



AGENDA

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF MONO STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Regular Meetings: The First, Second, and Third Tuesday of each month. Location of meeting is specified just below.

MEETING LOCATION Board Chambers, 2nd Fl., County Courthouse, 278 Main St., Bridgeport, CA 93517

Regular Meeting March 8, 2016

TELECONFERENCE LOCATIONS: 1) First and Second Meetings of Each Month: Mammoth Lakes CAO Conference Room, 3rd Floor Sierra Center Mall, 452 Old Mammoth Road, Mammoth Lakes, California, 93546; 2) Third Meeting of Each Month: Mono County Courthouse, 278 Main, 2nd Floor Board Chambers, Bridgeport, CA 93517. Board Members may participate from a teleconference location. Note: Members of the public may attend the open-session portion of the meeting from a teleconference location, and may address the board during any one of the opportunities provided on the agenda under Opportunity for the Public to Address the Board.

NOTE: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Clerk of the Board at (760) 932-5534. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the County to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting (See 42 USCS 12132, 28CFR 35.130).

Full agenda packets are available for the public to review in the Office of the Clerk of the Board (Annex I - 74 North School Street, Bridgeport, CA 93517), and in the County Offices located in Minaret Mall, 2nd Floor (437 Old Mammoth Road, Mammoth Lakes CA 93546). Any writing distributed less than 72 hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Clerk of the Board (Annex I - 74 North School Street, Bridgeport, CA 93517). **ON THE WEB:** You can view the upcoming agenda at www.monocounty.ca.gov. If you would like to receive an automatic copy of this agenda by email, please send your request to Bob Musil, Clerk of the Board: bmusil@mono.ca.gov.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY TIME, ITEMS SCHEDULED FOR EITHER THE MORNING OR AFTERNOON SESSIONS WILL BE HEARD ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE TIME AND PRESENCE OF INTERESTED PERSONS. PUBLIC MAY COMMENT ON AGENDA ITEMS AT THE TIME THE ITEM IS HEARD.

9:00 AM Call meeting to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

1. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

on items of public interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board.
(Speakers may be limited in speaking time dependent upon the press of business)

and number of persons wishing to address the Board.)

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - NONE

3. RECOGNITIONS - NONE

4. BOARD MEMBER REPORTS

The Board may, if time permits, take Board Reports at any time during the meeting and not at a specific time.

5. COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

CAO Report regarding Board Assignments

Receive brief oral report by County Administrative Officer (CAO) regarding work activities.

6. DEPARTMENT/COMMISSION REPORTS

7. CONSENT AGENDA

(All matters on the consent agenda are to be approved on one motion unless a board member requests separate action on a specific item.)

A. Travel Request - Finance - Werthwein GFOA Accounting Academy

Departments: Finance

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) offers a training program called the Accounting Academy: An Intensive Introduction to Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting. The training program will provide Joanne with a solid basic understanding of governmental accounting. Objectives include fund accounting, government-wide financial reporting, budgetary reporting, interpreting financial statements, and public sector internal control and auditing. This training is a 5-day intensive course held at the GFOA Offices in Chicago, Illinois.

Recommended Action: Approve out of state travel for Joanne Werthwein, Fiscal and Technical Specialist IV, in order to attend the GFOA Accounting Academy at the GFOA Offices in Chicago, Illinois.

Fiscal Impact: The fiscal impact for this travel and training is approximately \$3,345 which includes registration, airfare, hotel, and per diem. There is sufficient budget in the travel & training line item to cover this request.

B. Consolidation of Elections

Departments: Elections

Request from the Mammoth Unified School District to consolidate a special election with the June 7, 2016 Primary Election.

Recommended Action: Consider and potentially adopt Resolution R16-_____, consolidating the Mammoth Unified School District Special Election with the

Statewide Direct Primary Election, and directing the Mono County Elections Division to conduct the election and canvass the returns.

Fiscal Impact: Minor costs associated with adding an extra item to the already scheduled ballot. These costs will not be known until after the election. In accordance with Elections Code Section 10002, the Mammoth Unified School District shall reimburse the County for these additional costs.

C. Resolution to Amend the Personnel Allocation List

Departments: Sheriff-Coroner

Proposed Resolution #R16-_____, authorizing the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate the position of Lieutenant I in the Sheriff's Office and add the position of Lieutenant I/II.

Recommended Action:

Adopt proposed Resolution No. R16-_____, authorizing the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate the position of Lieutenant I in the Sheriff's Office and add the position of Lieutenant I/II. Provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact: None.

D. Resolution Adding Position of IT Specialist III to Allocation List

Departments: Information Technology, CAO

Proposed resolution #R16-_____, authorizing the CAO to amend the County of Mono list of allocated positions to add an Information Technology Specialist III position and eliminate a Chief Information Security Officer position within the Information Technology Department.

Recommended Action: Adopt proposed resolution #R16-_____, authorizing the CAO to amend the County of Mono list of allocated positions to add an Information Technology Specialist III position and eliminate a Chief Information Security Officer position within the Information Technology Department. Provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact: None.

8. CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED (INFORMATIONAL)

All items listed are located in the Office of the Clerk of the Board, and are available for review.

A. Application for ABC License by Linda Dore Foodservice/Catering

Copy of Application for Alcoholic Beverage License dated February 25, 2016, received from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control on behalf of Linda

Dore Foodservice/Catering, LLC, dba Epic Cafe.

9. REGULAR AGENDA - MORNING

A. Resolution of Support for Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District's Request for Basin Boundary Adjustment

Departments: Community Development, County Counsel

15 minutes (10 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion)

(Brent Calloway, Stacey Simon) - Presentation regarding request for a basin boundary adjustment to the Owens Valley groundwater basin proposed by the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (TVGMD) and Inyo County pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Proposed resolution supporting request for adjustment.

Recommended Action: Receive presentation. Consider and potentially adopt proposed resolution in support of TVGMD's and Inyo County's request for basin boundary adjustment. Provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact: None. Potential for additional staff time, depending on direction from this Board, to assist TVGMD in complying with the SGMA.

B. Inyo National Forest Over-Snow Vehicle Planning

Departments: Board of Supervisors

10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion)

(Erin Noesser, Inyo National Forest) - Over-Snow Vehicle Planning Workshop

Recommended Action: Receive overview presentation and provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact: None.

C. Sage Grouse Conservation Award

Departments: Community Development

10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion)

(Steve Nelson, BLM Area Manager) - Announcement of Mono County's nomination for Sage Grouse Conservation award.

Recommended Action: Consider authorizing out-of-state travel to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania to receive award and designate individual who will travel and receive the award on behalf of the County.

Fiscal Impact: Approximately \$1,500 in travel costs.

D. Community Service Area 5 Appointments

Departments: Clerk of the Board

10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion)

Consider the appointment of two new members to the Board of Directors for Community Service Area #5. One appointment will fill an existing vacancy and the other will fill the unexpired term of Marlys Harper, who just resigned.

Recommended Action: Consider the appointment of Lynda Pemberton (term to expire 12/31/2018) and Joanne Werthwein (term to expire 12/31/2016) to fill two vacancies on the Board of Directors for Community Service Area #5.

Fiscal Impact: None.

E. Interim Ordinance Suspending Establishment of Transient Rental Overlay Districts

Departments: Community Development, County Counsel

10 minutes (5 minutes presentation, 5 minutes discussion)

(Scott Burns, Stacey Simon) - Proposed interim ordinance temporarily suspending the establishment of transient rental overlay districts (TRODs) in Mono County.

Recommended Action: Adopt proposed ordinance as an urgency ordinance (4/5 vote required.) Provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact: None.

F. Temporary Employment Agreement with Adrienne Ratner

Departments: County Counsel

10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion)

(Stacey Simon) - Appointment of Adrienne Ratner as a limited-term (March 14, 2016 through September 14, 2016), full-time Deputy County Counsel II and prescribing the compensation, appointment and conditions of said employment.

Recommended Action: Adopt Resolution #R16-___, approving contract with Adrienne Ratner as limited-term, part-time Deputy County Counsel II and prescribing the compensation, appointment and conditions of said employment. Authorize the Board Chair to execute said contract on behalf of the County.

Fiscal Impact:

The cost of this position for the remainder of FY 15/16 is approximately \$47,004.67, of which \$32,842.25 is salary and \$14,162.67 is the cost of the benefits and is included in the approved budget.

Total cost for approximately three months of this position in fiscal year (16/17) is approximately \$35,925.24, of which \$25,725.00 is salary and \$10,200.24 is the cost of the benefits.

G. EMS Task Force Report

Departments: EMS Taskforce

10:00 a.m. 3 Hours (1.5 hour presentation, 1.5 hour discussion)

(Various) - Mono County EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations.

Recommended Action:

1. Receive report and recommendations from the EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee,
2. Provide Board input and discussion, and
3. Provide next-step guidance to staff.

Fiscal Impact: None at this time

10. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

on items of public interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board. (Speakers may be limited in speaking time dependent upon the press of business and number of persons wishing to address the Board.)

11. CLOSED SESSION

A. Closed Session--Human Resources

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS. Government Code Section 54957.6. Agency designated representative(s): Stacey Simon, Leslie Chapman, and Dave Butters. Employee Organization(s): Mono County Sheriff's Officers Association (aka Deputy Sheriff's Association), Local 39--majority representative of Mono County Public Employees (MCPE) and Deputy Probation Officers Unit (DPOU), Mono County Paramedic Rescue Association (PARA), Mono County Public Safety Officers Association (PSO), and Mono County Sheriff Department's Management Association (SO Mgmt). Unrepresented employees: All.

REGULAR SESSION WILL CONVENE AFTER LUNCH

12. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

on items of public interest that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board. (Speakers may be limited in speaking time dependent upon the press of business and number of persons wishing to address the Board.)

13. REGULAR AGENDA - AFTERNOON

A. Energy Task Force Workshop

Departments: Energy Task Force

45 minutes

(Megan Mahaffey, Leslie Chapman, Joe Blanchard) - Mono County Energy Policy Update.

Recommended Action: 1. Review energy audits and provide feedback on resulting projects listed. 2. Review Net Zero Energy policy and provide direction for any desired revisions.

Fiscal Impact: None at this time.

B. Exception to PERS 180-Day Wait Period and Hiring of Retired Annuitant as IT Specialist III

Departments: IT, Finance, County Counsel

5 minutes

(Nate Greenberg and Stacey Simon) - Resolution making required certifications for an exception to the 180-day wait period under Government Code sections 7522.56 and 21224 to allow the limited term, part-time employment of PERS retiree Gary Coverdale as Information Technology Specialist III, as necessary to fill a critically needed position before the 180-day wait-period has passed, and authorizing such employment.

Recommended Action: Adopt proposed resolution. Provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact: Per Minute Order M15-254. \$20,000 is allocated for this position.

ADJOURN



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Finance

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Travel Request - Finance -
Werthwein GFOA Accounting
Academy

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) offers a training program called the Accounting Academy: An Intensive Introduction to Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting. The training program will provide Joanne with a solid basic understanding of governmental accounting. Objectives include fund accounting, government-wide financial reporting, budgetary reporting, interpreting financial statements, and public sector internal control and auditing. This training is a 5-day intensive course held at the GFOA Offices in Chicago, Illinois.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve out of state travel for Joanne Werthwein, Fiscal and Technical Specialist IV, in order to attend the GFOA Accounting Academy at the GFOA Offices in Chicago, Illinois.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The fiscal impact for this travel and training is approximately \$3,345 which includes registration, airfare, hotel, and per diem. There is sufficient budget in the travel & training line item to cover this request.

CONTACT NAME: Stephanie Butters

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-932-5496 / sbutters@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download

[Staff Report](#)

History

Time	Who	Approval
2/23/2016 1:30 PM	County Administrative Office	Yes
2/28/2016 9:15 PM	County Counsel	Yes
2/22/2016 3:25 PM	Finance	Yes



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

COUNTY OF MONO

Gerald Frank
Assistant Finance Director
Treasurer-Tax Collector

Leslie L. Chapman, CPA
Finance Director

Stephanie Butters
Assistant Finance Director
Auditor-Controller

P.O. Box 495
Bridgeport, California 93517
(760) 932-5480
Fax (760) 932-5481

P.O. Box 556
Bridgeport, California 93517
(760) 932-5490
Fax (760) 932-5491

Date: March 1, 2016

To: Honorable Board of Supervisors

From: Leslie Chapman, County Administration Officer/ Finance Director
Stephanie Butters, Assistant Finance Director/Auditor-Controller

Subject: Out of State Travel Request – Werthwein GFOA Accounting Academy

Recommended Action:

Approve out of state travel for Joanne Werthwein, Fiscal and Technical Specialist IV, in order to attend the GFOA Accounting Academy at the GFOA Offices in Chicago, Illinois.

Discussion:

As of February 1, 2016, Joanne Werthwein, Fiscal and Technical Specialist IV, moved to the Auditor's Office to fill the vacancy left by the promotion of Gerald Frank. Joanne has been with the Finance Department for three years and has done an outstanding job in her duties. With her move to the Auditor's office, she will be performing more technical accounting duties. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) offers a training program called the Accounting Academy: An Intensive Introduction to Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting. This training program would be extremely beneficial to Joanne in her new role with the Auditor's Office. The training program will provide Joanne with a solid basic understanding of governmental accounting. Objectives include fund accounting, government-wide financial reporting, budgetary reporting, interpreting financial statements, and public sector internal control and auditing. This training is a 5-day intensive course held at the GFOA Offices in Chicago, Illinois. Travel departure would be required on Sunday, April 10th and travel return would occur on Saturday, April 16th.

Fiscal Impact:

The fiscal impact for this travel and training is approximately \$3,345 which includes registration, airfare, hotel, and per diem. There is sufficient budget in the travel & training line item to cover this request.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Elections

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Consolidation of Elections

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Request from the Mammoth Unified School District to consolidate a special election with the June 7, 2016 Primary Election.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Consider and potentially adopt Resolution R16-____, consolidating the Mammoth Unified School District Special Election with the Statewide Direct Primary Election, and directing the Mono County Elections Division to conduct the election and canvass the returns.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Minor costs associated with adding an extra item to the already scheduled ballot. These costs will not be known until after the election. In accordance with Elections Code Section 10002, the Mammoth Unified School District shall reimburse the County for these additional costs.

CONTACT NAME:

PHONE/EMAIL: /

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download

[Staff Report](#)

[Proposed Resolution](#)

[MUSD Resolution](#)

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 6:24 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/2/2016 4:41 PM	County Counsel	Yes
3/2/2016 1:32 PM	Finance	Yes



CLERK-RECORDER-REGISTRAR OF VOTERS COUNTY OF MONO

P.O. BOX 237, BRIDGEPORT, CALIFORNIA 93517
(760) 932-5530 • FAX (760) 932-5531

Bob Musil
Clerk/Recorder/Registrar
bmusil@mono.ca.gov

Shannon Kendall
Assistant Clerk/Recorder/Registrar
skendall@mono.ca.gov

To: Honorable Board of Supervisors

From: Bob Musil, Registrar of Voters

Date: March 8, 2016

Subject

Consolidation of the June 7, 2016 General Municipal Election

Recommendation

Consider and potentially adopt a resolution consolidating the Mammoth Unified School District Special Election with the June 7, 2016 Statewide Primary Election.

Discussion

At the February 25, 2016 meeting of the Board of Education of the Mammoth Unified School District, Resolution 15-12 was adopted calling for and giving notice of a Special Election to be held on June 7, 2016, for the purpose of authorizing a Qualified Special Tax. In conformance with Elections Code §13116, this measure will be known as Measure G.

As part of this resolution, the Mammoth Unified School District is requesting that the Mono County Elections Division be responsible for the conduct of the consolidated election.

Fiscal Impact

There will be minor prorated costs associated with the consolidated election. These costs will be determined after the election. In accordance with §10002 of the California Elections Code, the Mammoth Unified School District shall reimburse the county in full for these services performed.



RESOLUTION NO. R16-__

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF MONO
CONSOLIDATION OF THE MAMMOTH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SPECIAL ELECTION WITH THE
JUNE 7, 2016 STATEWIDE DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION**

WHEREAS, the Board of Education of the Mammoth Unified School District called a Special Election to be held on June 7, 2016, for the purpose of authorizing a qualified special tax; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that the Special Election be consolidated with the Statewide Direct Primary Election to be held on the same date, and that within the school district, the precincts, polling places and election officers of the two elections be the same, and that the Mono County Elections Division canvass the returns of the Special Election, and that the election be held in all respects as if it were one election; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors is requested to consent and agree to the consolidation of a Special Election with the Statewide Direct Primary Election, and issue instructions to the Mono County Elections Division to take any and all steps necessary for the holding of the consolidated election.

NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED by the Mono County Board of Supervisors as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to §10400, *et seq.*, of the California Elections Code, the Mono County Board of Supervisors consents and agrees to the consolidation of a Special Election with the Statewide Direct Primary Election on Tuesday, June 7, 2016, for the purpose of authorizing a qualified special tax.

SECTION 2. Pursuant to §13116 of the California Elections Code, this measure shall be known as Measure G.

SECTION 3. The Mono County Elections Division is instructed to take any and all steps necessary for the holding of the consolidated election. The election shall be held in any and all respects as if there were only one election. Only one form of ballot shall be used and shall be in form and content as required by law.

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SECTION 4. The Mono County Elections Division is authorized to canvass the returns of the Special Election.

SECTION 5. Pursuant to Elections Code §10002, the Mammoth Unified School District shall reimburse the County in full for the services performed upon presentation of a bill to the Town.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2016, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Fred Stump, Chair
Mono County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Clerk of the Board

County Counsel

RESOLUTION NO. 15-12

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE MAMMOTH
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPOSING A QUALIFIED SPECIAL TAX
AND ESTABLISHING SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ELECTION ORDER

WHEREAS, the Board of Education ("Board") of the Mammoth Unified School District ("District") believes that a qualified special tax is necessary for the District to continue to support high academic achievement for all District students by offering and providing high-quality educational programs;

WHEREAS, Section 4 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution and Sections 50075, 50076, 50077, 50079 and 53722 et seq. of the California Government Code, authorize a school district, upon approval of two-thirds of the electorate voting on the measure, to levy a qualified special tax on property for specified purposes following notice and a public hearing;

WHEREAS, an adequately funded and well-developed public education program provides numerous benefits and advantages to all of the residents of the community;

WHEREAS, funding from the State of California ("State") and Federal Government has been inadequate and uncertain to meet these objectives and the Board has no assurance that future State or Federal funding will permit the District to meet these objectives; and

WHEREAS, over the past several years, the Board has made every effort to reduce District expenditures in a manner that does not adversely impact important District academic programs necessary to support a high academic curriculum for all District students; and

WHEREAS, the Board has determined in its best judgment, following public hearing and comment, that in order to maintain and improve quality education in the District for all students, an election to submit to the voters of the District the question of whether the District shall levy a special tax within the District is advisable and necessary to request voters to authorize a qualified special tax in the amount of \$59 per year per parcel of taxable real property within the District for the purpose of raising additional revenue for the District to be collected beginning July 1, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the Board has conducted a public hearing after due notice concerning the proposed authorization of the special tax, as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE MAMMOTH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the Board has determined in its best judgment that in order to maintain quality education in the District, an election is advisable and on that basis hereby orders the Mono County Registrar of Voters to call an election and submit to the voters of the District the question of whether to adopt a qualified special tax for the educational purposes and to increase the District's appropriations limit in an amount equal to the levy of the special taxes for

a period of five (5) years as permitted by Article XIII B of the California Constitution, all as described further below.

Section 2. Said qualified special tax shall be in an amount not to exceed \$59.00 per year for five (5) years assessed against each parcel of taxable land in the District.

A parcel shall be defined as any unit of land in the District that now receives a separate tax bill from the Mono County Assessor's Office. All property that would otherwise be exempt from property taxes will also be exempt from the imposition of said qualified special tax.

An exemption shall also be available for a person 65 years or older who owns and occupies as a principal residence a parcel (as defined above) and applies to the District for such exemption in accordance with guidelines established by the District.

The proceeds of the special taxes will be applied to the following educational purposes:

- Enhance math and science classes
- Provide students with books and supplies
- Attract and retain qualified, high-performing teachers
- Provide updated technology, including software, hardware and support
- Keep class size small for early grades
- Enhance student counseling programs
- Maintain library staff and services
- Maintain and enhance District language programs
- Maintain and enhance the District music, arts and enrichment programs
- Maintain extracurricular activities and athletic programs
- Maintain and advance needed educational programs

The proceeds of the special taxes will be applied to the purposes for which other sources including State funding, have been reduced or lost.

Section 3. In connection with the proposal of said qualified special tax, the Board further proposes to increase the District's appropriations limit per fiscal year, for the next five (5) fiscal years as permitted by law and in an amount equal to the levy of qualified special taxes for said year, as permitted by Article XIII B, Section 4 of the California Constitution.

Section 4. That the date of the election shall be June 7, 2016.

Section 5. That the purpose of the election shall be for the voters in the District to vote on a ballot measure, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit "A" and incorporated by reference herein.

Section 6. That the Board has the authority for ordering the election.

Section 7. That the authority for the specifications of this election order is contained in Sections 5304 and 5322 of the California Education Code and Sections 50079 and 53720, *et seq.*, of the California Government Code.

Section 8. That this Resolution shall stand as the order to the Mono County Registrar of Voters to call an election within the boundaries of the District on June 7, 2016.

Section 9. That the Clerk of the Board is hereby directed immediately to send a certified copy of this Resolution to the Mono County Registrar of Voters, the Mono County Board of Supervisors, the Mono County Clerk (the "County Clerk") and the Mono County Superintendent of Schools so that said Superintendent receives it no later than March 11, 2016.

Section 10. That the Mono County Superintendent of Schools is hereby requested to deliver this Resolution, which constitutes the order of election, and a formal notice of the election to the Mono County Clerk and County Registrar of Voters no later than March 11, 2016. That the Mono County Superintendent of Schools is hereby requested to perform the duties under Education Code Section 5302, to call the election, prepare recommendations, statements, or arguments for the election as required and to receive petitions, as necessary.

Section 11. That the Board requests and directs the Mono County Registrar of Voters and the Mono County Superintendent of Schools to take all steps necessary to call and hold the election on June 7, 2016, in accordance with law.

Section 12. The Board of Supervisors of Mono County is authorized to canvass the returns of the election pursuant to Section 10411 of the Elections Code.

Section 13. Pursuant to Section 5303 of the Education Code and Section 1002 of the Elections Code, the Board of Supervisors of Mono County is requested to permit the Mono County Registrar of Voters to render all services necessary, including those services specified in Sections 12112 and 12105 of the Elections Code relating to the election.

Section 14. That the Board requests the governing body of any such other political subdivision, or any officer otherwise authorized by law, to partially or completely consolidate such election and to further provide that the canvass be made by any body or official authorized by law to canvass the returns of the election; and that the Board consents to such consolidation.

Section 15. Subject to two-thirds approval of the voters, the qualified special tax shall be collected by the Mono County Tax Collector at the same time as and along with, and shall be subject to the same penalties as general *ad valorem* taxes collected by said tax collector. The tax and penalty shall bear interest at the same rate as the rate for unpaid *ad valorem* property taxes until paid.

Section 16. The members of the Board, the Superintendent of the District, and officers of the District are hereby authorized and directed, individually and collectively, to do any and all things and to execute, deliver, and perform any and all agreements and documents that they deem necessary or advisable in order to effectuate the purposes of this Resolution, including, without limitation, to prepare and submit for inclusion in the voter information pamphlet an argument in favor of passage of the ballot measure. All actions heretofore taken by the officers

and agents of the District that are in conformity with the purposes and intent of this Resolution are hereby ratified, confirmed, and approved in all respects.

Section 17. The members of the Board, the Superintendent of the District, and officers of the District are hereby requested and directed, individually and collectively, to provide accountability measures pursuant to Government Code Section 50075.1 that include, but are not limited to, all of the following: (a) A statement indicating the specific purposes of the qualified special tax, (b) a requirement that the proceeds be applied only to the specific purposes identified pursuant to subsection (a), (c) the creation of an account into which the proceeds shall be deposited, and (d) an annual report pursuant to Section 50075.3 of the Government Code. To ensure additional accountability, an independent community oversight committee shall be appointed by the Board to oversee the activity of the proceeds as approved by the voters. The oversight committee shall be comprised of one Board member, the Superintendent, the Business Manager, two teachers, parents, and community members, totaling not more than ten (10) members.

Section 18. Pursuant to Section 50075.3 of the Government Code, the Board directs that the chief financial officer of the District file a report with the Board no later than January 1, 2018, and at least once a year thereafter. The annual report shall contain both of the following: (a) The amount of funds collected and expended, and (b) the status of any project required or authorized to be funded as provided in this resolution.

ADOPTED, SIGNED and APPROVED this 25th day of February 2016.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE MAMMOTH
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: _____
President

ATTEST:

By: _____
Clerk of the Board of Education

EXHIBIT A

BALLOT LANGUAGE FOR SCHOOL PARCEL TAX ELECTION

MEASURE " _ "

"To maintain adequate funding and high quality academic programs for all Mammoth Unified schools for the purpose of preserving smaller classes, attracting and retaining highly qualified teachers, strengthening core curriculum, and enhancing technology, art, music, math, science and athletics, shall Mammoth Unified School District extend the current \$59 annual education parcel tax for five years with exemptions for senior citizens' primary residences and overseen by an independent citizen's oversight committee?"

