

Mono County

Jurisdictional Annex

Date | Draft One



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Mono County

Mono County has demonstrated its commitment to a comprehensive mitigation program by developing a separate jurisdiction-specific annex for inclusion in this plan. This annex is intended to be read in conjunction with the base plan, where more general information such as hazard descriptions, extent, and location can be found. The annex has been amended from the last plan update to reflect changes in priority including meeting the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) new *Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide* (published April 11, 2025) requiring public and stakeholder outreach, jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities, community lifelines, expanded mitigation capabilities, and NFIP assessments. The following is intended to clarify what, if any, unique considerations and differences there are between the plan participants hazards and mitigation capabilities. Further, this annex documents the selected mitigation actions for Mono County.

Mono County Participation

This plan was developed through a collaborative planning process including Mono County, the Town of Mammoth Lakes, the participating special districts, many stakeholders, and the public. An important part of the plan update is documenting the planning process itself, including who represented which plan participant. Mono County was represented during the plan update process by the individuals listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Mono County Representatives in the Planning Process

Name	Title	Department
Kelly Karl	Planning Analyst	Community Development
Chris Mokracek	Emergency Manager	Office of Emergency Management
Wendy Sugimura	Community Development Director	Community Development
Sandra Moberly	County Administrative Office	Administration
Brianne Chappell-McGovern	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	Public Health
Paul Roten	Public Works Director	Public Works
Karyn Spears	Assistant Public Works Director	Public Works
Eric Bucklin	IT Systems Administrator	Information Technology
Rob Makoske	Department of Public Works Project Manager	Public Works

Name	Title	Department
Dylan Whitmore	Probation Department Manager	Probation
Paul McFarland	District 3 Supervisor	County Supervisor
Ingrid Braun	Sheriff-Coroner	Sherriff's Office
Clint Dohem	Undersheriff	Sherriff's Office
Anna Sahl	Environmental Health Specialist	Public Health
Bri Chappell-McGovern	Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Manager	Public Health
Tom Boo	Public Health Officer	Public Health
Eric Miller	GIS Specialist	Geographic Information Systems
Kalen Dodd	Engineer	Public Works
Lisa Bernard	Account Manager Genasys Learning Software	Mono County
Liz Grans	Economic Development Director	Economic Development
Milan Slava	Business Operations Manager	Information Technology
Sarah Moore	GIS Specialist	Geographic Information Systems
Brent Calloway	Community Development Analyst	Community Development
John Peters	District 4 Supervisor	County Supervisor
Amanda Carlson	Economic Development Coordinator	Economic Development
Jami Jerrett	IT Specialist	Information Technology
Krista Cooper	Adult Services Manager	Social Services
Marcella Rose	Outdoor Recreation Manager	Public Works
Penny Galvin	EMS Billing Fiscal Administrator	Emergency Medical Services
Lynda Salcido	District 5 Supervisor	County Supervisor
Tyrone Grandstrand	Housing Opportunities Manager	Administration
Egorov Olya	Planning Analyst	Planning

Local Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholders, including local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, neighboring communities, representatives of businesses, academia, other private organizations, nonprofit organizations, and community-based organizations, were invited to participate in the plan update. A full list of stakeholders is included in the base plan. Table 2 lists at least one stakeholder per required stakeholder type that work in or have knowledge of Mono County. Stakeholders were invited to participate by attending two meetings on the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy, attending focused stakeholder meetings, completing the draft stakeholder survey, and reviewing the draft plan.

Table 2: Local Stakeholders

Name	Description	Stakeholder Type
Whitebark Institute	Non-Profit Organization dedicated to reducing wildfire risk and enhancing sustainability in Eastern Sierra Forests	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations
US Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Division	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.
Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, Resorts	Mammoth Lakes Hospitality Industry Representatives	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations
Amerigas	Local propane gas supplier	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations
Southern California Edison	Utility Company	Dam Owners
Eastern Sierra Avalanche Center (ESAC)	Provides information and education on avalanche conditions for Eastern Sierra Region	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations
Mammoth Geothermal Complex (Ormat)	Geothermal Power Station	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations
Mammoth Yosemite Airport	Aviation/Airport Management	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations
Inyo County	County south of Mono County which includes relevant community assets, such as a local airport and national forest.	Neighboring Community

Name	Description	Stakeholder Type
Mammoth Geothermal Complex (Ormat)	Geothermal Power Station	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.
U.S. Geological Services	Provide science about natural hazards	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.
Mono County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.
USGS California Volcano Observatory	Volcano monitoring	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.

Public Engagement

The public was also encouraged to participate in the plan update process. Members of the public were provided the opportunity to participate in the planning process through a digital survey, flyers, and public meetings. To engage the public in the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) update, Mono County conducted a public outreach campaign to a variety of socially vulnerable populations. Outreach included digital, in-person, and mail-based strategies to include the elderly, low-income households, non-English speakers, youth, and persons with access and functional needs throughout the County.

On December 9, 2024, more than 70 local contacts were sent digital survey information through flyers from Mono County Public Health. On January 30, 2025, the County provided a public presentation at the Mono County Collaborative Planning Team meeting to discuss the MJHMP update and to seek feedback from the public. Between November 6 and January 16, additional presentations were made to County Regional Planning Advisory Committees (RPACs) in the June Lake, Antelope Valley, Mono Basin, Bridgeport Valley, and Long Valley areas.

The District 2 Supervisor distributed the public survey via her constituent email list to residents of Swall Meadows, Paradise, and Tri-Valley. Mono County began a broad every-door direct mailer campaign on March 3, 2025, with public survey flyers delivered to all mailing routes in the county and the Town of Mammoth Lakes. The public survey was also emailed to the RPAC listserv. Finally, physical flyers were placed in high traffic community locations on November 20 and December 5, 2024, in Mammoth Lakes and Bridgeport. These locations included post offices, libraries, and County offices.

Public feedback was incorporated into the risk assessment and mitigation strategy sections.

MONO COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE | COMMUNITY CAFÉ

Topic - Community Lifelines and Mitigation Actions

Definition: A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. Community lifelines are essential for the well-being of any community. They provide support and assistance to individuals who require help, especially during times of crisis. FEMA Community Lifelines are a critical component of emergency management in the United States. These lifelines are designed to address the essential needs of a community during and after a disaster. There are eight lifelines, each with its own focus and purpose.










1. **Safety and Security:** Law Enforcement/ Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety
2. **Food, Hydration, Shelter:** Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture
3. **Health and Medical:** Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management
4. **Energy:** Power Grid, Fuel
5. **Communications:** Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch
6. **Transportation:** Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime
7. **Hazardous Materials:** Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants
8. **Water Systems:** Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management

MONO COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE | COMMUNITY CAFÉ

Topic - Community Lifelines and Mitigation Actions

Four Types of Mitigation Actions

There are four types of mitigation actions:

- 1

Local Plans and Regulations

These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.

Examples: comprehensive plans, land use ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes and enforcement, stormwater management plans, community wildfire protection plans, etc.

Wildfire protection: Adopt Wildland Urban Interface code?
- 2

Structure and Infrastructure Projects

These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure.

Examples: acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood-prone areas, utility undergrounding, structural retrofits, floodwalls, detention and retention structures, culverts, safe rooms, etc.

Reassess community buildings for structural integrity and avalanche safety (ongoing)

Assess water system for appropriate fire flows/make enhancements as needed (ongoing)
- 3

Natural Systems Protection

This type of action can include green infrastructure and low impact development, nature-based solutions, engineering with nature, and bioengineering to incorporate natural features or processes into the built environment. Additional funding opportunities are available for projects that incorporate this kind of action.

Examples: forest management, land conservation, wetland restoration and preservation, sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, rain gardens, greenways, land conservation, living shorelines, etc.
- 4

Education and Awareness Programs

These types of actions keep residents informed about potential natural disasters. Many of these types of actions are eligible for funding through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) program.

Examples: social media outreach, websites with maps and information, presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations, radio or television spots, mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas, targeted outreach to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, outreach materials in languages other than English, etc.

Mitigation Action Types should be:

- Protection of life safety
- Protecting your critical facilities
- Trying to reduce property damage
- Looking at regulations and ordinances
- Public education and awareness programs
- Looking at protecting natural systems, natural resources, cultural resources.

Examples of Mitigation Activities

- ✓ Avalanche Shed
- ✓ Develop a wildfire early warning system
- ✓ Develop a county wide emergency management communication system
- ✓ Develop green flood protection systems in annual flood areas
- ✓ Increase the size of culverts and bridges

Figure 1: Community Cafe Flyer

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Vulnerabilities

The risk assessment identifies and analyzes the hazards of concern in the planning area. The full risk assessment is included in the base plan. Where differences exist, they are noted in this annex.

Jurisdictional Risk Differences

Each plan participant was asked to consider how their risks and vulnerabilities compare to the overall planning area. To calculate these differences, participants ranked their unique vulnerabilities utilizing the following Calculated Priority Risk Index (see Table 3).

Table 3: Calculated Priority Risk Index

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
Probability of Future Events	1	Unlikely	Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years	30%
	2	Occasional	1%–10% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11–100 years	
	3	Likely	11%–90% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1–10 years	
	4	Highly Likely	91%–100% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year	
Spatial Extent (Geographic coverage) How large of an area could be affected by the specific hazard?	1	Limited	Less than 10% of the planning area could be impacted.	20%
	2	Small	10%–25% of the planning area could be impacted.	
	3	Significant	25%–50% of the planning area could be impacted.	
	4	Extensive	50%–100% of the planning area could be impacted.	
Severity of Life/Property Impact	1	Negligible	Less than 5% of the affected area's critical and non-critical facilities and structures are damaged or destroyed. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	Greater than 5% and less than 25% percent of property in the affected area is damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day but less than one week.	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
	3	Critical	Greater than 25%, but less than 50% of property in the affected area was damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for over a week but less than one month.	
	4	Catastrophic	Over 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructures in the affected area are damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one month.	
Warning Time (Warning time refers to the duration between the moment a warning is issued for an impending threat or disaster and when the threat or disaster occurs. Having more warning time allows for better emergency preparations and public information dissemination.)	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12–24 hours	
	3	Self-defined	6–12 hours	
	4	Self-defined	Less than 6 hours	
Duration (The span of time local, state, and/or federal assistance will be necessary to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a potential disaster event.)	1	Brief	Up to 6 hours	10%
	2	Intermediate	Up to one day	
	3	Extended	Up to one week	
	4	Prolonged	More than one week	

Risk Factor Equation

$$\text{RF Value} = [(\text{Probability} \times .30) + (\text{Spatial Extent} \times .20) + (\text{Severity of Life/Property Impact} \times .30) + (\text{Warning Time} \times .10) + (\text{Duration} \times .10)]$$

Hazards identified as having a risk factor value greater than or equal to 2.5 are considered high risk. Risk factors ranging from 2.0 to 2.4 are considered moderate risk hazards. Hazards with a risk factor value of less than 2.0 are considered low risk. The highest possible risk factor value is 4. The calculated priority risk index for Mono County is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Calculated Priority Risk Index for Mono County

Type of Hazard Event	Probability of Future Events	Spatial Event	Severity of Life/Property Impact	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor Value
Avalanche	2	1	3	4	3	2.4
Dam Failure	1	1	3	1	3	1.8
Disease and Pest Management	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drought	3	4	1	1	1	2.2
Earthquake and Seismic Hazards	2	3	1	1	2	1.8
Energy Shortages and Energy Resiliency	3	3	1	1	1	2
Epidemic/Pandemic	2	4	2	1	4	2.5
Extreme Heat	3	2	1	1	2	1.9
Flood	2	1	1	1	2	1.4
Landslide	1	1	2	1	2	1.4
Hazardous Materials	2	1	1	4	2	1.7
Severe Wind	3	3	1	1	1	2
Severe Winter Weather and Snow	4	3	1	1	2	2.4
Volcanoes	1	3	3	1	4	2.3
Wildfire	2	2	2	1	4	2.1
Wildlife Collisions	4	1	1	1	1	1.9

Past Hazard Events

The plan must present the history of hazards events. While the past cannot predict the future, especially as climate change causes more frequent and intense events, it can give an idea of what might happen and what is at risk. The base plan provides a general description of previous FEMA hazard occurrences. The plan participants were asked to provide additional information on hazards that have impacted them, if any. Table 5 lists these hazard events of local significance.

Table 5: Previous Disaster Impacts for Mono County

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Avalanche	DR-4699	2023 Winter Storms	See winter storm entry below.	Continuous winter storms covered much of California with substantial rain and low-elevation snow for an extended period of time causing avalanche risks throughout the county.
Dam Failure	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disease and Pest Management	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	July 8, 2021	N/A	Governor Newsom Extends Regional Drought State of Emergency to Include Mono County. https://www.monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/file_attachments/county_administration/page/31650/pr_droughtdeclaration_07.08.21_final.pdf
Earthquake and Seismic Hazards	None	May 25, 1980	Broken windows, water mains, damage to residential structures and public structures	A 6.0 earthquake occurred near Mammoth Lakes.
Energy Shortages and Energy Resiliency	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Epidemic/Pandemic	DR-4482	2020-2023	Infections	Local Emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic declared by the county health officer on March 15, 2020
Extreme Heat	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flood		2023 Winter Storms	See winter storm entry below.	Continuous winter storms covered much of California with substantial rain and low-elevation snow for an

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
				extended period of time causing localized flooding throughout the county.
Landslide	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hazardous Materials	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Severe Wind	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Severe Winter Weather and Snow	DR-4699	2023 Winter Storms	Beginning in January 2023, Mono county experienced significant on and off again storms. On the week of February 23rd, continuous winter storms covered much of California with substantial rain and low-elevation snow for an extended period of time. Inyo county experienced severe flooding and debris flows with large infrastructure impacts to the surrounding areas and main arterial roadways. Mono County experienced historical snow accumulations of well over 600 inches at the 6000-foot elevations. This contributed to numerous residential and commercial structure collapses, complete blockage of surface streets, trapped residents,	Beginning in January 2023, Mono county experienced significant on and off again storms. On the week of February 23rd, continuous winter storms covered much of California with substantial rain and low-elevation snow for an extended period of time. Inyo county experienced severe flooding and debris flows with large infrastructure impacts to the surrounding areas and main arterial roadways. Mono County experienced historical snow accumulations of well over 600 inches at the 6000-foot elevations. This contributed to numerous residential and commercial structure collapses, complete blockage of surface streets, trapped residents, and significant propane issues in the Town of Mammoth Lakes. Mono County also experienced a historic number of avalanches that damaged and destroyed numerous residential and commercial structures. Several communities were

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
			and significant propane issues in the Town of Mammoth Lakes. Mono County also experienced a historic number of avalanches that damaged and destroyed numerous residential and commercial structures. Several communities were completely isolated with no ingress or egress. US 395, a main transportation corridor from Southern to Northern California, was completely shut down.	completely isolated with no ingress or egress. US 395, a main transportation corridor from Southern to Northern California, was completely shut down in both directions due to multiple avalanches.
Volcanoes	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire		1. Feb. 16, 2015 2. Nov. 17, 2020 3. Sept. 4, 2020	1. The fire destroyed or damaged 53, and 7,000 acres burned. 2. The fire destroyed 80 structures and claimed one life. 3. The Creek Fire was a large wildfire which started on September 4, 2020 near Shaver Lake, California. The fire burned 379,895 acres (153,738 ha).	1. On Friday, February 6, 2015 at approximately 2:38 p.m., a wildland fire started West of US 395 at Sherwin Grade approximately 9 miles West of Bishop in Inyo County, California. The fire, named the ROUND incident, burned approximately 7000 acres in Inyo and Mono Counties. A total of 53 structures were destroyed or damaged by the fire. Investigators determined an electrical arc from a downed power line caused the fire. Strong winds caused the tree to fall

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
				which failed the power lines. 2. The Mountain View Fire was a wildfire that erupted near Walker, California, on November 17, 2020. The fire burned 20,879 acres (8,449 ha) and was declared 100% contained on December 11, 2020. The fire destroyed 80 structures and claimed one life. 3. The Creek Fire was a large wildfire which started on September 4, 2020 near Shaver Lake, California. The fire burned 379,895 acres (153,738 ha) and was declared 100% contained on December 24, 2020. The Creek Fire was the fourth-largest wildfire in modern California history, and the largest single fire not part of a greater complex. This fire caused poor air quality in part of the County and endangered back country hikers.
Wildlife Collisions	None	N/A	N/A	N/A

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The plan participants also evaluated their specific vulnerabilities to each of the hazards affecting the overall planning area. Assets were determined by the community. Asset types may differ between plan participants, including the following:

- People (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)
- Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)
- Economic assets (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)
- Natural, historic, and cultural resources (areas of conservation, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)
- Critical facilities and infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)
- Community activities (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)

The following problem statements describe the unique jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities of Mono County. Where no unique considerations are noted, it can be assumed the information included in the base plan also applies to Mono County.

