system that complies with the CalOMS-Tx data collection system requirement for electronic submission of CalOMS-Tx data.
9. Contractor shall meet the requirements as identified in Exhibit F, Privacy and Information Security Provisions and Exhibit F, Attachment I - Social Security Administration Agreement.

C. Prevention Data Collection and Reporting Service

The Prevention Data Collection and Reporting Service business rules and requirements are:

1. Contractors and/or subcontractors receiving SABG Primary Prevention Set-Aside funding shall input planning, service/activity and evaluation data into the service. When submitting data, Contractor shall comply with the Prevention Data Quality Standards (Document #1T).
2. Contractor shall report services/activities by the date of occurrence on an ongoing basis throughout each month. Contractor shall submit all data for each month no later than the 10th day of the following month.
3. Contractor shall review all data input into the prevention data collection service on a quarterly basis. Contractor shall verify that the data meets the Prevention Data Quality Standards. Certification is due by the last day of the month following the end of the quarter.
4. Contractor shall report progress to DHCS on the goals and objectives in the County SPP (as described in Exhibit A, Attachment I, Part I, Section 2 (B) (2)) on an annual basis by September 30th of each fiscal year.
5. If Contractor cannot meet the established due dates, a written request for an extension shall be submitted to DHCS 10 calendar days prior to the due date.
6. In order to ensure that all persons responsible for prevention data entry have sufficient knowledge of the Prevention Data Quality Standards, all new users of the service, whether employed by the Contractor or its subcontractors, shall participate in prevention data collection and reporting training prior to inputting any data.

D. CalOMS-Tx and Prevention Data Collection and Reporting General Information

1. If the Contractor experiences system or service failure or other extraordinary circumstances that affect its ability to timely submit CalOMS-Tx and/or prevention data, and or meet other CalOMS-Tx and/or prevention data compliance requirements, Contractor shall report the problem in writing by secure, encrypted e-mail to DHCS by e-mail at:

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ITServiceDesk@dhcs.ca.gov before the established data submission deadlines. The written notice shall include a remediation plan that is subject to review and approval by DHCS. A grace period of up to 60 days may be granted, at the State's sole discretion, for the Contractor to resolve the problem before SABG payments are withheld.

2. If DHCS experiences system or service failure, no penalties will be assessed to the Contractor for late data submission.
3. Contractor shall comply with the treatment and prevention data quality standards established by DHCS. Failure to meet these standards on an ongoing basis may result in withholding SABG funds.
4. If the Contractor submits data after the established deadlines, due to a delay or problem, Contractor is still responsible for collecting and reporting data from time of delay or problem.

E. Drug and Alcohol Treatment Access Report (DATAR)

The DATAR business rules and requirements are:

1. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that the Contractor-operated treatment services and all treatment providers, with whom Contractor makes a contract or otherwise pays for the services, submit a monthly DATAR report in an electronic copy format as provided by DHCS.

In those instances, where the Contractor maintains, either directly or indirectly, a central intake unit or equivalent which provides intake services including a waiting list, the Contractor shall identify and begin submitting monthly DATAR reports for the central intake unit by a date to be specified by DHCS.

2. The Contractor shall ensure that all DATAR reports are submitted by either Contractor-operated treatment services and by each subcontracted treatment provider to DHCS by the 10th of the month following the report activity month.
3. The Contractor shall ensure that all applicable providers are enrolled in DHCS' web-based DATARWeb program for submission of data, accessible on the DHCS website when executing the subcontract.
4. If the Contractor or its subcontractor experiences system or service failure or other extraordinary circumstances that affect its ability to timely submit a monthly DATAR report, and/or to meet data compliance requirements, the Contractor shall report the problem in writing by secure, encrypted e-mail to: DHCS by e-mail at ITServiceDesk@dhcs.ca.gov before the established data submission deadlines. The written notice shall include a corrective action plan that is subject to review and approval by DHCS. A grace period of up to 60 days may be granted, at DHCS' sole discretion, for the Contractor to resolve the problem before SABG payments are withheld pursuant to 45 CFR Section 75.371 and HSC Section 11817.8. (See Exhibit B, Part II, Section (2)(A)(6)).
5. If DHCS experiences system or service failure, no penalties will be assessed to Contractor for late data submission.

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

6. The Contractor shall be considered compliant if a minimum of 95% of required DATAR reports from the Contractor's treatment providers are received by the due date.

F. Charitable Choice

Contractor shall document the total number of referrals necessitated by religious objection to other alternative SUD providers. The Contractor shall annually submit this information to DHCS' Program Support and Grants Management Branch by e-mail at DHCSUDCharitableChoice@dhcs.ca.gov by October 1st. The annual submission shall contain all substantive information required by DHCS and be formatted in a manner prescribed by DHCS.

G. Subcontractor Documentation

Contractor shall require its subcontractors that are not licensed or certified by DHCS to complete and submit non-drug Medi-Cal organizational forms within 30 days of the execution of an initial subcontract, within 90 days of the renewal or continuation of an existing subcontract or when there has been a change in subcontractor name or ownership. Non-Drug Medi-Cal Organizational forms shall be submitted through <http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/Master-Provider-File-Database-Resources.aspx>. Organizational documents shall include the subcontractor's Articles of Incorporation or Partnership Agreements (as applicable), business licenses, fictitious name permits, and such other information and documentation as may be requested by DHCS.

H. Failure to meet required reporting requirements shall result in:

1. DHCS will issue a Notice of Deficiency (Deficiencies) to Contractor regarding specified providers with a deadline to submit the required data and a request for a CAP to ensure timely reporting in the future. DHCS will approve or reject the CAP or request revisions to the CAP, which shall be resubmitted to the DHCS within 30 days.
2. If the Contractor has not ensured compliance with the data submission or CAP request within the designated timeline, then DHCS shall withhold funds until all data is submitted. DHCS shall inform the Contractor when funds will be withheld.