Yes

No



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Sheriff-Coroner

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Resolution to Amend the Personnel
Allocation List

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Proposed Resolution #R16-_____, authorizing the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate the position of Lieutenant I in the Sheriff's Office and add the position of Lieutenant I/II.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt proposed Resolution No. R16-_____, authorizing the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate the position of Lieutenant I in the Sheriff's Office and add the position of Lieutenant I/II. Provide any desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

CONTACT NAME: Ingrid Braun

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-932-7549 / ibraun@monosheriff.org

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download

[Staff Report](#)

[Resolution](#)

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 4:18 PM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/3/2016 10:04 AM	County Counsel	Yes
3/3/2016 5:11 PM	Finance	Yes



P.O. Box 616 • 49 BRYANT STREET • BRIDGEPORT, CA 93517 • (760) 932-7549 • WWW.MONOSHERIFF.ORG

DATE: March 8, 2016
TO: The Honorable Board of Supervisors
FROM: Ingrid Braun, Sheriff-Coroner
SUBJECT: Request for an Allocation Change from Lieutenant I to Lieutenant I/II

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the proposed resolution authorizing the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate the position of Lieutenant I in the Sheriff's Office and add the position of Lieutenant I/II.

HISTORY:

The current Allocation List has one (1) Lieutenant I position assigned to the Sheriff's Office. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the County of Mono and the Mono County Sheriff Department's Management Association Article I, Section B (1) states: "During the term of this MOU (January 1, 2015 until December 31, 2018) there shall be two levels of Lieutenant, known as Lieutenant I and Lieutenant II."

DISCUSSION:

Modifying the Mono County Allocation List to replace the existing Lieutenant I position with a Lieutenant I / II position will bring the Allocation List into compliance with the language of the Management Association MOU.

While the actual promotion was on the February 16, 2016 agenda for your board's approval, it was later discovered that the promotion was anticipated and provided for in the Board-approved MOU that is in effect through December 31, 2018. As such, no further action is required.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no financial impact to the general fund.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "IB" with a flourish.

Ingrid Braun
Sheriff-Coroner



RESOLUTION NO. R16-

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER TO AMEND THE
COUNTY OF MONO LIST OF ALLOCATED POSITIONS TO ELIMINATE THE
POSITION OF LIEUTENANT I IN THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT AND ADD THE
POSITION OF LIEUTENANT I/II**

WHEREAS, it is important for the County of Mono to maintain an accurate, current listing, of County Job Classifications, the pay ranges or rates for those job classifications, and the number of positions allocated by the Board of Supervisors for each of those job classifications; and

WHEREAS, it is important to for the County to pay close attention to providing public services in the most economical manner which is reasonably possible and this includes meeting public services needs as expeditiously as possible; and

WHEREAS, it is currently necessary to adopt an amended Allocation List of Authorized Positions as part of maintaining proper accountability for hiring employees to perform public services; and

WHEREAS, the List of Allocated Positions, is a vital official record in establishing the Job Classifications and the number of positions authorized for each County Department; identifying approved vacancies for recruitment and selection by Human Resources; determining authorized employee pay rates; and recognizing implementation of collective bargaining agreements related to job classifications and pay rates;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO RESOLVES as follows:

The County Administrative Officer is authorized to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate one LIEUTENANT I position allocated to the Sheriff's Department, and add one LIEUTENANT I/II position.

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PASSED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of March, 2016, by the following vote:

AYES :
NOES :
ABSTAIN :
ABSENT :

ATTEST: _____
Clerk of the Board
Fred Stump, Chairman
Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

COUNTY COUNSEL



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Information Technology, CAO

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Resolution Adding Position of IT
Specialist III to Allocation List

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Proposed resolution #R16-____, authorizing the CAO to amend the County of Mono list of allocated positions to add an Information Technology Specialist III position and eliminate a Chief Information Security Officer position within the Information Technology Department.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt proposed resolution #R16-____, authorizing the CAO to amend the County of Mono list of allocated positions to add an Information Technology Specialist III position and eliminate a Chief Information Security Officer position within the Information Technology Department. Provide any desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

CONTACT NAME:

PHONE/EMAIL: /

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

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[Proposed resolution](#)

[Staff report](#)

History**Time**

3/3/2016 8:06 PM

3/3/2016 4:57 PM

3/3/2016 5:12 PM

Who

County Administrative Office

County Counsel

Finance

Approval

Yes

Yes

Yes



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4
5 **RESOLUTION NO. R16-**

6 **A RESOLUTION OF THE MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**
7 **AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**
8 **TO AMEND THE COUNTY OF MONO LIST OF ALLOCATED POSITIONS**
9 **TO ELIMINATE ONE CHIEF INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER**
10 **AND ADD ONE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST III**
11 **TO THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

12 **WHEREAS**, it is important for the County of Mono to maintain an accurate, current listing, of
13 County Job Classifications, the pay ranges or rates for those job classifications, and the number of
14 positions allocated by the Board of Supervisors for each of those job classifications; and

15 **WHEREAS**, it is important to for the County to pay close attention to providing public
16 services in the most economical manner which is reasonably possible and this includes meeting public
17 services needs as expeditiously as possible; and

18 **WHEREAS**, it is currently necessary to adopt an amended Allocation List of Authorized
19 Positions as part of maintaining proper accountability for hiring employees to perform public services;
20 and

21 **WHEREAS**, the List of Allocated Positions, is a vital official record in establishing the Job
22 Classifications and the number of positions authorized for each County Department; identifying
23 approved vacancies for recruitment and selection by Human Resources; determining authorized
24 employee pay rates; and recognizing implementation of collective bargaining agreements related to job
25 classifications and pay rates;

26 **NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO**
27 **RESOLVES** as follows:

28 1. The County Administrative Officer is authorized to amend the County of Mono List of
Allocated Positions to reflect the following changes:

- A. Eliminate ONE CHIEF INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER position allocated to the INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Department.
- B. Add ONE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST III position to the INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Department.

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1 PASSED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of March, 2016, by the following

2 Vote:

3 AYES :
4 NOES :
5 ABSTAIN :
6 ABSENT :

7 ATTEST: _____ Fred Stump, Chair
8 Clerk of the Board Board of Supervisors

9
10 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

11
12 _____
13 COUNTY COUNSEL

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**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
COUNTY OF MONO**

PO Box 7657 | 437 OLD MAMMOTH ROAD, STE. 228 MAMMOTH LAKES, CA 93546
(760) 924-1819 • FAX (760) 924-1697 • ngreenberg@mono.ca.gov

Nate Greenberg
Information Technology Director

March 8, 2016

To Honorable Board of Supervisors
From Nate Greenberg, Information Technology Director
Subject Amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions - Information Technology Specialist III position

Recommendation

Adopt proposed resolution authorizing the CAO to amend the County of Mono List of Allocated Positions to eliminate one Chief Information Security Officer position and add one Information Technology Specialist III position within the Information Technology department.

Discussion

On December 15, 2015 the Mono County Board of Supervisors approved Resolution 15-85 which authorized the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono list of Allocated Positions to reflect the addition of a Chief Information Security Office, and approve an exception to the 180-day wait period to appoint Gary Coverdale into this position as a part-time retired annuitant employee.

After receiving additional information back from CalPERS regarding a request for the 180 Day Wait Period Exception, it has been determined the appointment of Mr. Coverdale as Interim Chief Information Security Officer is not in compliance with retirement law.

To mitigate the issues with appointment to a unique vacant permanent position, it has been determined that the best course of action would be to utilize the existing position classification of IT Specialist III, with duties specifically assigned in the area of information security & resiliency.

This agenda item establishes an additional IT Specialist III position on the Mono County List of Allocated Positions, and eliminates the previously created Chief Information Security Officer position.

Fiscal Impact

None.

If you have any questions about this item prior to your meeting, please feel free to contact me at (760) 924-1819.



**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Application for ABC License by Linda
Dore Foodservice/Catering

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Copy of Application for Alcoholic Beverage License dated February 25, 2016, received from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control on behalf of Linda Dore Foodservice/Catering, LLC, dba Epic Cafe.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

FISCAL IMPACT:

CONTACT NAME: Helen Nunn

PHONE/EMAIL: x5534 / hnunn@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
***PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING***

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

<p>Click to download</p> <p> Application for ABC License</p>
--

History

Time

Who

Approval

APPLICATION FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE(S)

ABC 211 (6/99)

TO: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
 4800 STOCKDALE HWY
 STE 213
 BAKERSFIELD, CA 93309
 (661) 395-2731

File Number: **567065**
 Receipt Number: **2345651**
 Geographical Code: **2600**
 Copies Mailed Date: **February 25, 2016**
 Issued Date:

DISTRICT SERVING LOCATION: **BAKERSFIELD**

First Owner: **LINDA DORE FOODSERVICE/CATERING, LLC**
 Name of Business: **EPIC CAFE**
 Location of Business: **349 LEE VINING AVE
 LEE VINING, CA 93541**

County: **MONO**

Is Premise inside city limits? **No** Census Tract **0001.02**

Mailing Address:
 (If different from premises address) **PO BOX 84
 LEE VINING, CA 93541-0084**

Type of license(s): **41**

Transferor's license/name: Dropping Partner: Yes ___ No

License Type	Transaction Type	Fee Type	Master	Dup	Date	Fee
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ANNUAL FEE	NA	Y	0	02/25/16	\$350.00
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ORIGINAL FEES	NA	Y	0	02/25/16	\$300.00
NA	FEDERAL FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	02/25/16	\$48.00
NA	STATE FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	02/25/16	\$78.00
Total						\$776.00

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? **No**
 Have you ever violated any provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or regulations of the Department pertaining to the Act? **No**

Explain any "Yes" answer to the above questions on an attachment which shall be deemed part of this application.

Applicant agrees (a) that any manager employed in an on-sale licensed premises will have all the qualifications of a licensee, and (b) that he will not violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of **MONO** Date: **February 25, 2016**
 Under penalty of perjury, each person whose signature appears below, certifies and says: (1) He is an applicant, or one of the applicants, or an executive officer of the applicant corporation, named in the foregoing application, duly authorized to make this application on its behalf; (2) that he has read the foregoing and knows the contents thereof and that each of the above statements therein made are true; (3) that no person other than the applicant or applicants has any direct or indirect interest in the applicant or applicant's business to be conducted under the license(s) for which this application is made; (4) that the transfer application or proposed transfer is not made to satisfy the payment of a loan or to fulfill an agreement entered into more than ninety (90) days preceding the day on which the transfer application is filed with the Department or to gain or establish a preference to or for any creditor or transferor or to defraud or injure any creditor of transferor; (5) that the transfer application may be withdrawn by either the applicant or the licensee with no resulting liability to the Department.
 Effective July 1, 2012, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7057, authorizes the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board to share taxpayer information with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department may suspend, revoke, and refuse to issue a license if the licensee's name appears in the 500 largest tax delinquencies list. (Business and Professions Code Section 494.5.)

Applicant Name(s) **LINDA DORE FOODSERVICE/CATERING, LLC**
 Applicant Signature(s) **See 211 Signature Page**



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Community Development, County Counsel

TIME REQUIRED 15 minutes (10 minute presentation;
5 minute discussion) **PERSONS APPEARING** Brent Calloway, Stacey Simon

SUBJECT Resolution of Support for Tri-Valley
Groundwater Management District's
Request for Basin Boundary
Adjustment **BEFORE THE BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Presentation regarding request for a basin boundary adjustment to the Owens Valley groundwater basin proposed by the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (TVGMD) and Inyo County pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Proposed resolution supporting request for adjustment.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive presentation. Consider and potentially adopt proposed resolution in support of TVGMD's and Inyo County's request for basin boundary adjustment. Provide any desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None. Potential for additional staff time, depending on direction from this Board, to assist TVGMD in complying with the SGMA.

CONTACT NAME: Stacey Simon

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-924-1704 / ssimon@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

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[Staff Report](#)

Resolution
Exhibit A
Exhibit B
Owens Valley Basin Conceptual model
Public Meeting Schedule
Mailing list for notices and info
Comment Letters
Response to Comment Letter
Application Checklist

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 6:13 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
2/29/2016 5:12 PM	County Counsel	Yes
3/2/2016 1:27 PM	Finance	Yes

Mono County Community Development Department

P.O. Box 347
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
(760) 924-1800, fax 924-1801
commdev@mono.ca.gov

Planning Division

P.O. Box 8
Bridgeport, CA 93517
(760) 932-5420, fax 932-5431
www.monocounty.ca.gov

March 8, 2016

To: Honorable Chair and Members of the Mono County Board of Supervisors

From: Brent Calloway, CDD Associate Analyst
Stacey Simon, Acting County Counsel

Re: Mono County Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District's and County of Inyo's request for a basin boundary adjustment under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Hear staff report and potentially adopt Resolution R16-XX supporting the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District's and Inyo County's joint request for a groundwater basin boundary adjustment dividing the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin into two subbasins. Provide any other desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT

None. Depending on this Board's direction, additional county staff time may be required to assist the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District in complying with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA) provides for the sustainable management of California's groundwater resources. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has delineated 515 distinct groundwater basins or sub-basins which are each prioritized as either high, medium, low or very low based upon a variety of groundwater parameters and described in the DWRs Bulletin 118. Each of the delineated basins may voluntarily, or may be required by the SGMA to, establish a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) depending on the basin's prioritization. Basins with a priority rating of high or medium must establish a GSA and further develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan within specific timeframes. Basins with a priority rating of low or very low are encouraged to, but not required to establish GSAs and Groundwater Sustainability Plans.

There are 10 delineated basins within or partially within Mono County. All of the basin are currently prioritized as either low or very low except the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin which currently has a medium priority. The Owens Valley Basin is primarily within Inyo County and extends into Mono County through the Tri-Valley region to the Nevada state line, including the Benton, Hammil and Chalfant Valleys, and a small portion of Round Valley towards the community of Swall Meadows.

SGMA provides a process for local entities to seek modifications to the groundwater basin boundaries set forth in Bulletin 118 based on either hydrologic or jurisdictional justifications. The purpose for allowing such modification is to enhance groundwater management capability by more accurately defining basins and/or better aligning basins with jurisdictional authorities. The California Water Commission and has adopted regulations by which local agencies may request such modifications. DWR will accept requests at least until March 31, 2016 and will publish an interim Bulletin 118 with any approved boundary revisions. Basins will then be re-prioritized based on these revised boundaries.

SGMA includes certain jurisdictional provisions specific to the Owens Groundwater Basin. In Mono County, the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (TVGMD), a special district of the State of California charged with managing groundwater in the Benton, Hammil, and Chalfant Valleys is deemed the exclusive local agency within its boundaries and thus the presumed GSA under SGMA for those portions of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin located within its jurisdictional boundaries. In Inyo County any basin or portion of a groundwater basin managed under the terms of the stipulated judgement in *City of Los Angeles v. Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo*, shall be treated as an adjudicated area and not required to form a GSA. For the portions of the Owens Valley Basin that are not subject to the judgement, Inyo County is eligible to serve as the GSA.

In the interest of better managing groundwater on a sound hydrological basis with fewer jurisdictional obstacles, the TVGMD and Inyo County are seeking a revision to the boundaries of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin that would divide the basin into two sub-basins, one comprising Benton, Hammil and Chalfant Valleys (the Tri-Valley Sub-basin) and one comprising the Owens Valley (the Owens Valley Sub-basin). A map depicting the proposed modification is included in the attachments.

The TVGMD and Inyo County have identified and presented hydrogeologic information indicating that the basin contains a geological barrier restricting the flow of groundwater between the Tri-Valley and Inyo County. A complete discussion of the hydrogeologic information is included in the attached Owens Valley Hydrogeological Conceptual Model prepared by the Inyo County Water Department.

An extensive outreach program has been undertaken including mailings and public meetings to inform citizens and affected agencies, water systems, and organizations of the proposed modification and solicit their input. An outreach schedule and summary of public meetings including public comments is attached. At the time of the staff report deadline, 1 formal comment letter has been received and is attached.

The SGMA and recently adopted regulations regarding groundwater basin boundary adjustments provide a process whereby interested and/or affected persons and entities may express support for or concerns with a proposed basin boundary adjustment. The TVGMD and Inyo County are seeking your Board's support for the proposed modification. If adopted, the Resolution R16-XX would express the Board's support and be included in the TVGMD's and Inyo County's request for a basin boundary adjustment.

There is an extensive list of documentation required by DWR for a complete basin adjustment application. An application checklist is attached. All of the components of the application are available online here <http://sgma.water.ca.gov/basinmod/public/requests>, including agendas and minutes from public meetings held in Inyo and Mono Counties regarding the request. When the application is deemed complete by the DWR, a formal public comment period on the completed application will begin.

Attachments

Proposed Resolution

Map Depicting Proposed Basin Modification.

Owens Valley Hydrogeological Conceptual Model

Outreach Schedule

Contact List for Notices

Comment Letter Received

Response to Comment Letter

Basin Adjustment Application Checklist



R16-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MONO COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN SUPPORT
OF THE MONO COUNTY TRI-VALLEY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT'S AND THE COUNTY OF INYO'S REQUEST FOR A BASIN BOUNDARY
ADJUSTMENT FOR THE OWENS VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN**

WHEREAS, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA or the "Act") provides for the sustainable management of groundwater in California through the designation of groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) and the adoption of groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) for specified groundwater basins delineated in Bulletin 118 of the Department of Water Resources; and

WHEREAS, SGMA provides an opportunity for local agencies to request modification of the boundaries of a groundwater basin previously delineated in Bulletin 118 for either jurisdictional or scientific reasons where such modification would support the sustainable management of groundwater within the modified basin(s); and

WHEREAS, the Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (TVGMD) is a special district of the State of California charged with managing groundwater in the Benton, Hammil, and Chalfant Valleys of Mono County and is the presumed GSA under SGMA for those portions of the Bulletin 118-delineated "Owens Valley Groundwater Basin" located within its jurisdictional boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Inyo County is a local agency under SGMA eligible to serve as the GSA for those portions of the Bulletin 118-delineated Owens Valley Groundwater Basin located within its jurisdictional boundaries which are not governed by the stipulated judgement in City of Los Angeles v. Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, et al. (Inyo County Case No.12908); and

WHEREAS, a diagram depicting the existing Owens Valley Groundwater Basin as delineated in Bulletin 118 is attached to this Resolution as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference; and

WHEREAS, TVGMD and Inyo County have identified and presented hydrogeologic information developed since the original delineation of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin in Bulletin 118 indicating that the Basin contains a geologic barrier restricting the flow of groundwater between the Tri-Valley and Inyo County, and have proposed a basin boundary modification consistent with that information in order to further the sustainable management of the groundwater resource and more accurately reflect the state of scientific knowledge; and

WHEREAS, such information consists of studies conducted by the United States Geological Survey, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Bureau of Land Management, the County of Mono, the County of Inyo, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; and

WHEREAS, a diagram depicting TVGMD's and Inyo County's proposed modifications to the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin is attached to this Resolution as Exhibit "B" and incorporated herein by this reference; and

WHEREAS, the TVGMD and Inyo County have conducted extensive public outreach regarding the proposed basin boundary adjustment, including mailing informational and meeting notices with requests for input to affected agencies, water systems, Native American Tribes, federal land and resource management agencies, members of the public, and other interested parties; and

1 **WHEREAS**, on February 22 and February 29, 2016, noticed community meetings were held in
2 the Chalfant and Benton areas of Mono County, respectively, and on December 9, 2015 a noticed
3 public meeting was held in Bishop in Inyo County to discuss the proposed boundary modification and
4 receive input; and

5 **WHEREAS**, on March 8, 2016 the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mono discussed and
6 heard public comment on the proposed basin boundary adjustment; and

7 **WHEREAS**, input was also invited and received through written comments submitted to the
8 Mono County Community Development Department and the Inyo County Water Department; and

9 **WHEREAS**, input was received expressing support for sustainable groundwater management,
10 concern for protection of groundwater dependent resources, inquiry into the nature of groundwater flow
11 between the proposed groundwater subbasins; and questions concerning whether this request should be
12 made on a jurisdictional basis or a scientific basis; and

13 **WHEREAS**, the modification of a delineated groundwater basin boundary for the purposes of
14 achieving sustainable groundwater management under SGMA as proposed by TVGMD and Inyo
15 County constitutes an organizational or administrative activity of government that will not result in
16 direct or indirect physical changes in the environment and is therefore not a “project” under 15738 of
17 the CEQA guidelines and section 21065 of the Public Resources Code;

18 **NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO**
19 **RESOLVES** that it supports the request for basin boundary adjustment proposed by the Tri-Valley
20 Groundwater Management District and Inyo County which, if approved, would modify the boundary of
21 the Bulletin 118-delineated Owens Valley Groundwater Basin as depicted in Exhibit “B” hereto.

22 **PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED** this _____ day of _____, 2016, by the
23 following vote, to wit:

24 **AYES:**
25 **NOES:**
26 **ABSENT:**
27 **ABSTAIN:**

28 _____
Fred Stump, Chair
Mono County Board of Supervisors

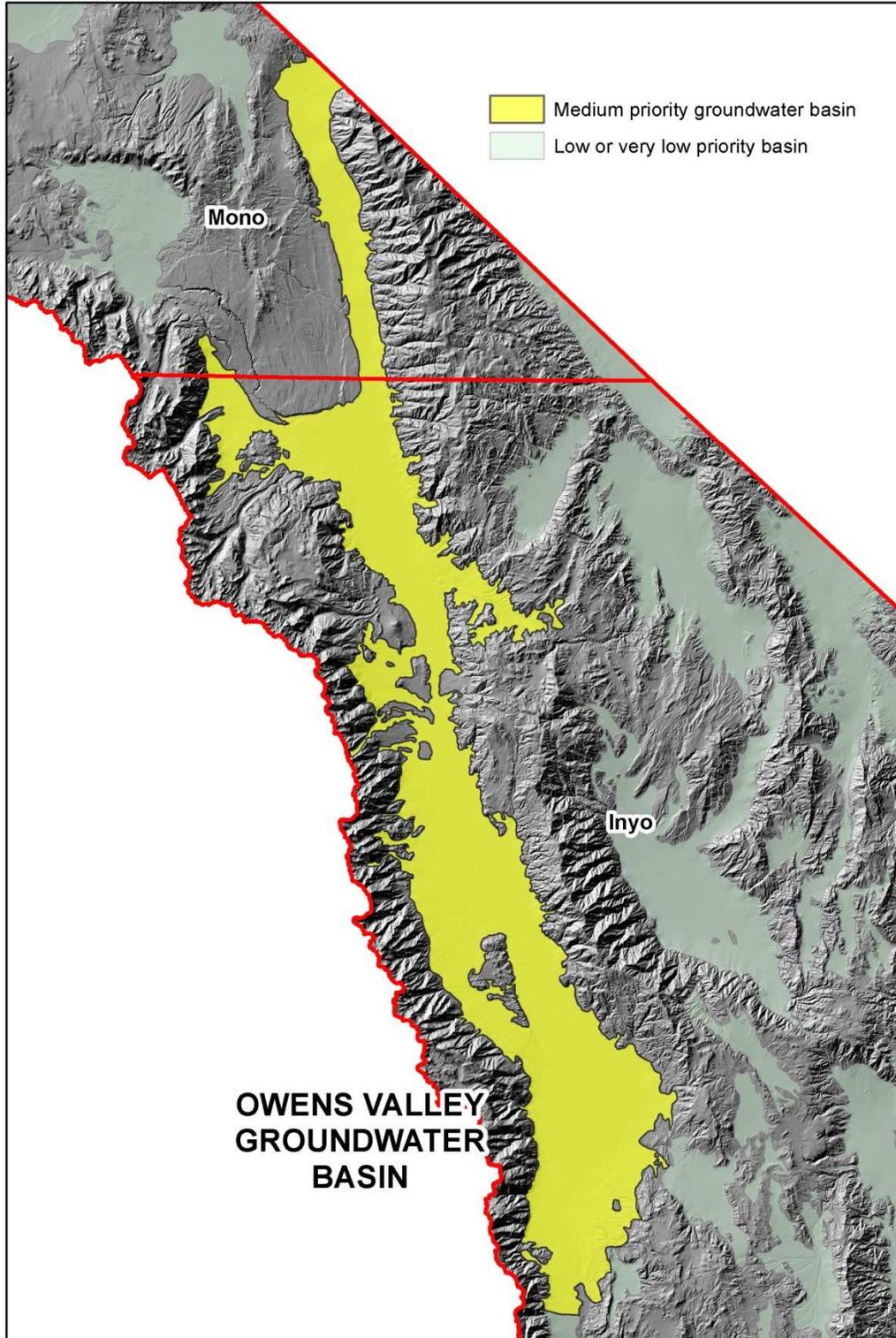
ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