Avalanche

- **Location:** Eastern Sierra communities near steep mountain slopes, particularly in the June Lake and Mammoth Lakes areas, and locations with backcountry access. Particularly high-risk Community Planning Areas where people and critical facilities such as transportation routes are vulnerable include Bridgeport Valley (Twin Lakes Area), June Lake, Lee Vining (Pool Power Plan Road), Long Valley, Mammoth Vicinity, Mono Basin, Wheeler Crest (Swall Meadows), as well as development outside of community planning areas (Virginia Lakes and Lundy Canyon)
- **Extent:** Destruction Force 2 (approx. 100 yards in length and 2 meters deep) avalanche sizes as a worst-case scenario
- **Impacts:** Avalanches can block or damage critical access routes, isolate communities, and pose direct threats to recreationists and seasonal workers living or traveling in high-risk zones. Infrastructure and critical facilities located within avalanche prone areas could be impacted along with isolating communities with limited transportation networks.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Visiting populations may not be aware of avalanche risks and may access hazardous areas without adequate protection.
 - People living in vehicles on federal land may unknowingly park in avalanche-prone terrain.

- Critical facilities including transportation routes including highways such as US 395.
- Isolated communities across the unincorporated County with limited transportation networks may be cut off due to an avalanche event.
- Health and medical services may be affected by the inability to transport people along closed transportation routes.
- Transportation dependency among vulnerable populations can result in delayed evacuation or isolation during prolonged road closures due to avalanche activity.
- Private homes and businesses located in avalanche prone areas are vulnerable to avalanche events.

Dam Failure

- **Location:** Areas downstream of water storage and dam infrastructure throughout Mono County particularly agricultural areas, rural communities, and the transportation corridor along US 395. Northern Mono County communities such as Walker, Coleville, and Topaz may be at risk from upstream dam releases or failures.
- **Extent:** Several high hazard potential dams are located within or near Mono County that may impact the county.
- **Impacts:** Dam failure can cause catastrophic flooding, isolating communities and disrupting essential services. Damage to US 395 or other major roadways could severely hinder emergency response and evacuation. Structures could suffer significant damage or collapse. The economic impacts would be widespread affecting agriculture, tourism, and local government services. Vital facilities such as the hospital could be rendered inoperable due to access, power, and supply disruptions.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Northern communities such as Walker, Coleville, and Topaz have the highest concentration of seniors, many of whom live in structures built before 1990 that may not withstand flood impacts.
 - Communities like the Petersen Tract, White Mountain Estates in Chalfant, and Swall Meadows have limited or no secondary access routes, increasing risk during evacuations or recovery operations.
 - Some seasonal workers live in vehicles on public land or in temporary housing without reliable access to alerts or transportation, complicating emergency communication and evacuation.
 - Residents' dependent on transportation or caregivers are at high risk during dam-related flooding especially if roads are impassable or caregivers cannot reach them.
 - Agricultural operations could face extensive crop and infrastructure losses.
 - Flooding could damage roads, cut off recreation areas, and restrict tourism.

Disease and Pest Management

- **Location:** All of Mono County is at risk.
- **Extent:** The Disease Severity Scale for Mono County indicates a moderately susceptible/disease score of five as the worst-case scenario.
- **Impacts:** Disease outbreaks can disrupt local economies reliant on tourism and agriculture. Pest infestations can damage crops and natural resources, affect livestock health, and result in economic losses for the agricultural sector.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Natural resources may be affected.
 - As worries about pest-related illnesses grow, engagement in community events may decline potentially discouraging outdoor recreational activities.
 - Public health may be affected particularly if water systems are infected. The discovery of avian influenza in wastewater underscores the crucial role of monitoring disease outbreaks.

Drought

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to the impacts of drought.
- **Extent:** Exceptional Drought is the worst-case scenario for Mono County.
- **Impacts:** Drought can impact multiple sectors in Mono County including agricultural operations, tourism, and private water supplies for homes. Drought can also increase wildfire risk and reduce the effectiveness of fire suppression. Water systems and wastewater treatment facilities run by local community services districts (CSD), water districts (WD), and public utilities districts (PUD) can be impacted by drought due to low water pressure and bacteria growth.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Farmers and ranchers face uncertainty in annual water availability.
 - Older residents may lack efficient cooling systems and face health risks from elevated temperatures and lack of water.
 - Key economic activity is vulnerable as drought limit ski season length and quality.
 - The CSDs, WDs, and PUDs with vulnerable critical infrastructure are: Birchim CSD, Hilton Creek CSD, Wheeler Crest CSD, Antelope Valley WD, Bridgeport PUD, June Lake PUD, and Lee Vining PUD.

Earthquake and Seismic Hazards

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to the impacts of earthquakes.
- **Extent:** Severe intensity shaking level is the worst-case scenario for Mono County.

- **Impacts:** Major earthquakes could damage buildings, disrupt essential utilities, and isolate communities by damaging key roadways such as US 395.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Many homes in Mono County were built prior to 1990 and have not undergone seismic retrofitting.
 - Key government buildings such as the historic courthouse in Bridgeport are constructed of unreinforced masonry and may be inoperable post-event.
 - Vulnerable populations, including people who speak English as a second language, may have difficulty accessing emergency notifications and evacuating.
 - People living in vehicles or temporary housing on federal lands may lack structurally sound shelter and communications access.
 - The Mono County populace may be unable to evacuate communities due to limited road access throughout the community.
 - The local economy is vulnerable as damaged tourism infrastructure could result in loss of revenue and employment.

Energy Shortages and Energy Resiliency

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to emergency shortages and energy resiliency
- **Extent:** The System Average Interruption Duration Index measures the amount of time on average a customer is without power in a year due to sustained interruptions (measured in minutes per customer). The planning area can expect to experience regular intervals of power outages in any given year.
- **Impacts:** Energy outages disrupt critical infrastructure including hospitals, telecommunications, and energy systems. Homes and businesses can have their daily lives impacted due to loss of power in the county. Those dependent on medical devices that use electricity may face a deterioration in their health or loss of life during prolonged periods without power.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Residents who rely on powered medical devices are at risk during prolonged outages.
 - Limited local services and extended response times can increase vulnerability.
 - Energy shortages can displace visitors and reduce revenue for businesses dependent on consistent energy.

Epidemic/Pandemic

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to epidemic/pandemic events.
- **Extent:** The worst-case scenario for Mono County is a global pandemic.

- **Impacts:** Pandemics and epidemics can overwhelm Mono County's healthcare capacity, disrupt public services, and cause significant economic loss.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Northern Mono County communities have a high concentration of older adults who are more susceptible to severe outcomes and may have difficulty accessing vaccinations, testing, or treatment during a pandemic.
 - Many seasonal workers lack the ability to isolate or quarantine based on their living conditions.
 - Residents with disabilities or without personal vehicles may be unable to travel to testing, treatment, or testing sites.
 - Lack of access to healthcare due to limited availability of beds and lack of transportation networks could severely impact the population in Mono County.
 - Visitors may introduce novel pathogens or amplify diseases spread throughout the community.
 - Health and medical systems could quickly become overwhelmed during an epidemic/pandemic event due to limited capacity and increased tourist presence during peak tourism season.
 - Mono County's elevation makes recovery more challenging for some kinds of respiratory illnesses. Depending on the type of illness, health and medical systems may be less effective.

Extreme Heat

- **Location:** Extreme heat can impact areas at an altitude below 5,000 feet such as the Tri-Valley area which includes the communities of Benton, Hammil, and Chalfant.
- **Extent:** The heat index, also known as the apparent temperature, is what the temperature feels like to the human body when relative humidity is combined with the air temperature (see Extreme Heat profile in base plan). The worst-case scenario for extreme heat is the category of danger with temperatures ranging up to 97°F.
- **Impacts:** Prolonged exposure to extreme heat can result in heat exhaustion, heat stroke, or even death. Extreme heat can degrade road infrastructure, reduce water availability, stress local power grids, and increase wildfire risk.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Heat-related stress on the power grid may trigger power supply events, disrupting power systems, compounding the vulnerability to the hazard of extreme heat.
 - Older adults in Mono County are at higher risk of heat-related illness due to age, limited mobility, and preexisting health conditions.
 - Individuals living in vehicles or temporary housing often lack access to air conditioning and heat-related safety information.
 - Critical facilities in Mono County can withstand heat but more services may be required in the event of a power outage.

Flood

- **Location:** The entire County is vulnerable to flooding. Notable flood prone areas such as Bridgeport, Antelope Valley, and low-lying zones near rivers and creeks. Walker, Coleville, and the Tri-Valley area which are situated along waterways and drainages, may be of particular risk.
- **Extent:** Flooding issues in Mono County have been the result of shallow, overbank flooding, within the 100-year flood zone. In the Tri-Valley specifically, flooding occurs when a storm cell does not leave the valley or returns multiple times, and the water running down the White Mountain escarpment collects in the valley.
- **Impacts:** Flooding can isolate entire communities by cutting off primary access roads, delaying emergency response, damaging public infrastructure and private property, and displacing residents.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Communities such as the Petersen Tract, White Mountain Estates in Chalfant, and Swall Meadows have limited road access and flood waters may isolate them.
 - Visitors unfamiliar with flooding in the region may be caught off guard by fast developing events.
 - Individuals living in vehicles, camping at established campgrounds, or temporary housing may lack adequate warning systems or shelter options.
 - Individuals camping at dispersed campsites are cut off from warning systems or outside support during a flood.
 - Antelope Valley along the West Walker River, Pickel Meadow, Bridgeport Valley along the East Walker River, the June Lake loop, and the Tri-Valley area are at higher risk of flooding.
 - The Chalfant Valley Fire Department is in the 1% annual chance flood zone and at risk of flooding. Flooding would cause at least moderate loss of use of the facility.

Landslide

- **Location:** Mono County is susceptible to the hazard of landslides in steep slope areas and burn scars on slopes.
- **Extent:** All landslide susceptibility classes are found in various locations throughout Mono County. All mass wasting movement types can be found in the county.
- **Impacts:** Landslides block critical roadways, disrupt emergency access, damage utilities and structures, including homes, and trigger cascading hazards. People can be injured or killed including along roadways.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Lee Vining is particularly susceptible to landslides with steep slopes north of the community leading to potential landslides along US 395, a critical thoroughfare. CA 120 from Lee Vining to Tioga Pass is also vulnerable to landslides and can further isolate the community.

- US 395 is considered a lifeline through the county. Landslides on or near the roadway could impede traffic and disrupt travel throughout Mono County.
- People traveling along US 395 and in communities with steep terrain are vulnerable.

Hazardous Materials

- **Location:** Along major transportation routes such as US 395 and in proximity to facilities storing or transporting hazardous materials. Hazmat transport through narrow, mountainous terrain presents elevated risk especially in areas such as the Walker River canyon and Mammoth Lakes.
- **Extent:** The Hazmat Warning System is used to communicate the severity of Hazmat incident levels. The Hazmat Warning System ranges from level 1 (Minor) to 5 (Catastrophic). The worst-case scenario for Mono County is a Hazmat incident level 5.
- **Impacts:** Hazmat events can pose immediate health threats to the public, including toxic exposure and respiratory issues. They may also contaminate water sources, disrupt tourism, and burden the county's resources.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Limited access roads and a lack of alternative routes may trap residents in affected areas.
 - Mono County's senior population and those with disabilities may lack sufficient warning systems or transportation to evacuate safely in the event of a hazmat release.
 - Individuals living in vehicles or remote forested areas without formal infrastructure are less likely to receive timely alerts and may be located near transit routes used to transport hazardous materials.
 - Critical infrastructure along US 395 that could be impacted by a hazardous material spill includes the Mammoth Yosemite Airport, the Mono County Emergency Medical Center in Bridgeport, the East Walker River which leads into the Bridgeport Reservoir, the Antelope Valley Fire District Station #2, Topaz Center Fire District, Topaz Lake, and Mono Lake.

Severe Wind

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to the hazard of severe wind.
- **Extent:** The extent of severe wind can be classified using the Beaufort Wind Scale, which runs from force 1 (1–3 mph) to 12 (74+ mph). Mono County can expect to experience force 11 winds (54–73 mph) as a worst-case scenario.
- **Impacts:** Widespread power outages can occur along with structural damage, fallen trees, and flying debris due to severe wind. People may be injured or killed.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Lack of cell phone coverage in Mono County limits the ability to distribute emergency information quickly and effectively.

- High profile vehicles like recreational vehicles are at risk of being blown over by high winds when traveling on exposed highways. In some circumstances, restrictions on high-profile vehicles and highway closures may occur due to severe winds.
- Downed powerlines from high winds can spark severe fires, potentially damaging or destroying critical facilities and other structures.
- Homes and businesses may experience power outages due to severe winds.

Severe Winter Weather and Snow

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to the hazard of severe winter weather and snow.
- **Extent:** The National Weather Service Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI) and the Wind Chill Temperature Index are both used to indicate severity levels for winter weather and snow. The WSSI runs from minor impacts (slight inconveniences) to extreme impacts (substantial disruptions). The worst-case scenario for Mono County is an extreme WSSI storm.
- **Impacts:** Winter storms can isolate communities, cause structural damage, prevent mobility to basic services and emergency access, increase number of vehicle accidents, and disrupt utility services. These events stress emergency services and vulnerable populations.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Road closures prevent access to critical services, medications, and equipment repairs.
 - All communities in Mono County can be cut off from medical, food, or fuel supplies due to winter storms.
 - Seniors are particularly vulnerable to cold exposure and service disruptions.
 - Highway closures hinder the ability of government staff to report to duty and emergency assistance to be provided.
 - Propane explosions can take place as a result of damage caused by snow and ice accumulation on pipelines.
 - Snow accumulation can obstruct and stress propane lines and roof vents potentially leading to dangerous carbon monoxide buildup.
 - The weight of snow accumulation can cause older structures to collapse.
 - Transportation routes may be severely hampered due to snow and ice accumulation isolating communities.