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

Part IV – Definitions

Section 1 - General Definitions

The words and terms of this Contract are intended to have their usual meanings unless a particular or more limited meaning is associated with their usage pursuant to Division 10.5 of HSC, Section 11750 et seq., and Title 9, CCR, Section 9000 et seq.

- A. **"Available Capacity"** means the total number of units of service (bed days, hours, slots, etc.) that a Contractor actually makes available in the current fiscal year.
- B. **"Contractor"** means the county identified in the Standard Agreement or the department authorized by the County Board of Supervisors to administer substance use disorder programs.
- C. **"Corrective Action Plan (CAP)"** means the written plan of action document which the Contractor or its subcontracted service provider develops and submits to DHCS to address or correct a deficiency or process that is non-compliant with laws, regulations or standards.
- D. **"County"** means the county in which the Contractor physically provides covered substance use treatment services.
- E. **"Days"** means calendar days, unless otherwise specified.
- F. **"Dedicated Capacity"** means the historically calculated service capacity, by modality, adjusted for the projected expansion or reduction in services, which the Contractor agrees to make available to provide SABG services to persons eligible for Contractor's services.
- G. **"First-Tier Sub-recipient"** means the "Contractor" identified in the Standard Agreement or the department authorized by the County Board of Supervisors to administer substance use disorder programs funded by the SABG.
- H. **"Final Allocation"** means the amount of funds identified in the last allocation letter issued by DHCS for the current fiscal year.
- I. **"Final Settlement"** means permanent settlement of the Contractor's actual allowable costs or expenditures as determined at the time of audit, which shall be completed within three years of the date the year-end cost settlement report was accepted for interim settlement by DHCS. If the audit is not completed within three years, the interim settlement shall be considered as the final settlement.
- J. **"Interim Settlement"** means temporary settlement of actual allowable costs or expenditures reflected in the Contractor's year-end cost settlement report.
- K. **"Key points of contact"** means common points of access to substance use treatment services from the county, including but not limited to the county's beneficiary problem resolution process, county owned or operated or contract hospitals, and any other central access locations established by the county.
- L. **"Maximum Payable"** means the encumbered amount reflected on the Standard Agreement of this Contract and supported by Exhibit B, Attachment I.

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

- M. "Modality"** means those necessary overall general service activities to provide substance use disorder services as described in Division 10.5 of the HSC.
- N. "SABG Amount"** means the contracted amount of SABG funds for services agreed to by DHCS and the Contractor.
- O. "Performance"** means providing the dedicated capacity in accordance with Exhibit B, Attachment I, and abiding by the terms of this Exhibit, including all applicable state and federal statutes, regulations, and standards, including Alcohol and/or Other Drug Certification Standards (Document 1P), in expending funds for the provision of substance use disorder services hereunder.
- P. "Preliminary Settlement"** means the settlement of only SABG funding for counties that do include DMC funding.
- Q. "Revenue"** means Contractor's income from sources other than DHCS allocation.
- R. "Second-Tier Subrecipient"** means an entity that has entered into an agreement with the Contractor to be a provider of substance use disorder services funded by the SABG.
- S. "Service Area"** means the geographical area under Contractor's jurisdiction.
- T. "Service Element"** is the specific type of service performed within the more general service modalities. A list of the service modalities and service elements and service elements codes is incorporated into this Contract as Document 1H(a) "Service Code Descriptions".
- U. "State"** means the Department of Health Care Services or DHCS.
- V. "Sub-recipient Pre-Award Risk Assessment"** means the Contractor's responsibility to review the merit and risk associated with all potential grant recipients prior to making an award as described in 2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, commonly referred to as the Uniform Guidance.
- W. "Utilization"** means the total actual units of service used by clients and participants further defined as the count of persons with initial admissions and subsequent admission(s) to an episode of care.

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are hereby incorporated by reference into the County contract though they may not be physically attached to the contract but will be issued in a CD under separate cover:

- Document 1A: Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations 96, Subparts C and L, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Requirements
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2005-title45-vol1/CFR-2005-title45-vol1-part96>
- Document 1B: Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, Charitable Choice Regulations
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/42/part-54>
- Document 1C: Driving-Under-the-Influence Program Requirements
- Document 1F(a): Reporting Requirement Matrix - County Submission Requirements for the Department of Health Care Services
- Document 1G: Perinatal Services Network Guidelines 2016-17
<http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/adp/Documents/psng%20FY%202016-17.pdf>
- Document 1K: Drug and Alcohol Treatment Access Report (DATAR) User Manual
<http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/DATAR.aspx>
- Document 1N: Guide to Writing a Strategic Prevention Plan
- Document 1O: Strategic Prevention Plan Workbook for Counties
- Document 1P: Alcohol and/or Other Drug Program Certification Standards (May 1, 2017)
http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/DHCS_AOD_Certification_Standards.pdf
- Document 1T : CalOMS Prevention Data Quality Standards
- Document 1V: Youth Treatment Guidelines
http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Documents/Youth_Treatment_Guidelines.pdf
- Document 2F(b): Minimum Quality Drug Treatment Standards for SABG
- Document 2P: County Certification - Cost Report Year-End Claim For Reimbursement