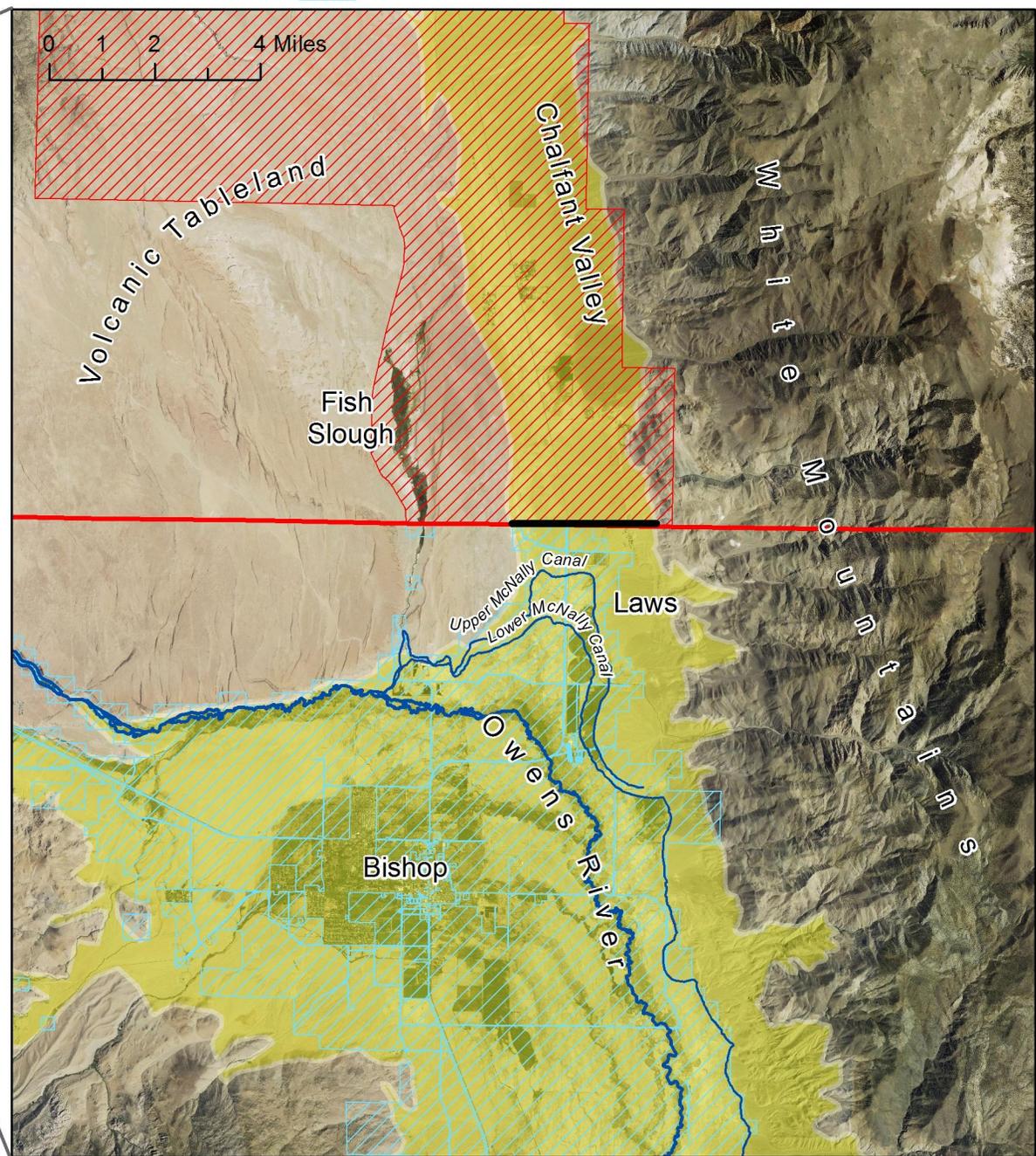
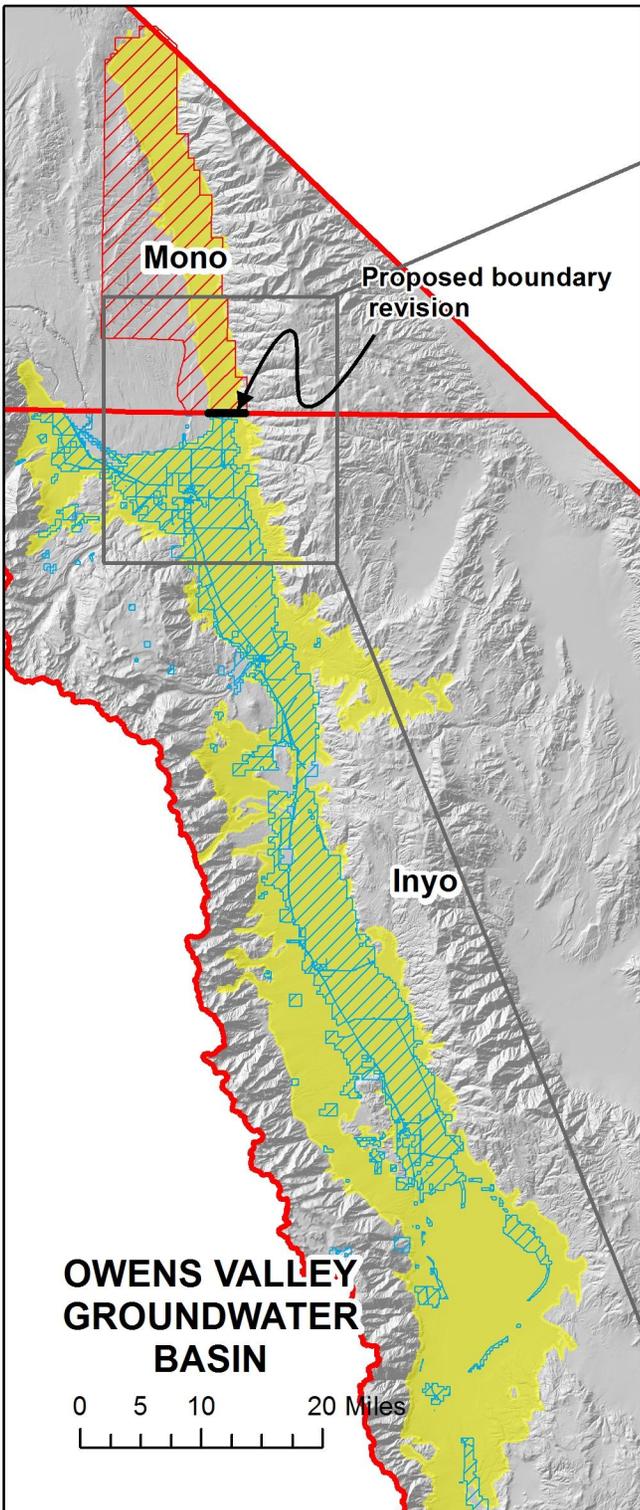
Clerk of the Board

County Counsel

Exhibit "A"



-  Groundwater basin
-  Tri Valley Groundwater Management District
-  Los Angeles land in Inyo Co.



**Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model for the Owens Valley Groundwater
Basin (6-12), Inyo and Mono Counties**

Prepared for submittal to the California Department of Water Resources

Prepared by

Inyo County Water Department

Independence, California



Robert Harrington, a California Professional Geologist, an employee of Inyo County with expertise in the investigation of water resources and hydrogeology, supervised the preparation of this report titled "Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin (6-12), Inyo and Mono Counties."

Robert Harrington
Registered Geologist #8285
January 27, 2016

Table of Contents

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Hydrologic System	7
Summary	17
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Introduction

This report provides a hydrogeologic conceptual model of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin (OVGB) compiled from numerous sources including the US Geological Survey, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Inyo and Mono Counties, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Department of Water Resources. Because groundwater and surface water systems are linked, both systems are described here, prefaced by a summary of the physical setting of the OVGB. The report consists of three sections: the first describing general features of the OVGB including physiography, climate, vegetation, and land use; the second section describes the geologic framework of the basin, and the third describes features of the hydrologic system, including the surface water system, and the groundwater system. This report is being submitted to the Department of Water Resources in support of a request from Inyo County and the Tri Valley Groundwater Management District of Mono County to subdivide the OVGB into two basins, the Tri Valley Groundwater Basin and the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin; therefore, particular attention is given to the area of the proposed basin subdivision.

Owens Valley Groundwater Basin

Physiography. The OVGB is a 1037 square mile groundwater basin extending from Haiwee Reservoir on the south, through Owens Valley, Chalfant Valley, Hammil Valley, and Benton Valley to the Nevada state line on the north and includes Round Valley to the west (Figure 1). Chalfant, Hammil, and Benton Valleys form a northern arm of the OVGB referred to as the Tri Valleys area. The OVGB is bounded on the east by the White-Inyo Mountains and Coso Range and on the west by the Sierra Nevada, the Volcanic Tablelands, the Benton Range, and Blind Spring Hill. The northeastern boundary of the OVGB is the Nevada state line. The OVGB occupies the lower elevations of the Owens River watershed, and is characterized by relatively subdued topography of playa, valley floor and alluvial fan surfaces.

The watersheds surrounding the OVGB are characterized by steep mountainous slopes and canyons of the bedrock mountain ranges. Elevations in the OBVB range from below 3600 feet above mean sea level (amsl) on the Owens Lake playa, to over 9,700 feet above mean sea level

(amsl) in the northwest part of the basin near Basin Mountain. The Sierra Nevada and White-Inyo Mountains rise steeply above the OVGB to elevations over 14,000 amsl. The mountain fronts are flanked by large alluvial fans, which grade into alkali flats, playas, and river flood plains along the axis of the valley. The OVGB is the on the western margin of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province, which is characterized by north-south oriented elongate fault-bounded valleys separated by rugged mountain ranges.

Note that Figure 1 includes Fish Slough, north of Bishop, within the boundaries of the groundwater basin, but the current Bulletin 118–2003 (DWR, 2003) boundaries do not include Fish Slough in any groundwater basin. Fish Slough was included as an independent groundwater basin in Bulletin 118 (DWR, 1975) and Bulletin 118-80 (DWR, 1980), but dropped from Bulletin 118-2003 (DWR, 2003) on the reasoning that *“Granite Mountain Area (6-59) and Fish Slough Valley (6-60) groundwater basins have been deleted because no information was found concerning wells or groundwater in these basins or because well completion reports indicate that groundwater production is derived from fractured rocks beneath the basin.”*

Climate. Owens Valley’s climate is warm and dry in the summer, and cool and moist in the winter. Precipitation and temperatures are strongly influenced by elevation. In the Owens River watershed, the high elevations of the Sierra Nevada and White-Inyo Range have cooler temperatures and higher precipitation than the valley floor. The Sierra Nevada is oriented roughly perpendicular to the paths of oncoming winter storms, and is on the windward side of the watershed. Moist air masses rise when they encounter the Sierra, the rising air cools, and water vapor condenses and falls as rain or snow. As air masses descend the eastern slope, the descending air warms, clouds evaporate, and precipitation declines east of the range. The combined effect of increased precipitation as air masses ascend the west slope and cross the range crest, and decreasing precipitation as air masses descend the east slope is known as the “rain shadow effect.” The highest precipitation rates in the Owens River watershed are in the highest elevations in the Sierra Nevada, occurring as winter snow. Because of the rain shadow effect, precipitation decreases to the east across the watershed. The rain shadow effect and the effect of topography result in highly variable precipitation in the watershed (Figure 2).

Because the groundwater basin occupies the lowest elevation in the watershed, it is characterized by low precipitation (generally between 5 to 10 inches per year on average).

Vegetation. Because much of the land in the OVGB and Owens River watershed is in federal, state, and municipal ownership, native vegetation covers most the area. Vegetation in OVGB varies with elevation, floristic region, soil salinity, and water availability. Vegetation communities range from salt-tolerant shadscale scrub, alkali sink scrub, desert greasewood scrub, alkali meadow, and desert saltbush scrub on the low elevations of the valley floor, to more drought-tolerant Mojave Mixed Woody Scrub, Blackbush Scrub, and Great Basin mixed scrub on alluvial fans (Davis et al., 1998; Howald, 2000). The OVGB lies on the boundary of the Great Basin and Mojave deserts; consequently, the southern part of the OVGB has vegetation communities such as Mojave creosote bush scrub characteristic of the hot Mojave Desert to south and the northern part of the basin has communities such as Big Sagebrush scrub characteristic of the cooler, higher Great Basin Desert. Hydric vegetation communities associated with streams, springs, and wetlands occupy relative small areas of the OVGB, but are important habitat resources. At higher elevations in the watershed, vegetation ranges through Pinyon-Juniper woodland, montane forest and meadow, subalpine forest and meadow, to alpine plants and barren terrain above timberline (Howald, 2000).

In the arid environment of the Owens Valley, vegetation communities are mediated by hydrology. On alluvial fan surfaces, where the water table is disconnected from the root zone, plants subsist on precipitation alone. Near stream channels, ditches, canals, and along the Owens River, surface water supports riparian communities. Areas of shallow groundwater support alkali meadow, alkali sink scrub, shadscale scrub, and desert saltbush scrub communities. Groundwater discharge zones support alkali meadow, phreatophytic scrub communities, transmontane alkali marsh and aquatic habitat.

Land Use. The majority of land in the OVGB is owned by federal, state, or municipal entities (Figure 3). The land uses are grazing, irrigated agriculture (principally alfalfa and other feed crops), and tourism based recreation. Most irrigation and cultivation of crops occurs on lands owned by the City of Los Angeles that are leased to ranchers and farmers. Urban and

residential development is concentrated in the City of Bishop, communities west of Bishop, and the towns of Benton, Chalfant Valley, Round Valley, Big Pine, Independence, Lone Pine, Keeler, and Olancho. Population within the OVGB is approximately 14,000.

Geologic Framework

Owens Valley lies at the western edge of the Basin and Range Tectonic Province, and the dramatic topography of the basin is an expression of the underlying tectonic processes. The Basin and Range Province is characterized by north-south oriented mountain ranges and narrow intermountain valleys bounded by normal faults, and the Owens Valley is the westernmost basin in the Province. On the west, the Sierra Nevada consists of uplifted granitic and metamorphic rocks, locally mantled by glacial and volcanic deposits. To the east, the White-Inyo Range consists of Paleozoic sediments, Mesozoic volcanic rocks, and metamorphic rocks that have been folded, faulted, and intruded by granitic plutons, and are locally mantled with Quaternary sediments and Tertiary volcanic rocks. The present topography was produced by extensional faulting that initiated in the Miocene and produced northwest trending faults. A later phase producing north-south trending normal and strike slip faults initiated in the Pliocene or Pleistocene and is still active. The contact between low permeability fault-bounded mountain blocks and more permeable valley-fill material generally forms the bedrock boundaries of groundwater basin; however, the basin boundary west of Chalfant and Hamill valleys is formed by the edge of the surficial expression of the Bishop Tuff, a Pleistocene rhyolitic ignimbrite that overlies basin fill and bedrock.

The Sierra Nevada and the White-Inyo Range were glaciated during the Pleistocene and Holocene. Glaciation was far more extensive in the Sierra Nevada due to its westerly position, proximal to the Pacific Ocean and incoming synoptic scale storms. Glacial moraines extend beyond the range front and into the groundwater basin in the region from Big Pine to Round Valley, contributing material to the alluvial fans flanking the Sierra Nevada (Bateman, 1965).

Owens Valley, and its continuation through Chalfant, Hamill, Benton, and Round Valleys, is formed by subsidence of the valley bottom due to Basin and Range extensional tectonics. As the valley bottom has subsided, the valley-fill has accumulated, consisting mainly of sediment

shed from the adjacent mountain blocks, and also volcanic rocks. The sedimentary material consists of unconsolidated to moderately consolidated alluvial fan and glacial moraine deposits adjacent to the mountain range fronts, fluvial plain deposits near the axis of the valley, deltaic deposits, and lacustrine deposits. Older alluvial fan deposits tend to be elevated and at the margins of the valleys (Figure 4). Sediments of the central axis of the valleys are typically fluviolacustrine, playa, and dune deposits. In well logs, valley fill sediments are expressed as sands, gravels, boulders, and clay layers. Sedimentary strata are variable vertically and laterally. Depositional environments change over relatively short distances resulting in laterally discontinuous sand, gravel, and clay lenses. Tectonic activity and climate variations change sediment supply and depositional energy at any given point, resulting in lithologies changing over vertical distances of a few feet to a few dozen feet. Laterally extensive clay strata are present beneath Owens Lake and in the Big Pine area. Owens Lake has expanded and contracted during Pleistocene glacial and interglacial periods, and has at time overtopped the topographic high at the south end of Owens Valley and been hydrologically connected with Searles Lake in Searles Valley and Pleistocene Lake Manly in Death Valley. Owens Lake most recently overflowed into Rose Valley and Indian Wells Valleys to the south about 3 ka.

Volcanic rocks are present as valley fill in the basaltic cinder cones and flows of the Big Pine Volcanic Field south of Big Pine, in small basaltic plugs west of Bishop, and in the northern Owens Valley as Bishop Tuff. Bishop Tuff is a rhyolitic welded tuff erupted from the Long Valley Caldera 767 ka (Crowley et al., 2007), northwest of Owens Valley (Figure 4). Bishop Tuff dominates the land surface north of Bishop and west of Chalfant and Hamill Valleys, and is present at depth well logs in Chalfant Valley, Laws, and Bishop. The Bishop Tuff consists of basal unconsolidated pumice, overlain by a dense heat-welded zone, and a less dense gas welded zone. Where Bishop Tuff forms the groundwater basin boundary west of Chalfant and Hamill valleys, it is likely underlain by valley fill. In the Owens River Gorge, near the northwestern extent of the OVGB, Bishop Tuff is underlain by granitic bedrock. Hollett et al. (1991) considered that recharge to valley fill was likely to occur where the basal pumice was exposed, and that recharge through the welded zones was unlikely except along faults and fractures.

Basalt flows south of Big Pine emanate from vents along the range front and are interstratified with valley-fill sediments. Basalts between Big Pine and Independence are the highest permeability aquifer materials found in Owens Valley.

Structural geology and basin geometry of the OVGB is dominated by faulting related to regional tectonism, with both normal and strike slip components. Faults at the margins of the basin are generally normal faults with the basin down-dropped relative to the mountain blocks, though locally mountain-downward normal faults also occur, forming minor grabens along the range front. Faults also occur in the valley fill, generally parallel to the axis of the valleys. The Owens Valley Fault extends from Owens Lake to north of Big Pine. The largest recorded earthquake in the Basin and Range Province occurred on the Owens Valley Fault in 1872, with an estimated magnitude of 7.5-7.8, generated by dominantly right-lateral motion. Numerous sag ponds, sand blows, pressure ridges, and other features related to the 1872 event are present along the trace of the fault (Beanland and Clark, 1994; Slemmons et al., 2008). Other faults occur as branches of the range front faults and Owens Valley Fault. A number of springs occur along faults where the faults act as barriers to flow across the fault plane. In the Volcanic Tableland, the Bishop Tuff is broken by many north-south oriented fault scarps, the largest of which forms the eastern boundary of Fish Slough, north of Bishop and west of Chalfant Valley.

The bedrock beneath the valley fill consists of down-dropped fault-bounded blocks at varying depths. Numerous geophysical methods have been used to define the form and depth of the bedrock surface (Pakiser et al., 1964; Danskin, 1998; MWH, 2010; MWH, 2011), which showed that the bedrock beneath the valley is not a single down-dropped block, but rather is a series of deep basins separated by relatively shallow bedrock divides. The deepest part of the basin is beneath Owens Lake and is overlain by over 8,000 feet of valley fill. Another deep basin lies between Bishop and Big Pine, estimated to be more than 4,000 feet deep. Other shallower basins are present east of Lone Pine and beneath Hamill Valley. These basins are separated by blocks of shallower bedrock. Valley-fill strata within the deeper portions of the basin have a “stacked bowl” configuration with the deepest part of each stratigraphic horizon occurring in the deepest part of the basin (e.g., MWH, 2012, Figure 3).

Gravity data indicate bedrock is relatively shallow between Benton and Hamill valleys and between Laws and Chalfant Valley (Pakiser et al., 1964; Hollett et al., 1991). The subsurface bedrock block between Laws and Chalfant Valley affects groundwater flow and is a key geologic feature supporting this request for a groundwater basin boundary revision. The acceleration due to the earth's gravity varies slightly at different locations due to the varying density of rock at depth. Gravitational acceleration is slightly greater at points overlying high density rock than at points overlying less dense rock. Because alluvial basin fill is less dense than typical bedrock types, variations in gravitational acceleration can be used to estimate the depth to bedrock in alluvial basins and other features of the basin geometry. Figure 5a (from Pakiser et al., 1964, combined Plates 1a and 1b) shows gravity contours that delineate the subsurface barrier deflecting groundwater west into the Fish Slough area where it discharges along the Fish Slough fault.

Hydrologic System

Much of the land and the majority of water rights in Owens Valley are owned by the City of Los Angeles for the purpose of exporting water from the eastern Sierra to Los Angeles (Figure 3). Los Angeles has developed extensive facilities for water storage and export, land and water management, groundwater production, groundwater recharge, surface water and groundwater monitoring, and dust control. Because of the importance of water supplied from Owens Valley to Los Angeles, Los Angeles water monitoring is extensive and considerable study has been devoted to Owens Valley hydrology. Because Los Angeles owns relatively little land in Chalfant, Hamill, and Benton valleys, they are less studied and monitoring is sparse compared to Owens Valley.

Surface Water System. The primary surface water features in the OVGB are the Owens River and its tributaries draining the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. The Owens River flows from Long Valley, northwest of the OVGB, into Owens Valley and south along the axis of the valley. Streams draining the high elevations of the east slope of the Sierra Nevada join either the Owens River or are diverted into the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA). Like many watersheds in the Basin and Range Province, the Owens Valley is internally drained, with the natural terminus of

the watershed at Owens Lake. Owens Lake dried up in the 1920 due to upstream diversions of the Owens River and its tributaries. Flow in the Owens River is controlled by a series of reservoirs operated by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) and Southern California Edison Corporation (SCE). Flow in the Owens River is supplemented near its headwaters by diversions through the Mono Craters Tunnel from the Mono Basin. Water-year releases from Pleasant Valley Reservoir, where the Owens River enters the OVGB, averaged 258,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) and ranged from 109,000 to 444,000 AFY during the period 1959-2014. The Owens River's natural terminus was Owens Lake prior to completion of the LAA in 1913. As a result of diversions from the Owens River and its tributaries, Owens Lake was dry by the 1920s. Beginning in 2002, Los Angeles has operated a dust control project on the Owens Lake lakebed, using up to 75,000 AFY to control dust emissions. Since 2006, LADWP and Inyo County have initiated a mitigation project to reintroduce a 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) flow into the channel of the Owens River below the LAA intake. When this flow reaches the Owens Lake delta, it is either used on Owens Lake for dust control or pumped back to the LAA.

Numerous tributary streams drain the east slope of the Sierra Nevada either join the river or are diverted into the LAA. The largest of these, Bishop Creek, has an annual average discharge of 75,000 AFY and ranged from 37,000 to 134,000 AFY during the period 1909-2014.

There is no direct surface water connection between the Tri Valleys and the Owens River.

During Pleistocene glacial periods, Mono Lake overtopped its basin and flowed through the Tri Valleys to connect with the Owens River, but no such connection has existed in the Holocene.

Fish Slough is a groundwater-discharge supported marsh where groundwater from the Tri Valleys area discharges into the marsh and flows as surface water approximately 4 miles to the Owens River.

During the late-19th and early-20th century, numerous canals and ditches were excavated in Owens Valley for irrigation and drainage and many of these conveyances are still in operation today. Most are owned by LADWP and operated to supply water to lessees of LADWP-owned lands, habitat enhancement projects, and tribal lands. Canals and ditches are important sources of recharge, providing about 32,000 AFY of recharge (Hollett, 1991, Table 6). The

availability of surface water for irrigation depends on snowmelt runoff, so runoff and recharge from canals and ditches varies with runoff.

Lakes are few in the OVGB, and are either artificial reservoirs or small shallow lakes occupying depressions on the Owens Valley Fault. LADWP operates Pleasant Valley Reservoir (at the north end of the OVGB), Tinemaha Reservoir (a few miles above the LAA Intake), and Haiwee Reservoir (at the south end of the OVGB), to regulate flow in the LAA (Figure 1).

Groundwater System. The groundwater system in the OVGB is characterized by recharge where surface water infiltrates into alluvial fans, groundwater flow down the topographic gradient toward the axis of basin and then parallel to the axis of the valley toward the low-point of the basin at Owens Lake, where it discharges via springs, seeps, and evapotranspiration. Numerous large extraction wells operated by LADWP are present from Laws to Lone Pine. The boundaries of the basin (as presently defined), aquifer and confining units, groundwater flow, geologic structures affecting groundwater flow, the groundwater budget, and groundwater quality are presented here to complete a conceptual model of groundwater flow in the OVGB.

Basin Geometry and Boundaries. The basin boundaries are generally delineated by the contact between alluvium and the bedrock of the adjacent mountain blocks (Figures 4). At the south end of the basin, the boundary is defined by the topographic high between Owens Valley and Rose Valley. This portion of the basin boundary is in alluvium and it is uncertain whether there is a permeable pathway south to Rose Valley; however, potentiometric data suggest that Haiwee Reservoir forms a groundwater divide in this area and most studies have concluded that groundwater flow from Owens Valley to Rose Valley is small (MWH, 2011). The boundary east of Chalfant and Hamill valleys is formed by the contact between valley-fill alluvium and the Bishop Tuff. At this boundary, the Bishop Tuff likely overlies valley fill. The northeastern boundary in Benton Valley is a jurisdictional boundary corresponding to the Nevada State line.

The bedrock boundary at the bottom of the valley fill has been characterized by geophysical methods (Pakiser et al., 1964), revealing that the basal bedrock forms deep basins separated by bedrock highs. The deepest part of the basin is beneath Owens Lake, and is about 8,000 feet deep. Another deep basin is present between Big Pine and Bishop, about 4,000 feet deep.

Other basins are present east of Lone Pine and beneath Hamill Valley. Shallow bedrock is present between Chalfant Valley and Laws, and between Benton and Chalfant valleys. The basis of this boundary revision request is that the bedrock high between Chalfant Valley and Laws is a barrier to groundwater flow south from Chalfant Valley to Laws, resulting in groundwater discharge at Fish Slough, and that groundwater flow from Chalfant Valley into Owens Valley is a minor part of the water budget of the two proposed subbasins.