Volcanoes

- **Location:** Mono-Inyo Craters volcanic chain and Long Valley Caldera region with elevated exposure in Mammoth Lakes, June Lake, and other communities near geologically active areas.

- **Extent:** The Long Valley Volcanic Center is one of 18 “very high threat” volcanoes listed in a 2005 ranking developed as part of the National Volcano Early Warning System (NVEWS). The Mono-Inyo Craters volcanic chain would experience a worst-case scenario of a Volcanic Explosivity Index of 3. The Volcanic Explosivity Index quantifies volcanic eruptions by magnitude and intensity on a scale of 0 to 8.
- **Impacts:** Volcanic eruptions may require evacuations, air quality may deteriorate due to ash fall, infrastructure and property may be damaged, tourism may be disrupted, and major transportation corridors may be closed. Toxic inhalation of sulfur fumes may cause death.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - Residents and visitors could experience the release of toxic gas causing injury or death.
 - Senior adults may be less mobile during evacuations.
 - All residents and visitors will face heightened health risks from ash and smoke inhalation.
 - Tourists and recreationists in affected areas may be unfamiliar with evacuation procedures.
 - Older buildings and critical infrastructure lacking air filtration systems may be at risk.
 - Local economies dependent on outdoor tourism¹ could experience prolonged closures.
 - Mono County could be called upon to support the Town of Mammoth Lakes which could experience catastrophic damage due to volcanic release.
 - Medical systems could be quickly overwhelmed.

Wildfire

- **Location:** All of Mono County is susceptible to the hazard of wildfire.
- **Extent:** Thirty-four percent of Mono County is located in the High (14%) and Very High (20%) wildfire severity zones.
- **Impacts:** Wildfires can result in widespread evacuations, structure losses, health impacts due to smoke and ash, utility outages, road closures, and economic disruptions.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - County government buildings in Bridgeport are not fire-hardened and house critical services.
 - Fires can impact historical landmarks and recreational land across the County.
 - Prolonged smoke events impact the County’s tourism, recreation, and agricultural sectors.
 - Vulnerable populations, including people who speak English as a second language, may have

¹ Mono County. “Profile of Mono Visitors & Economic Impacts of Tourism,” 2019.
https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/economic_development/page/31221/mono_co_2018_visitor_econ_imp_study_report.pdf.

difficulty accessing emergency notifications and evacuating.

- › Individuals camping and living in remote forest land may lack consistent access to fire alerts and emergency services. Depending on their living situation they may also experience poor air quality in their living structure from smoke and ash.
- › Transportation routes in the County run through fire-prone areas and can easily get burned over. This includes US 395, Highway 158, Highway 6, Sweetwater Road, and State Route 89, among others. This can damage the road and disrupt transportation throughout the County.

Wildlife Collisions

- **Location:** Transportation corridors such as US 395 and State Route 203 between Crowley Lake and the Town of Mammoth Lakes.
- **Extent:** Due to its remote location, Mono County is highly susceptible to the potential for wildlife collisions. While there is no universal scale for wildlife collisions, a hot spot analysis of vehicle collisions with mule deer ranked very high along the southern portions of US 395 just south of Mammoth Lakes and in the northern part of the County just west of Bridgeport.
- **Impacts:** Impacts include injury or loss of human life, damage to vehicles and infrastructure, disruption of traffic flow on key routes, and harm to local wildlife populations.
- **Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities:**
 - › Tourists unfamiliar with areas of wildlife crossing, driving in remote areas, or Mono County's topography are at elevated risk.
 - › Anyone traveling in Mono County in a vehicle is vulnerable to damage from wildlife collisions.
 - › Mono County's diverse wildlife such as deer, bears, and other animals are at an increased risk of being struck by a vehicle along roadways such as US 395.
 - › Collisions can temporarily close roadways.

Jurisdiction-Specific Changes in Development and Impacts

The plan must describe changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas and how they have increased or decreased the vulnerability of each jurisdiction since the previous plan was approved.

Changes in development include recent development (e.g., construction completed since the last plan was approved), potential development (e.g., development planned or under consideration by the jurisdiction), conditions that may affect the risks and vulnerabilities of the jurisdictions (e.g., climate change, declining populations or projected increases in population, or foreclosures), shifts in the needs of underserved communities, or gaps in social equity. This can also include changes in local policies, standards, codes,

regulations, land use regulations, and other conditions. Table 6 lists the changes in development for Mono County.

Table 6: Mono County Changes in Development

Type of Hazard Event	Changes in Land Use	Changes in Population	Changes in Conditions (e.g., Climate Change)	Overall Vulnerability (Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same)
Avalanche	State Law streamlining the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) increases the habitable structures being constructed in Mono County's avalanche conditional development areas.	Potentially increases population in these areas	Climate change is exacerbating this hazard.	Increased
Dam Failure	None	None	Climate change	Stayed the same
Disease and Pest Management	None	None	Climate change	Increased
Drought	None	None	Climate change	Increased
Earthquake and Seismic Hazards	State law streamlining the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) increases the habitable structures being constructed in Mono County.	None	None	Increased
Energy Shortages and Energy Resiliency	State law streamlining the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) increases the structures using electricity in the County.	None	Climate change	Increased
Epidemic/Pandemic	During the pandemic, second homeowners chose to stay in the Eastern Sierra, which increased the regional	Increased population	Climate change	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Changes in Land Use	Changes in Population	Changes in Conditions (e.g., Climate Change)	Overall Vulnerability (Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same)
	population and strained local resources. The pandemic fundamentally changed the housing market during the work from home “Zoom Cabin” trend which increased the pace of local development and decreased the housing options available locally.			
Extreme Heat	None	None	Climate change	Increased
Flood	Agricultural Land Use Districts have been amended to allow for emergency shelters pursuant to state law. Some agricultural parcels, especially in Tri-Valley, may have flooding issues. However, any new structures built would need to comply with flood design.	None	Climate change	Increased
Landslide	None	None	None	Stayed the same
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	Stayed the same
Severe Wind	State law streamlining the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) increases the habitable structures being constructed in Mono County.	None	Climate change	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Changes in Land Use	Changes in Population	Changes in Conditions (e.g., Climate Change)	Overall Vulnerability (Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same)
Severe Winter Weather and Snow	State law streamlining the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) increases the habitable structures being constructed in Mono County.	None	Climate change	Increased
Volcanoes	None	None	None	Stayed the same
Wildfire	Changes to that State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations (setbacks, emergency water, and road/access standards) and the conflict of those regulations with State ADU streamlining law. Changes to ADU state law that increases habitable structures in fire hazard areas and provides for a reduction in setbacks to 4' (as opposed to the BOF standard of 30')	None	Climate change	Increased
Wildlife Collisions	Wildlife crossings are in the planning phase for hot spot areas	Increased traffic from tourism/recreation	Climate change	Decreased, two under crossings installed near Sonora Junction.

Mitigation Capabilities

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources that reduce hazard impacts or could help to carry out hazard mitigation activities. Analyzing local mitigation capabilities and

opportunities to expand or improve mitigation capabilities can help decision-makers determine feasible mitigation actions. Mono County assessed the following mitigation capabilities.

Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Table 7: Mono County Plans

Plans	Does the plan address hazards? (Y/N)	How can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
General Plan	Yes	The Mono County Safety Element outlines goals, policies and implementation measures designed to reduce the risk from locally significant natural hazards to an acceptable level. The Mono County Housing Element outlines the housing needs and policies for providing safe housing opportunities.	2021 - The next update of the Safety Element is tied to the adoption of the 2025 MJHMP. 2019 - The Housing Element is now on an eight-year cycle that corresponds with the Regional Transportation Plan updates, meaning this document applies until 2027.
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	The plan is dynamic in nature and changes year to year as priorities, needs and funding change. The CIP is a guide for the consideration, selection and development of; roads, sewers, water systems, bike lanes, sidewalks, MUP's, parking, parks, airports, offices and other types of facilities necessary to provide communities with services. The projects include significant maintenance and replacement of existing infrastructure and facilities	An updated 5-year CIP was developed in 2025. The plan is reviewed and revised annually.

Plans	Does the plan address hazards? (Y/N)	How can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
		and construction of new facilities and infrastructure. ²	
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Yes	The purpose of the "Mono County Resource Efficiency Plan" (REP) is to identify sources of GHG emissions occurring in the unincorporated county and to establish policies and programs that reduce emissions within the County's jurisdictional or operational control. These sources include energy use, water consumption, transportation, waste disposal, and agricultural practices.	2022 – Next update in 2027. https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning_division/page/5732/mono-county-may-2022-rep.pdf
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	Risk Assessment – The CWPP evaluates wildfire risks by mapping hazardous areas, fuel loads, weather patterns, and past fire incidents. Prioritizing Areas for Treatment – It identifies high-risk zones and prioritizes where mitigation efforts—such as fuel reduction or defensible space creation—should be focused. Guiding Fuel Reduction Projects – The plan outlines vegetation management strategies, such as prescribed burns, thinning, and clearing brush near homes and infrastructure. Strengthening Building and Land Use Policies – It may recommend building codes, defensible space regulations, and zoning changes to reduce wildfire vulnerability. Enhancing Emergency Response Planning – CWPPs improve evacuation planning, emergency	2019 – Next update in 2025.

² Mono County. "Mono County Capital Improvement Plan 2025," 2025.
https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/county_administration/page/34200/cip_mono.pdf.

Plans	Does the plan address hazards? (Y/N)	How can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
		responder coordination, and firebreak construction. Community Education and Outreach – They support public awareness programs that teach residents how to protect their properties and prepare for wildfires. Securing Funding and Resources – Many grants and funding opportunities require a CWPP. Having one in place helps communities apply for federal and state wildfire mitigation funds. Collaboration with Stakeholders – The plan brings together local governments, fire departments, landowners, and agencies like the U.S. Forest Service to ensure coordinated efforts.	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Climate Change and Hazard Mitigation are analyzed and discussed in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2024-2029 Sierra Region Eastern. ³	2024 – Next update in 2029.
Land Use Plan	Yes	Mono County Land Use Element discusses and analyzes natural hazards and outlines policies for development. Natural hazards in the county include fault zones, flood zones, volcanic hazard areas, steep slopes, fire hazard areas, debris-reflow areas, and avalanche-prone areas. Information on the county's environmental resources and natural hazards is contained in	2023. Update: Annually as needed.

³ Eastern Sierra Council of Governments. "Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2024–2029 Sierra Region Eastern." Eastern Sierra Council of Governments, 2024.
https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/economic_development/page/767/eastern_sierra_region_ceds_final.pdf.

Plans	Does the plan address hazards? (Y/N)	How can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
		the MEA, along with maps showing the location of those resources and hazards.	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	1. Risk Identification and Planning The LEOP includes a hazard analysis to identify vulnerabilities in the community. It helps prioritize mitigation projects such as flood control, wildfire prevention, or infrastructure strengthening. 2. Emergency Response Coordination The plan establishes roles and responsibilities for emergency responders, local agencies, and community leaders. Ensuring efficient communication systems and response strategies can minimize future risks. 3. Infrastructure and Land Use Planning The LEOP can guide long-term planning decisions to reduce hazard exposure (e.g., restricting development in floodplains or fire-prone areas). It can support building codes and retrofitting projects to make structures more disaster-resistant. 4. Public Awareness and Education The plan includes strategies for educating residents on preparedness, evacuation routes, and hazard mitigation. Community drills and outreach programs help ensure people take proactive steps to protect themselves.	2012 – Next update in 2025/2026

Plans	Does the plan address hazards? (Y/N)	How can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
		5. Funding and Resource Allocation Many federal and state mitigation grants require a formal emergency plan. Having an LEOP in place makes it easier to secure funding for projects like flood barriers, firebreaks, or early warning systems.	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	N/A	N/A
Transportation Plan	Yes	Mono County Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) is a policy planning document that outlines the current status and recommended upgrades to the transportation system in Mono County.	2024 - The RTP is updated on a 4-year cycle.
Substantial Damage Plan	No	N/A	N/A
Other? (Describe.)	No	N/A	N/A

Table 8: Mono County Regulations and Ordinances

Plans	Does this regulation/ordinance effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
Building Code	Yes – 2022 California Building Standards Code with local modifications.	Yes	2022 – Every 4 years as required by the State.
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes	December 2012
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes	The Floodplain ordinance is contained in the Mono County General Plan, Land Use Element. The Land Use

Plans	Does this regulation/ordinance effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
			Element is updated annually as needed.
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Yes	1995 – Updated as needed.
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Integrated into the Land Use Element in 2023 – updated as needed.
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Yes	Yes	The Mono County General Plan, Land Use Element contains Chapters on Floodplain Management (Chapter 21) as well as Fire Safe Regulations (Chapter 22). The Safety Element contains regulations and policies regarding natural hazards. The Safety Element is updated in connection with MJHMP update and the Land Use Element is updated annually as necessary.
Acquisition of Land for Open Space and Public Recreation Use	The acquisition of land for open space and public recreation use is contained in several plans including Mono County Conservation/Open Space Element, Mono County General Plan Land Use Element, Mono County Regional Transportation Plan, ⁴ and	Yes	Mono County Conservation/Open Space Element was updated in 2020. The Land Use Element was updated in 2023. These two elements are updated as needed. The Regional Transportation Plan was updated in 2024

⁴ Mono County Local Transportation Commission “2024 Regional Transportation Plan,” 2024.
https://www.monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/local_transportation_commission_ltc/page/4857/2024_rtp_w-appndx_v12-09-24_adopded.pdf.

Plans	Does this regulation/ordinance effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was it last updated? When will it next be updated?
	June Lake Loop Active Transportation Plan. ⁵		and will be updated again in 2028. The June Lake Loop Active Transportation Plan was completed in 2023. It will be updated as needed.
Prohibition of Building in At-Risk Areas	There is currently no ordinance addressing building in at-risk areas but it is addressed within the Mono County Safety Element.	Yes	Mono County Safety element was updated in 2021. It is updated as needed.
Other? (Describe.)	No	N/A	N/A

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills. They also include tools that can help you carry out mitigation actions.

Table 9: Mono County Administrative Capabilities

Administrative Capability	In place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Civil Engineer	Yes	No – open, unfilled positions remain.	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – but it can always be improved.

⁵ Mono County Community Development. "June Lake Loop Active Transportation Plan," February 2023.
https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning_division/page/32106/june_lake_loop_atp_final_2023.02.23.pdf.