**Exhibit A, Attachment I
Program Specifications**

- Document 3G: California Code of Regulations, Title 9 - Rehabilitation and Developmental Services, Division 4 - Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Chapter 4 - Narcotic Treatment Programs
<http://www.calregs.com>
- Document 3H: California Code of Regulations, Title 9 - Rehabilitation and Developmental Services, Division 4 - Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Chapter 8 - Certification of Alcohol and Other Drug Counselors
<http://www.calregs.com>
- Document 3J: CalOMS Treatment Data Collection Guide
[http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Documents/CalOMS Tx Data Collection Guide JAN%202014.pdf](http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Documents/CalOMS_Tx_Data_Collection_Guide_JAN%202014.pdf)
- Document 3O: Quarterly Federal Financial Management Report (QFFMR)
http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/SUD_Forms.aspx
- Document 3S: CalOMS Treatment Data Compliance Standards
http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Documents/CalOMS_data_compliance%20standards%202014.pdf
- Document 3T: Non-Drug Medi-Cal and Drug Medi-Cal DHCS Local Assistance Funding Matrix
- Document 3T(a): SAPT Authorized and Restricted Expenditures Information (April 2017)
- Document 3V : Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) National Standards
<https://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=53>
- Document 5A : Confidentiality Agreement



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER

12

- Consent
 Departmental
 Correspondence Action
 Public Hearing
 Scheduled Time for
 Closed Session
 Informational

FROM: WATER DEPARTMENT

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: DECEMBER 12, 2017

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF THREE APPLICANTS TO FILL VACANCIES ON THE WATER COMMISSION

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Request Board consider the Letters of Interest received for appointment to the Water Commission and appoint three Water Commissioners, two with terms ending December 31, 2021, and one with a term ending December 31, 2019.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The Water Commission currently has three vacancies; two terms expiring December 31, 2021 and a vacant position with a term ending December 31, 2019. The Clerk of the Board has advertised these vacancies in accordance with County policy. Mr. Mike Carrington has submitted a letter of interest seeking reappointment to the Commission to fill a four (4) year term of office ending December 31, 2021. Additional requests for appointment (attached) were received from the following; Rob Barker, David Bay, Randy Keller, Daniel Pritchett, Doug Thompson. A request was also received from Nate Gratz requesting appointment for the term ending December 31, 2019.

ALTERNATIVES:

Not appoint a Commissioner at this time, and re-advertise to fill the vacancies.

Designate an ad hoc committee to interview the respondents and make recommendations to the Board.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

None

FINANCING:

Water Commission stipends and travel expenses are paid from the Water Department budget (024102).

APPROVALS

COUNTY COUNSEL: <p align="center">N/A</p>	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> <p align="right">Approved: _____ Date _____</p>
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AUDITOR/CONTROLLER: N/A	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: N/A	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date _____

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)
(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



Date: 12/1/17

Darcy Ellis

From: Barker, Rob <rbarker@bishopschools.org>
Sent: Thursday, November 30, 2017 10:04 AM
To: Darcy Ellis
Subject: Water Commission

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my interest in being appointed to the water commission.

I am Rob Barker and I have lived in Inyo County since 2004. Before moving to Bishop, I lived for 28 years in Mammoth. While in Mammoth I served on the Board of Directors of the Mammoth Community Water District for 2 terms, resigning because of moving out of the District. I am a retired life-long educator having been a teacher, Assistant Principal, Principal and Superintendent.

I have always been interested in water issues and would like to serve the residents of Inyo County as a member of the water commission.

Thank you for considering my application for appointment.

Rob Barker
374 Mount Tom Road
Bishop, CA 93514
(h) 760-873-3639
(c) 760-937-1949

Darcy Ellis

From: Geri Wilson <gbwinans.wilson@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2017 2:31 PM
To: Darcy Ellis
Subject: Water Commission Appointment
Attachments: David Bay.docx

Attached is a Request for Appointment.
My personal email address is david.bay1959@gmail.com

David L. Bay

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE WATER COMMISSION

I would like to serve on the Inyo County Water Commission and therefore submit this request for consideration.

I have worked for LADWP for 34.5 years and am now retired, the last five years as Aqueduct and Reservoir Supervisor. I supervised the Quagga inspectors and a thirteen-man crew to maintain and regulate the flows of water in the Owens Valley from Owens Lake to South Haiwee. I was a hydrographer for the previous five years. I collected and digitized water data in the Owens Valley from wells, test wells, aqueducts, creeks, canals, ponds, lakes and reservoirs. I did snow surveys as a party chief, operated a snow cat and took weather reads, maintained measuring devices and made reports. I was an aqueduct and reservoir keeper for ten years. I maintained and repaired the L.A. aqueduct and reservoirs and maintained and regulated flows in the Owens Valley, made and kept records. I was the Employee Safety Committee chairperson for ten years. I was liaison between employees and management. It was our job to resolve and identify safety issues and prepare reports and keep records and participate in the on the job safety inspections.

I was the head varsity football coach at Big Pine Unified School District. I instructed, evaluated and motivated young men to play football and to be productive in school and in life, prepare reports, forms and play books, budget for uniforms, equipment and travel.

I served in the U.S. Air Force as crew chief, supervised crews to repair, maintain and troubleshoot on a C-5A aircraft, scheduled work for specialists, debriefed flight crew. I was in charge of the aircraft while it was on the ground.

Thank you for your consideration.

David L. Bay
34 Jeffrey Circle
Bishop, CA 93514
760 873-7245

Darcy Ellis

From: Randy Keller <randy.keller395@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2017 4:54 PM
To: Darcy Ellis
Subject: Water Commission Membership
Attachments: Water Com App.docx

Hello Darcy,

Please find attached my letter of interest for membership on the Inyo County Water Commission. Please let me know if you require any further information.

Thank you,

Randy Keller

Randy Keller
1619 Shoshone Dr.
Bishop, CA 93514

November 29, 2017

Board of Supervisors
County of Inyo
Independence, CA

Dear Board of Supervisors,

Kindly accept this application for membership on the Inyo County Water Commission. I learned much of the Water Agreement and its history when I served Inyo County. I remain interested in these evolving issues and believe they have a great impact on the County's physical environment as well as the lives of its residents. I would be pleased to serve on the Water Commission and provide an additional point of view.