Aquifer Units and Confining Units. Although the valley fill material of the OVGB is heterogeneous and sedimentary strata generally cannot be traced over long distances, on the valley floor, the aquifer system can be generalized into a shallow unconfined zone and a deeper confined or semi-confined zone separated by a confining unit. A review of 251 driller's logs of wells in Owens Valley found that 89% of wells had indications of low permeability material in the well log (MWH, 2003). This three-layer conceptual model was used in numerical groundwater flow models for Owens Valley (Danskin, 1998) and the Bishop-Laws area (Harrington, 2007). The shallow zone is nominally about 100 feet thick and the transmissive portion of the deeper zone goes to approximately 1,000 feet depth.

Most of the valley fill is clastic material shed from the surrounding mountains, the majority of which is sand and gravel. Alluvial fan sediments are coarse, heterogeneous, and poorly sorted at the head of the fan and finest at the toe, beyond which fans transition to lake, delta, or fluvial plain sediments (Hollett, 1991). The transition zone from fan to valley floor is characterized by relatively clean well-sorted sands and gravels that likely originated as beach, bar, or river channel deposits, and because the down-gradient valley-floor facies are finer and less permeable, the transition zone is a zone of groundwater discharge from springs and groundwater-dependent meadows (Hollett et al., 1991; Danskin, 1998). The transition zone is a favored location for LADWP groundwater wells because the well-sorted sandy aquifers provide high well yields and the transition zone corresponds to the LAA alignment. Extraction of groundwater from the transition zone has impacted groundwater dependent vegetation such that LADWP has implemented or plans to implement a number of revegetation, irrigation, and

habitat enhancement projects to mitigation the effects of groundwater pumping (LADWP and Inyo County, 1991).

Although volcanic flows comprise a relatively small volume of the valley fill, the most transmissive aquifers in the Owens Valley occur in basalt flows between Big Pine and Independence. Historically, the largest springs in Owens Valley occurred where high permeability basalt flows terminate against lower permeability sediments or are in fault contact with sediments. Most of these large springs stopped flowing shortly after 1970 due to increased groundwater pumping.

Hydraulic conductivity determined from aquifer tests in Owens Valley and the Owens Lake area ranges from less than 10 feet/day to over 1000 feet/day (Danskin, 1998, Figure 16; MWH, 2012, Table 3-6). In Owens Valley, basalt flows between Big Pine and the Los Angeles Aqueduct Intake are highly conductive and wells intercepting such flows are the highest capacity wells in the valley. Where lacustrine sedimentation has prevailed for long periods of time at Owens Lake and Big Pine, extensive thick (clay confining layers are present. Although the clay layers are disrupted and off-set by faulting, the confined nature of the deep aquifer is evident from generally higher heads in the deep aquifer than in the overlying shallow aquifer (Figure 6) and the presence of flowing wells near Bishop, Independence, and Owens Lake. A modeling effort in the Tri Valley and Fish Slough region estimated hydraulic conductivities in the range of 0.01 to 124.91 ft/day, with most of the values falling in the 1 to 20 ft/day range (MHA et al., 2001). These values are much lower than those from the Owens Valley and Owens Lake, possibly due to model calibration artifacts.

Groundwater Flow. Groundwater in the OVGB originates from precipitation falling within the Owens River watershed. Recharge to the aquifer system occurs primarily on alluvial fans where runoff infiltrates at the heads of alluvial fans and through stream channels. Lesser amounts of recharge derive from direct precipitation on fan surfaces; aqueduct, canal and ditch seepage; irrigation return flow; and losing reaches of the Owens River. Most natural groundwater discharge occurs on the valley floor in the form of spring flow, wetlands, baseflow to gaining reaches of the Owens River, evapotranspiration in phreatophytic vegetation communities, and

evaporation from the playa and brine pool at Owens Lake. Groundwater flows from recharge areas high on the alluvial fans (areas of high hydraulic head) to discharge areas on the valley floor (areas of low hydraulic head) resulting in groundwater flow directions that parallel topographic gradients. Figure 6 shows areas of confinement, hydraulic head contours in the deep and shallow aquifers, and groundwater flow paths for spring, 1984.

Groundwater pumping has formed local cones of depression around centers of sustained pumping near Birch Creek (south of Big Pine) and Aberdeen (north of Independence), and Independence, which locally modify the regional pattern of down-fan flow on the alluvial fans and southerly flow on the valley floor.

The principal geologic structures affecting groundwater flow are the basin's bedrock boundaries and faults in the valley-fill material. The bedrock boundaries delineate the geometry of permeable valley fill. Faults parallel the axis of the valley (Figures 4 and 6) where they form barriers to groundwater flow across faults due to offset of high permeability layers and formation of low permeability material in the fault zone resulting from fault motion. Evidence for faults acting as groundwater flow barriers includes emergence of springs along fault traces and declines in water table elevation across faults. North of the Alabama Hills, blocks of aquifer are compartmentalized by en echelon faults, restricting lateral flow into the compartment. Recharge to the compartment is limited to local sources such as a stream segment within the compartment or precipitation. Absent lateral inflow, effects of pumping may be more long-lasting in compartmentalized areas, because recharge in compartmentalized aquifers may be limited to direct precipitation, which provides relatively low recharge rates.

Groundwater Budget. The groundwater budget for the OVGB is considered "understood" (Type A) according to Bulletin 118 (California Department of Water Resources, 2003). Water budgets in the OVGB have customarily separated the Tri Valley region from the Owens Valley proper. The brief discussion of the OVGB water budget in Bulletin 118 relies on data and analysis from Danskin (1998) and reports and communications from the Inyo County Water Department and LADWP. While these data sources are considered reliable, it should be noted that they pertain to the region between Laws to Lone Pine, i.e., the Tri Valley area in the north and Owens Lake

in the south are not addressed in the water budget given in Bulletin 118. Water budgets for the Tri Valleys region, Owens Valley, and Owens Lake are discussed below and combined into a budget for the entire OVGB.

The Tri Valley region's water budget is the least well understood in the OVGB. A number of water budget analyses have been prepared, including Jackson (1993), MHA et al. (2001), and TEAM (2006), but each of these studies has been limited by sparse hydrologic data in the Tri Valley region. In the Tri Valley region, recharge from stream channel infiltration is not well known because only one of the fifteen streams on the west slope of the White Mountains is gauged; however, it is believed that stream channels are the predominant source of recharge, as is typical in Mojave Desert and Great Basin groundwater systems (Stonestrom et al., 2007).

Jackson (1993) estimated natural recharge using the Maxey-Eakin method (Maxey and Eakin, 1949) and by simply calculating 10% of the estimated average precipitation to the region, and concluded that the Maxey-Eakin's method yielded an unrealistically low value (1,270 AFY) and that the 10%-of-precipitation method provided a better estimate (13,160 AFY). MHA et al. (2001) prepared hydrologic data and a preliminary groundwater model to investigate the amount of surplus groundwater available for export. MHA's (2001) initial estimates and model-generated estimates of water budget components are given in Table 1. Inflows were initially estimated to be in the range 17,051 - 43,029 AFY and outflows estimated to be in the range 18,939 - 36,611 AFY. Using a steady-state groundwater flow model, inflow and outflow were estimated to be 27,653 AFY and 27,621 AFY respectively. Table 2 shows irrigated acreages and groundwater pumping based on 5 acre-feet/acre of applied water for the Tri Valley region and Laws. Table 1 gives 15,485 AF of groundwater pumping for the Tri Valley region, and 5,605 AF of pumping estimated for Laws agrees reasonably well with the metered value of 6,199 AF when considering that the metered pumping includes some conveyance losses in addition to irrigation. As noted in Table 1, MHA et al.'s (2001) modeled groundwater budget allots an excessive amount of pumping to Laws by about 4,000 – 7,500 AFY (Inyo County, 2015, Table 3.1 and Figure 3.4), and underestimates spring flow discharge to Fish Slough by several thousand AFY.

Fish Slough is a groundwater discharge area outside of the OVGB, west of Chalfant Valley and north of Bishop (Figure 1). Fish Slough is a federally-designated Area of Critical Environmental Concern due to the presence of rare plants and animals. Rare phreatophytic plants and aquatic fauna at Fish Slough are entirely reliant on groundwater discharge. Although Fish Slough is outside of the OVGB, it is likely that some of the groundwater discharging from Fish Slough originates from the Tri Valley region. Jayko and Fatooh (2010) concluded that the Fish Slough fault zone captures groundwater flow from Hamill Valley and diverts it to Fish Slough.

Groundwater discharge at Fish Slough can be estimated based on water budget components. Outflow from Fish Slough is measured by LADWP at gages (Figure 7). The record for Station #1 spans water-years 1934 through 1965; the record for Station #2 spans water-years 1967 to present (Figure 8). The apparent offset between the records for Station #1 and Station #2 is unknown. Figure 9 shows a portion of the record for Fish Slough Station #2 1993 through 1996, a period during which discharge measurements for the four largest springs in Fish Slough are reliable. Discharge from the springs is seasonally constant, but discharge at Station #2 shows a regular seasonal pattern of mid-winter maxima and mid-summer minima due to the effect of evaporation from the soil surface and plant transpiration (evapotranspiration, or ET) (Pinter and Keller, 1991). To estimate groundwater discharge at Fish Slough, we assumed that the mid-winter maxima represents groundwater discharge plus direct precipitation, so subtracting the February through November monthly discharge at Station #2 from the average monthly January and December discharges gives monthly ET. Summing February through November monthly ET gives calendar-year ET, and subtracting annual precipitation falling on the high-water-table zone of Fish Slough gives ET from groundwater. The area of the high-water-table zone was evaluated from the acreage of lakes, ponds, and springs (13.9 acres), channels and wet low areas (178.2 acres) and seasonally flooded and wet alkali meadow (542.1 acres) (Odion et al., 1991) for a total of 734.2 acres. Annual precipitation was evaluated as equal to that measured at the Bishop Airport National Weather Service site (data obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center, <http://wrcc.dri.edu>). For the period 1967-2013, mean precipitation was 5.07 inches, and the mean ET from groundwater was 1,325 AFY. Finally adding ET from groundwater to the discharge at Station #2 gives total groundwater discharge at Fish Slough (Figure 10). For

the period 1967-2013, the mean groundwater discharge was 6,397 AFY. Groundwater discharging at Fish Slough is probably a mixture of recharge from the White Mountains flowing through Hamill Valley and recharge from Casa Diablo Mountain north of the Volcanic Tablelands, in unknown proportions. Groundwater discharge at Fish Slough has steadily declined over the period 1967-2013 at a rate of approximately 100 AFY, and has declined to about one-half of its 1967 value.

When considering whether to separate the Tri Valley region and Owens Valley into two groundwater basins, a key consideration is the amount of groundwater flowing across the proposed boundary between Chalfant Valley and Owens Valley. MHA et al. (2001) estimated flow out of the Tri Valley region to be 12,524 AFY; however, Danskin's (1998) modeling study of the Owens Valley estimated that inflow into Owens Valley from Chalfant Valley was 1,665 AFY. The large discrepancy between these estimated flows may at least partially be accounted for by MHA et al.'s (2001) overstatement of pumping in Laws and understatement of groundwater discharge at Fish Slough. On this basis, and the fact that Danskin's (1998) analysis was more comprehensive than the MHA et al. (2001) study, the lower value of 1,665 AFY is probably the more reliable, but it should be noted that Danskin (1998) considered that more study was needed of this question.

The water budget for the Owens Valley is well understood because of the extensive surface water and groundwater monitoring facilities of LADWP. A water budget for the period 1970-1984 for the Owens Valley groundwater system developed by the USGS (Hollett, 1988, Table 6; Danskin, 1998, Table 10) is shown in Table 3. The referenced USGS reports have extensive discussion of the water budget for Owens Valley and are available on the web (see reference section for URL addresses). Infiltration in stream channels of tributary streams is the largest source of recharge in the OVGB. In the Owens Valley portion of the basin north of Owens Lake, recharge from tributary streams is in the range 90,000 to 115,000 AFY (Hollett, 1991, Table 6). Danskin (1998, Plate 3) provides a map of recharge areas in Owens Valley, including stream channels, canals, ditches, agricultural return flows, ponds, and areas where precipitation infiltrates directly to the groundwater system. Subsequent work in Owens Valley conducted in

support of the Inyo County/City of Los Angeles Water Agreement (see SGMA section 10720.8 (c)) using the same methods as Danskin (1998) shows that recharge over the period from water-year 1990 through 2014 averaged 162,000 AFY with a maximum of 251,000 AFY in 2006 and a minimum of 109,000 in 2014 (LADWP, 2015). Over this same period, groundwater pumping by LADWP has averaged 78,000 AFY, ranging from 57,000 AFY in 2006 to 93,000 AFY in 1990 (data on file at Inyo County Water Department). Non-LADWP pumping in Owens Valley is relatively small, and includes pumping for the City of Bishop, a number of small public water suppliers, domestic wells scattered up and down the valley, and a few agricultural pumpers on private land. Non-LADWP pumping is less than 10,000 AFY.

The water budget for the Owens Lake portion of the OVGB is well understood from monitoring conducted by the LADWP and the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District. The most comprehensive water budget for the Owen Lake groundwater system was recently completed by consultants for LADWP (MWH, 2011). MWH (2011, Table 16) estimate recharge to range from 44,000 to 67,500 AFY (Table 4) and reconciled this estimate with evapotranspiration and groundwater exports from the Owens Lake area to arrive at a recharge estimate of 51,700 AFY. MWH (2011) estimated evapotranspiration of groundwater in the Owens Lake area to be 66,400 AFY, but attributed 15,000 AFY of this figure to surface water entering the area via the Lower Owens River. MWH (2011) accounted for 300 AFY of pumping for a water bottling plant at Cartago. In Table 4, 2,000 AFY has been added to account for irrigation pumping in the Olancha area.

Water budget information from the Tri Valley region, Owens Valley, and the Owens Lake area can be combined to develop a basin-wide water budget for the OVGB. Table 5 reconciles the water budgets for each of the subbasins in the OVGB. Discharge from the Tri Valley region included an additional 4,357 AFY of spring discharge to account for recent (2013) levels groundwater discharge at Fish Slough (Figure 10). Figures given for Owens Valley represent average conditions. Recharge for the Owens Lake region was decreased to not count groundwater flow from the north, and discharge at Owens Lake was decreased to account for 15,000 AFY of surface water from the Lower Owens River. Additionally, the Owens Valley study

area (Danskin, 1998) and the Owens Lake study area (2011) overlap in the area of Lone Pine, Tuttle, Diaz, and Lubkin Creeks. Based on Danskin's (1998) recharge calculations, 10,600 AFY was subtracted from the basin-wide recharge figures so as to not "double count" recharge in this area (see City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Inyo County, 1990), Appendix B Tables 2, 3, and 4). The overall water budget given in Table 5 represents average conditions, and interannual variations are likely in the range of plus or minus 50% from the average values. Table 5 shows an overall balance between recharge and discharge, with extracted groundwater accounting for 43 – 54 % of recharge on average. Groundwater flow from the Tri Valley region to Owens Valley is less than 1% of the overall basin water budget.

Groundwater Quality. Groundwater quality in the OVGB is generally good. Total dissolved solids in the Tri Valley region at a small public water system in Chalfant Valley ranged from 240 to 298 mg/L (TEAM, 2006). In Owens Valley, total dissolved solids generally ranged from 108 to 325 mg/L in a selection of wells and generally of a calcium-bicarbonate composition (Hollett, 1991, Table 5); however, at Owens Lake total dissolved solids range from fresh (222 mg/L) to saline (20,983 mg/L) mainly dependent on the source aquifer (MWH, 2012). Human-caused groundwater contamination consists of leaky underground storage tanks and land disposal facilities (California State Water Resources Control Board). Naturally occurring arsenic is present in groundwater at Owens Lake.

Summary

The Owens Valley Groundwater Basin is an elongate depression formed by Basin and Range-style extensional faulting. Valley fill consists of a heterogeneous mix of alluvium, fluviolacustrine (stream and lake), and volcanic material. Although the basin presents a continuous surface of valley fill of about 120 miles, geophysical studies have shown that the basin consists of a series of deep basins separated by relatively shallow bedrock blocks. Because the basin consists of a series of deep basins with intervening bedrock blocks, the basin can be divided into three discrete hydrologic units – Tri Valley, Owens Valley, and Owens Lake – and groundwater studies have customarily treated these areas as separate water budget units.

The aquifer system is conceptualized as having a shallow unconfined zone and a deep confined or semi-confined zone, separated by a confining layer or layers. Confinement is more pronounced in the center of the valley where clayey layers are more laterally continuous, and on alluvial fans, the system generally consists of a single unconfined system as confining layers pinch out toward the margins of the basin. Recharge occurs primarily at the heads of alluvial fans and along stream channels on alluvial fans. Groundwater generally flows down the topographic gradient of the fans toward the axis of the valley, and then parallel to the axis toward Owens Lake, the low point of the Owens Valley. Natural groundwater discharge occurs in springs, seeps, wetlands, groundwater-dependent vegetation communities, and as baseflow to the Owens River. Groundwater has been developed for domestic, municipal, agricultural uses and to supply water to Los Angeles via the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The principal pumper in the basin is the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, which pumps water both for export and for use on Los Angeles-owned lands in Owens Valley. Total groundwater extraction from pumped and flowing wells is approximately 43-54% of recharge on average.

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Tables

Table 1. Water budget components for Tri Valley region.

Table 2. Irrigated acreage and water use in Tri Valley region and Laws.

Table 3. Water budget components for Owens Valley.

Table 4. Recharge in the Owens Lake area.

Table 5. Water budget for Owens Valley Groundwater Basin.

Table 1. Water budget components (AFY) for Tri Valley region from MHA et al. (2001), Tables 5-8 and 6-6.

Initial Estimates of Water Budget Components			
Inflow	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Comments
White Mountain runoff	14,100	25,829	Extrapolated from gauged streams
Precipitation	0	0	Likely greater than zero, but small
Benton Range	1,500	1,500	Unknown
Bishop Tuff	1,000	1,000	Unknown
Return flows	451	14,700	Lower estimate is more recent
Total Inflows	17,051	43,029	
Outflows			
Ag and domestic pumping	16,200	19,629	Estimates are close and consistent
Phreatophytic ET	1,084	3,282	Preliminary vegetation mapping, which includes Fish Slough, yields 1,084 AFY
Subsurface outflow	1,655	13,700	Lower estimate from Danskin (1998), higher from PWA (1980)
Total Outflows	18,939	36,611	
Calibrated Steady-State Model			
Inflows	Calibrated value		Comments
Boundary inflows	35		
Recharge	27,463		
Owens River	155		Model domain extended to Owens River.
Total Inflow	27,653		
Outflows			
ET	593		Principally at Fish Slough and Chalfant
Pumping	26,898		Includes 14,481 AFY from Laws, which is 4,000 – 7,000 AFY too high for steady-state conditions
Fish Slough	5		Fish Slough groundwater discharge to surface water is 3,000 – 6,000 AFY
Owens River	165		
Boundary outflow	0		Model estimate of flow from Chalfant to Laws was 14,481 AFY
Total Outflow	27,621		

Table 2. Irrigated acreage determined from 2014 aerial photography and groundwater pumping for irrigation assuming 5 acre-feet/acre of applied water.

Area	Irrigated acres	Groundwater pumping
Benton Valley	514	2,570
Hamill Valley	2,383	11,915
Chalfant Valley	200	1,000
Laws	1,121	5,605
Total	4,218	21,090

Table 3. Groundwater budget components for Owens Valley (not including Round Valley and Owens Lake) for water-years 1970-1984 (Danskin, 1998, Table 10).

Component	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Precipitation	2,000	0	5,000
Evapotranspiration	-72,000	-50,000	-90,000
Tributary streams	103,000	90,000	115,000
Mountain front recharge	26,000	15,000	35,000
Runoff from bedrock outcrops in valley fill	1,000	0	2,000
Owens River above intake and LA Aqueduct			
Channel seepage	-3,000	0	-20,000
Spillgates	6,000	3,000	10,000
Owens River below LA Aqueduct intake	-3,000	-1,000	-8,000
Reservoirs and lakes	1,000	-5,000	5,000
Canals, ditches, ponds	31,000	15,000	60,000
Irrigation returns and stock water	10,000	5,000	20,000
Pumped and flowing wells	-98,000	-90,000	-110,000
Springs and seeps	-6,000	-4,000	-10,000
Subsurface inflow	4,000	3,000	10,000
Subsurface outflow	-10,000	-5,000	-20,000
Total recharge	184,000	170,000	210,000
Total discharge	192,000	175,000	225,000
Change in groundwater storage	-8,000	-5,000	-15,000

Table 4. Recharge estimates for the Owens Lake area (from MWH (2011), Table 16).

Component	Recharge (AFY)
Down-valley flow from north	12,500 – 14,500
Recharge from stream channels	
Inyo/Coso ranges	0 - 2,000
Sierra Nevada (Lone Pine to Lubkin Creek)	15,750
Sierra Nevada (Carroll to Walker Creek)	8,000 - 18,500
Interfluve/alluvial fan recharge	0 - 2,000
Haiwee Reservoir subsurface inflow	2,000 - 10,000
Centennial Flat subsurface inflow	0 - 1,000
Mountain block recharge	0
Total	44,000 - 67,500

Table 5. Owens Valley Groundwater Basin water budget, based on water budgets for the Tri Valley region, Owens Valley, and Owens Lake area (Tables 1-4).

	Recharge	Discharge	
		Pumping	ET, springs and seeps, baseflow to water courses
Tri Valley region	17,000 - 43,000	16,200 - 19,600	5,000 ¹
Owens Valley	183,800	98,000 ²	84,000
Owens Lake	29,500 - 55,000	2300 ³	51,400
Subtotal	230,800 - 281,900	116,500 – 119,900	141,400
Total	220,200 - 271,300⁴	251,900 - 260,300	

¹ 4,400 AFY groundwater discharge at Fish Slough plus 600 AFY discharge in Chalfant Valley.

² 78,000 AFY pumping by LADWP plus 10,000 AFY by non-LADWP pumpers, plus 10,000 AFY from flowing wells.

³ Includes 2,000 AFY for irrigation and 300 AFY for water bottling plant.

⁴ 10,600 AFY was subtracted to account for overlap Owens Valley (Danskin, 1998) and Owens Lake (MWH, 2011) study areas.

Figures

Figure 1. Owens River watershed and Owens Valley Groundwater Basin.

Figure 2. Isohyetal (precipitation) map of Owens River watershed.

Figure 3. Land Ownership in Owens River watershed.

Figure 4. Geology of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin.

Figure 5a. Gravity and structural geology map of Bishop/Chalfant Valley area.

Figure 5b. Key to Figure 4a.

Figure 6. Piezometric map of Owens Valley.

Figure 7. Locations of surface water gages at Fish Slough.

Figure 8. Surface water outflow from Fish Slough.

Figure 9. Fish Slough spring discharge and surface water outflow, 1993-1997.

Figure 10. Evapotranspiration, evapotranspiration from groundwater, surface water outflow, and groundwater discharge at Fish Slough.

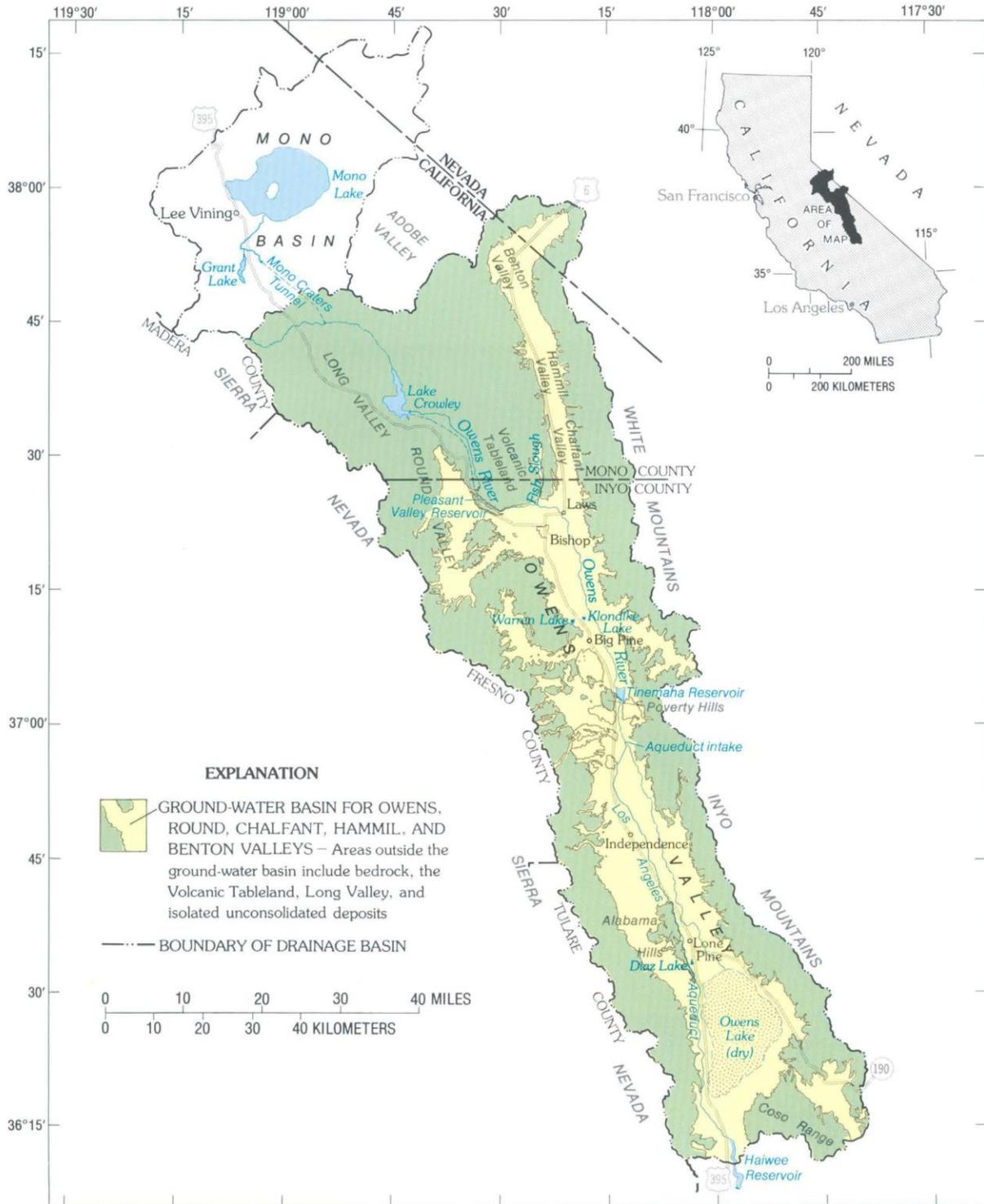


Figure 1. Owens River watershed and Owens Valley Groundwater Basin (from Hollet et al., 1991, courtesy of US Geological Survey).