Administrative Capability	In place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire Safe Council	Yes – Community specific	Yes	Yes	Yes
CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)	Yes – Antelope Valley only	Yes	Yes	Yes
Active VOADs (Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other? (Please describe.)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 10: Mono County Technical Capabilities

Technical Capability	In place? (Y/N)	How has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past? (Answer or N/A)	How can the capability be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
Mitigation Grant Writing	Yes	Yes, Community Development staff applied for funding to update our MJHMP.	Include relevant information in the MJHMP and include projects/policies that may be funded by a future mitigation grant.
Hazard Data and Information	Yes	Mono County GIS has assembled layers in an Open Data portal for public access. In addition, they create datasets/maps at request for County departments related to specific types of hazards	Data and maps could be developed to inform the public as well as relevant County departments on policy or how to best provide public services (snowplow operation/priority, etc.).

Technical Capability	In place? (Y/N)	How has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past? (Answer or N/A)	How can the capability be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
		(avalanche, wildfire, PSPS, etc.).	
GIS	Yes	Mono County GIS has assembled layers in an Open Data portal for public access. In addition, they create datasets/maps for local disaster events to assist with mitigation and public outreach.	Many of the dataset/layers and maps are being used as part of the 2025 MJHMP update.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Mono County participates in California's Master Mutual Aid system as part of the state's "Operational Area" emergency management structure. All local fire agencies in the county – including 11 fire protection districts and the Mammoth Lakes Fire Department – operate under a countywide mutual aid agreement. In 2019, this agreement was expanded to include the MWTC Fire Department as a full partner, reflecting the Marines' commitment to assist the region. Under these agreements, any significant incident can trigger a coordinated multi-agency response, with neighboring fire districts, county resources, state/federal agencies, and MWTC assets all available to help. The MWTC's on-base Fire Department, established in 1953, regularly provides fire suppression, rescue, and emergency services "to surrounding jurisdictions through mutual and	1. Expand Joint Risk Assessments <u>Wildfire Modeling and Mapping:</u> Mono County could deepen collaboration with MWTC and local fire districts to create shared, high-resolution wildfire risk maps using modern modeling software (e.g., FlamMap, WUI risk modeling). MWTC has geographic data, backcountry access, and training area maps that can enrich these models. Joint teams could update community wildfire protection plans based on fuel loads around base housing, training lands, and neighboring towns like Coleville and Walker. <u>All-Hazards Vulnerability Studies:</u> Conduct joint hazard analyses for earthquakes, flooding (post-fire debris flows especially), avalanches, and mass casualty incidents.

Technical Capability	In place? (Y/N)	How has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past? (Answer or N/A)	How can the capability be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
		automatic aid agreements.” This formal framework sets the stage for seamless cooperation when emergencies strike, and it also facilitates joint planning and training.	Example: MWTC could help survey vulnerabilities in its areas (e.g., single-access roads, critical facilities) that also affect nearby civilian communities. 2. Enhance Pre-Incident Planning <u>Unified Evacuation Plans:</u> Create detailed, practiced evacuation plans for each Mono County town that integrate MWTC housing and facilities into local sheltering and evacuation strategies. Marines could assist civilian agencies with emergency traffic control or shuttling residents during an evacuation (they already train for mobility operations). <u>Mutual Aid Strike Team Pre-Designation:</u> Form standing wildfire strike teams composed of Mono County engines and MWTC Fire crews, pre-assigned during red flag days. Having these teams ready improves speed if a fast-spreading fire starts. 3. Increase Joint Training and Exercises <u>Large-Scale Interagency Drills:</u> Expand annual wildfire training to include multi-scenario drills including wildfire combined with mass evacuation, communications loss, or simultaneous medical emergencies.

Technical Capability	In place? (Y/N)	How has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past? (Answer or N/A)	How can the capability be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
			MWTC can offer its rugged training areas for realistic drills. Example: Simulating a large earthquake causing wildfires and damaging US 395 infrastructure, forcing complex interagency coordination. <u>Specialty Rescue Training:</u> MWTC's expertise in high-angle and cold weather search-and-rescue could be tapped to jointly train Mono County SAR teams and fire departments, strengthening response to mountain emergencies. 4. Expand Technology and Equipment Sharing <u>Shared Use of MWTC Equipment:</u> MWTC has specialized assets (snowcats, satellite communications, bulk water tanks, firefighting apparatus) that could be pre-positioned for countywide use during expected severe events (e.g., big winter storms, red flag wildfire days). <u>Drone and Air Recon Partnerships:</u> MWTC's drone pilots and aircraft assets could assist Mono County fire agencies in early detection, fire mapping, or SAR operations using UAVs and manned aircraft. 5. Formalize Emergency Support Roles for MWTC <u>MOUs for Support Functions:</u>

Technical Capability	In place? (Y/N)	How has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past? (Answer or N/A)	How can the capability be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
			Create specific agreements for MWTC to assist Mono County not only with firefighting, but also communications relay during outages (using military radios/satellites), heavy equipment operations (e.g., debris removal after landslides), shelter management support (using MWTC's logistics capacity). 6. Build Community Resilience Together <u>Community Wildfire Prevention Campaigns:</u> MWTC personnel could partner with Mono County Fire Safe Councils for fuel reduction projects, public education (e.g., door-to-door outreach on defensible space), and seasonal readiness fairs. <u>Local CERT and Volunteer Programs:</u> Off-duty MWTC Marines could be recruited into Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) during their time stationed there, dramatically boosting local volunteer emergency response capacity.
Other? (Please describe.)	No	N/A	N/A

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

Table 11: Mono County Financial Capabilities

Funding Resource	In place? (Y/N)	Has this funding resource been used in the past and for what types of activities?	Could this resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?	Can this be used as the local cost match for a federal grant?
Capital Improvement Project Funding	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes
General Funds	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP/404)	Yes	Yes, to fund the updates to the MJHMP in 2019 and 2025.	Yes	No
Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)	No	No	No	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	Yes	Yes, to provide sandbags for flood diversion.	Yes	No
Public Assistance Mitigation (PA Mitigation/406)	No	No	Yes	No
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Y, for the Mono County Special District Needs Assessment.	Yes	No
Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Programs	No	No	Yes	No
U.S. Army Corps (USACE) Programs	No	No	Yes	No
Property, Sales, Income, or Special Purpose Taxes	Yes	This is the primary source of funding for County governmental activities	Yes	Yes
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	No	No	No

Funding Resource	In place? (Y/N)	Has this funding resource been used in the past and for what types of activities?	Could this resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?	Can this be used as the local cost match for a federal grant?
Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric Services	No	No	No	Mono County does not provide water, sewer, gas or electrical service. If a future partnership is created with special districts or utility companies, this would be a potential source of local match.
Impact Fees from New Development and Redevelopment	Yes	Mono County currently has a Housing Mitigation Ordinance in place (circa 2019). Fees are gathered and placed in an affordable housing fund.	Unknown. The language below governs the use of the funds: "All HMO fees collected are deposited into the Mono County Affordable Housing Fund, which is administered by the Mono County Board of Supervisors to implement housing programs with a focus on those identified as priorities, as well as other programs that	Unknown

Funding Resource	In place? (Y/N)	Has this funding resource been used in the past and for what types of activities?	Could this resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?	Can this be used as the local cost match for a federal grant?
			meet housing needs through acquisition, rehabilitation, preservation, or subsidy."	
General Obligation or Special Purpose Bonds	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federally Funded Programs (Please describe)	Yes – Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	Office of Emergency Management Staffing, Homeland Security Mitigation	Yes - HSGP	Yes - EMPG
State-Funded Programs (Please describe)	Yes – Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator	Firewise, home hardening, public education	Yes	Yes
Private Sector or Nonprofit Programs	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other?	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Education and Outreach

Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods that could communicate about and encourage risk reduction.

Table 12: Mono County Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and Outreach Capability	In place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community Newsletter(s)	Yes	Yes, when relevant projects are in process.	These newsletters are disseminated by the Mono County Regional Planning Advisory Committees and Local Transportation Commission.
Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, School Programs)	Yes	Yes	Firewise is the primary hazard awareness campaign in the County.
Public Meetings/Events (Please describe.)	Yes	No	
Emergency Management Listserv	Yes	Yes	Information goes out through the Ready Mono emergency system.
Local News	No	N/A	N/A
Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Yes	Yes	Yes, hard copies of notices are posted in local libraries and Community Development uses every door direct mailers for certain projects (ex: MJHMP update, a General Plan Update or specific development project).
Insurance Disclosures/Outreach	Yes	Yes	The Ready Mono website hosts disclosures on fire insurance.
Organizations that Represent, Advocate for, or Interact with Underserved and Vulnerable Communities (Please describe.)	Yes	No	Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action, Inc. (IMACA) "IMACA's mission is to ease the impact of poverty by supporting and empowering vulnerable people through respectful action. Our vision is to support, empower, and advocate for vulnerable populations in the Eastern Sierra. Mono County Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Registry - This registry website allows residents with access and functional needs an opportunity to provide information to emergency

Education and Outreach Capability	In place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
			response agencies so those agencies can better serve them in a disaster or other emergencies. Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC) - The Mono County CAPC was established in November, 2001. The rural and isolated characteristics of Mono County significantly influence the availability of child abuse prevention services and resources. As such, the Mono County CAPC identified four areas of need to allocate child abuse prevention grant funds. CodeRed Emergency Alert System - This system is a database of resident and citizen information for use only in critical and emergency situations. The CodeRed System is used to send critical communications from evacuation notices to hazardous weather alerts to missing children alerts. Wild Iris – Local non-profit dedicated to promoting a safer community by empowering and restoring the independence of those affected by domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse. Our vision is for non-violent relationships based on dignity, respect, compassion and equality. Our service area is all of Inyo and Mono Counties, including Death Valley and Tecopa regions and Coleville/ Walker, north to the Nevada state line.
Social Media (Please describe.)	Yes	Yes	Facebook, Instagram, and X
Other? (Please describe.)			

Ability to Expand and Improve Existing Capabilities

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	The County Planning and Regulations would like to develop a new Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) as the prior plan is outdated.
Administrative and Technical	Mono County will continue to work to advance administrative and technical knowledge. This includes expanding the functions of a dedicated Office of Emergency Management at Mono County. ⁶
Financial	The community has never utilized the Pre-Disaster Mitigation or Flood Mitigation Assistance grant programs. New grant writing staff could support the Emergency Manager in applying for this program.
Education and Outreach	Mono County will continue to work to advance education and outreach. One method to improve hazard mitigation education is through the new StoryMap site for this hazard mitigation plan update. Posting action updates and relevant hazard information will help the public stay up-to-date on their risks and what they can do to address them.

National Flood Insurance Program Capability Assessment

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a FEMA program that provides flood insurance to millions of policyholders across the country. The plan must describe participation in the NFIP for each participant, as applicable, in accordance with NFIP regulatory requirements. Mono County participates in the NFIP.

Table 13: Floodplain Management

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Mono County General Plan, Land Use Element, Section 21.140 Designation of floodplain administrator: The Public Works director is hereby appointed as Floodplain Administrator and authorized to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Generally, yes. Training on how to acquire new flood studies and initiate map revision could be useful
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include	Mono County, General Plan, Land Use Element, Chapter 21, Section 21.090 Compliance: No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, subdivided, extended, converted or altered

⁶ Mono County. "Mono County Strategic Plan Update 2022-2024," 2022.

https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/county_administration/page/32582/mono_county_strategic_plan_2022-09-01.pdf.

Question	Response
monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violations of the provisions of the chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Board of Supervisors from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.
Have there been any changes in your community floodplain management program since the last version of the plan in 2020?	No
When was the community's most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	June 26, 2020
Were any violations noted on the community's most recent CAV?	No
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	October 1, 2024. The County's floodplain rules are contained in its General Plan, and not in a stand-alone ordinance.
Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, describe the steps the community has taken to achieve the CRS goals.	No, the County does not participate in the CRS program.
Does the community's floodplain management ordinance include any higher standards? If so, please list.	No
Who is responsible for permitting?	Floodplain Administrator
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	Mono County General Plan, Land Use Element, Section 21.130 Establishment of development permit: A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazards established in Section 21.080. Application for a Development Permit are made on forms furnished by the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator is responsible for issuing permits.
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	Yes
Does the community track the number of buildings in the	Yes, but there are no discernable trends.

Question	Response
special flood hazard area? If yes, are there any trends?	
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	1 – Commercial
How many severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	0
Have any RL/SRL properties been mitigated since the last plan update?	Flood damage was sustained by the facility in 1991 but was rebuilt and continued operating. They also sustained damage in 2017 and 2019 however the facility is located on U.S. Forest Service land so Mono County does not have land use authority.
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	The Floodplain Administrator and Building Official determines substantial improvement and substantial damage assessments.
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	For structures in the Special Flood Hazard Area, when the owner applies for a permit they must provide the market price of the house and the cost of the damage or improvement to the Building Official or the Floodplain Administrator. One of those officials makes the determination of substantial improvement or damage. The owner can bring the determination and apply to the Mono County Planning Commission for a variance.
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Yes
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	All floodplain related requirements are conveyed to individual building permit applicants by the floodplain administrator.
Have any substantially damaged/substantially improved structures been mitigated since the last plan update?	Yes
How will the community remain in compliance with the NFIP moving forward? (Simply stating "the community will continue to comply with the	All development proposals, building permits and remodel permits for locations related to flood and have added and will continue to work with new flood permit processes that forces conformance with FEMA Guidelines, requirements and insurance policies.

Question	Response
NFIP" will not meet FEMA's planning requirements.)	

Table 14: Floodplain Mapping

Question	Response
How does the community support map change requests? This could be requests during the Risk MAP process or through Letters of Map Amendment or Revision.	Some individual homebuilders have successfully completed Letter of Map Revision-Based on Fill, working with FEMA. We could use training on how to properly request or initiate new flood insurance studies, or map revisions.
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	December 2012
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	June 2012
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	Public Works sends FIS, FIRMs and create floodplain determinations upon request.
Does the community use any Risk MAP products? If so, describe.	No
Does the community collect updated floodplain data or modeling? Is this shared with partners and with FEMA?	Public Works has collected data during recent flood events, and would share it if requested.
Other comments?	None

Table 15: Flood Insurance and Outreach

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	The floodplain administrator discusses floodplain-related requirements with building permit applicants. When new flood maps went into effect in 2011-2012, there was a mass-mailing outreach effort to inform property owners of the changes, and the availability of flood insurance. The County is not currently involved in advising about the procurement of insurance.
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	We provide any FEMA elevation certificates that have already been submitted by the owner.
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	New subdivisions within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) must have the SFHA extents shown on the map

Question	Response
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	This information is available online. During some FIRM map updates flyers and pamphlets have been sent out by Mono County. Mono County provides information as requested to guide owners through the process.
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	This information is not provided to Mono County Public Works
Are there any areas where flood insurance is lacking?	This information is not provided to Mono County Public Works
Other comments?	None

Mono County 2025–2030 Mitigation Strategy

The mitigation strategy is often known as the heart of the plan or the community’s blueprint for disaster risk reduction. Updating the mitigation strategy to reflect current conditions, vulnerabilities, and action priorities reflects an ongoing process to identify, analyze, and address hazards of concern. The strategy is comprised of goals (included in the base plan), actions, and the mitigation action plan. The goals for this plan are as follows:

- GOAL 1. Avoid exposure of people and improvements to unreasonable risks of damage or injury from the hazards identified in this plan.
- GOAL 2. Keep Mono County and the Town of Mammoth Lakes a safe place to live, work, and play by reducing the risks from natural hazards through planning for safe development, increasing public awareness of the natural hazards in Mono County, and providing an integrated multiagency approach to emergency response.
- GOAL 3. Prepare for changing climate conditions in Mono County.
- GOAL 4. Maintain adequate emergency response capabilities.
- GOAL 5. Build partnerships with local, state, federal, tribal, and other stakeholders to promote a whole community approach to response, recovery, and mitigation.
- GOAL 6. Identify, develop, and publicize evacuation routes to reduce risk from hazards like wildfire.
- GOAL 7. Study and implement mitigation actions to address potential impacts of compounding hazards such as flood following wildfire.
- GOAL 8. Utilize the mitigation planning process as a call to action demonstrating plan participants’ commitment to work together toward implementing the mitigation actions identified in the plan.