Thank you for your consideration.

Randy Keller

Darcy Ellis

From: Daniel Pritchett <skypilots@telis.org>
Sent: Saturday, November 25, 2017 10:51 AM
To: Darcy Ellis
Subject: application for Inyo County Water Commission
Attachments: 2017 Water Commission application.docx; LAXIT-1.jpg

Dear Supervisors:

Please find attached 1) an application for the Inyo County Water Commission; 2) a supporting document.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,
Daniel Pritchett
Bishop, CA

Daniel Pritchett
401 East Yaney St.
Bishop, CA 93514

Inyo County Supervisors
P.O. Drawer N
Independence, CA 93526

Dear Supervisors:

Please consider this an application for a position on the Inyo County Water Commission. I first applied for the commission around 2000 and was turned down. I then applied (and was turned down) for every vacancy I was aware of through about 2010. At that time I claimed the title of having been turned down more times than anyone in Inyo County history!

I'm applying again out of a sense of obligation. As a water commissioner I would try to open your eyes to the facts that: 1) DWP is gradually and relentlessly drying up the valley (notwithstanding the large 2017 runoff), while the Inyo County Water Department has all too often been a willing accomplice; 2) you have received much bad advice from the Director of the Water Department (consider the county's disastrous decision to exempt DWP land from the State Groundwater Management Act); and 3) the county has yet to recognize the obvious: its only hope is to seek LA's departure from Owens Valley and that saying "it's hopeless" (the county's implicit position on this proposal) is self-fulfilling prophecy.

If you would like the Water Commission to think critically about water issues I may be able to help.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,
Daniel Pritchett

MIKE GERVAIS *Publisher* | TERRANCE VESTAL *Managing Editor*

Political cartoons published in this newspaper – as with letters to the editor and op-eds – do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Inyo Register, its employees or its parent company. These cartoons are merely intended to present food-for-thought in a different medium. The Inyo Register (ISSN 5305-5080) Published bi-weekly by Horizon California Publications Inc., 407 W. Line Street, Ste. B, Bishop, CA 93334. (Entered as a Paid Periodical at the office of Bishop, California 93334, under

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After Brexit comes LAxis!

By Daniel Pritchett

British voters recently surprised the world by voting in a non-binding referendum to exit the European Union (Brexit). Among other things, Brexit supporters argued the European Union threatened British sovereignty and self-determination. Hmmm ... What possible relevance could arguments about self-determination have to residents of a valley controlled by a city 250 miles away, residents who cannot vote in the elections which control their valley's fate?

Let us have LAxis: a non-binding referendum asking Los Angeles to phase out its dependence on Owens Valley water, protect open space and leave. It is time we go on record saying, "Thank you for preventing Owens Valley from turning into Lancaster, now please go home."

Unfortunately, a LAxis referendum, if held today, would probably not succeed. If you doubt this, consider the Bishop Creek Water Association (BCWA). This is an organization of water rights holders whose members recently lost tens of thousands of dollars due to DWP's changed management of Bishop Creek and yet

whose members consistently vote DWP supporters and former employees to their board of directors. Were a referendum held today, LAxis opponents, like directors of the BCWA, would simply point to all the undeveloped DWP land and say, "If it weren't for DWP this valley would look like" (fill in any ugly suburban sprawled area) and the referendum would fail. This assertion typically ends any discussion of alternative futures for the valley.

And yet, it shouldn't. It is one thing to observe (correctly) DWP has prevented rampant development in the past. It is quite another to suggest DWP's colonial rule is the only possible way such development can be prevented in the future. In fact, there are numerous ways open space might be protected after a DWP departure. Los Angeles Mayor Riordan himself proposed one (with DWP support) several years ago: conservation easements. Others would be: 1) return land to Owens Valley tribes, the valley's original stewards; 2) turn land over to the National Park Service, to make the valley a historic park preserving traditional land uses; 3) joint management, as with the Malibu

TOP OF THE MORNING



GUEST COLUMNIST

Summit Consortium in Humberg Valley (Plumas County) or Canyon de Chelly National Park.

We couldn't compel Los Angeles to choose any particular method for disposing of its holdings, but widespread development would be an unlikely outcome. That is because open space is the single positive legacy the city can point to after a century of exploitation. Open space allows DWP employees and apologists to sleep at night, by sustaining their delusion that, "Los Angeles is the savior of the valley." Los Angeles real estate interests are powerful, but I doubt if an administration that decided to phase out the city's dependence on our water, (enabling it to dispose of its Owens Valley land) would destroy the one beneficial result of the city's

management.

Apart from the false notion that a DWP departure would doom the valley to uncontrolled development, the biggest obstacle to a LAxis referendum is simply ignorance. When I moved here I knew an injustice had occurred in the past, but I thought the damage was done and some sort of equilibrium had been reached. This view is common. The valley's beauty is so overwhelming the last thing people want is to discover old wounds festering and environmental conditions worsening.

Unfortunately, that is exactly what I did discover: the equilibrium is illusory, and environmental degradation and political injustice continue. The valley is being systematically drained by Los Angeles.

The Inyo-LA Long Term Water Agreement (LTWA) is a band-aid applied to a hemorrhage. However, relatively few residents force themselves to confront this. There are more enjoyable things to do than reading bad news buried in opaque reports by DWP and the Inyo County Water Department. Most disturbing is that the LTWA's numerous failures distract people from recognizing the fundamental

problem: colonial rule.

For these reasons I suggest county supervisors call a series of public meetings to prepare for a LAxis referendum. The objectives would be to: 1) raise awareness of the ongoing environmental degradation and continuing political injustice of our colonial status; and 2) foster discussion and solicit suggestions regarding a post-DWP future. How might our quality of life be preserved without DWP as a colonial power? There would probably be a great range of suggestions and disagreements and a skilled facilitator would be needed to keep discussion focused. However, I think there would be widespread agreement on the need to protect existing open space, and I suspect the need to address tribal water/land claims would also be widely acknowledged.