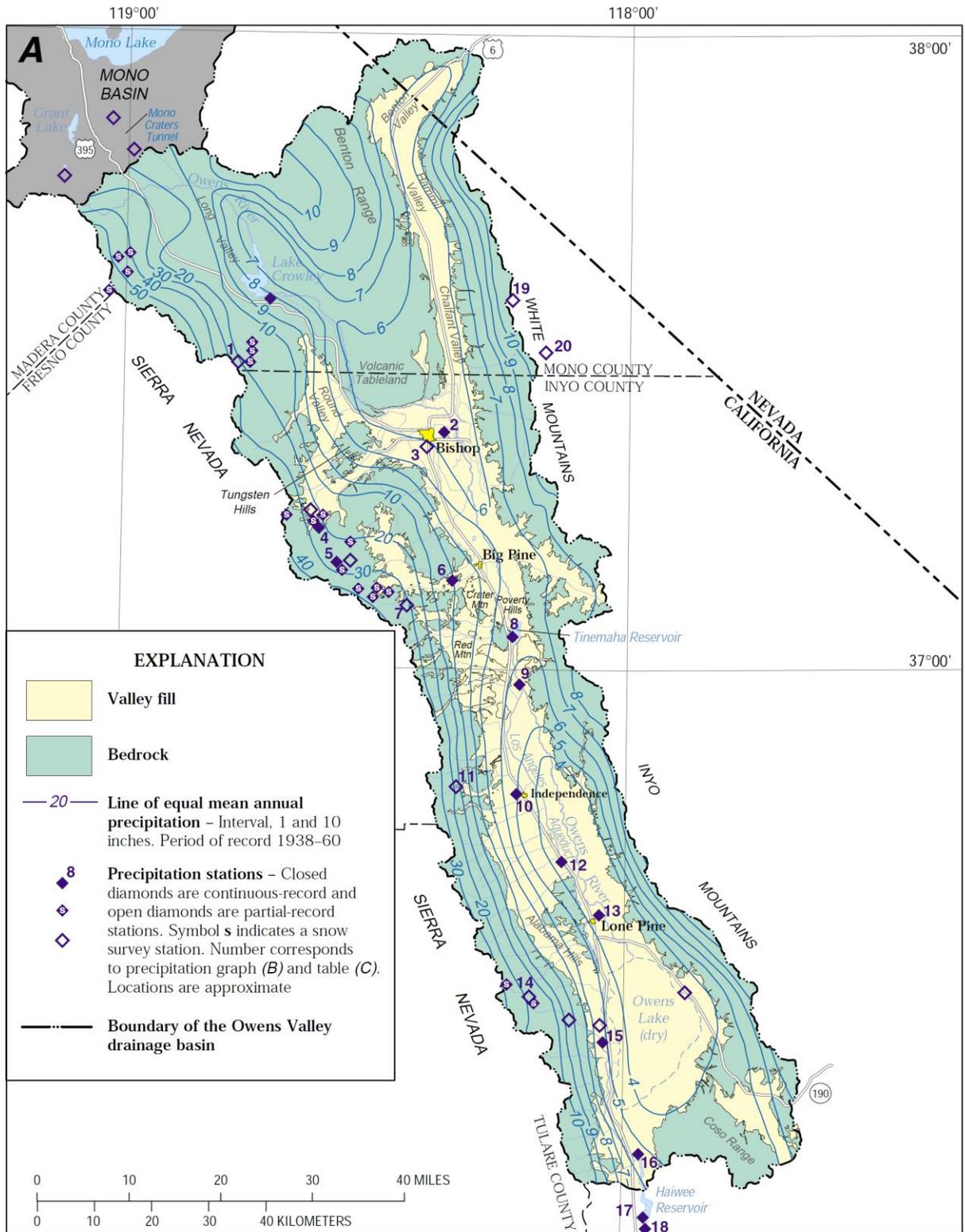


Figure 2. Isohyetal (precipitation) contours for Owens River watershed (from Hollet et al., 1991, courtesy of US Geological Survey).

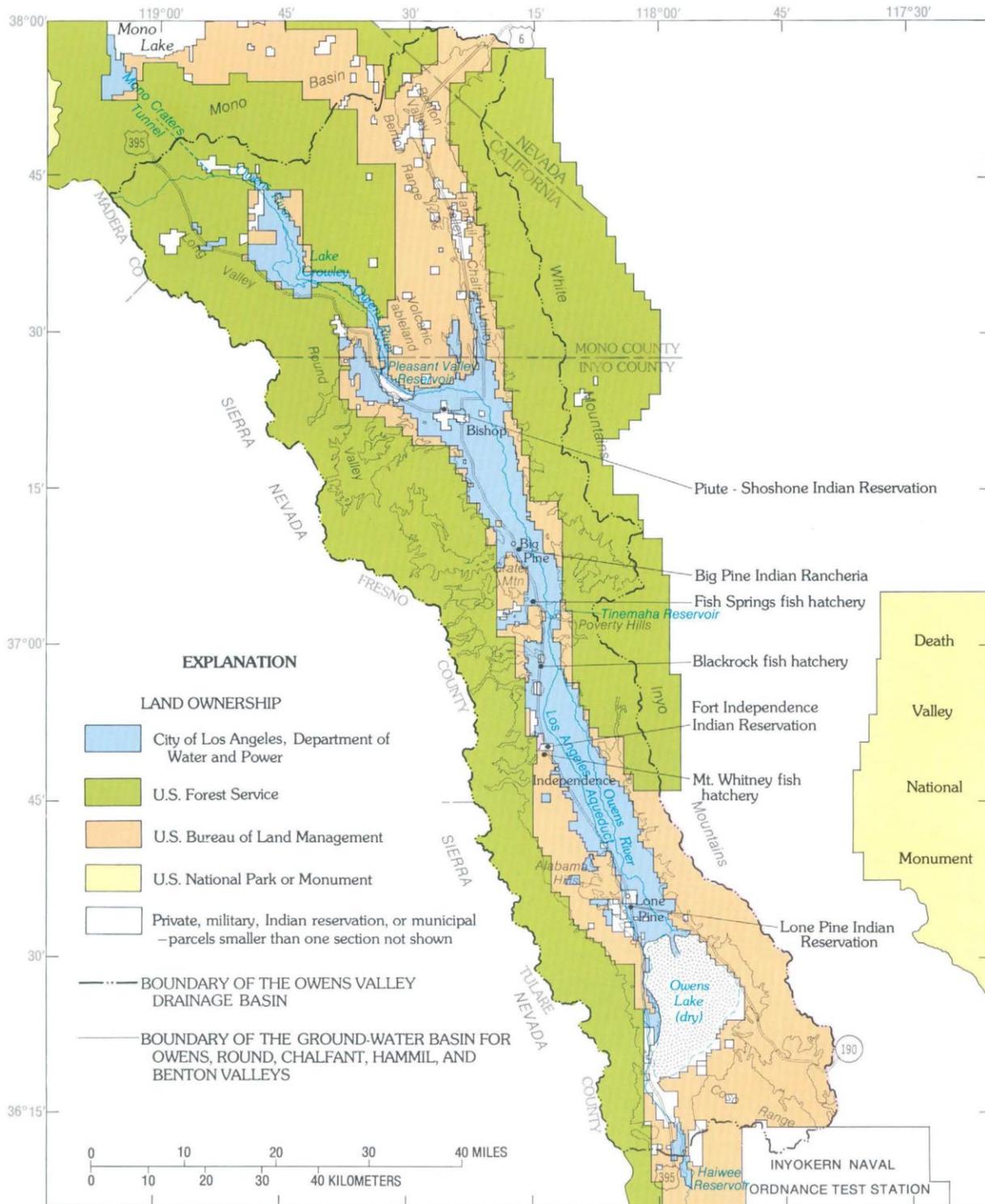


Figure 3. Land ownership in Owens watershed. Note that the Owens Lake bed is largely owned by the California State Lands Commission (Hollett et al., 1991, courtesy of US Geological Survey).

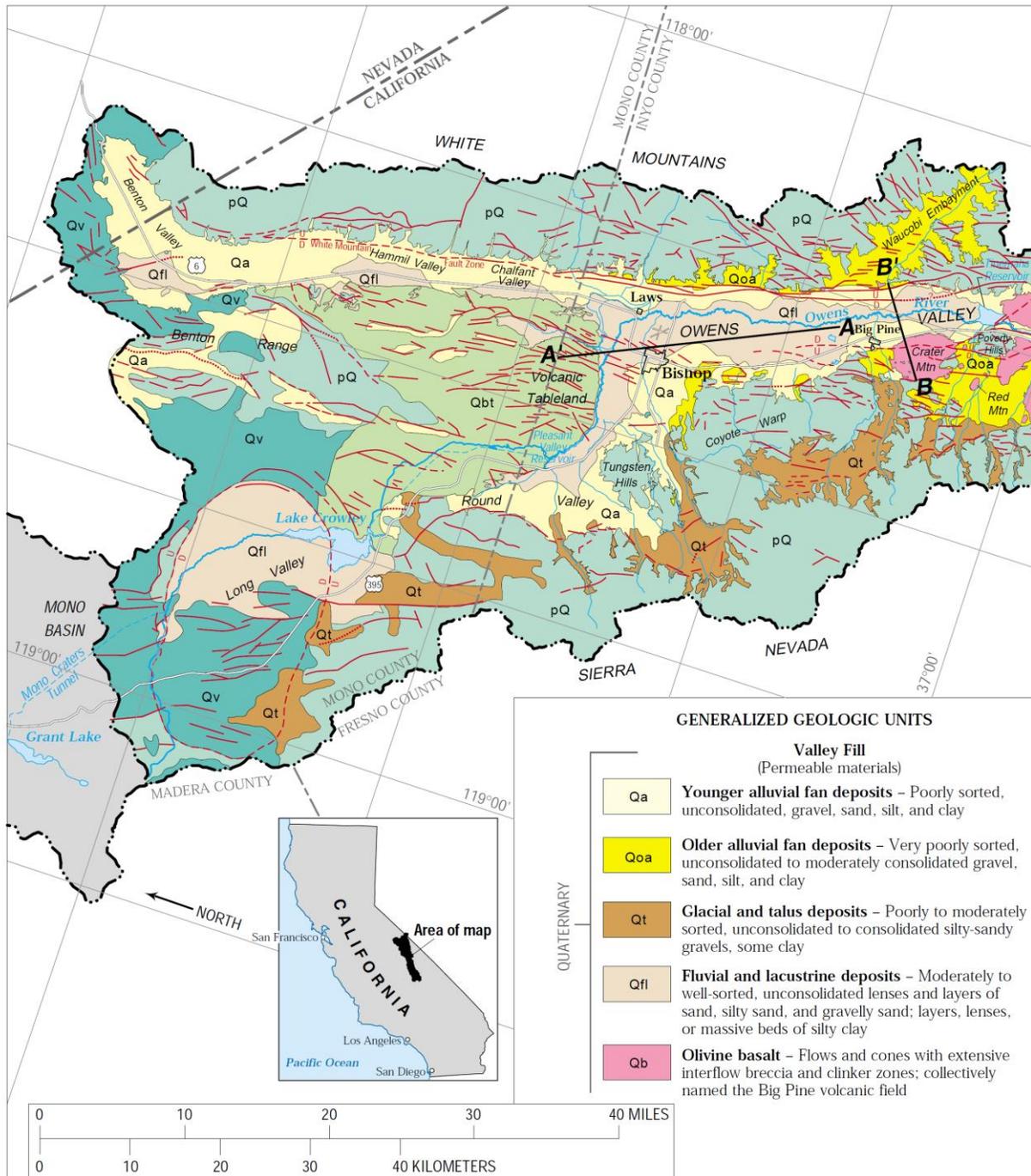


Figure 4. Geology of the Owen Valley Groundwater Basin and vicinity (Danskin, 1998, courtesy of US Geological Survey).

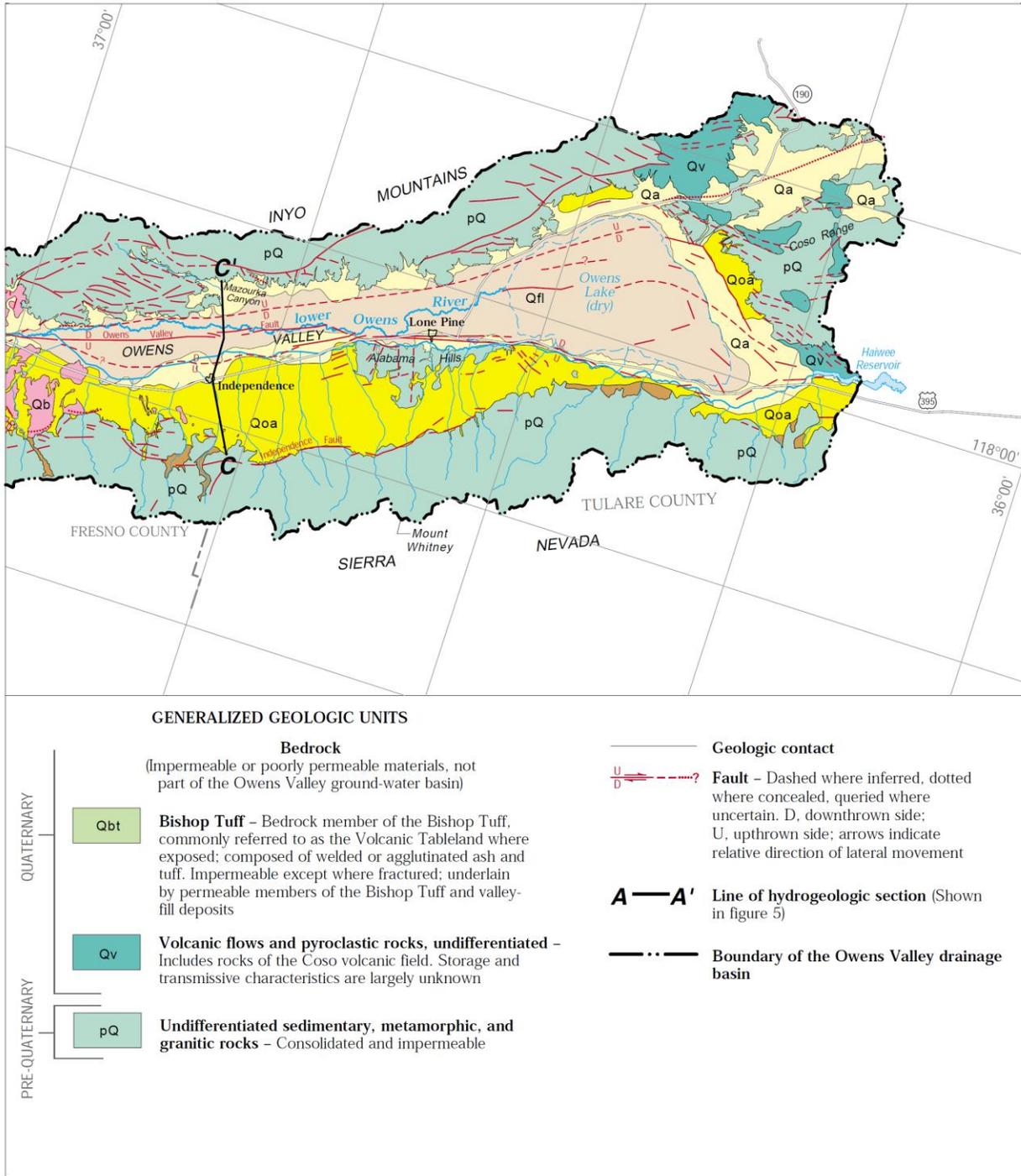


Figure 4. Continued from previous page.

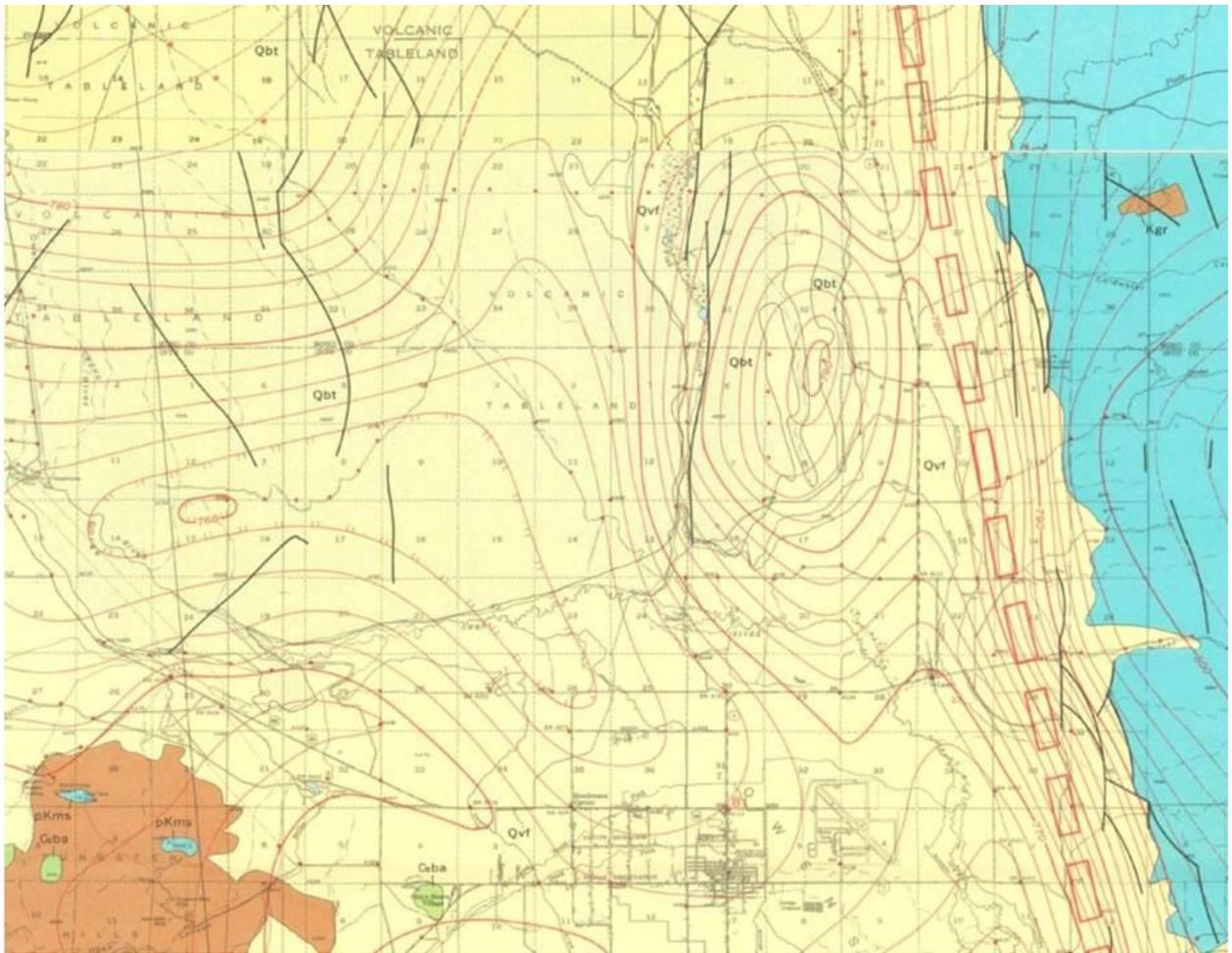


Figure 5a. Gravity contour and structural geology of Bishop/Chalfant Valley region, showing gravity anomaly between Owens Valley and Chalfant Valley. Bishop is located in lower center; Fish Slough is the wetland indicated in the upper center, with the Fish Slough Fault running along its eastern boundary; the gravity anomaly is indicated by the closed gravity contours east of Fish Slough. This map is a composite of portions of Plates 1a and 1b from Pakiser et al. (1964). Key is provided in Figure 5b.

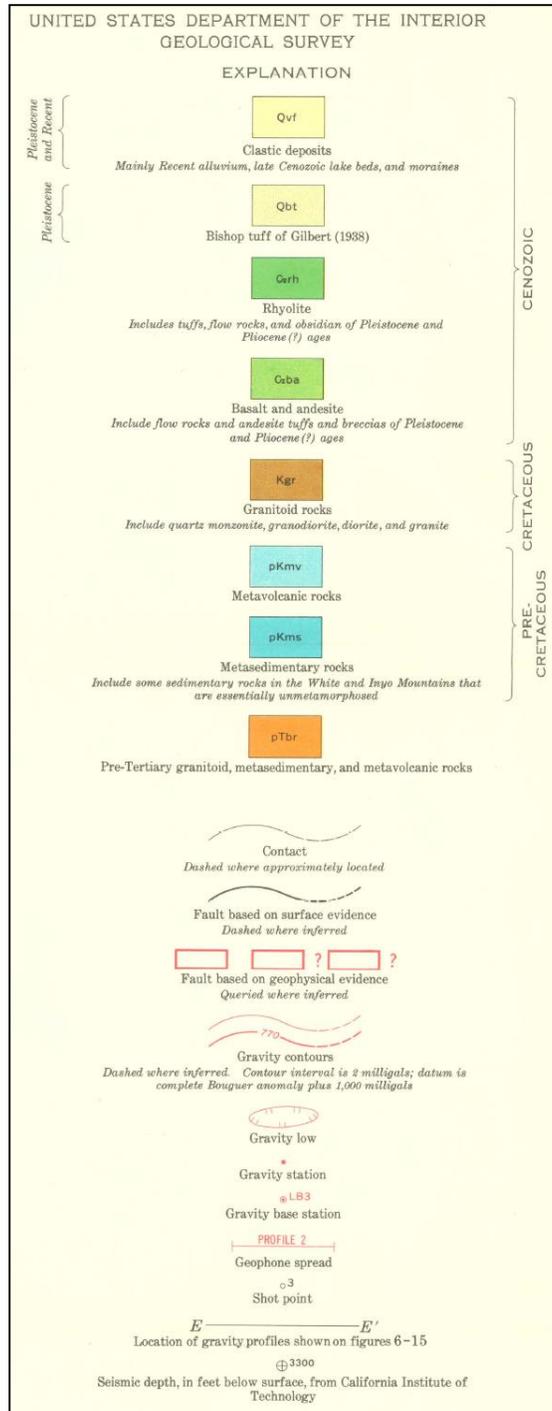


Figure 5b. Key to Figure 5a.

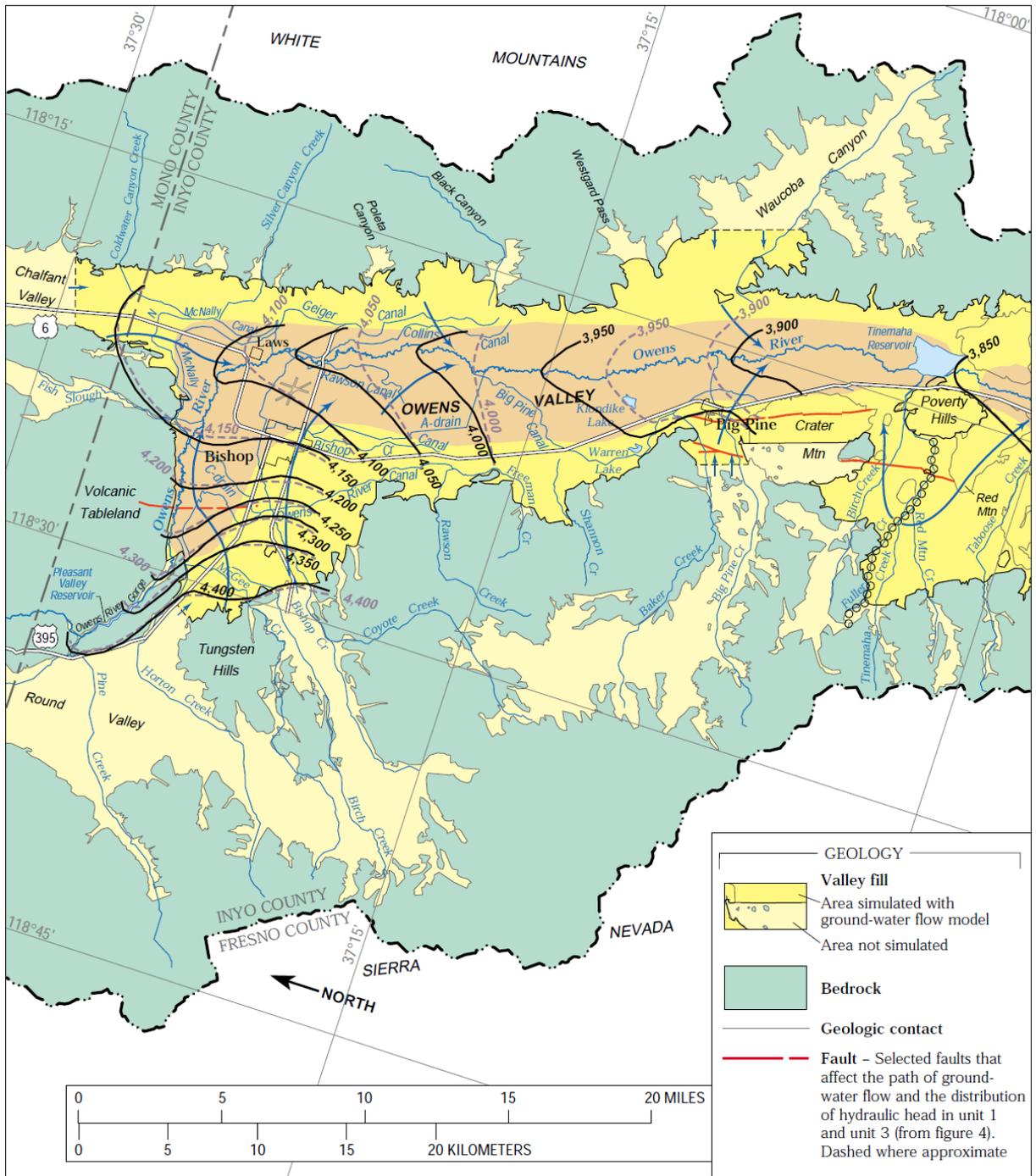


Figure 6. Groundwater flow conditions between Bishop and Lone Pine. Shown are areal extent of aquifer, zone of confined aquifer, hydraulic head contours in deep and shallow aquifer, and groundwater flow directions (from Danskin, 1998, courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey).