Status of Previous Actions

Documenting the status of the actions identified in the plan helps show progress in implementing mitigation measures. At the same time, it provides the opportunity to reevaluate priorities and resources, as well as lessons learned which can be captured and utilized during future mitigation action development and implementation. For this plan updated, the plan participants reviewed all of the actions identified in the previous plan and indicated whether the action has been completed or not. The numbers match the numbers in the prior plan, as written. There are 53 actions that are retained in the plan, 17 completed or no longer relevant, and 15 not retained due to feasibility, jurisdiction, or duplication.

Table 16: Mono County Mitigation Actions

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
Multiple Hazards					
1.1	Local Power Grid Vulnerabilities and Malfunctions Coordination	When known, notify SCE of vulnerabilities and malfunctions in the local power grid and support efforts to make the power grid more resilient to hazard events and reduce fire risk. Such efforts could include undergrounding line segments prioritized by feasibility, community vulnerability to power loss, and locational risk of fire.	SCE	Ongoing, SCE has completed work, and has more planned, to harden their power grid, improve resiliency, reduce fire risk (vegetation thinning), and improve hazard notifications. Undergrounding is not an attractive option due to costs and sometimes environmental constraints.	N
1.2	California Radio Interoperability System (CRIS)	Study available alternative emergency communications technologies that may provide more reliable service than	Radio Governance Committee; Mono County Information Technology	Joined the California trunked system to improve radio communication	Y

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		existing radio communications technology in use.			
1.3	Emergency Evacuation Routes for home or Accommodation Rentals.	Require individuals and companies that provide home or accommodation rentals to clearly post available emergency evacuation routes for guests.	Community Development	Completed. Requirement for this is incorporated into Mono County General Plan, Land Use Element, Chapters 25 and 26 as well as Mono County Code Chapter 5.65. Emergency evacuation routes for short-term rentals are required to be posted and submitted during the initial approval and annual short-term rental renewal process. ⁷	No, this requirement is included in Mono County's short-term rental code and is part of the approval and renewal process.
1.4	Increase Accuracy of "Estimate Losses" Data	Collect parcel-specific information necessary to complete a more accurate "estimate losses" for inclusion in the next LHMP update. The County and Town should inventory existing developments to obtain the following data: types of	Community Development, Information Technology, Assessor's Office	Ongoing. Mono County collects all of this data except replacement values for new construction. CDD is not involved in real estate transactions or assessments and therefore has no information about	Yes, but with the removal of inventory of existing structures

⁷ Mono County Short-Term Rental Study. "Mono County Short-Term Rental Housing Study," 2024.

https://monocounty.ca.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning_division/page/5732/mono_county_short_term_rental_study_final2.pdf.

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		structures, construction types, building sizes, building footprints, structure values, and replacement values. Incorporate data into a geographic information system (GIS) and related databases.		replacement values. Inventorying existing structures is resource prohibitive. Our "structure values" are based on building permit valuations, which do not necessarily reflect market rate value.	
1.5	Expanding Cell and Radio Coverage and Interoperability	Continue to work with state and federal agencies and wireless providers to expand and improve coverage and interoperability of cell and radio service throughout the County.	Sheriff's Office, Police, Fire, and EMS, private wireless companies IT	Combined with measure 1.2	No
1.6	Emergency Access Route Prioritization	For communities with only one access route, evaluate options to provide an emergency access route, prioritized based on multi-hazard risk to existing access. Design and create the alternative access route(s) if an option is chosen and if funding and resources are available.	Public Works, OEM	Ongoing, progress has been made on the Swall Meadows access route. Petersen tract in June Lake is the next priority.	Yes
1.7	GENASYS emergency alerting software	Provide information to community members during emergencies through the following media: 1) coordinated through Public	Sheriff's Office, Police, Fire, and OEM, PIO	Completed and currently operational.	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		Information Officer (PIO); 2) local radio in English and Spanish; 3) reverse 911; 4) Internet; and 5) local phone trees.			
1.8	Emergency Supplies	Each department should have emergency supplies, including, at minimum, drinking water and MREs (meals ready to eat) to support its personnel for 24-48 hours.	Sheriff's Office, Administration OEM	Deleted, no longer necessary.	No, supplies are cached throughout the county and private household emergency supplies are encouraged through the Ready Mono program.
1.9	Hazard Assessment Studies for Major Development Projects	Require applicants for major development projects to conduct hazard assessment studies and to design new or significantly retrofitted structures to be resilient to identified priority hazards in this plan.	Community Development	Completed, this is required of development applicants.	No
1.10	Procedures for Access to Hazard Areas	Develop procedures that allow public infrastructure and service personnel with appropriate identification to	Sheriff's Office, Police, Fire, and OEM, Public Works	Complete	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		access areas affected by a hazard event that has been deemed safe to assist in response and early recovery activities. Incorporate procedures in the Emergency Operations Plan upon its next update.			
1.11	Community Evacuation Options Analysis	In communities with limited evacuation options, review residents' ability to obtain shelter within their community. For areas that do not have a suitable shelter location, evaluate locations for creating one and work with local resident groups and emergency response providers to do so.	Sheriff's Office, OEM	Deferred due to lack of staff available for implementation.	Yes
Wildfire					
2.1	Defensible Space Improvement Prioritization	For communities and neighborhoods identified to be at the highest fire risk, complete a parcel-level analysis. Incorporate it into a GIS system and use it to prioritize parcel-level defensible space improvements. Upon	Information Technology, OEM	Deferred due to lack of staff available for implementation.	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		completion of the analysis, update the CWPP to incorporate information.			
2.2	Countywide Hazard Coordinator	Create a countywide hazard coordinator position to coordinate development of mitigation and response plans, coordinate community group efforts and public outreach efforts, enable communications to and between volunteer fire and first-response departments, and pursue funding opportunities.	OEM	Complete and funded through FY2026	No
2.3	Increase Visibility of "Fire Awareness" Sign	Request Caltrans to install more and higher-visibility "fire awareness" signs along major highways to inform the public of the current fire danger and promote fire prevention.	Public Works, Community Development	Deleted. Beyond the jurisdiction of Mono County.	No
2.4	Emergency Water Capacity Improvement	In communities with outdated or inadequate water storage and pressure for firefighting, work with local fire departments to fund, site, permit, and install new tanks and related facilities.	Local Fire Departments, private property owners	Ongoing. Currently, water tanks are required in Swall Meadows and Long Valley.	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
2.5	Support Public Outreach and Education	Support efforts by Fire Safe Councils and community groups to promote fire prevention, fuel treatments, invasive species control, and defensible space in the WUI and assist in identifying and pursuing funding opportunities to complete these activities.	OEM, Fire Wise or Fire Safe community groups	Ongoing, CDD currently provides the forum (Regional Planning Advisory Committees) for initial organization of Fire Safe Councils.	Yes
2.6	Community Level Fire Plan Development	Develop community-level fire plans for all communities with the highest fire risk, utilizing resources and assistance from the California Fire Alliance.	Fire, Police, and OEM	Ongoing	Yes
2.7	Homeowner Fire Prevention Public Outreach	Educate homeowners about forest health, fire prevention, and home defense and distribute information on fire prevention resources.	Fire, Police, and EMS, Community Development, OEM	Combined with measure 2.5	No
2.8	Building Permit WUI Disclosure	Ensure that wildland fire hazards are disclosed during the building permit process, emphasizing properties in the WUI zone.	Community Development	Complete. WUI standards are enforced in all building permits.	No
2.9	Encourage Participation in Fuels Reduction Programs	Encourage local landowners to participate in state and federal programs for fuel reduction on	CalFire, BLM (the responsible agencies should encourage	Ongoing	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		private property, such as the Cal Fire Vegetation Management Program, Cal Fire Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program, and BLM Wildland Urban Interface Grant Awards program.	participation. CDD can help spread the word), OEM		
2.10	Support Federal Agencies Invasive/Destructive Pests Control Efforts	Support efforts by the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other landowners to control or eradicate invasive and/or highly destructive forest pests.	Community Development	Deleted. This action is rolled into Action 58.	No
2.11	Support Local CWPP Project Priorities	Support measures and project priorities established in the Swall Meadows and Paradise CWPP with the same force and effect as other measures established in this plan (as well as all future CWPPs).	Fire Protection Districts, Community Development OEM	Complete. CDD applies adopted regulations equally throughout the county.	No
2.12	Grant Program Development for Non-Compliant WUI Structures	Develop a grant program that provides residents who own older, non-compliant WUI structures the opportunity to make the exteriors code compliant.	Community Development	Deleted. This action is cost prohibitive.	No
2.14	Increase Cheatgrass Awareness	Increase awareness, management, and control of cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	Inyo-Mono Agricultural Commissioner	Deleted. Included in public outreach actions.	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		to reduce ignition and fire spread.			
2.15	Preparations for Wildfire Smoke	Prepare for the health impacts of smoke from wildfires, including designating clean air shelters in additional communities as needed and notifying residents of their locations.	Public Works, Public Health	Ongoing	Yes
Severe Winter Weather and Snow					
3.1	Develop a Response Plan for Vulnerable Populations	Maintain a list of the residences and needs of vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immune-compromised individuals, that could require special emergency response resources during hazard events. Develop a response plan for vulnerable persons for use by emergency operators during hazard events.	Public Health, Sheriff's Office, Fire, Police, and OEM	Ongoing	Yes
3.2	Maintaining Roadways during Snow Events	Coordinate and work with Caltrans and local snow removal resources to maintain critical roadway operations.	Public Works	Ongoing	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
3.3	Community Education on Severe Winter Weather	Educate community members about severe storm preparedness, including home and vehicle supplies and public refuge locations.	Sheriff's Department Fire, Police, and OEM	Ongoing	Yes
3.4	Operate Public Refuge Locations During Severe Storms	Operate and make accessible public refuge locations within 10 miles of all urbanized communities during severe storm events. Each location should be heated and have on-site backup generators, adequate parking, and sufficient food and water to serve vulnerable nearby residents and visitors.	Sheriff's Department, Social Services, OEM	Ongoing	Yes
Seismic					
4.1	Comprehensive Survey of Structural Building Conditions	Conduct a comprehensive survey of the structural condition of all public buildings and critical facilities, including identification of unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures. Prioritize surveying buildings and facilities in earthquake fault zones. Retrofit or replace structures, as funding allows, identified as	Public Works, Community Development	Ongoing. Public Works regularly surveys County structures and plans for maintenance/upgrades as required	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		being at high risk of collapse in a seismic event.			
4.2	Require Minimum State Seismic Safety Standards	Continue to require new and retrofitted structures to meet minimum state seismic safety standards and encourage property owners to exceed these standards.	Public Works, Community Development	Complete. CDD currently requires building code standards be met.	No
4.3	Locate New Developments Outside of Fault Zones	Require property owners to locate new developments outside of known fault rupture hazard zones or design to appropriate standards.	Community Development	Ongoing. CDD conducts these requirements during planning and building permit process	No
4.4	Design Seismic Impact Resistant Buildings	Design town- and county-owned infrastructure in fault rupture zones to resist damage from fault rupture and encourage other agencies to use similar strategies. Use similar strategies outside of fault rupture zones to the extent feasible.	Public Works	Deleted. County does not build in the fault rupture zone and builds to required seismic safety standards.	No
4.5	Geotechnical Evaluation for Liquefaction	Require new development in areas susceptible to liquefaction to conduct a geotechnical evaluation and implement actions to mitigate liquefaction risk. Avoid	Public Works, Community Development	Complete. The CDD requires a geotechnical report for all new construction.	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		development in areas where liquefaction risk cannot be adequately mitigated.			
Volcano					
5.1	Evacuation Procedure Information	Distribute information regarding evacuation procedures in the event of potential volcanic lava, pyroclastic, debris flow, or ash distribution.	Sheriff's Department, Fire, Police, and OEM	On-Going	Yes
5.2	Volcanic Forecasting	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Information Technology	Deleted. This is outside of IT's responsibilities.	No
Drought					
6.1	Retrofits for Water Conservation	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Continue to educate about and promote the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs in funding retrofits.	Community Development	Deleted. This is outside the scope of CDD.	No
6.2	Improve Groundwater Management Through Education	Support the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District's efforts to improve groundwater management through education and program implementation.	Community Development	Deleted. This actions falls under the scope of the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District, not the County.	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
6.3	Drought Education for Landowners	Provide landowners with resources about irrigation efficiency and crops with reduced water requirements. Encourage landowners to use plants that require little or no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Community Development	Ongoing. CDD works with landowners including a "Living Light" guide with drought resistant plants for landscaping. The Agriculture Commissioner leads education for farmers.	Yes
6.4	Crop Variety Information	Provide resources to local farmers about crop varieties that require little or no irrigation.	Inyo and Mono Counties Agriculture Department	Ongoing	Yes
Extreme Heat					
7.1	Low-Cost Weatherization for Low-Income Residents	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 Development	On-Going	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
7.2	Public Cooling Centers	Identify public buildings that can serve as cooling centers in the event of extreme heat events, particularly in the Tri-Valley area. Perform any upgrades necessary to ensure the facilities meet the standards necessary for a cooling center and inform residents about where these centers are located and any procedures for usage.	Public Works, Public Health Department OEM	Ongoing	Yes
Severe Wind					
8.1	Wind Tracking Systems	Work with Caltrans to install a real-time wind and visibility tracking system for crucial access road segments and incorporate warnings into online notifications and the emergency notification system.	Public Works	Complete. Wind measurement systems have been installed.	No
8.2	Wind Resistant Building Design	Encourage project applicants to incorporate wind-resistant design features into new or significantly renovated buildings.	Community Development	Complete. CDD requires buildings to be designed to our wind load standards	No
Flood					
9.1	Floodplain Retrofits	Develop and implement a program to provide funding	Public Works	Deleted due to cost	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		for residents with homes in the 100-year floodplain to retrofit structures and raise them out of the floodplain.			
9.2	Request to Update FIRM Maps	Request FEMA to update the FIRM maps for the Walker River watershed communities, the June Lake Loop, and the Tri-Valley area. As maps are updated, conduct public outreach to affected communities regarding NFIP outcomes.	Public Works	Ongoing	Yes
9.3	Identify Historic Flood Patterns	Document past flood events in the GIS system to identify historic flooding patterns that can be used to understand better where repetitive flooding hazards occur and enable the County and Town to minimize risks to existing development in those areas.	Public Works, Information Technology, OEM	Deleted. Flood insurance rate maps have been added to GIS, which provides similar information.	No
9.4	Flood Hazard Public Education	Through an ongoing public education program, ensure that property owners are aware of flood hazards and practices necessary to diminish the impacts of those hazards. This program should include	Community Development	Ongoing. This public education campaign will be taken over by Public Works and OEM.	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		information on participation in the NFIP.			
9.5	Comprehensive Flood Management Strategy	Develop a Comprehensive Flood Management Strategy for the County and Town.	Public Works	Complete	No
9.6	Evaluate Stormwater Infrastructure	Evaluate stormwater infrastructure in areas of recurrent flooding and identify improvements that need to be implemented as funding becomes available.	Public Works	Complete	No
Avalanche					
10.1	Parcel-Level Avalanche Mapping	Update parcel-level avalanche mapping for the County's GIS system, including the Town of Mammoth Lakes data. Upon completion of mapping, develop a zoning overlay that requires a fair warning of avalanches for all permits and an avalanche risk assessment for all new residential development that recommends required construction standards.	Community Development	Ongoing	Yes, include a mitigation measure to advocate that the state develop avalanche maps similar to fire, flood, and seismic hazards.
10.2	Post Information on Avalanche Risk	Support efforts by the U.S. Forest Service and organizations such as the	Information Technology	Ongoing	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
		Eastern Sierra Avalanche Center to post information about avalanche risks and current conditions at trailheads throughout avalanche-prone areas, in visitor centers, and online.			
10.3	Map of Roadway Avalanche Risk	Develop a map for the County website that identifies roadway segments at avalanche risk and educates communities about the risks, forecasting methods, and roadway operations within areas at avalanche hazard areas. As part of the countywide notification system, provide real-time avalanche conditions along the identified roadway segments.	Public Works, Information Technology	Ongoing, combined into a single mapping action with measure number 10.1	Yes
10.4	Transfer Ownership of Avalanche Prone Properties to	Work with federal agencies to transfer privately owned properties in avalanche hazard zones adjacent to or on public lands into federal ownership or the ownership of land conservation organizations and restrict their use to permanent open space use.	Community Development	Ongoing	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
Dam Inundation					
11.1	Dam Awareness for High-Risk Dams	Be aware of the dams in the county, with condition assessments of fair or lower, and be prepared to respond to public health and safety needs in an emergency.	Public Works	Ongoing	Yes
11.2	Update Information on Dams	Work with the County's dam owners to update information on potential impacts and inundation areas in the event of dam failure. Based on that information, develop land use standards and emergency response standards.	Community Development, Sheriff's Office	Ongoing	Yes
Hazardous Waste					
12.1	Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic waste.	Public Works	Deleted due to lack of funding.	No
12.2	Propane Exchange and Recycling Program	Support and publicize propane tank exchange and recycling programs.	Public Works	Complete	No
12.3	Public Information on Propane Tank Installation	Support public information and enforcement of standards for proper installation and storage of propane tanks.	Community Development	Completed. CDD provides this information via building permits	No