I admit the idea of more public meetings (even with a good facilitator) makes me want to run screaming in the other direction. And yet, the alternative, of silent acquiescence to the status quo, is worse. We, who have the privilege of living in this magnificent valley, have a responsibility to try to take care of it.

We may lack legal

grounds to force DWP to leave, but that doesn't prevent us from bearing witness to the evil being done. Silence implies consent.

Apart from the ethical statement a LAxis referendum would make, it would have real political value. Mayor Garcetti's own statements and numbers reveal it is entirely possible for Los Angeles to phase out its dependence on our water, and Owens Valley does have friends in Los Angeles. However, we must take the first step and give our friends, through LAxis, something to work with. San Francisco residents seriously discuss draining Hetch Hetchy Reservoir; surely it is time for us to discuss filling Owens Lake! A LAxis vote would be a step toward rehydrating the valley and righting a century-old wrong.

When supervisors convene the first LAxis meeting I'll be there and hope everyone who reads this will be, too!

(Daniel Pritchett has an MA in ecology and systematics from San Francisco State University. He has lived in Bishop since 1995 and works as a system administrator for the University of California.)

Dear Inyo County Supervisors,

RECEIVED

I submit my name for the Inyo county Water Commissioner position opening.

2017 NOV 27 AM 11:27

Doug Thompson Lone Pine, CA.

INYO COUNTY
ADMINISTRATOR
CLERK OF THE BOARD

My Past experience and education:

1970 – Engineering Technology. Cypress, CA

1975 – B.A. Sociology. CSULB

Retired 1997 –Survey Party Chief, LADWP Power System

Worked with Sierra Nevada Conservancy for grant for the LORP. Plan

Active during CDM study for the Lake Project in the early 2000's Pump Plan for the Lake.

Past President of Desert Mountain RC&D, we had several Water shed coordinator grants. One grant with the DOD for Tuli Chub Monitoring at China Lake.

Worked on the process for the IRWMP for our county and Eastern Kern County in the grant application phase.

Thank You for considering my appointment to the commission,



Darcy Ellis

From: Nate G <nategratz@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2017 11:08 PM
To: Darcy Ellis
Subject: ICWC letter of intrest
Attachments: Inyo County Water Commission.docx

November 29 2017

Dear Inyo County Board of Supervisors

I would like to apply for the unexpired four-year term on the Inyo County Water Commission ending December 31st 2019.

I was born and raised in the Owens Valley, enjoying the many beautiful and wonderful opportunities that it provides. Being a long-time resident of the Owens Valley I have a vested interest in their well-being of the local environment, water supply, agricultural industry, Recreation and other activities and resources that are impacted by groundwater management and related decisions to it. I would like very much to help advise my local officials on these matters.

Sincerely

Nathaniel Gratz



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER

13

- Consent
 Departmental
 Correspondence Action
 Public Hearing
 Scheduled Time for
 Closed Session
 Informational

FROM: Kevin Carunchio, Clerk of the Board, County Administrator
BY: Darcy Ellis, Assistant Clerk of the Board

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: Approval of Board of Supervisors meeting minutes

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION: Request Board approve the minutes of the regular Board of Supervisors meetings of November 14, 2017 and November 21, 2017.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION: The Board is required to keep minutes of its proceedings. Once the Board has approved the minutes as requested, the minutes will be made available to the public via the County's webpage, www.inyocounty.us.

ALTERNATIVES: N/A

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT: N/A

FINANCING: N/A

APPROVALS

COUNTY COUNSEL: N/A	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> <p align="right">Approved: _____ Date _____</p>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER: N/A	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> <p align="right">Approved: _____ Date _____</p>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: N/A	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> <p align="right">Approved: _____ Date _____</p>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)
(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)

Date: 12-01-17



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use
Only:

AGENDA NUMBER

14

- Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
 Schedule time for Closed Session Informational

FROM: Road Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: Snow Removal Workshop

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Request Board discussion concerning the Inyo County Road Department's current Snow Removal Policy

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

With the recent heavy winter, the Road Department has recognized a number of snow removal concerns that could be addressed. We would like to take this opportunity to provide a workshop to identify parts of the current snow plow policy that were effective, and some parts that might need to be updated if the Board chooses.

The objective of the Snow Removal Policy is to guide Road Department and County operations during winter events, as well as provide a clear and consistent outline of the snow removal services to the citizens of Inyo County when crews are questioned in the field, or inquiry calls are made to the Road Department. The current policy was adopted in 2006, and in general, the policy prioritizes the activities of the Road Department on the basis of the functional nature of any given roadway. The policy also establishes provisions for the assignment of manpower and resources and their impact on snow removal operations. Finally, it describes specific procedures that should be followed during snow removal operations or prior to opening of winter roadways.

The Road department will be providing a presentation with a brief overview of the current Snow Removal Policy, a recap of the impressive 2016/17 winter, some lessons learned looking forward to future winters, and hearing about concerns, requests for services, and direction for structural changes the Board would like to see to the current Snow Plow Policy.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Board could elect to not discuss the Snow Removal Policy. This is not recommended as the policy should be reviewed periodically to remain effective for Road Department operations and will provide a common understanding of the procedures and considerations to be followed during winter events.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

FINANCING:

There could be additional financial impacts depending on decisions made by the Board regarding changes or modifications of the Inyo County Snow Removal Policy.