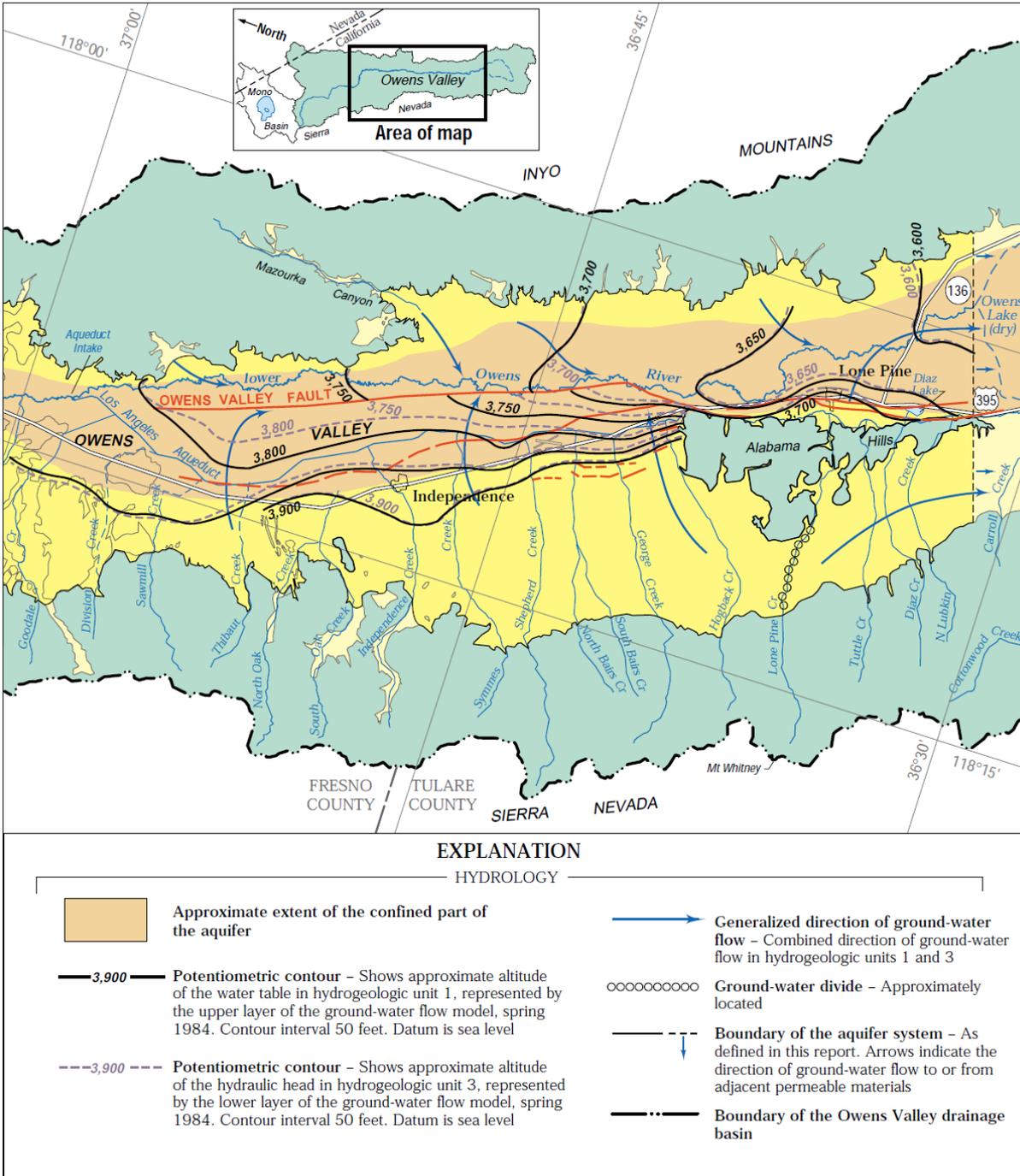


Figure 6 (continued).

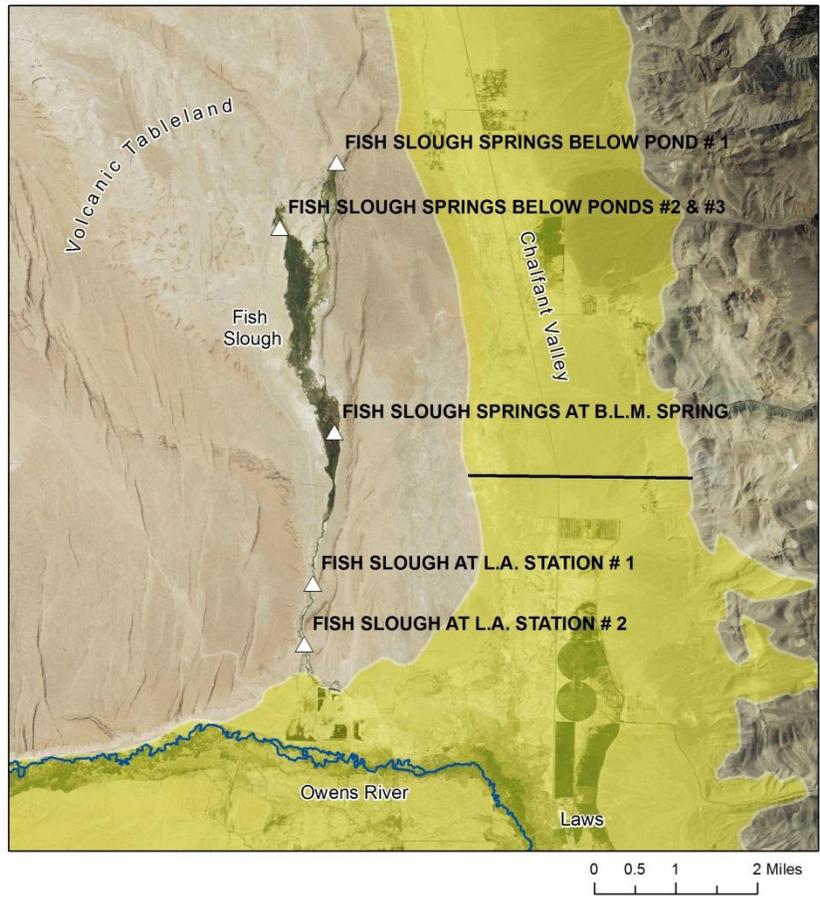


Figure 7. Locations of surface water flow gages used to estimate groundwater discharge at Fish Slough. Location of proposed boundary revision is shown by black line.

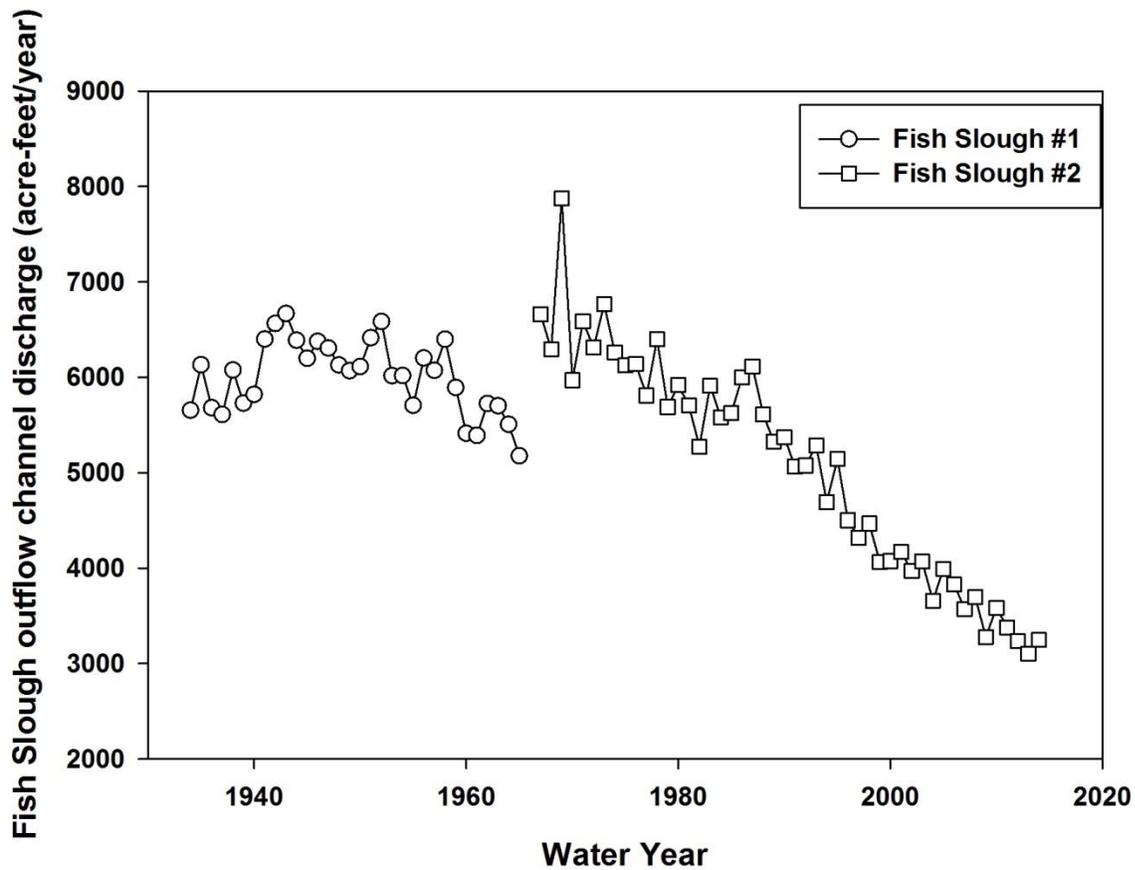


Figure 8. Surface water outflow from Fish Slough. Fish Slough Station #2 is on Fish Slough Ditch at the Upper McNally Canal; Fish Slough Station #1 was located on Fish Slough Ditch approximately 1 mile upstream of Station #1. The cause of the offset between the last measurements from Station #1 and the first measurements from Station #2 is unknown.

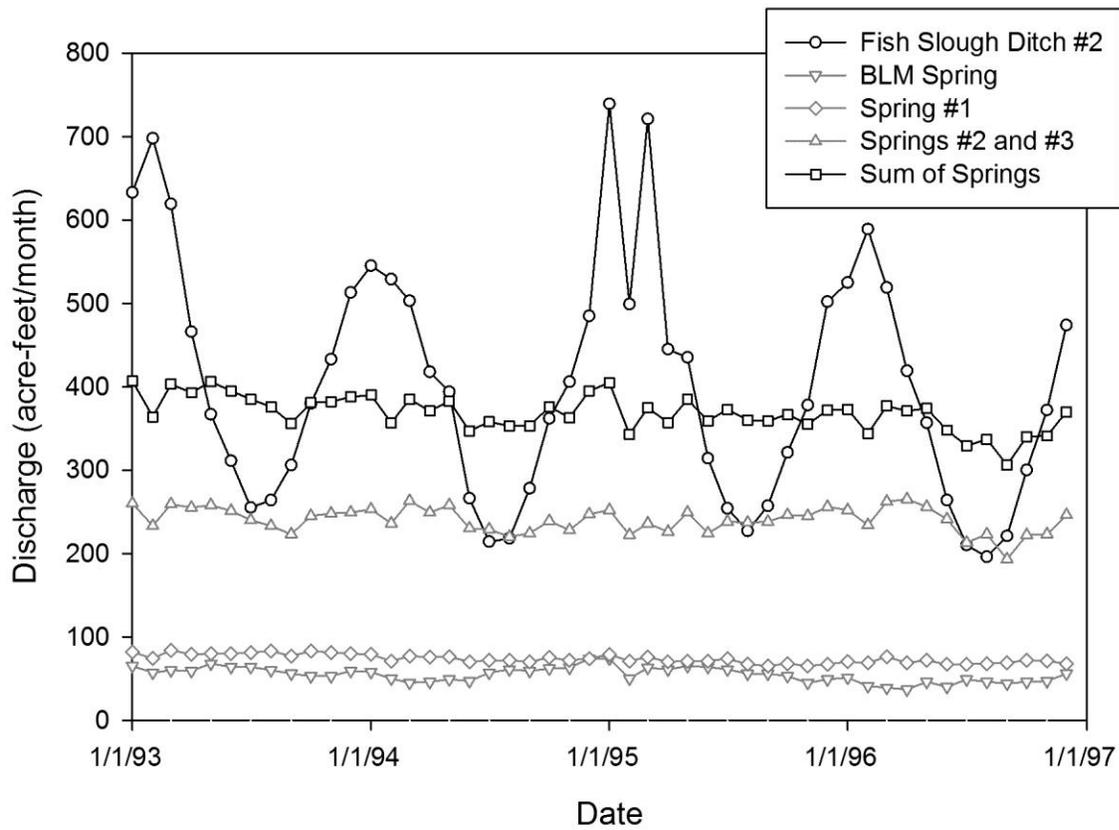


Figure 9. Outflow from Fish Slough at LADWP Fish Slough Ditch Station #2 and discharge from gaged springs in Fish Slough. Sum of springs is the sum of the three gaged springs.

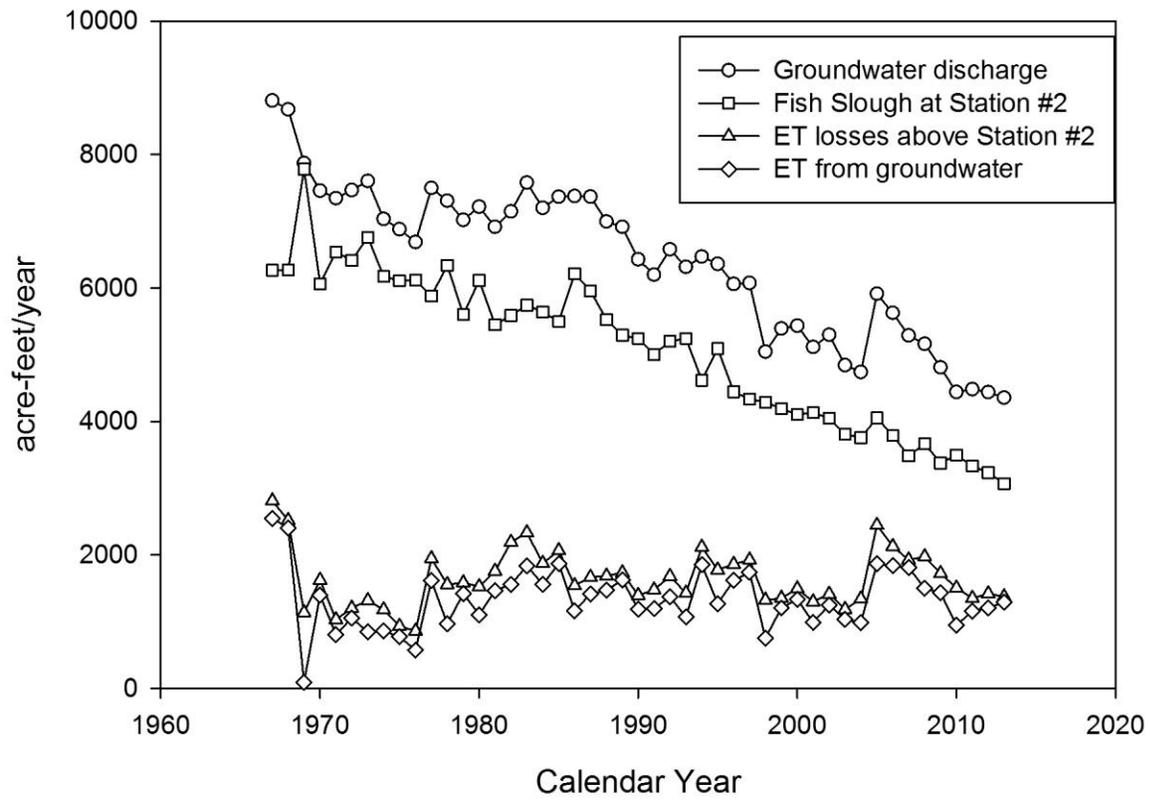


Figure 10. Groundwater discharge at Fish Slough estimated by attributing season fluctuations in flow at Fish Slough Station #2 to evapotranspiration (ET) and accounting for precipitation.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Public Meeting Schedule:

Meeting	Time and Date	Location
Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District Board Meeting	November 18, 2015 at 7:00 p.m.	Benton Community Center
Inyo County Water Commission Meeting	December 9, 2015 at 6:00 PM	Bishop City Chambers
Chalfant Community Meeting	February 22, 2016 at 6:30 PM	Chalfant Community Center
Benton Community Meeting	February 29, 2016 at 6:30 PM	Benton Community Center
Mono County Board of Supervisors' Meeting	March 8, 2016 at 10:00 AM	Board of Supervisors Chambers, Bridgeport Courthouse
Inyo County Board of Supervisors' Meeting	March 15 at 10:00 AM	Board of Supervisors Chambers, Independence Courthouse
Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District Board Meeting	March 16, 2016 at 7:00 PM	Chalfant Community Center

Name	Mailing	City
White Mountain MWC	PO Box 542	Bishop
Chalfant Valley West MWC	PO Box 984	Rancho Cucamonga
Chalfant Mercantile	4750 Hwy 6	Chalfant
Chalfant Community Center	PO Box 457	Bridgeport
Eastern Sierra Unifed School District	PO Box 947	Benton
Benton Community Center	PO Box 457	Bridgeport
Benton Station	25669 Hwy 6, PMB 982	Benton
Bramlette Trust	55045 Hwy 120	Benton
Benton Paiute Reservation	25669 Hwy 6 PMBI	Benton
White Mountain Estates LLC	332 W. Howell	Ridgecrest
Meadowcreek Mutual Water Company	1611 Arapahoe Circle	Bishop
City of Bishop	377 West Line St.	Bishop
Big Pine CSD	180 D N Main St.	Big Pine
LADWP - Lone Pine	300 Mandich St.	Lone Pine
CDF-Owens Valley Conservation Corp	2781 S Round Valley Rd	Bishop
Wheeler Crest Hilltop Estates	Rt Box 304B	Bishop
Starlite Community Service District	P. O Box 1434	Bishop
SCE Bishop Creek Plant 4	4000 Bishop Creek Rd	Bishop
Eastern Sierra College Center- Bishop	4090 W. Line St.	Bishop
Rocking K Ranch Estates Mutual Water Co.	Disconnected phone	Bishop
Indian Creek Community Service District	3042 Mesquite Rd.	Bishop
Brookside Estates Mutual Water Co.	3530 Brookside Dr.	Bishop
Ranch Road Estates Mutual Water Co	3575 Luring Lane	Bishop
Park West Mutual Water Company	186 Sierra Grande	Bishop
Sunland Village Mobile Home Park	HCR 79 Box 58-Mmth Lakes	Bishop
Owens Valley Water Company	P. O. Box 691250	Los Angeles
Highland Mobile Home Park	1440 Mac Gregor	Bishop
Wilson Circle Mutual Water Company	P. O. Box 1005	Bishop
Meadowlake Apartments	Disconnected Phone	Bishop
Eastern Sierra Regional Airport	703 Airport Rd.	Bishop
Van Loon Water Association	2072 Van Loon	Bishop
Bishop Country Club	P. O. Box 1586	Bishop
Laws Town Inyo County	P. O. Box E-Lone Pine	Bishop
Bird Industrial Complex LLC	819 A N. Barlow	Bishop
Sierra Grande Estates Mutual Water Co	P. O. Box 1313	Bishop
Rawson Creek Mutual Water Company	None working number	Bishop
Sierra North Community Service District	None	Bishop
Valley Vista Mutual Water Company	P. O. Box 148	Bishop
Keough's Hot Springs	None	Bishop
Bernasconi Education Center	P. O. Drawer G, Independenc	Bishop
Aberdeen Water System	150 Tinnemaha Rd. #106	Independence
LADWP - Independence	300 Mandich	Independence
Grays Meadow Campground	None	Independence
Manzanar National Historic Site	P. O. Box 426	Independence
North Lone Pine Mutual Water Company	P. O. Box 692	Lone Pine
Comfort Inn	P. O. Box C	Lone Pine

Mountain View Trailer Court	None	Lone Pine
Tuttle Creek Campground - BLM	Pacu Lane Bishop	Lone Pine
Diaz Lake Campground	None	Lone Pine
Boulder Creek Trailer Park	P. O. Box 870	Lone Pine
Horseshoe Meadow Campground	None	Lone Pine
Pine Creek Village	23 Idaho RR2 Box 23	Bishop
Millpond Recreation Area	None	Bishop

CA	93545
CA	93514
CA	93514

P. O. Box 77
Bishop, CA 93515
January 14, 2016



Robert Harrington, Ph.D.
Inyo County Water Department
P.O. Box 337
135 South Jackson St
Independence, California, 93526

Dear Bob:

Below please find comments on behalf of the Owens Valley Committee regarding proposed changes to the Owens Groundwater Basin under SGMA. Per your statements at the meeting of December 9, 2015 I understand these will be forwarded to the Department of Water Resources along with the application for the boundary changes.

Comments on proposed modification to Owens Valley Groundwater Basin boundaries

Comment 1

The proposal to decouple Mono County portions of the Owens Basin from Inyo County portions of the basin following the “scientifically based” modification process is not justified because all existing scientific data suggest Owens Basin does, in fact, extend far up into Mono County as currently mapped. If anything, basin boundaries should be modified to include more of Mono County i.e. Fish Slough (see comment 2) rather than arbitrarily dividing the basin along county lines. Even proponents of de-coupling admit that scientific data show Owens Basin extends into Mono County as currently mapped.

The “scientific” argument for de-coupling seems to be that because the flow from Mono County into Inyo County may not be as great as previously thought, the basin boundary should be moved to the county line. However, this is a *jurisdictional* argument, not a science-based argument. Proponents admitted at the 12/9/15 public meeting that they thought it would be easier to follow the scientifically based modification process than to go through the jurisdictionally based boundary modification process even as they admitted the areas to be de-coupled are part of the same basin. This makes a joke of the intent of the boundary modification procedures. If an obvious jurisdictional decision can masquerade as a science-based decision, what is the point of having separate science-based and jurisdictionally-based paths for making boundary changes?

The desire for the de-coupling seems to arise from a combination of fear on the part of Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (in Mono County) of losing its autonomy and desire on the part of the Inyo County Water Department to avoid the complications of multi-county management. Whatever their merits, these are jurisdictional, not science-based concerns.

Furthermore, it was disclosed at the 12/9/15 meeting that the Tri-Valley’s budget is currently so small it is unable to gather even minimal data about groundwater withdrawals in its area. It is entirely possible that remaining part of a larger SGMA management unit i.e. non-DWP portions of

Owens Basin, would make it easier for Tri-Valley to secure increased funding, thus allowing it for the first time to start gathering basic data about current management practices. This is an important argument for keeping the groundwater basin boundaries intact and this argument that was not discussed at the 12/9/15 meeting.

Comment 2

The proposed de-coupling of Tri-Valley from the rest of Owens Basin by a division along the Inyo-Mono county line diverts attention from what should be a much greater concern: management of Fish Slough area. This is part of Owens Basin by any rational definition and has springs and shallow groundwater that drain to Owens River. However, it currently is not assigned to *any* groundwater basin under SGMA. This is a serious omission from SGMA because: 1) Fish Slough has the highest concentration of sensitive species in the entire Owens Basin (including two Federally listed species); 2) the portion of Fish Slough owned by BLM is an Area of Critical Environmental Concern; 3) data presented at the 12/9/15 meeting show Fish Slough is already suffering a long term water table decline; and 4) existing research shows one of the federally listed species there to be very sensitive to water table change. Current management is failing and SGMA may offer an opportunity for some relief.