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
Disease and Pest Management					
13.1	Monitor Infectious Diseases in Mono County	Continue to monitor the status of infectious diseases in Mono County and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	Public Health	Ongoing	Yes
13.2	Monitor Agricultural Disease and Pests	Continue to monitor for agricultural diseases and pests and take appropriate steps to contain or eradicate them.	Inyo and Mono Agriculture Department	Deleted, outside of the County's purview	No
13.3	Integrated Pest Management Strategies	Practice Integrated Pest Management strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Community Development, Public Works	Ongoing	Yes. This action should include Inyo Mono Agricultural Commission and federal land managers.
13.4	Mosquito Prevention Education	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various media types to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	Public Health, Police, Fire	Ongoing	Yes

Measure Number	Measure Name	Measure Description	Lead Agency	Status Update	Retain in Plan (Y/N)
13.5	Support Federal Land Managers in Pest Eradication	Support efforts by the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other landowners to control or eradicate invasive and/or abnormally active forest pests.	Community Development	Deleted. Combined as part of measure number 13.2.	Yes
Wildlife Collisions					
14.1	Wildlife Crossings	Work with Caltrans to analyze frequent collision areas to determine the type and placement of appropriate wildlife crossings. Seek funding to implement proposed wildlife crossing projects.	Community Development, Public Works	Ongoing. Mono County helps convene and administer a multi-jurisdictional wildlife crossing project team to implement the Mammoth wildlife crossing project and is in the process of applying for funding.	Yes
Climate Change					
15.1	Update Hazards and Risks with Impacts from Climate Change	Based on more current information, reevaluate changes to hazards and risks caused by climate change every five years and revise the LHMP to account for new information.	Community Development, Public Health	Complete. The MJHMP is being updated as part of the five-year cycle.	No Climate change is being incorporated into each relevant hazard for the 2025 MJHMP and will not be a standalone hazard/factor.

Considered Mitigation Actions

The mitigation strategy must include analyzing a comprehensive range of actions or projects the participants considered to address vulnerabilities identified in the risk assessment. The actions considered must emphasize reducing risk to existing buildings, structures, and infrastructure and limiting risk to new development and redevelopment. They must connect specifically to the risk and vulnerabilities identified in the risk assessment, including the specific hazards profiled by each plan participant. Types of actions considered for this plan update included the following:

- Local Plans and Regulations
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects
- Natural Systems Protection
- Education and Awareness Programs

The Mitigation Action Plan may also include additional response, preparedness, or prevention focused actions, but these are not considered mitigation actions during the FEMA plan review process. A full list of actions considered can be found in Appendix C: Sample Mitigation Action Ideas.

Table 17: Considered Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Type of Action	Selected? (Y/N)	If not selected, why not?
Engage regional agencies and local energy providers (SCE, Liberty Utilities, LA DWP, etc.) on improving regional and local energy systems (electrical, solar, propane, etc.) safety, reliability and resilience. Consider implementing a Regional Energy Resilience Regional Partnership working group to facilitate communication and coordination between local agencies and local energy providers.	Local Plans and Regulations	No	Mono County does not provide energy and would not have a Department that would be responsible for such an effort. Another entity would be a better fit for this type of action.
Support the planning, identification, and implementation of projects to improve regional energy resiliency. Including, but not limited to installation of microgrids or back-up generators for critical infrastructure and facilities along with other measures to improve reliability (e.g., alarms, meters, remote controls, and switchgear upgrades).	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Yes	N/A

Mitigation Action	Type of Action	Selected? (Y/N)	If not selected, why not?
Encourage community-based energy solutions by facilitating and/or supporting local energy initiatives, such as community solar programs or microgrids, or other projects that can enhance energy resilience and ensure local communities have a reliable energy supply, reducing dependence on centralized grids.	Local Plans and Regulation	Yes, the County would play a supportive role in this project and grant building permits.	N/A
Increase Backup Power Generation System Capacity. The project will add generation capabilities to sustain town power usage during outages.	Structure and Infrastructure	Yes, public works are actively seeking grants for this.	N/A
Alternative Energy Resources Project. South county civic center has no solar, minimal EV charging, internal combustion power backup instead of battery backup power. Free charging for staff commuting in an EV as an environmental benefit and staff benefit.	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	No	There is no funding available for this project and the County chargers are needed for County vehicles.
Develop a Comprehensive Epidemic Surge Capacity and Crisis Management Training Program: Create a comprehensive training module on surge capacity management, resource allocation, communication strategies, and team coordination. Facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare professionals, emergency responders, public health officials, and community leaders. Incorporate regular simulations of pandemic scenarios, potentially using virtual reality, to enhance decision-making under pressure. Training in resource management will equip participants to optimize personnel and supplies effectively.	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	N/A

Mitigation Action	Type of Action	Selected? (Y/N)	If not selected, why not?
Prioritize crisis communication strategies to ensure effective information sharing. Collect feedback after each session to promote continuous improvement.			
Vaccination Campaigns. Implement widespread vaccination programs to build herd immunity and reduce the spread of infectious diseases. This includes encouraging vaccines for vulnerable populations and ensuring accessibility in underserved areas.	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	N/A
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Ensure the availability and proper use of PPE (masks, gloves, face shields) for healthcare workers and the public. Training on correct usage can enhance effectiveness. Conduct after action reviews to discuss lessons learned and actions needed to increase preparedness and response.	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	N/A
Conduct after action review of the COVID-19 pandemic to discuss lessons learned and actions needed to increase preparedness and response.	Local Plans and Regulations	No	A COVID-19 after action review has already been completed.
Adopt a post-disaster recovery ordinance based on a plan to regulate repair activity, generally depending on property location.	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes, CDD will take the lead on this.	N/A
Monitor Mitigation Plan Implementation by: Conducting annual outreach to local jurisdictions to collect data on what has been implemented; and Track progress in a Spreadsheet to facilitate future updates to the MJHMP	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes, CDD will conduct this outreach/tracking.	N/A
Increase Hazard Education and Risk Awareness by implementing public education and awareness activities including: Developing and implementing a multi-hazard public awareness program.	Education and Awareness	Yes	N/A

Mitigation Action	Type of Action	Selected? (Y/N)	If not selected, why not?
Providing information on all types of hazards, preparedness and mitigation measures, and responses during hazard events. Establishing a "hazard awareness week" in coordination with the media to promote hazard awareness (seasonal). Establishing an interactive website for educating the public on hazard mitigation and preparedness measures. Annually hosting a public hazards workshop or exposition for all residents. Establishing hazard information centers. Creating a speakers bureau for disaster-related topics that focus on mitigation and preparedness measures. Scheduling an annual "what's new in mitigation" briefing for the local Board of Supervisors.			
Update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	N/A
Improved radio communications project	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	No	The plan has an existing radio communications mitigation measure
Close roads during potential avalanche hazards and notify the public	Awareness and Education	No	No, per Mono County Public Works this program already exists. Mono County works with an avalanche expert who directs road closures during periods of high avalanche risk. The road closure information is actively updated on

Mitigation Action	Type of Action	Selected? (Y/N)	If not selected, why not?
			the Mono County website.
Continue to provide reverse 911 and other emergency notifications	Awareness and Education	No	This mitigation action is already in place.
Seek grant funds for structure retrofit programs to bring older structures up to code for seismic design, flood, and wildland urban interface (WUI) standards.	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Yes	N/A
Establish new Firewise Councils to assist with implementation of the CWPP, fuels reduction treatments, home hardening, defensible space, and education	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Awareness and Education, and Natural Systems Protection	Yes	N/A
Update avalanche hazard maps	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	N/A
Increase support for volunteer fire departments, the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Local Plans and Regulations; Education and Awareness Programs	Yes	N/A
Air filtration systems for publicly owned systems and critical facilities to mitigate wildfire smoke.	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Yes	N/A
Community Resource Mapping for those with transportation needs, including: Identify and map accessible transportation resources within the community (e.g., dial-a-ride services, non-profit shuttles) and establish protocols for their use during emergencies. Create a database of individuals with transportation dependencies, including their specific needs and locations.	Local Plans and Regulations; Education and Awareness Programs	Yes	N/A
Develop communication protocols that address the needs of individuals with various disabilities (e.g., large print, Braille, audio formats, sign language interpretation). This includes sending	Local Plans and Regulations; Education and Awareness Programs	Yes	N/A

Mitigation Action	Type of Action	Selected? (Y/N)	If not selected, why not?
information through multiple communication channels and establishing community information hubs.			
Develop a County resource strategy including creating a community resource inventory, a database of volunteer skills and expertise, and MOUs with neighboring Counties, communities, and organizations.	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	N/A

2025 Mitigation Action Plan

The Mitigation Action Plan outlines the mitigation measures Mono County has identified. Actions may not be completed within five years. Including long-term actions and priorities in the mitigation plan reflects a comprehensive approach to managing community resilience and reducing risk. Further, it positions the plan participant to access post-disaster funding in the case of a disaster event. As funding and resources become available, Mono County will pursue the mitigation actions included in this plan. Implementing mitigation actions like these will help save lives, protect property and livelihoods, and break the cycle of disaster damage and reconstruction.

Key components of the Mitigation Action Plan are defined as follows:

Hazards Addressed

- Avalanche
- Dam Failure
- Disease/Pest Management
- Drought
- Earthquake/Seismic Hazards
- Energy Shortages and Energy Resiliency
- Epidemic/Pandemic
- Extreme Heat
- Flood
- Landslides
- Hazardous Materials

- Severe Wind
- Severe Winter Weather and Snow
- Volcanoes
- Wildfire
- Wildlife Collisions

Responsible Agency

- The position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation action

Potential Funding

- Grants or local funding sources relevant to implementing the associated action

Cost Estimate

- A rough estimate of the project's cost which may help determine which projects to pursue and when

Timeframes

- Short-term: 1–2 years
- Medium-term: 2–5 years
- Long-term: 5+ years

Community Lifelines

Community lifelines are essential for the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are vital for human health, safety, and economic security.⁸ They represent the most fundamental services in the community, and when they are stabilized, they enable all other aspects of society to function. The FEMA Community Lifelines are as follows:

- **Safety and Security:** Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety
- **Food, Hydration, Shelter:** Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture

⁸ FEMA. "Community Lifelines Implementation Toolkit." <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/lifelines-toolkit>.

- **Health and Medical:** Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management
- **Energy:** Power Grid, Fuel
- **Communications:** Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts, Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911, and Dispatch
- **Transportation:** Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime
- **Hazardous Materials:** Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants
- **Water Systems:** Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management

Priorities

Priorities are defined by the community. Each action was assigned a prioritization category of low, medium, or high to each natural hazard action item being retained or created. The criteria to calculate the following priority categories is included in Table 19:

- **Low:** the action received less than 5 points.
- **Medium:** the action received 5-7 points.
- **High:** the action received 8-10 points.

Table 18 shows the mitigation actions Mono County has selected for this planning cycle.