APPROVALS

COUNTY COUNSEL: AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)
Approved: N/A Date _____

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)
Approved: N/A Date _____

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)
Approved: N/A Date _____

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

 Date: 7/13/17



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER 15
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- Consent Departmental Correspondence Action Public Hearing
 Scheduled Time for 1 p.m. Closed Session Informational

FROM: County Administrator

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: December 12, 2017

SUBJECT: Review and Establishment of Base Salaries for the Offices of Elected Officials

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Request your Board:

- A. Review the base salary for the Office of Assessor, and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- B. Review the base salary for the Office of Auditor/Controller and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- C. Review the base salary for the Office of Clerk/Recorder and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- D. Review the base salary for the Office of Coroner and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- E. Review the base salary for the Office of District Attorney and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- F. Review the base salary for the Office of Public Administrator and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- G. Review the base salary for the Office of Sheriff and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term;
- H. Review the base salary for the Office of Treasurer/Tax Collector and consider if a different base salary needs to be established for the Office at the beginning of the next regular term; and,
- I. If changes are to be made to any of the base salaries for the Elected Offices identified above, direct staff to prepare ordinance adjusting base salary, if applicable, effective January 8, 2019 or other specified date.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

On February 4, 2014, the Board of Supervisors adopted an Elected Officials Salary Adjustment Policy (Attachment B). The Policy requires that:

Approximately one-year prior to the expiration of an elected official's term in office, the Board of Supervisors shall, upon initiation by the County Administrator, review the base salary for the office for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the established base salary for the office effective at the beginning of the next regular term. (For example, a base salary modified in in December 2013 [sic], or January or February 2014 [sic], would become effective January 6, 2015.[sic])

The Policy does not apply to the reviewing or establishing base salary for the Board of Supervisors, as this process for changing the salary for members of the Board of Supervisors is governed by specific State laws and other processes. The stated objective of the County's Elected Officials Salary Adjustment Policy is:

In reviewing and adjusting the base salary for an elected office, the purpose of the Board of Supervisors will be [to] ensure that qualified individuals continue to seek election to the office, and that prospective candidates will have knowledge of base salary of office prior to the deadline for deciding whether to seek election or re-election.

The annual four-year salary review being conducted today, pursuant to the Policy, in no way limits or prevents any Elected Official from requesting the Board of Supervisors consider adjusting the salary for their respective office anytime during their term in office. An elected official can come before your Board at any time and ask that the Board of Supervisors consider adjusting their salary for the remainder of their term. Any changes that your Board elects to make to the base salary for an Elected Office as a result of today's review process will need to be enacted by ordinance at a future meeting of your Board and, unless otherwise directed, would take effect at the beginning of the next regular term for that Office (e.g., January 8, 2019).

In to guide and inform your Board's review, the Policy also provides:

In establishing and reviewing the base salary for any elected office, excluding the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Supervisors may, in public session:

- (1) Rely on the same salary survey information that may be provided to it in considering adjustments to the salaries of appointed officials; and,*
- (2) Consider any additional data or other information the elected official, staff or members of the public may choose to provide.*

The Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, working with Personnel staff, has updated the salary survey information for Inyo County's Elected Officials compared to 15 like counties. A copy of the updated survey is included as Attachment A. The draft survey, and notice of today's agenda item was shared with the County's Elected Officials at the beginning of the month. The salary survey provides the current base salary for each of the County's Elected Offices; the salary for comparable positions in 15 other California counties (annotated as necessary); the average salary derived from the salaries in these other counties; and, the difference between the Inyo County base salary and the 15-county average salary.

The base salary figure excludes any longevity pay or other compensation the incumbent in the Office may also receive. By resolution, Elected Officials also receive the same pay increases and other benefits as the County's management employees, which normally tracks with contracts agreed to with other County bargaining units. Elected Officials, however, do not receive or accrue vacation or sick leave and, by State law, are required to be in their office a minimum of two days a month.

In contemplating adjustments to the base salary for an elected office, your Board is encouraged to consider any input that may be provided by the incumbent official, members of the public and staff during today's meeting.

ALTERNATIVES:

Your Board could choose to take no action to adjust the base salary for any or all Elected Offices.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

Elected Officials, as well as members of the public and staff, may provide input to your Board relative to adjusting the base salary for their Elected Office.

FINANCING:

Any changes resulting from adjustments to the base salaries of Elected Offices will need to be funded through the budget process.

<u>APPROVALS</u>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i> Approved: _____ Date _____

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Date: 12-07-2017

Elected Official Salary Survey of 15 Like Counties for 2017

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Average of like counties	Percent difference	
	Inyo	Plumas	Mariposa	Trinity	Siskiyou	Del Norte	Mono	Calaveras	Tuloumne	Amador	Lake	Mendocino	Lassen	Glenn	Tehama	Humboldt		
Assessor	\$9,113.00	\$6,232.00	\$8,655.50	w/Clerk	\$7,373.00	\$9,256.92	\$9,180.00	\$8,273.60	\$11,058.42	\$8,678.00	\$8,066.93	\$9,074.52	\$8,433.00	\$6,464.00	\$9,354.25	\$10,122.00	\$8,587.29	5.94+
Auditor	\$9,113.00	\$6,434.00	\$9,150.16	\$7,328.29	\$8,104.00	\$9,173.02	N/A	\$8,273.60	\$12,907.50	\$9,208.00	\$8,269.73	\$10,004.54	\$8,433.00	N/A	\$9,587.75	\$10,122.00	\$8,356.83	8.66+
Clerk-Record.	\$8,285.00	\$6,232.00	w/Assessor &T-T	\$7,694.15	w/Assessor	\$9,094.78	\$8,262.00 A	\$8,273.60	w/Auditor &Assessor	\$8,107.00	w/Auditor &Assessor	w/Assessor	\$8,433.00	w/Assessor	\$8,485.00	\$10,122.00	\$8,300.39	.19-
Coroner	\$2,123.00	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/D.A.	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	\$4,616.00	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	w/Sheriff	n/a	n/a
D.A.	\$12,028.00	\$7,977.00	\$11,252.25	\$10,053.45	\$10,306.00	\$11,903.46	\$12,693.75	\$11,854.40	\$12,402.58	\$11,036.00	\$10,049.87	\$12,188.66	\$10,208.00	\$8,900.80	\$11,654.83	\$14,109.00	\$11,106.00	7.97+
PA/PG	\$5,594.00	SSDirector	Sheriff/HHS	HHS Director	DA/HHS	w/HHS	SSDirector	\$5,828.80 D	HHS Director	\$6,257.60 A	SSDirector	\$5,952.27 D	SSDirector	\$4,915.20 A	\$7,878.50 A	w/HHS	\$6,350.43	12.67-
Sheriff	\$11,355.00	\$7,977.00	\$12,360.92	\$8,273.00	\$10,120.00	\$10,118.90	\$12,207.00	\$10,822.40	\$11,977.08	\$10,571.00	\$9,984.00	\$11,032.84	\$9,628.00	\$8,728.00	\$11,053.33	\$14,643.00	\$10,633.10	6.57+
Treasurer	\$8,285.00	\$6,232.00	\$8,655.50	\$6,805.62	\$7,508.00	\$9,094.78	N/A	\$8,273.60 D	\$11,058.42	\$8,484.00	\$7,874.53	\$8,641.36	\$8,433.00	N/A	\$9,758.83	\$10,122.00	\$8,555.67	3.21-