The Inyo County Water Department asserted at the 12/9/15 meeting that groundwater from Tri-Valley flows to Fish Slough as well as to the Laws area in Owens Basin. If this is correct, it strengthens the case that Fish Slough should be included in whatever groundwater basin Tri-Valley and Laws are in, which is to say, Owens Basin. Because there is already a threat to Fish Slough from proposed pumping of DWP wells (385 & 386) in Owens Basin, there is a strong jurisdictional reason, as well as scientific justification for expanding Owens Basin boundary to include Fish Slough.

Conclusions

Scientific data argue not for dividing Owens Basin along the Inyo-Mono line, but, instead, for expanding the boundaries of Owens Basin to include Fish Slough, which has been, inexplicably, omitted from any circumscribed groundwater basin.

Arguments for modifying the Owens Basin boundary to coincide with the Inyo-Mono county line are jurisdictionally-based. Proponents should follow the jurisdictionally-based process – not the scientifically-based process -- if they wish to make this boundary modification. However, as noted above, no evidence has been presented that this modification would increase the likelihood of sustainable groundwater management, the goal of SGMA. To the contrary, it is entirely possible it would *decrease* the likelihood of sustainable management by perpetuating the status quo, in which the Tri-Valley Management Agency has no budget to implement sustainable management practices and Fish Slough gradually dries up.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,
Daniel Pritchett
Owens Valley Committee



(760) 878-0001
FAX: (760) 878-2552

EMAIL: mail@inyowater.org
WEB: <http://www.inyowater.org>

P.O. Box 337
135 South Jackson Street
Independence, CA 93526

**COUNTY OF INYO
WATER DEPARTMENT**

March 1, 2016

Mary Roper, President, Owens Valley Committee
Daniel Pritchett, Board Member, Owens Valley Committee
P.O. Box 77
Bishop, California 93515

Dear Ms. Roper and Mr. Pritchett:

Thank you for your comments regarding the proposal to modify the boundaries of the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin. Your comments are two-fold: (1) you assert that the requested boundary revision should be submitted on a jurisdictional basis, not a scientific basis; and (2) you assert that more attention should be devoted to the sustainability of Fish Slough.

First, concerning the question of whether this request should be made on a jurisdictional or scientific basis, there is a sound scientific basis for the proposed request. USGS studies have presented geophysical evidence for the presence of a block of bedrock that impedes groundwater flow from Chalfant Valley to Laws. Instead of flowing southward to Laws, groundwater in this area is deflected to the southwest where it emerges in springs and wetlands at Fish Slough. The location of the proposed boundary revision is not arbitrary – it corresponds to the location of the bedrock block. This location also corresponds to the Inyo County/Mono County boundary. Separating the basin at the county line has the jurisdictional merit of separating the Tri Valley Groundwater Management District's jurisdiction from Inyo County's jurisdiction. You characterize the proposal as a jurisdictionally-based request "masquerading" as a scientifically based request. A more fair and accurate characterization is that this request has both scientific and jurisdictional merits, and could have been submitted on either basis. We opted for a scientifically-based request because we believe that Bulletin 118 is fundamentally a technical document describing the hydrogeology of California's groundwater basins, and scientifically-based boundaries are more harmonious with the purpose of Bulletin 118. Also, ultimately, groundwater sustainability requires a solid scientific underpinning, and using a scientific basis whenever possible to support SGMA activities is preferable to jurisdictional considerations.

Second, you assert that the proposed request diverts attention from management of Fish Slough. The proposed request has actually done the opposite. Since consideration of this request began, Fish Slough and its relation to the regional groundwater flow system has been widely discussed at public meetings, and all parties are in agreement concerning the importance of Fish Slough and

its sensitivity to groundwater availability. The conceptual model for the Owens Valley Groundwater Basin that we have submitted to the DWR website, along with numerous supporting documents from other agencies, discusses the hydrogeology of Fish Slough at length.

SGMA provides a number of authorities to Groundwater Sustainability Agencies to implement sustainable groundwater management, including the authority to require reporting of groundwater extraction, regulate groundwater extraction, limit well construction, and manage groundwater recharge. Given Fish Slough's status as a federally designated Area of Critical Environmental Concern, none of these activities will occur at Fish Slough, so it is not necessary for Fish Slough to be included within the basin boundary.

Finally, your assertion that the basin boundary request "should follow the jurisdictionally-based process – not the scientifically-based process" is inconsistent with your concern for habitat condition and water availability at Fish Slough. The surest path to maintaining groundwater-dependent habitat at Fish Slough is through scientific understanding of the relationship between the groundwater flow system and such habitat, and inclusion of this understanding into groundwater management plans. This understanding is promoted by the extensive scientific material compiled to support this request.

Feel free to contact me at bharrington@inyocounty.us or (7670) 878-0001 if you wish to discuss this further.

Sincerely,



Bob Harrington
Water Directory, Inyo County

Cc via e-mail: Stacey Simon, Mono County Counsel
Brent Calloway, Mono County Planning

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
Article 1 - Introductory Provisions				
§ 340.	Authority and Purpose			
	These regulations specify the information a local agency is required to provide when requesting that the Department revise the boundaries of a basin or subbasin, including the establishment of new subbasins, and the methodology and criteria used by the Department to evaluate a modification to existing basin or subbasin boundaries.			
Article 4 - Procedures for Modification Request and Public Input				
§ 343.	Introduction to Procedures			
§ 343.2.	A request for boundary modification <u>may</u> be initiated by a local agency whose jurisdiction lies within or borders the existing or proposed basin or subbasin for which boundary modification is sought.	All		
§ 343.6.	Requesting agencies shall, to the greatest extent practicable, combine all boundary modification requests that affect the same basin or subbasin and coordinate with other affected agencies and affected systems, as necessary, to present the information as a single request. The Department may require the combination of boundary modification requests to avoid duplicative or conflicting requests , and may consider and adopt all or any proposals contained in a combined boundary modification request.	All	Procedural	
§ 343.09.	Initial Notification			
§ 343.09.(a)	Within 15 days of local agency's decision to explore boundary modification, the relevant local agency shall notify the Department by written notice of its interest in exploring a boundary modification and make general information about its process publicly available by posting relevant information to the local agency's Internet Web site or by other suitable means. The initial notification shall include a brief description and preliminary map of the proposed boundary modification.	All	Deliverable	DWR - Initial Notification - Basin Boundary Modification Request System
§ 343.10.	Status of Request			
§ 343.10.(d)	The requesting agency <u>shall</u> , upon receiving notice that the request is complete, within five (5) working days notify all interested local agencies and public water systems in the affected basins and any other person or entity who has made a written request for notification of the proposed modification to the requesting agency. The notice from the requesting agency shall describe the procedural requirements to provide public input to a request pursuant to Section 343.12, including the deadlines to submit public input, the form in which public input must be submitted, and the address to which public input must be submitted.	All	Procedural	
§ 343.12.	Public Input			
§ 343.12.(a)	Any person may provide information to support or oppose a proposed boundary modification request as follows:	All		
§ 343.12.(a)(1)	Public input <u>must</u> be submitted by written notice to the Department within 30 days after the Department posts a notice that the request is complete pursuant to Section 343.10(C), and provide the requesting agency a duplicate copy of that information the same day.	All	Deliverable	
§ 343.12.(a)(2)	Public input must include the name, address, and electronic mail address of the person or entity providing that input.	All	Deliverable	
§ 343.12.(a)(3)	Public input must include a clear statement of the basis for the support of or opposition to the proposed boundary modification.	All	Deliverable	
§ 343.12.(a)(4)	The level of detail provided by public input need not be as comprehensive as that contained in the request, but <u>must rely on similar scientific and technical information</u> as the particular boundary modification request to which it is addressed, and will be evaluated by the Department using the same criteria.	All	Deliverable	

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
Article 5 - Supporting Information				
§ 344.	Introduction to Supporting Information			
	<i>...describes the type of information provided by a requesting agency to support a boundary modification request.</i>			
§ 344.2.	Requesting Agency Information			
	<i>Each request for boundary modification shall include the following information:</i>	All		
§ 344.2.(a)	The name and mailing address of the requesting agency.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.2.(b)	A copy of the statutory or other legal authority under which the requesting agency was created with specific citations to the provisions setting forth the duties and responsibilities of the agency.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.2.(c)	A copy of the resolution adopted by the requesting agency formally initiating the boundary modification request.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.2.(d)	The name and contact information, including phone number, mailing address and e-mail address, of the request manager.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.4.	Notice and Consultation			
	<i>Each request for boundary modification shall include information demonstrating that the requesting agency consulted with affected agencies and affected systems including but not limited to, the following:</i>	All		
§ 344.4.(a)	A list of all local agencies and public water systems in the affected basins with the subset of affected agencies and affected systems specifically identified.	All	Deliverable	DWR - Tool: Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.4.(b)	An explanation of the methods used to identify affected agencies and affected systems.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.4.(c)	Information regarding the nature of consultation, including copies of correspondence with affected agencies and affected systems and any other persons or entities consulted, as appropriate.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.4.(d)	A summary of all public meetings at which the proposed boundary modification was discussed or considered by the requesting agency, including copies of meeting agendas or minutes, if prepared, and any notices published.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.4.(e)	A copy of all comments regarding the proposed boundary modification received by the requesting agency and a summary of any responses made by the requesting agency.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.6.	Description of Proposed Boundary Modification			
§ 344.6.(a)	<i>Each request for boundary modification shall include a concise description of the proposed modification, including an overview of the request and a description or explanation of the following:</i>	All		
§ 344.6.(a)(1)	The category of boundary modification proposed.	All	Deliverable	DWR - Basin Boundary Modification Factsheet
§ 344.6.(a)(2)	The identification of all affected basins or subbasins, including Bulletin 118 basin or subbasin names and numbers	All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.6.(a)(3)	A proposed name for each new subbasin or consolidated basin, if applicable.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.6.(b)	<i>Each request for a jurisdictional boundary modification pursuant to Section 342.4 shall also include the following:</i>	Jurisdictional - All		
§ 344.6.(b)(1)	An explanation of how the proposed boundary modification would promote sustainable groundwater management in the proposed basin or subbasin.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	
§ 344.6.(b)(2)	An explanation of how the proposed boundary modification would affect the ability of adjacent basins or subbasins to sustainably manage groundwater in those basins or subbasins.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	
§ 344.6.(b)(3)	A historical summary of groundwater management in the proposed basin or subbasin.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Information Center Interactive Map

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
§ 344.6.(b)(4)	An explanation of how the proposed boundary modification may affect state programs, including, but not limited to the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (Water Code Section 10920 et seq.), Groundwater Management Plans developed pursuant to AB 3030 (Water Code Section 10750 et seq.), Groundwater Sustainability Plans or alternatives developed pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Water Code Section 10720 et seq.), any applicable state or regional board plans, and other water management and land use programs.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool DWR - CASGEM Login DWR - IRWM Program DWR - Groundwater Management Plans State Water Resources Control Board Webpage Regional Water Quality Control Board Weblink and Contact Information Webpage
§ 344.6.(c)	Any other information deemed appropriate by the requesting agency, including but not limited to, an explanation of opportunities that would arise from or obstacles that would be overcome by the boundary modification request.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.8.	Local Agency Input			
§ 344.8.(a)	<i>Each request for boundary modification shall include the following:</i>	All		
§ 344.8.(a)(1)	Evidence that the requesting agency provided information to affected agencies and affected systems regarding the proposed boundary modification as required by Section 344.4 and provided those affected agencies and affected systems an opportunity to comment in support or opposition.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.8.(a)(2)	Copies of all comments and documents from affected agencies and affected systems in support of or opposition to the proposed modification.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.8.(a)(3)	Any evidence the requesting agency believes will rebut any opposition to the proposed boundary modification or otherwise assist the Department in its evaluation.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.8.(b)	<i>Any affected agency or affected system that elects to support or oppose the proposed boundary modification shall provide the requesting agency with one of the following:</i>	Affected Agencies / System		
§ 344.8.(b)(1)	A copy of a resolution formally adopted by the decision-making body of the affected agency or affected system.	Affected Agencies / System	Deliverable	
§ 344.8.(b)(2)	A letter signed by an executive officer or other official with appropriate delegated authority who represents the affected agency or affected system.	Affected Agencies / System	Deliverable	
§ 344.8.(c)	The level of detail provided by an affected agency or affected system in support or opposition to a proposed boundary modification need not be as comprehensive as that contained in the request, but the support or opposition must rely on similar scientific and technical information as the particular boundary modification request to which it is addressed, and will be evaluated by the Department using the same criteria.	Affected Agencies / System	Procedural	
§ 344.8.(d)	A request that involves basin subdivision pursuant to Section 342.4(c) shall provide information demonstrating that the proposed boundary modification is supported by at least three-fourths of the local agencies and public water systems in the affected basins.	Basin Subdivision	Deliverable	

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
§ 344.10.	General Information			
	<i>Each request for boundary modification shall include the following general information:</i>	All		
§ 344.10.(a)	A description of the lateral boundaries and definable bottom of the proposed basin or subbasin that is in clear and definite terms, based on authoritative sources, and of sufficient detail to allow a map of the proposed lateral basin or subbasin boundaries to be plotted from that description.	All	Deliverable	Template Basin Description From B-118 (Tracy Subbasin)
§ 344.10.(b)	A graphical map of adequate scale and GIS files showing the proposed basin or subbasin boundary in relation to the existing Bulletin 118 basin or subbasin boundary and the affected agencies and affected systems that are within or bordering the existing and proposed basin or subbasin.	All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.12.	Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model			
	<i>Each request for boundary modification shall include a clearly defined hydrogeologic conceptual model demonstrating the following for the proposed basin or subbasin:</i>	All		
§ 344.12.(a)(1)	Principal aquifers.	All	Deliverable	DWR - Existing Groundwater Management Plans Integrated Regional Water Management Plans DWR - Bulletin 118 Existing Basin Descriptions Groundwater Basin Adjudications Technical Studies - USGS - Publication Warehouse Technical Studies - DWR - Publications
§ 344.12.(a)(2)	Lateral boundaries, including:	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.12.(a)(2)(A)	Geologic features that significantly impede or impact groundwater flow.	All	Deliverable	DOC - California Geologic Survey Maps
§ 344.12.(a)(2)(B)	Aquifer characteristics that significantly impede or impact groundwater flow.	All	Deliverable	
§ 344.12.(a)(2)(C)	Significant geologic and hydrologic features and conditions of the principal aquifers, as appropriate, including information regarding the confined or unconfined nature of the aquifers, facies changes, truncation of units, the presence of faults or folds that impede groundwater flow, or other groundwater flow restricting features.	All	Deliverable	DOC - California Geologic Survey Maps DWR - Groundwater Information Center Interactive Map DWR - Existing Groundwater Management Plans
§ 344.12.(a)(2)(D)	Key surface water bodies, groundwater divides and significant recharge sources.	All	Deliverable	Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index DOC - California Geologic Survey Maps DWR - Groundwater Information Center Interactive Map
§ 344.12.(a)(3)	Recharge and discharge areas within or adjacent to the basin or subbasin.	All	Deliverable	Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index
§ 344.12.(a)(4)	Definable bottom of the basin or subbasin.	All	Deliverable	DWR - San Joaquin Valley - Base of Freshwater Map 1970's DWR - Groundwater Information Center Interactive Map
§ 344.12.(b)	The Department may waive the requirement of this section for an internal boundary modification pursuant to Section 342.4(a) if the requesting agency is able to demonstrate that the proposed boundary modification is unlikely to affect sustainable groundwater management.	Internal	Procedural	

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
§ 344.14.	Technical Studies for Scientific Modifications			
§ 344.14.(a)	<i>Each request for a scientific modification pursuant to Section 342.2 shall include information that demonstrates the extent of the aquifers, including the following:</i>	Scientific - All		
§ 344.14.(a)(1)	A qualified map that depicts the lateral boundaries of the aquifers that define the basin or subbasin.	Scientific - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool USGS - Maps, Imagery, and Publications DOC - California Geologic Survey Maps
§ 344.14.(a)(2)	A technical study that provides subsurface data demonstrating the vertical thickness and relevant physical properties of the aquifers, such as hydrogeologic cross section(s), if available.	Scientific - All	Deliverable	Technical studies DWR Wells Completion Reports USGS - Publication Warehouse DWR - Publication Warehouse
§ 344.14.(b)	<i>In addition to the information required in Section 344.14(a), each request for scientific modification involving a hydrogeologic barrier pursuant to Section 342.2(b) shall demonstrate the presence or absence of impediments to subsurface groundwater flow, such as impermeable material, a fault, or groundwater divide, based on the following information:</i>	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier		
§ 344.14.(b)(1)	A qualified map depicting geologic structures or features that could significantly impact or impede groundwater flow.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool USGS - Maps, Imagery, and Publications DOC - California Geologic Survey Maps
§ 344.14.(b)(2)	<i>A technical study that provides geologic and hydrologic evidence of groundwater conditions including, as appropriate:</i>	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier		
§ 344.14.(b)(2)(A)	Historical and current potentiometric surface maps, groundwater levels, groundwater recharge and discharge areas of the aquifers within the vicinity of proposed boundary modification.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	USGS - Publication Warehouse DWR - Publication Warehouse DWR - Groundwater Information Center
§ 344.14.(b)(2)(B)	Aquifer testing results demonstrating boundary condition response.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	Local Aquifer Testing Reports DWR Aquifer Testing Report USGS Aquifer Testing Reports
§ 344.14.(b)(2)(C)	Water quality information of the aquifers including but not limited to general water quality parameters and isotopic analysis.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	DWR - Water Quality Publications USGS - Water Quality Publications GAMA - Water Quality Publications
§ 344.14.(b)(2)(D)	Geophysical investigations and supporting data.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	
§ 344.14.(b)(2)(E)	Other information that the requesting agency considers relevant to the boundary modification request.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	
§ 344.14.(c)	Other technical information required by the Department that is necessary to evaluate a boundary modification request made pursuant to Section 342.2.	Scientific - Hydrologic Barrier	Deliverable	
§ 344.14.(d)	A request for a scientific modification to an external boundary pursuant to Section 342.2(a) may utilize any of the information in Section 344.14(b) if the requesting agency believes it may assist the Department in its evaluation.	Scientific - External	Deliverable	

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
§ 344.16.	Technical Studies for Jurisdictional Modifications			
§ 344.16.(a)	Each request for a boundary modification that involves a jurisdictional modification pursuant to Section 342.4 shall include the following:	Jurisdictional - All		
§ 344.16.(a)(1)	A water management plan that covers all or a portion of the proposed basin or subbasin and contributes to meeting the requirements of Water Code Sections 10753.7(a) or 10727, including any of the following:	Jurisdictional - All		DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.16.(a)(1)(A)	An adopted groundwater management plan, a basin wide management plan, or other integrated regional water management program or plan that meets the requirements of Water Code Section 10753.7(a).	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.16.(a)(1)(B)	Management pursuant to an adjudication action.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.16.(a)(1)(C)	One or more technical studies that cover the relevant portion of a basin or subbasin.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.16.(a)(1)(D)	A valid Groundwater Sustainability Plan adopted pursuant to the Act or an alternative approved by the Department in accordance with Water Code 10733.6.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool
§ 344.16.(a)(2)	A Statement of the existing and planned coordination of sustainable groundwater management activities and responsibilities where required by the Act.	Jurisdictional - All	Deliverable	
§ 344.16.(b)	Each request for a boundary modification that involves a basin subdivision pursuant to Section 342.4(c) shall provide, where applicable, a description and supporting documentation of historical and current conditions and coordination within the existing and proposed basin or subbasin related to the following:	Jurisdictional - Subdivision		
§ 344.16.(b)(1)	Groundwater level monitoring programs, historical and current groundwater level trends, and areas of significant groundwater level declines.	Jurisdictional - Subdivision	Deliverable	DWR - Groundwater Information Center Interactive Map Local Publications DWR - Publication Warehouse USGS - Publication Warehouse
§ 344.16.(b)(2)	Groundwater quality issues that may impact the supply and beneficial uses of groundwater, including a map of known impacted sites and areas, mitigation measures planned or in place, and a description of impact to water budget.	Jurisdictional - Subdivision	Deliverable	DWR - Water Quality Publications USGS - Water Quality Publications GAMA - Water Quality Publications
§ 344.16.(b)(3)	Inelastic land surface subsidence including a map of known land subsidence areas, historical trends within known land subsidence areas, and a description of impacts to the water budget.	Jurisdictional - Subdivision	Deliverable	DWR - Land Subsidence Monitoring NASA Subsidence Report USGS - San Joaquin Valley Subsidence Report USGS - Land Subsidence from Groundwater Use in California Report USGS - San Joaquin Valley Subsidence Webpage USGS - California Land Subsidence Webpage
§ 344.16.(b)(4)	Groundwater-surface water interactions, which may be demonstrated by a map identifying significant surface water bodies, and a groundwater elevation contour map or detailed written description of the direction of groundwater movement relative to the water bodies, the location and nature of seeps and springs, and known water quality issues within the basin or subbasin and in hydraulically connected adjacent basins or subbasins.	Jurisdictional - Subdivision	Deliverable	USGS - National Hydrography Dataset CDFW - Conservation Databases
§ 344.16.(b)(5)	A map identifying the recharge areas in the proposed and existing basin.	Jurisdictional - Subdivision	Deliverable	Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index

CA Code of Regulations	Basin Boundary Regulations Required Components ¹	Type of Modification	Action	Sample Document, Informational Sites
§ 344.18.	<i>CEQA Compliance</i>			
	The requesting agency shall satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.), including, if necessary, information to enable the Department to satisfy the requirements of a responsible agency.	All	Deliverable	Resources Agency - CEQA Home Page Resources Agency - CEQA Statutes and Guidelines

¹Basin Boundary Regulation Required Component column content may be paraphrased and the Basin Boundary Regulations will always be used as the official legal requirements



**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Board of Supervisors

TIME REQUIRED 10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion) **PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD** Erin Noesser, Inyo National Forest

SUBJECT Inyo National Forest Over-Snow Vehicle Planning

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Over-Snow Vehicle Planning Workshop

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive overview presentation and provide any desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

CONTACT NAME: Scott Burns

PHONE/EMAIL: 760.924.1807 / sburns@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR **PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY 32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

<p>Click to download</p> <p> Overview</p>

History

Time	Who	Approval
2/29/2016 4:45 PM	County Administrative Office	Yes

3/2/2016 11:56 AM

County Counsel

Yes

3/2/2016 1:17 PM

Finance

Yes

Inyo National Forest Over-snow Vehicle Use Designation Process

Project Name: Inyo National Forest Over-snow Vehicle Use Designation

Project Purpose: To determine which areas of the Forest will be open to over-snow vehicle (OSV, or snowmobile) use, and determine which trails will be groomed for snowmobile use

Project Description: This project would designate motorized over-snow vehicle (OSV or snowmobile) use on National Forest System roads and trails and areas on National Forest System lands as allowed, restricted, or prohibited. It would also identify trails for grooming for snowmobile use.

There is a need to provide a manageable, designated OSV system of trails and areas within the Inyo National Forest, that is consistent with and achieves the purposes of the Forest Service Travel Management Rule at 36 CFR part 212, subpart C. During this project, the Forest will determine, with public input, whether there are any areas that need a change in OSV management in order to provide a safe, useful, quality recreation experience for OSV users while protecting natural resources and recreational opportunities for all recreational use across the Forest.

Timeline: At this time, the Forest is requesting thoughts, ideas, and concerns with OSV management from the public and other agencies and organizations. The Forest is just starting to work on developing a proposed action, and this is not a formal scoping period.

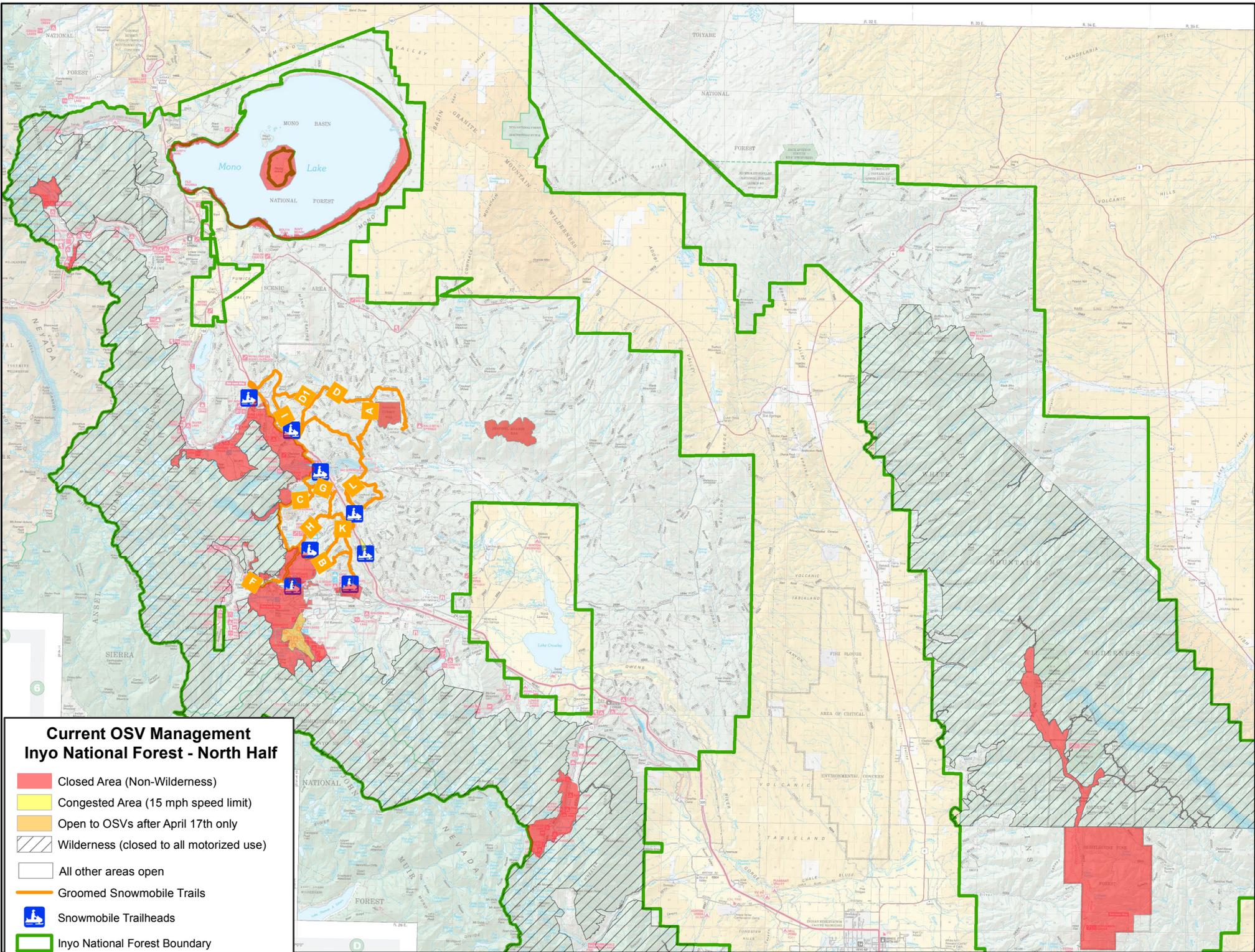
We expect to release the Proposed Action in April of this year.