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Table 18: Mono County 2025–2030 Mitigation Actions

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
1	California Radio Interoperability System (CRIS)	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Earthquake; Seismic; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslide; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	Implement radio communications technologies that will provide more reliable service than existing radio communications technology in use. Anticipate this project beginning in the first quarter of 2026. Continue to work with state and federal agencies and wireless providers to expand and improve coverage and interoperability of cell and radio service throughout the County.	Radio Governance Committee, Mono County IT	TOML, MLPD, Fire Districts	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM), Mono County General Fund	\$4 million	Short-term	Communications; Energy; Safety and Security	High
2	Increase Accuracy of “Estimate Losses” Data	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Disease/ Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Seismic; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic; Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslide; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	Collaborate with state and federal agencies to collect information necessary to complete a more accurate “estimate losses” for inclusion in the next LHMP update. This data collection will focus on new construction, not existing structures.	Mono County Community Development; Information Technology, Assessor’s Office		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Food, Hydration, Shelter; Safety and Security	Medium
3	Emergency Access Route Prioritization	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Earthquake; Seismic; Flood; Landslide; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe	For communities with only one access route design and create alternative access route(s) as funding and resources are available.	Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$3-5 million	Short-term	Transportation; Safety and Security	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
		Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	These communities include the Petersen Tract in June Lake, Swall Meadows, Mono City, and White Mountain Estates. Other communities will be included in this action as needed. Some of these communities have already designed access routes and are ready for construction and others are still in the design phase.							
4	Community Shelter Options Analysis	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Disease/ Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Seismic; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic; Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslide; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	In communities with limited evacuation options, review residents' ability to obtain shelter within their community. For areas that do not have a suitable shelter location, including long-term sheltering needs, evaluate locations for creating one and completing necessary retrofits (including HVAC). Work with local resident groups and emergency response providers to do so.	Sheriff's Office, OEM		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Long-Term	Transportation; Safety and Security	High
5	Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Earthquake and Seismic; Flood; Landslide; Severe; Wind; Severe Winter; Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	Adopt a post-disaster recovery ordinance based on a plan to regulate repair activity, generally depending on property location.	Mono County Community Development	Public Works, Environmental Health	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Safety and Security	High
6	MJHMP Implementation Annual Tracking	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Disease/ Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Seismic;	Monitor MJHMP Implementation by: Conducting annual outreach to local jurisdictions to collect data	Mono County Community Development/Mono County OEM	Mono County OEM	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Safety and Security	Medium

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
		Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic; Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslides; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire; Wildlife Collisions	on what has been implemented; and Tracking progress in a spreadsheet to facilitate future updates to the MJHMP.							
7	Community Resource Mapping for AFN with transportation needs	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Disease/Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Seismic; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic; Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslide; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire; Wildlife Collisions	Identify and map accessible transportation resources within the community (e.g., dial-a-ride services, non-profit shuttles) and establish protocols for their use during emergencies. Create a database of individuals with transportation dependencies, including their specific needs and locations.	Public Health; Information Technology; OEM	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Energy; Communications; Transportation	High
8	Access and Functional Needs Communication Projects	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Disease/ Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Seismic; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic; Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslide; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	Accessible (AFN) Communication Plans: Develop communication protocols that address the needs of individuals with various disabilities (e.g., large print, Braille, audio formats, sign language interpretation). Utilize multiple communication channels to ensure information reaches everyone (e.g., radio, community bulletin boards, text	OEM, Public Health, Emergency Preparedness	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Long-term	Safety and Security	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			messaging, social media, door-to-door outreach by volunteers). Volunteer Communication Teams: Train volunteers to conduct wellness checks and deliver information to individuals with access and functional needs, especially those in isolated areas. Equip volunteers with communication devices (e.g., two-way radios, cell phones) and pre-scripted messages to ensure consistent and accurate information dissemination. Community Information Hubs: Establish designated community locations (libraries, community centers) as information hubs where individuals can access updates, resources, and assistance. Ensure these hubs are physically accessible and staffed with trained volunteers who can assist individuals with communication needs.							
9	Defensible Space Improvement Prioritization	Wildfire	For communities and neighborhoods identified to be at highest fire risk, complete a parcel-level analysis. Incorporate into a GIS system, and use to prioritize parcel-level defensible	Information Technology, OEM	Local Fire Safe Councils, Town of Mammoth Lakes, Fire Protection Districts	CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	<\$100,000	Medium-term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Water Systems	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			space improvements. Upon completion of the analysis, update the CWPP to incorporate information.							
10	Apply for additional sources of funding for the Mono County Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator	Wildfire	Fund the Mono County Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator to facilitate the development of mitigation and response plans, coordinate community group efforts and public outreach efforts, enable communications to and between volunteer fire and first-response departments, and pursue funding opportunities.	OEM	Local Fire Safe Councils, Town of Mammoth Lakes, Fire Protection Districts	CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	<\$100,000	Long-Term	Safety and Security, Communications, Health and Medical	High
11	Emergency Water Capacity Improvement	Wildfire	In communities with outdated or inadequate water storage and pressure for firefighting, work with local fire departments to fund, site, permit, and install new tanks and related facilities.	Local Fire Departments, Water Districts, private property owners	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property Owners, Special Districts	CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	\$1-3 million	Long-Term	Safety and Security; Water Systems	High
12	Promote Community Fire Safety	Wildfire	Support efforts by Fire Safe Councils, community groups, and County agencies to promote fire prevention, fuel treatments, invasive species control, and defensible space in the WUI and assist in identifying and pursuing funding opportunities to complete these activities.	OEM, Police, Fire Districts, Fire Wise community groups	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property Owners, Special Districts	CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Communications	High
13	Update Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Wildfire	Conduct a comprehensive update to Mono County's Community Wildfire Protection	OEM, Fire, Police, and EMS, TOML	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property	CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	\$200,000	Short-term	Safety and security;	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			Plan (CWPP) and seek grant funding if necessary.		Owners, Special Districts					
14	Develop Community-Level Fire Plan Development	Wildfire	Develop community-level fire plans for all communities with the highest fire risk. Utilize resources and assistance from the California Fire Alliance and seek grant funding as necessary.	OEM, Community Development	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property Owners, Special Districts	CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and security; Communications; Transportation; water systems	High
15	Expand Firewise Communities Program	Wildfire	Increase community participation in Firewise education and preparation. Establish new Firewise Councils and communities to assist with implementation of the CWPP (including fuels reduction treatments, home hardening, defensible space, education, etc.)	OEM	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property Owners, Special Districts, TOML	CalFire Grant Funds, US Fire Service Grant, SCE International, White Bark Institute	<\$100,000	Short-term	All	High
16	Develop Neighborhood Mitigation Classes	Disease/ Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic; Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslides; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Wildfire;	Provide local trainings for neighborhoods on mitigation actions that individuals can take to reduce risks to a variety of hazards. The goal of these trainings will also be to increase support for neighbors working collaboratively on larger mitigation projects in their communities.	OEM	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property Owners, Special Districts, Antelope Valley CERT	CalFire Grant Funds, US Fire Service Grant, SCE International, White Bark Institute	<\$100,000	Short-term	All	High
17	Prepare for Wildfire Smoke Through HVAC Filtration Systems and Generators	Wildfire	Prepare for the health impacts of smoke from wildfires, including: Designated clean air shelters in communities as needed and establish an outreach plan to notify residents and visitors of their locations.	Public Works, Public Health, OEM	Local Fire Safe Councils, Private Property Owners, Special Districts	HMGP, PDM, CalFire Grants, USFS Grants, General Funds	\$1–3 million	Long-Term	Safety and security; Health and Medical; Communications; Transportation; water systems	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			Ensure that “clean air shelters,” in publicly owned buildings, and critical care facilities have access to necessary supplies and equipment, including an alternative means for air filtration at clean air shelters in lieu of full HVAC upgrades. Evaluate and seek grant funding to upgrade air filtration systems of public owned buildings and critical care facilities.							
18	Eastern Sierra Climate and Wildfire Resilience Communities Projects	Wildfire	Assess forest health addressing both landscape and community resilience scales and plan projects to reduce wildfire risk including Mono Basin and Mammoth/Long Valley areas.	Mono County, USFS	INF, BLM, SCE, State Parks, LA DWP, Tribes, Whitebark; CALDEER	Prop 4 funding, USFS Funding	\$350 million	Long-term	All	High
19	Encourage Participation in Fuels Reduction Programs	Wildfire	Encourage local landowners to participate in state and federal programs for fuel reduction on private property, such as the Cal Fire Vegetation Management Program, Cal Fire Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program, and BLM Wildland Urban Interface Grant Awards program.	Mono County Community Development	BLM, CalFire	Mono County General Funds	<\$100,000	Short-term	Safety and Security	High
20	Create List of Vulnerable Populations and Response Plan for Hazard Events	Avalanche; Dam Failure; Disease/ Pest Management; Drought; Earthquake; Seismic; Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Epidemic/Pandemic;	Maintain a list of the residences and needs of vulnerable persons, including elderly residents, socially isolated persons, and immune-compromised individuals, that could require special emergency	Public Health, Sheriff’s Office, Fire, Police, and OEM	Southern California Edison, Liberty, TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and security; Health and Medical; Communications; Transportation	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
		Extreme Heat; Flood; Landslides; Hazardous Materials; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire; Wildlife Collisions	response resources during hazard events such as battery powered assistance or generators. Develop a response plan for vulnerable persons for use by emergency operators during hazard events.							
21	Snow Removal Coordination	Severe Winter Weather and Snow	Coordinate and work with Caltrans and local snow removal resources to maintain critical roadway operations.	Public Works	Caltrans	Public Works Road Budget	\$500,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Transportation; Communications	High
22	Severe Storm Preparedness Education and Outreach	Severe Winter Weather and Snow	Educate community members about severe storm preparedness, including home and vehicle supplies and public refuge locations.	OEM; Sheriff's Department	Caltrans, special districts, law enforcement, local ski areas	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Communications; Energy; Transportation	High
23	Operate Public Severe Winter Weather Refuge Locations	Severe Winter Weather and Snow	Operate and make accessible public refuge locations within 10 miles of all urbanized communities during severe storm events. Each location should be heated and have on-site backup generators, adequate parking, and sufficient food and water to serve vulnerable nearby residents and visitors.	Sheriff's Department, Social Services, OEM	CERT, local communities, local non-profits, Red Cross	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$500,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Communications; Energy; Transportation	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
24	Encouraging Building Retrofits for Snow Loading	Severe Winter Weather and Snow	Provide funding support for the upgrades of older buildings to current snow loading standards.	Community Development	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$1 million	Medium-Term	Food, Hydration, Shelter	High
25	Survey, Identify, and Retrofit Public Buildings	Seismic	Conduct a comprehensive survey of the structural condition of all public buildings and critical facilities, including identification of unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures. Prioritize surveying buildings and facilities in earthquake fault zones. Identify and install code required warning placards on County buildings that are non-compliant. Retrofit or replace structures, as funding allows, identified as being at high risk of collapse in a seismic event.	Public Works, Community Development	Other County Depts	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$10 million	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter.	Medium
26	Seismic risk assessment of private residences and buildings	Earthquake/Seismic Hazards, Severe Winter Weather and Snow	Utilize data to determine building codes that applied when certain buildings were built to assess current risk to hazards. This can be used to conduct outreach to property owners about risk and options for mitigation.	Mono County	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and security, Water and wastewater, Transportation Systems	High
27	Seismic risk assessment for propane infrastructure	Earthquake/Seismic Hazards	Assess propane systems that lack infrastructure to allow shut-off or maintenance during emergencies. This assessment will be used to prioritize the	TOML, Mono County	Gas utility providers	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Energy	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			upgrades of the propane systems.							
28	Automate shutoff valves for water system	Earthquake/Seismic Hazards, Wildfire	Install shutoff valves for water systems in the event of major earthquakes or system failure(s). This would mitigate loss of pressure in the system in the case of line breaks.	Mono County, TOML	MCWD, other water service districts	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$250,000-\$350,000	Medium-Term	Water systems	High
29	Seek Grant Funds for Structural Retrofit and Technical Assistance Programs	Earthquake, Seismic, Flood, Wildfire, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Wind	Seek grant funds for structural retrofit and technical assistance programs (including but not limited to prescriptive retrofit plans) to bring older structures up to code for seismic design, flood, and wildland urban interface (WUI) standards.	Public Works, Community Development, OEM	Other County Depts; Special Districts	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Long-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter	High
30	Develop a Partnership with State and Federal agencies to Create a Brush Reduction Plan	Severe Winds, Wildfire	Brush and tumbleweeds blown by severe wind can cause damage to structures, block transportation, and add fuel to wildfires. In partnership with Federal and State agencies, the County will develop a plan to reduce the amount of brush and tumbleweed blown by severe winds.	Public Works	USFS, CalFire	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Transportation; Safety and Security	Medium
31	Develop Partnerships to Co-Locate Underground Utility Lines	Severe Winds, Wildfire, Severe Winter Weather	Support collaboration across multiple projects that are doing trenching work to locate cables underground.	Public Works	SCE, Golden State Connect	SCE, Golden State Connect	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Communications, Energy	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
32	Distribute Volcanic Hazard Evacuation Procedures	Volcano	Distribute information regarding evacuation procedures in the event of potential volcanic lava, pyroclastic, debris flow, or ash distribution.	Sheriff's Department, OEM	Fire Protection Districts, USGS	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Communications; Transportation	Low
33	Support Improved Volcanic Forecasting	Volcano	Support efforts to improve volcanic forecasting strategies.	Information Technology	USGS	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Long-Term	Safety and Security; Communications	Low
34	Education on Private Home Retrofits for Water Conservation	Drought	Encourage retrofits of private homes and businesses for increased water conservation. Continue to educate about and promote the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs in funding retrofits.	Local water providers	California Statewide Communities Development Authority	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Communications; Water systems; Energy; Food, Hydration, Shelter	Medium
35	Support Tri-Valley Groundwater Education Program Management District	Drought	Support the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District's efforts to improve groundwater management through education and program implementation.	County Counsel	Private landowners	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Water Systems; Food, Hydration, Shelter	Medium
36	Provide Drought Resources to Landowners	Drought	Provide landowners with resources and information on irrigation efficiency and crops with reduced water requirements. Encourage landowners to use plants that require little or no irrigation in new or retrofitted landscapes.	Inyo-Mono Ag Commissioner, Community Development Department	Other County Depts, Local ranchers, local agricultural businesses	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Food, Hydration, Shelter; Water systems	Low

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
37	Resources for Local Farmers	Drought	Provide resources to local farmers about crop varieties that require little or no irrigation.	Inyo and Mono Counties Agriculture Department		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Food, Hydration, Shelter; Water systems	Low
38	Drought Management Plan	Drought	Develop a strategic guide to preparing for, responding to, and recovering from drought condition. The guide will focus on monitoring drought conditions, assessing risk, mitigating impacts, and implementing specific strategies to protect water resources and reduce vulnerabilities.	Public Works	Local water districts	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Water Systems	Medium
39	Support Mitigation Activities for Local Water District and Mutual Water Companies	Drought, Wildfire	There is a need for local water districts to make periodic upgrades to facilities and infrastructure, including tank upsizing, well replacement, increased pumping capacity. These upgrades provide extra water storage and conveyance capacity, mitigating the effects of drought and wildfire in Mono County. The County will support the local water districts in planning, coordination, and applying for grants to make these upgrades.	Public Works	MCWD, Antelope Valley Water District, Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District, Wheeler Crest Community Service District, Lee Vining Public Utility District, June Lake Public Utility District, Hilton Creek Community	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Water Systems,	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
					Services District, Bridgeport Community Services District, Birchim Community Services District, Lundy Mutual Water Company, Crowley Lake Mutual Water District					
40	Low-Cost Weatherization	Extreme Heat	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 Development	IMACA, High Sierra Energy Foundation	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Energy	Medium
41	Updating and Hardening Community Facilities	Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Extreme Heat; Flood; Severe Wind; Severe Winter Weather and Snow; Volcanoes; Wildfire	Identify public buildings that can serve as places of refuge during hazard events and make upgrades to improve the resilience of the structure. This could include adding generators, upgrading HVAC systems, and hardening exteriors of these facilities to mitigate damage. Inform residents about where these centers are located and any procedures for usage.	Public Works, Public Health Department		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$5 million	Medium-Term	Food, Hydration, Shelter	High
42	FIRM Maps	Flood	Request FEMA to update the FIRM maps for the Walker River watershed communities, the June Lake Loop, and the Tri-	Public Works	FEMA	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Communications	Medium