KEY:

A=appointed department head
D=division director/management

NOTES:

Mono: An appointed Director of Finance position (\$11,900 A) appears to exist in place of both the Auditor and Treasurer-Tax Collector
Glenn: The Auditor and Treasurer-Tax Collector are "Assistant Directors of Finance" with respective monthly salaries of \$7,112.00 and \$6,697.60

average does not include division managers

*ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL***ELECTED OFFICIALS SALARY ADJUSTMENT POLICY****I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide a consistent salary adjustment process for elected officials that maintains equity with other County classifications while ensuring that qualified persons continue to pursue election to public office.

II. ESTABLISHMENT & REVIEW OF BASE SALARY

For each elected official, excluding the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Supervisors shall establish a base salary for the elected office. The base salary, as adjusted by this policy, will be effective at the beginning of the next regular term for the elected office. The base salary, represented as an hourly rate, shall be based on a 40-hour work week recognizing that, under State law, the elected official is under no obligation to work a 40-hour work week.

Approximately one-year prior to the expiration of an elected official's term in office, the Board of Supervisors shall, upon initiation by the County Administrator, review the base salary for the office for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the established base salary for the office effective at the beginning of the next regular term. (For example, a base salary modified in in December 2013, or January or February 2014, would become effective January 6, 2015.) In reviewing and adjusting the base salary for an elected office, the purpose of the Board of Supervisors will be ensure that qualified individuals continue to seek election to the office, and that prospective candidates will have knowledge of base salary of office prior to the deadline for deciding whether to seek election or re-election.

This annual four-year review of the base salary for an elected office in no way limits or prevents any elected official from requesting the Board of Supervisors adjust the salary for their respective office anytime during their term in office.

In establishing and reviewing the base salary for any elected office, excluding the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Supervisors may, in public session:

- (1) Rely on the same salary survey information that may be provided to it in considering adjustments to the salaries of appointed officials; and,
- (2) Consider any additional data or other information the elected official, staff or members of the public may choose to provide.

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KAMMI FOOTE
Clerk-Recorder
Registrar of Voters
kfoote@inyocounty.us

(760) 878-0224
(760) 873-8481 x 0224
(760) 876-5559 x 0224
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COUNTY OF INYO
OFFICE OF THE CLERK-RECORDER
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
P. O. Drawer F
Independence, California 93526

MICHELE HARTSHORN
Assistant Clerk-Recorder
mhartshorn@inyocounty.us

BRANDON BARDONNEX
Office Technician
bbardonnex@inyocounty.us

December 1, 2017

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
PO Drawer N
Independence, CA 93526

RE: Agenda item request

The Inyo County Elections office received the attached Resolution 2017-1 from the Eastern Independence Sanitary District. This is requesting the Board of Supervisors approve the Rescheduling of Governing Board Elections from Odd-Numbered years to Even-Numbered Years, in accordance with Elections Code 1303(b) and Senate Bill 415 (2015-2016 Regular Session), and Requesting the approval of the County of Inyo to Consolidate the same with the Statewide General Election Pursuant to Elections Code 10404. Please place the attached on the Board of Supervisors agenda under Correspondence – Action at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Michele J. Hartshorn
Assistant Clerk-Recorder

:mjh/enclosure

BEFORE THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
EASTERN INDEPENDENCE SANITARY DISTRICT
COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Resolution of the Governing Body of the Eastern Independence Sanitary District Approving the Rescheduling of Governing Body Member Elections from Odd-Numbered Years to Even-Numbered Years, in Accordance with Elections Code § 1303(b) and Senate Bill 415 (2015-2016 Regular Session), and Requesting the Approval of the County of Inyo to Consolidate the Same with the Statewide General Election Pursuant to Elections Code § 10404.

RESOLUTION NO: 2017-1

WHEREAS, on September 1, 2015, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill 415 (Reg. Sess.), codified at Stats. 2015, ch. 235, enacting Elections Code §§ 14050-14057, which prohibits the holding of an election other than on a statewide election date if holding an election on a nonconcurrent date resulted in a significant decrease in voter turnout, as defined, and further authorizes voters to enforce this prohibition by filing an action in superior court; and

WHEREAS, the Eastern Independence Sanitary District currently conducts its elections for members of the District in November of odd-numbered years (*e.g.*, November 2015) pursuant to Elections Code § 1303 subdivision (a); and

WHEREAS, voter participation in Inyo County is greater for statewide general elections than for odd-year local elections, including special district governing body member elections; and

WHEREAS, the District believes that rescheduling to even-numbered year elections may enhance voter participation and further increase the percentage of voters participating in the Special Districts elections; and

WHEREAS, it is considered the view of the District that starting with the 2018 Special Districts elections, the public interest will be better served by election of its governing body members in even-numbered year elections, held in conjunction with the statewide general elections; and

WHEREAS, the District further recognizes that there may also be a cost savings to the District resulting from aligning the District's elections with the statewide general elections; and

WHEREAS, as a result of these facts, the District desires to change the date of future governing body member elections to be consolidated with the California statewide general election in order to increase and enhance voter participation; and

WHEREAS, Elections Code § 1303(b) establishes a procedure whereby the District may change the election date for its governing body members by adopting a resolution seeking approval of the change by the Board of Supervisors of the affected county, *see* Elec. Code § 10404; and

WHEREAS, if the change in election date is approved by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, it is requested that the new election date be moved from November of odd-numbered years to November of even-numbered years commencing in 2020 with governing body members whose terms would have expired in 2019 being extended to 2020 and governing body members whose terms would have expired in 2021 being extended to 2022, as required by Elections Code § 10404(i) (refer to Exhibit A),

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. The above recitals are true and correct.
2. The undersigned, constituting at least a majority of the members of the Eastern Independence Sanitary District Governing Body, do hereby adopt this resolution to consolidate the election date for members of the District with the state general election in November of even-numbered years, beginning in 2020 pursuant to Elections Code § 1303(b).
3. The District shall forward the original copy of this resolution to the Inyo County Elections and Inyo County Board of Supervisors, who will consider the request for formal approval of the change at a public meeting within 60 days after submission and after the resolutions have been posted in accordance with law.
4. The District shall pay the expenses of mailing notice of approval of the change in election date by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors as required by Elections Code § 10404 subdivision (f).
5. If the consolidation of election is approved by the Board of Supervisors, the date of the District's next election will be moved to November 2020, and each subsequent governing body member election will be held two years thereafter in November of even-numbered years.
6. If the consolidation of election is approved, the terms of office of current governing body members expiring in November 2019 will be extended to November 2020 and the terms of members expiring in November 2021 will be extended to November 2022 (see Exhibit A).
7. In the event that the Inyo County Board of Supervisors declines to authorize consolidation in 2020 on the grounds specified in Elections Code § 10404(e), the Independence Sanitary

District Governing Body requests that the Inyo County Board of Supervisors authorize such consolidation at the soonest feasible date.

8. The District and/or her designee is authorized to take such actions and execute such agreements and documentation as are necessary to effect the intent of this Resolution.

The foregoing RESOLUTION was adopted this Twenty First day of November, 2017, at a regular meeting of the Governing Body of the Independence Sanitary District, by the following vote:


AYES: David Wagner, Alan Broch, Jane Wehrey

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Dated: November 21, 2017




David L. Wagner, President and Secretary

Independence Sanitary District

CERTIFICATION

I, David Wagner, District President of the Independence Sanitary District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was proposed by Board Member David Wagner, seconded by Board Member Alan Broch, and was duly passed and adopted by a majority of the members of said Governing Body, at an official and public meeting thereof held on November 21, 2017.

Dated: 12-1-2017



David L. Wagner, President

EXHIBIT A

10404. (a) This section applies only to special districts electing members of the governing body in odd-numbered years. As used in this section, "special district" means an agency of the state formed pursuant to general law or special act, for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries, except a city, county, city and county, school or community college district, or special assessment district.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a governing body of a special district may, by resolution, require that its elections of governing body members be held on the same day as the statewide general election.

(1) The resolution setting the election shall also include dates that are consistent with the primary or general election with respect to nominations, notices, canvass of votes, certification of election, and all other procedural requirements of this code pertaining to the primary or general election.

(2) The resolution shall be submitted to the board of supervisors no later than 240 days prior to the date of the currently scheduled district election.

(c) The board of supervisors shall notify all districts located in the county of the receipt of the resolution to consolidate and shall request input from each district on the effect of consolidation.

(d) The elections official shall prepare and transmit to the board of supervisors an impact analysis of the proposed consolidation.

(e) The board of supervisors, within 60 days from the date of submission, shall approve the resolution unless it finds that the ballot style, voting equipment, or computer capacity is such that additional elections or materials cannot be handled. Prior to the adoption of a resolution to either approve or deny a consolidation request, the board or boards of supervisors shall each obtain from the elections official a report on the cost-effectiveness of the proposed action.

(f) Within 30 days after the approval of the resolution, the elections official shall notify all registered voters of the districts affected by the consolidation of the approval of the resolution by the board of supervisors. The notice shall be delivered by mail and at the expense of the district.

(g) Public notices of the proceedings in which the resolution is to be considered for adoption shall be made pursuant to Section 25151 of the Government Code.

(h) If a special district is located in more than one county, the special district may not consolidate an election if any county in which the special district is located denies the request for consolidation.

(i) If, pursuant to subdivision (b), a special district election is held on the same day as the statewide general election, those governing body members whose terms of office would have, prior to the adoption of the resolution, expired prior to that election shall, instead, continue in their offices until their successors are elected and qualified, but in no event shall the term be extended beyond December 31 of the year following the year in which the request for consolidation is approved by the board of supervisors.

(j) If a board of supervisors approves the resolution pursuant to subdivision (e), the special district election shall be conducted on the date specified by the board of supervisors, in accordance with subdivision (a), unless the approval is later rescinded by the board of supervisors.

(k) If the date of a special district election is changed pursuant to this section, at least one election shall be held before the resolution, as approved by the board of supervisors, may be subsequently repealed or amended.