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			Valley area. As maps are updated, conduct public outreach to affected communities regarding NFIP outcomes.							
43	Historical Floods	Flood	Document past flood events in the GIS system to identify historic flooding patterns that can be used to understand better where repetitive flooding hazards occur and enable the County and Town to minimize risks to existing development in those areas.	Public Works, Information Technology, OEM		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Medium
44	Flood Education	Flood	Through an ongoing public education program, ensure that property owners are aware of flood hazards and practices necessary to diminish the impacts of those hazards. This program should include information on participation in the NFIP.	Public Works, OEM		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Communication	Medium
45	Flood Management Strategy	Flood	Develop a Comprehensive Flood Management Strategy for the County and Town.	Public Works	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Medium
46	Aurora Creek Channel Enhancement	Flood	Conduct a channel enhancement project along Aurora Creek in Bridgeport to reduce flooding on Aurora Canyon Road.	Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$1 million	Medium-Term	Transportation	Medium

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
47	Stormwater Infrastructure	Flood	Evaluate stormwater infrastructure in areas of recurrent flooding and identify improvements that need to be implemented as funding becomes available.	Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$500,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Medium
48	Local Avalanche Mapping	Avalanche	Seek grant funds to update avalanche mapping for the County's GIS system, including the Town of Mammoth Lakes data. Upon completion of mapping, develop a zoning overlay that requires a fair warning of avalanches for all permits and an avalanche risk assessment for all new residential development that recommends required construction standards. This mapping data will be used to develop a map for the County website that identifies roadway segments at avalanche risk and educates communities about the risks, forecasting methods, and roadway operations within areas at avalanche hazard areas.	Community Development, Public Works, OEM	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$200,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	High
49	Advocating for Avalanche Mapping Support	Avalanche	Advocate for state-wide avalanche mapping that bridges gaps in local data (similar to existing State fire, flood and seismic maps).	Community Development		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Low

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
50	Landslide Mapping	Avalanche and Landslides	Request the California Department of Conservation to update mapping through its landslide hazard mapping program.	Community Development		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term		Low
51	Notification for Avalanches	Avalanche	Support efforts by the U.S. Forest Service and organizations such as the Eastern Sierra Avalanche Center to post information about avalanche risks and current conditions at trailheads throughout avalanche-prone areas, in visitor centers, and online.	Information Technology	USFS, Eastern Sierra Avalanche Center	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Medium
52	Transfer Federally Owned Properties	Avalanche	Work with federal agencies to transfer privately owned properties in avalanche hazard zones adjacent to or on public lands into federal ownership or the ownership of land conservation organizations and restrict their use to permanent open space use.	Community Development	USFS, BLM	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$200,000	Long-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Low
53	Snow Monitoring Devices	Avalanche	Install devices which collect data on snowfall and avalanche risk for each storm.	Public Works	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$500,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Transportation	High
54	Monitor Avalanche and Landslide Changes from Wildfire	Avalanche, Landslide	Track wildfires and monitor their potential impact on landslides and avalanches in Mono County. This data will be used to anticipate potential impacts from landslides and avalanches on transportation infrastructure and structures.	Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-term	Safety and Security; Transportation	High

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
55	Track High Hazard Dams	Dam Failure	Track dams in the county with condition assessments of fair or lower, and be prepared to respond to public health and safety needs in an emergency.	OEM		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Transportation	Low
56	Updated Information on Dams	Dam Failure	Work with the County's dam owners to update information on potential impacts and inundation areas in the event of dam failure. Based on that information, develop land use standards and emergency response standards.	OEM, Sheriff's Office, FERC		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter	Low
57	Collaborate with FERC on Dam Trainings and Drills	Dam Failure	Participate in regular training drills and tabletop exercises with FERC and dam owners.	FERC	OEM	FERC Budget, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security	Low
58	Disposal Site for HazMat	Hazardous Waste	Establish multiple sites for free or low-cost disposal of hazardous household wastes, including electronic waste.	Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$1 million	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Hazardous Materials	Low
59	Infectious Disease Monitoring	Disease and Pest Management	Improve the current system of monitoring the status of infectious diseases in Mono County and issue public health alerts for diseases that are new to the area or are becoming more widespread.	Public Health		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$200,000	Short-Term	Health and Medical	Medium
60	Pest Management Strategies	Disease and Pest Management	Practice integrated pest management strategies on public landscapes, emphasizing a preventive approach and minimizing the use of chemicals.	Public Works, Inyo Mono Ag Commissioner, BLM, USFS, LADWP		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$2 million	Short-Term	Food, Hydration, Shelter; Safety and Security; Hazardous Materials	Low

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
61	Educational Campaign for Pest Management	Disease and Pest Management	Conduct periodic educational campaigns through in-person events and various media types to encourage community members to remove standing water and practice other mosquito prevention strategies.	Public Health, Police, Fire, and OEM		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Food, Hydration, Shelter; Safety and Security	Medium
62	Wildlife Crossings Analysis	Wildlife Collisions	Work with Caltrans to analyze frequent collision areas to determine the type and placement of appropriate wildlife crossings.	Community Development, Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Medium-Term	Transportation	Medium
63	Implement Proposed Wildlife Crossing Projects	Wildlife Collisions	Fund and implement the wildlife crossings identified in the wildlife crossing analysis.	Community Development, Public Works	TOML	HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$3 million	Medium-Term	Transportation	Medium
64	Pandemic Monitoring	Epidemic/Pandemic	Monitor viruses for pandemic and epidemic levels.	Public Health		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security	Medium
65	Mutual Aid Agreements Pandemics	Epidemic/Pandemic	Work with outside health care providers to create mutual aid agreements in the event of a pandemic or epidemic.	Public Health		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	<\$100,000	Short-Term	Safety and Security	High
66	Increase Backup Power Generation System Capacity	Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience	Seek grant funding to implement projects to increase backup power generation system capacity at County facilities.	Public Works		HMGP, PDM, Mono County General Fund	\$1 million	Medium-Term	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter	High
67	Biomass Utilization	Energy Shortages and Energy Resilience; Wildfire	Utilization of wood waste and other appropriate biomass to generate electricity, heat, bioenergy products, etc. to	Public Works, OEM, Community Development	ORMAT, ESCOG, Whitebark, Inyo County, all Fire Districts,	\$10 million awarded by DOE, Wood Utilization	\$30M	Medium-Term	Safety and Security, Energy, Transportation, Hazardous Materials	Medium

#	Project Title	Hazard Addressed	Description	Responsible Agency	Potential Partners	Potential Funding	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Community Lifelines	Priority
			support fuel reduction treatments and provide renewable energy.		Mammoth Disposal	Grants (CAL FIRE/USDA)				
68	Support Implementation of CWPP Projects	Wildfire	Mono County will support the implementation of applicable projects as outlined in the updated Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	OEM	TOML, all Fire Districts, Whitebark Institute, BLM, Inyo National Forest, Mammoth Disposal,	Cal Fire grants, Community Wildfire Defense Grant, California Fire Safe Council grants, Mono County General Fund	Unknown	Long-Term	Safety and Security, Food, Hydration, Shelter, Energy, Transportation, Hazardous Materials	High
69	Analyze and implement fire-hardened recreation facilities (vegetation management corridors)	Wildfire	Analyze and implement fire-hardened trails and recreation facilities (multi-use pathways, soft-surface trails, etc.) to serve as vegetation management corridors and increase emergency access in Mono County communities, such as the June Lake Active Transportation Plan.	OEM		Cal Fire grants, Community Wildfire Defense Grant, California Fire Safe Council grants, Mono County General Fund		Long-Term	Safety and Security, Transportation,	High
70	Implement the June Lake Active Transportation Plan	Wildfire	Construct a multi-use pathways and trails in alignment with the June Lake Active Transportation Plan. When wildfires occur, the path could act as a fuel break and emergency access point for firefighters. When no fires are occurring, it will be used as a recreational path. Support similar projects in other parts of the County as they arise.	Community Development, Mono County Local Transportation Commission		Cal Fire grants, Community Wildfire Defense Grant, Safe Streets and Roads for All Grant Program, Mono County General Fund	\$36 million	Long-term	Transportation	High

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Mitigation Action Prioritization

Mono County and the Town of Mammoth Lakes developed their own mitigation action prioritization ranking methodology in alignment with current priorities and hazard concerns for each community. Five questions were created as criteria for action prioritization:

- Does this action align with Town/County strategic priorities? (0 – No, 1 – Partially, 2 – Yes)
- Does this action align with the other planning partners' priorities? (0 – No, 1 – Partially, 2 – Yes)
- Is funding currently available? (0 – No, 1 – Partially, 2 – Yes)
- Does this action align with other planning mechanisms and policies currently in place? (0 – No, 1 – Partially, 2 – Yes)
- What is the ranking of this hazard? (0 – Low, 1 – Medium, 2 – High)

Based on the criteria above, actions were scored as High, Medium, or Low priority:

- **Low:** the action received less than 5 points.
- **Medium:** the action received 5-7 points.
- **High:** the action received 8-10 points.

Table 19 documents how each action was prioritized.

Table 19: Action Prioritization for Mono County

Action #	Does this action align with Town/County strategic priorities?	Does this action align with the other planning partners' priorities?	Is funding currently available?	Does this action align with other planning mechanisms and policies currently in place?	What is the ranking of this hazard?	Priority (High, Medium, Low)
1	2	2	2	2	2	High
2	1	1	1	1	2	Medium
3	2	2	1	2	2	High
4	2	2	1	2	2	High
5	2	2	1	2	2	High
6	1	1	1	1	2	Medium
7	2	1	1	2	2	High

Action #	Does this action align with Town/County strategic priorities?	Does this action align with the other planning partners' priorities?	Is funding currently available?	Does this action align with other planning mechanisms and policies currently in place?	What is the ranking of this hazard?	Priority (High, Medium, Low)
8	2	1	1	2	2	High
9	2	2	2	2	1	High
10	2	2	1	2	1	High
11	2	2	1	2	1	High
12	2	2	1	2	2	High
13	2	2	1	2	2	High
14	2	2	1	2	2	High
15	2	2	1	2	2	High
16	2	2	1	1	2	High
17	2	2	1	2	1	High
18	2	2	1	2	1	High
19	2	2	1	2	1	High
20	2	2	1	2	2	High
21	2	2	1	2	2	High
22	2	2	1	1	2	High
23	2	2	1	2	2	High
24	2	2	1	1	2	High
25	2	2	1	1	0	Medium
26	2	2	1	1	2	High
27	2	2	1	1	2	High
28	2	2	1	1	2	High
29	2	2	1	1	2	High
30	1	0	1	1	2	Medium
31	2	2	1	1	2	High
32	1	1	1	0	1	Low
33	1	1	1	0	1	Low
34	1	1	1	1	1	Medium
35	1	1	1	1	1	Medium
36	1	0	1	1	1	Low

Action #	Does this action align with Town/County strategic priorities?	Does this action align with the other planning partners' priorities?	Is funding currently available?	Does this action align with other planning mechanisms and policies currently in place?	What is the ranking of this hazard?	Priority (High, Medium, Low)
37	1	0	1	1	1	Low
38	2	1	1	2	1	Medium
39	2	1	1	2	2	High
40	1	1	1	1	1	Medium
41	2	2	1	2	2	High
42	2	2	1	2	2	High
43	2	2	1	1	0	Medium
44	2	2	1	1	0	Medium
45	2	1	1	1	0	Medium
46	2	2	1	1	0	Medium
47	2	1	1	1	0	Medium
48	2	1	1	1	0	Medium
49	2	2	1	2	1	High
50	1	1	1	1	0	Low
51	1	1	1	1	0	Low
52	1	1	1	1	1	Medium
53	1	1	0	1	1	Low
54	2	2	1	2	2	High
55	2	2	1	2	2	High
56	1	1	1	1	0	Low
57	1	1	1	1	0	Low
58	1	1	1	1	0	Low
59	2	1	1	2	0	Low
60	2	2	1	2	0	Medium
61	1	1	1	1	0	Low
62	2	1	1	2	0	Medium
63	2	1	1	2	0	Medium
64	1	1	1	2	2	Medium
65	2	2	1	2	2	High

Action #	Does this action align with Town/County strategic priorities?	Does this action align with the other planning partners' priorities?	Is funding currently available?	Does this action align with other planning mechanisms and policies currently in place?	What is the ranking of this hazard?	Priority (High, Medium, Low)
66	2	2	1	2	1	High
67	1	2	2	1	1	Medium
68	2	2	2	2	1	High
69	2	2	1	2	1	High
70	2	2	1	2	1	High

Plan Integration

One way to demonstrate progress in local mitigation efforts and increase the likelihood of mitigation action implementation is through plan integration. An updated mitigation plan describes how each plan participant integrated the previous plan or could integrate the prior plan into their respective planning mechanisms. Planning mechanisms refer to the governance structures used to manage local land use development and community decision making, such as budgets, comprehensive plans, capital improvement plans, or other long-range plans, codes, and ordinances. Relevant components of the hazard mitigation that could be integrated into other mitigation plans include the following:

- The integration of the hazards the community is vulnerable to
- The data and analysis presented in the risk assessment
- The goals of the mitigation plan
- Potential projects or actions to carry out in the future

Past Integration Efforts

Mono County reviewed previous plan integration efforts as noted in Table 20.

Table 20: Mono County Previous Plan Integration

Plan Name	How the Prior Plan Was Integrated
Mono County Safety Element	Incorporated the MJHMP via a General Plan Amendment including the updated policy and data in the 2019 MJHMP.

Future Integration Opportunities

Mono County identified future plan integration opportunities as described in Table 21.

Table 21: Mono County Future Plan Integration

Plan Name	Description	Process for Integration
Mono County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The county's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) will be updated as part of the MJHMP update and a more comprehensive update will be undertaken within the next two years.	The CWPP will receive a cursory update as part of the MJHMP update and then a more comprehensive update will take place in the year or two following the MJHMP adoption. Information that could be integrated from the hazard mitigation plan includes the wildfire hazard profile, GIS data, and wildfire-related mitigation actions.
Mono County Safety Element	Updates to the MJHMP trigger the need to update the Safety Element.	Following the formal adoption and approval of the MJHMP, Mono County Community Development staff will schedule a General Plan Amendment to incorporate relevant policy changes into the Mono County Safety Element.

Conclusion

This Mono County Jurisdictional Annex to the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) documents an important, locally focused risk assessment and mitigation strategy for Mono County, California, for the 2025-2030 planning cycle. Participating in this hazard mitigation plan and developing clear actions to reduce risk enables Mono County to be eligible for additional federal hazard mitigation funding. More than that, this document was developed through a collaborative planning process, involving many departments, stakeholders, plan participants, and the public. Participating in this plan update encouraged collaboration and a shared understanding of local risks and responsibilities. Situated in a uniquely rural environment with the real potential to be isolated post-disaster, Mono County and its partners must prepare to independently respond and recover from disaster events. Expanding local capacities and reducing risk pre-disaster will help reduce hazard vulnerabilities and impacts. Together, this mitigation plan reflects Mono County's commitment to supporting all communities through disasters.

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