We expect to complete the Draft Environmental Assessment by the end of 2016.

We expect our Forest Supervisor to make the final decision by the end of 2017.

Project Website: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=48393>

Project Contact: Erin Noesser
Inyo National Forest
Assistant Forest Planner
elnoesser@fs.fed.us
(760)873-2449



**Current OSV Management
Inyo National Forest - North Half**

- Closed Area (Non-Wilderness)
- Congested Area (15 mph speed limit)
- Open to OSVs after April 17th only
- Wilderness (closed to all motorized use)
- All other areas open
- Groomed Snowmobile Trails
- Snowmobile Trailheads
- Inyo National Forest Boundary



**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Community Development

TIME REQUIRED 10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion) **PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD** Steve Nelson, BLM Area Manager

SUBJECT Sage Grouse Conservation Award

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Announcement of Mono County's nomination for Sage Grouse Conservation award.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Consider authorizing out-of-state travel to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania to receive award and designate individual who will travel and receive the award on behalf of the County.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Approximately \$1,500 in travel costs.

CONTACT NAME: Scott Burns

PHONE/EMAIL: 760.924.1807 / sburns@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR **PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY 32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download
staff report
Attachment

History

Time

Who

Approval

3/3/2016 6:28 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/2/2016 12:13 PM	County Counsel	Yes
3/2/2016 1:19 PM	Finance	Yes

Mono County Community Development Department

P.O. Box 347
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
(760) 924-1800, fax 924-1801
www.monocounty.ca.gov

P.O. Box 8
Bridgeport, CA 93517
(760) 932-5420, fax 932-5431
www.monocounty.ca.gov

March 8, 2016

To: Honorable Board of Supervisors
From: Scott Burns, Director
Re: SAGE GROUSE CONSERVATION AWARD & OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL REQUEST

Recommendation

Receive presentation by Steve Nelson, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Manager on sage grouse conservation award, consider authorizing out-of-state travel to Pittsburg, PA, and provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact

General fund impact up to \$1,500 for travel costs.

Discussion

BLM Field Manager Steve Nelson wishes to inform the Board that Mono County has been nominated for a national award related to sage grouse conservation efforts. The award is scheduled for presentation at this year's North American Wildlife & Natural Resources Conference March 16 in Pittsburg, PA. Each year the BLM Director and USDA Forest Service Chief host an awards reception at the conference to recognize outstanding individual achievements by natural resources professionals in each agency, as well as significant partner contributions to wildlife, fish and native plant conservation. As the attached indicates, the BLM has nominated Mono County for an award for work on the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of the greater sage-grouse.

Due to the national significance of the award, it is recommended that either a Supervisor or staff Wendy Sugimura, project lead, attend the event. Please call Scott Burns if you have questions concerning this item.

Attachment

BLM Nomination

Name of Organization:
Mono County, California
437 Old Mammoth Road
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546

Primary Contact:
Wendy Sugimura
760-924-1814

Monitor's contact information:
Sherri Lisius
slisius@blm.gov
202-912-7535 or
760-872-5022

Summary of Achievements

Mono County has been an exemplary partner for the BLM and the Forest Service in support of conservation of the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of greater sage-grouse. Mono County is a part of the Local Area Working Group (LAWG) for the Bi-State DPS and has participated at varying levels since 2002. This LAWG includes land management agencies such as the BLM and the Forest Service, private landowners, county government (including Mono County), Nevada and California wildlife management agencies, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and many other stakeholders.

In 2012, Mono County increased their involvement and became a leading partner in the work to support conservation of the Bi-State DPS and its habitat. The staff at the county took an innovative approach to dealing with a potential Endangered Species Act listing in their county. Instead of a more traditional approach of writing letters of support or opposition, they took a proactive approach and dove into helping with or leading projects to conserve the sage-grouse and its habitat. They did this work across jurisdictional boundaries, assisting with activities that would benefit the Bi-State DPS across its range, not just the work that would benefit or take place in Mono County. Their part in summarizing past conservation activities completed by all parties in the LAWG and the future commitments of the LAWG to fund high priority sage-grouse projects in the future was imperative in informing the decision not to list the DPS as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act in April of 2015.

In 2014, they entered into an Assistance Agreement with the BLM to assist in implementing the Bi-State Strategic Action Plan of 2012. Their achievements are too numerous to list, but some highlights include;

Planning & Policy Development

- Assisted with the response to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for a high level rolup report of LAWG accomplishments from 2012 to March 2015, and the status of agency commitments.

- Currently developing conservation guidance and regulations in General Plan policies to align private land management and potential impacts with public land management, and preservation of bird populations.
- Ongoing raven mitigation planning for daily operations and final closure of County landfill in priority sage-grouse habitat.
- Secured \$100,000 grant award from the California State to work on sustainable agricultural practices with a focus on sage-grouse conservation.

Habitat Improvement and Restoration

- Provided staff and equipment to assist the BLM with implementation of habitat improvement projects in a busy dispersed recreation area adjacent to important sage-grouse habitat.
- Improved sage-grouse habitat on county property through;
 - Derelict fence removal
 - Invasive species removal and control
 - Irrigation system improvements to maximize irrigated meadow for sage-grouse
 - Development of a Grazing Management Plan.

Maintain and Improve Stakeholder Involvement

- Participated in planning the 2015 Pinyon Juniper Forum including hosting of website and forum attendance.
- Increased communication of Bi-State DPS conservation via presentations and updates at the County's Collaborative Planning Team (CPT).
- Working on developing a Bi-State DPS website to improve communications both inside the LAWG and to the public.

Monitoring

- Participated in sage-grouse lek saturation counts.

Summary

Mono County is an outstanding partner for a number of reasons as detailed above, but the innovation, dedication, and energy they bring to the conservation of the Bi-State DPS and its habitat make them worthy of special recognition.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Clerk of the Board

TIME REQUIRED 10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion) **PERSONS APPEARING**

SUBJECT Community Service Area 5 Appointments **BEFORE THE BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Consider the appointment of two new members to the Board of Directors for Community Service Area #5. One appointment will fill an existing vacancy and the other will fill the unexpired term of Marlys Harper, who just resigned.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Consider the appointment of Lynda Pemberton (term to expire 12/31/2018) and Joanne Werthwein (term to expire 12/31/2016) to fill two vacancies on the Board of Directors for Community Service Area #5.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

CONTACT NAME: Shannon Kendall

PHONE/EMAIL: x5533 / skendall@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR **PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY 32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download

[Staff Report](#)

[Marlys Resignation](#)

[Werthwein Application](#)

[Pemberton Application](#)

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 11:06 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/3/2016 8:24 AM	County Counsel	Yes
3/3/2016 5:10 PM	Finance	Yes



Larry Johnston ~ District One Fred Stump ~ District Two Tim Alpers ~ District Three
Tim Fesko ~ District Four Byng Hunt ~ District Five

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF MONO

P.O. BOX 715, BRIDGEPORT, CALIFORNIA 93517

(760) 932-5538 • FAX (760) 932-5531

Bob Musil, Clerk of the Board

To: Honorable Board of Supervisors

From: Shannon Kendall, Assistant Clerk of the Board

Date: March 8, 2016

Subject

Appointments to CSA #5

Recommendation

Appoint Joanne Werthwein to fill an unexpired term which will expire on 12/31/2016.

Appoint Lynda Pemberton to fill an unexpired term which will expire on 12/31/2018.

Discussion

The CSA#5 currently has two vacancies. One is to fill the unexpired term of Marlys Harper, who recently resigned. The other is to fill an unexpired term that has been vacant for some time.

Fiscal Impact

None.

Bob Musil

From: Marlys Harper
Sent: Thursday, February 18, 2016 5:06 PM
To: Tim Fesko
Cc: ri@rubyinnbridgeport.com; Helen Nunn; romero@bridgeporttranch.com; Bob Musil
Subject: Retirement from CSA

Hello All,

As I'm retiring from Mono County employment, and relocating, I will also be retiring from CSA.

Since February of 2008, I've been privileged to be a member of CSA, and by extension, a small part of the progress in Bridgeport. I have witnessed the rebirth of the CSA #5 Board, as it changed its scope and became a vital catalyst in the community. The past few years have been increasingly exciting as we have been able to realize some of the goals of this community. There is much more to be done . . .

As I leave, I'm excited that we will have two more very qualified members joining Steve, Helen and Benny. Welcome to Lynda Pemberton and Joanne Werthwein! I know you will find your service on the board rewarding. Best wishes to all members. It's been great to work with you!

Marlys Harper

Mono County Health Department
Fiscal & Technical Specialist IV
760-932-5585

MONO COUNTY APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT TO BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/COMMITTEES

DATE	March 1, 2016
NAME	Joanne Kavanaugh Werthwein
POSITION APPLIED FOR:	
County Service Area #5 Board Member	
RESIDENCE ADDRESS	2381 Highway 182, Unit B Bridgeport, California 93517
PHONE	(626) 716-1766
BUSINESS ADDRESS	P.O. Box 264 Bridgeport, CA 93517-0264
PHONE	
OCCUPATION	Fiscal & Technical Specialist IV Mono County Department of Finance

How did you learn of the opening? I learned of the opening from individuals whom currently serve on the County Service Area #5 Board.

Please state briefly any experience of which you feel will be helpful when you serve in this appointment: Having been employed by several of the local businesses I have had the opportunity to be a pseudo Ambassador to this area in various capacities. I wish to continue to contribute in making the area shine and flourish for the enjoyment of its residents and visitors alike.

Other information may be submitted by resume if desired.

Summary of background and skills: I have a strong work ethic and I am an excellent communicator. I am responsible, organized and work well with others. I have a positive attitude and I am thoughtful and prudent in my decisions.

Professional experience: Mono County Treasury Oversight Committee Secretary
(February 2014-January 2016).

Education: Bachelors of Business Administration in Accounting
Southern Methodist University, Cox School of Business

Professional and/or community organizations: _____

Personal interests and hobbies: _____
Skiing, fly-fishing, horseback riding, and hiking

Have you ever been convicted of a felony, which would disqualify you from appointment? If you are appointed and cannot be bonded as required, your appointment will be revoked.

No

If you desire a personal interview or wish to address the Board, you may contact the Board of Supervisor's Office directly at (760) 932-5533.

Please return application to:

Clerk of the Board
County of Mono
P. O. Box 715
Bridgeport, CA 93517


Signature

March 1, 2016
Date

**MONO COUNTY
APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT
TO BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/COMMITTEES**

**DATE
NAME**

2-18-16

Lynda Pemberton

POSITION APPLIED FOR:

CSA Board Member

**RESIDENCE
ADDRESS**

132 CASTLE PEAK Rd. Box 126
BRIDGEPORT, CA 93517

PHONE

760-932-7743

**BUSINESS
ADDRESS**

178 MAIN ST.
BRIDGEPORT, CA 93517

PHONE

760-932-7555

OCCUPATION

SELF EMP.

How did you learn of the opening?

STEVE NOBLE

Please state briefly any experience of which you feel will be helpful when you serve in this appointment:

MEMBER OF COMMUNITY FOR
108 years -

Other information may be submitted by resume if desired.

Summary of background and skills:

MANY YEARS ON CHAMBER + FOURTH OF
JULY COMM.
Running own Business for 32 years

Professional experience: _____

Education: 1 year college

Professional and/or community organizations: Bridgeport Chamber + 4th of July Comm.

Personal interests and hobbies: To make this Comm. a throwing Comm. as it once was

Have you ever been convicted of a felony, which would disqualify you from appointment? If you are appointed and cannot be bonded as required, your appointment will be revoked.

If you desire a personal interview or wish to address the Board, you may contact the Board of Supervisor's Office directly at (760) 932-5533.

Please return application to: Clerk of the Board
County of Mono
P. O. Box 715
Bridgeport, CA 93517


Signature

2-18-16
Date



**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Community Development, County Counsel

TIME REQUIRED 10 minutes (5 minutes presentation, 5 minutes discussion) **PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD** Scott Burns, Stacey Simon

SUBJECT Interim Ordinance Suspending Establishment of Transient Rental Overlay Districts

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Proposed interim ordinance temporarily suspending the establishment of transient rental overlay districts (TRODs) in Mono County.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt proposed ordinance as an urgency ordinance (4/5 vote required.) Provide any desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

CONTACT NAME: Stacey Simon

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-924-1704 / ssimon@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR **PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY 32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff report
<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance
<input type="checkbox"/> February 11 workshop minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> December 8, 2015 Board minutes

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 6:21 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/2/2016 10:00 AM	County Counsel	Yes
3/2/2016 1:35 PM	Finance	Yes

Acting County Counsel
Stacey Simon

Deputies
Christian Milovich

**OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COUNSEL**

Mono County
South County Offices
P.O. BOX 2415
MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA 93546

Telephone
760-924-1700

Facsimile
760-924-1701

Paralegal
Jenny Senior

To: Board of Supervisors

From: Stacey Simon

Date: March 8, 2016

Re: Interim urgency ordinance suspending establishment of Transient Rental Overlay Districts

Recommended Action

Adopt proposed interim ordinance temporarily suspending the establishment of transient rental overlay districts (TRODs) in Mono County. A four-fifths vote is required. Provide any desired direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact

None.

Discussion

Government Code section 65858 authorizes the adoption of an interim ordinance as an urgency measure to prohibit any uses that may be in conflict with a contemplated general plan, specific plan, or zoning proposal that the Board of Supervisors, planning commission or planning department is considering or studying or intends to study within a reasonable time, when necessary to protect the public safety, health, and welfare.

At public hearings held by the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors on November 12, 2015 and December 8, 2015, respectively, various community members expressed concerns related to the creation of Transient Rental Overlay Districts (TRODs) within the County. In response, the Board of Supervisors scheduled a joint workshop with the Planning Commission to evaluate the TROD system (found at Chapters 25 and 26 of the Mono County General Plan).

At the joint workshop, held on February 11, 2016, the Board and Planning Commission heard additional information and detail regarding community concerns (including threats to public safety and welfare) related to the establishment of new TRODs. The Board expressed a desire to suspend the approval of any new TRODs while the issues raised were analyzed and directed

Community Development Department staff to analyze and report back with recommendations.

Under Government Code section 65858 and 25124, an interim ordinance is treated as an urgency ordinance which takes effect immediately upon adoption. No introduction or "first reading" is required. An interim ordinance is initially effective for only 45 days. The ordinance may then be extended following a noticed public hearing for ten months and fifteen days, and again (following the same notice and public hearing procedures) for a period of one year. No additional extensions may be approved.

If you have any questions on this matter prior to your meeting, please call me at 924-1704 or 932-5418 or call Scott Burns at 760-924-1807.

Attachments

- Minutes of February 11 joint workshop

- Minutes of December 8 hearing before BOS

- Minutes of November 12 hearing before Planning Commission



ORDINANCE NO. ORD16-__

**AN INTERIM ORDINANCE OF THE MONO COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDING
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSIENT RENTAL
OVERLAY DISTRICTS IN MONO COUNTY**

WHEREAS, Government Code section 65858 authorizes the adoption of an interim ordinance as an urgency measure to prohibit any uses that may be in conflict with a contemplated general plan, specific plan, or zoning proposal that the Board of Supervisors, planning commission or planning department is considering or studying or intends to study within a reasonable time, when necessary to protect the public safety, health, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, at public hearings before the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors held on November 12, 2105 and December 8, 2015, respectively, various community members expressed a number of concerns related to the creation of Transient Rental Overlay Districts (TRODs) within the County, and the Board of Supervisors scheduled a joint workshop with the Planning Commission to evaluate the TROD system (found at Chapters 25 and 26 of the Mono County General Plan); and

WHEREAS, at the joint workshop, held on February 11, 2016, the Board and Commission heard additional information and detail regarding community concerns related to the establishment of new TRODs and directed Community Development Department staff to analyze and report back regarding possible modifications to the TROD system to address those issues; and

WHEREAS, in order to preserve the status quo within the unincorporated areas of the County while staff and decision makers analyze and consider modifications to Chapter 25 and/or 26 to address the identified concerns, the Board of Supervisors desires to temporarily suspend the establishment of TRODs within the unincorporated areas of the County in accordance with Government Code section 65858;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO FINDS AND ORDAINS that:

SECTION ONE: There is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety and welfare as a result of the approval of Transient Rental Overlay Districts (TRODs) within the unincorporated areas of the County, as specified below, and such approvals must be temporarily suspended in order to protect the public safety, health, and welfare.

- A. In some residential areas of the County currently eligible for TROD designation, roads are not regularly maintained and/or plowed and can be steep and icy in winter. Because those individuals utilizing short-term rentals are not local residents, they are often unskilled at navigating snowy conditions. The approval of TRODs in areas such as these presents a safety hazard to users – particularly those arriving at night and lacking snow driving skills or experience.
- B. In certain areas of the County, residents have expressed that they experience harm to their sense of well-being and personal welfare as a result of the possibility that a TROD could be established in their neighborhood. This may reflect an incompatibility between certain neighborhoods or communities and transient rental activity.

1 **SECTION TWO:** The establishment of Transient Rental Overlay Districts within the
2 unincorporated areas of Mono County is hereby suspended to allow for the proper study of
3 modifications and/or alternatives to the current system to address the issues described above and
4 other matters, as directed by the Board and the Planning Commission on February 11, 2016.

5 **SECTION THREE:** During the suspension on the establishment of new TRODs created by
6 this resolution, staff shall identify and analyze those areas within the County currently eligible for
7 TROD designation, evaluate the above concerns, and any other relevant issues associated with the
8 establishment or operation of TRODs or transient rentals within the County, and develop
9 recommendation(s) for the Board regarding the possible modification of Chapter 25 or 26 of the
10 Mono County General Plan.

11 **SECTION FOUR:** This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption as an urgency
12 measure pursuant to Government Code sections 65858 and 25123 and shall remain in effect, unless
13 extended as allowed by law, for 45 calendar days. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall post
14 this ordinance and also publish it or a summary thereof in the manner prescribed by Government
15 Code section 25124 no later than 15 days after the date of its adoption.

16 **PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED** this _____ day of _____, 2016, by the
17 following vote, to wit:

18 **AYES:**
19 **NOES:**
20 **ABSENT:**
21 **ABSTAIN:**

22 _____
23 Fred Stump, Chair
24 Mono County Board of Supervisors

25 ATTEST:

26 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

27 _____
28 Clerk of the Board

_____ County Counsel



**MEETING MINUTES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF MONO
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

MEETING LOCATION Mammoth Lakes BOS Meeting Room, 3rd Fl. Sierra Center Mall, Suite 307, 452 Old Mammoth Rd., Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546

**Special Meeting
February 11, 2016**

Planning Commission meeting called to order by Commissioner Scott Bush. Also present at meeting were Commissioners: Carol Ann Mitchell, Mary Pipersky, Chris Lizza, Dan Roberts. Also present: CD Ritter as clerk for Planning Commission meeting.

10:00 AM Meeting Called to Order by Chairman Stump.

*Supervisors Present: Alpers, Corless, Fesko, Johnston and Stump
Supervisors Absent: None.*

*Break: 11:40 a.m.
Reconvene: 11:51 a.m.
Adjourn: 12:51 p.m.*

The Mono County Board of Supervisors has videotaped this meeting. To view it, please go to the following link: <http://www.monocounty.ca.gov/meetings> and find the 2/11/16 Board of Supervisor's meeting date on the master calendar.

Pledge of Allegiance led by Chairman Stump.

Supervisor Stump:

- There are limited microphones; will have to share.
- He will coordinate Public Comment period, time may get limited.
- CAO Leslie Chapman is in Bridgeport attending.

1 OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD
No one spoke.

2. AGENDA ITEMS

A. [Transient Rental Overlay District Workshop](#)

Departments: Community Development Department
(Courtney Weiche, Scott Burns, Nick Criss) - The Mono County

Board of Supervisors will attend the regularly scheduled Planning Commission meeting. At this meeting, the Board, in conjunction with the Planning Commission, will review the status of the General Plan Land Use Element Transient Rental Overlay District (TROD) - Chapter 25, and companion requirements of Transient Rental Standards and Enforcement - Chapter 26.

Action: None.

Supervisor Stump:

- Is hoping with both the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission in attendance that some decent discussion can occur.

TRANSIENT RENTAL OVERLAY DISTRICT POWER POINT:

Courtney Weiche (Community Development Department):

- TROD adoption background.
 - 2009 – Proposed “Transient Occupancy Ordinance”
 - June 2012 – June Mountain Closure
 - 2012- Chap 25 and 26 get adopted
 - 2013 - First TROD Established
- Chapter 25 Intent
- Chapter 26 Purpose & Findings
- Review of Adopted TROD’s
- Summary – we have five overlay districts in Mono County with a total of 14 parcels. Only five have active vacation homeowner permits.
- Applications Denied or Withdrawn
- Concerns/Issues
- How is it working
- Code Enforcement Update

Nick Chris (Code Enforcement Officer):

Code Enforcement Update:

- Current Illegal Rental Market
- Overview of Chapter 26 Requirements – Home Vacation Permit Requirements
- Enforcement Component
- The demand for these is increasing; staffing levels are an issue from an enforcement standpoint
- His opinion: legalized rentals are easier to enforce

Additional Comments:

- Explained what is contained in the violations.

Courtney Weiche:

- Alternatives
 - Make changes to Chapters 25 and 26
 - Review other jurisdictions for possible solutions to issues
- Moving Forward

Additional Comments:

- Discussion relating to previous comments made by Jeff Ronci.
- Brief discussion about whether there are a lack of beds in June Lake or not?
- After doing a Google search yesterday – it would be a combination of what several jurisdictions are doing. Feels there are a lot of areas in California that have same economic factors that our county does. There are a lot of creative approaches coming out.
- Right now Advisory Committees don’t really bring things to the board; they are more a part of the planning process.

- TROD applicants have due diligence with their neighbors.

Planning Commission Questions:

Mary Pipersky:

- Asked various questions about Vacation Home Rental Permits.
- TROD concept got a big push when Rusty Gregory was commenting on lack of beds in June Lake.
- Supervisor Johnston: remembers seeing available rooms for rent in June Lake.

Scott Bush:

- Asked why we don't hear about motels/hotels.
- Could this be limited in certain areas only?

Dan Roberts:

- Jeff Ronci's comments were a bit non-committal.
- He's knows that June Lake does reach 100% occupancy, but only at peak times.

Carol Ann Mitchell:

- What other jurisdictions might you compare us to?

Chris Lizza:

- He thinks it was more an issue of the quality of beds, not the quantity.

MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISOR QUESTIONS:

Supervisor Fesko:

- Land Use Designation discussion.
- Asked for clarification on TROD.

Supervisor Corless:

- Role of Advisory Committee?
- Illegal Vacation Rentals in Crowley – do those notices of violations include ways to remedy them?
- Is the Vacation Home Rental Permits only for TRODs?

Supervisor Alpers:

- Intrigued by Use Permit idea.
- For units already operating in the TROD, is there any way to go back in and initiate a conditional use permit process to go along with your TROD and Vacation Home Rental Permit?

Supervisor Johnston:

- Gave comments on Conditional Use Permits.
- Alternatives: one is use permit process without TROD process. Separate from that is a TROD with a use permit.

Stacey Simon:

- These TRODS are in the nature of Land Use Designations
- Uses being allowed previously may be eliminated.
- Would we need to phase out?
- Discussion about why Use Permits are becoming more popular. Going back would be problematic, but for new applicants the use permit process might be possible.

Scott Burns:

- A cap would help regulate, but doing use permits without the designated land use process creates other issues.
- TROD, however is neighborhood focused.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Lynda Biederman (June Lake)

Don Morton (June Lake)

Ralph Lockhart (June Lake)

Ian Fettes (June Lake)

JOINT DISCUSSION BETWEEN BOTH BOARDS:

Commissioner Mary Pipersky:

- She thinks homeowner's should be able to use their properties within reason.
- She can find no one in her neighborhood and nearby that is in support of a TROD.
- We need to take another look at the intent of this chapter of the code and make sure we really want to change nature of our neighborhoods. Do we do this in order to make MMSA more soluble?
- Big picture question: if intent remains same (has to do with economic opportunities for tourism based economies) – is it the quantity or quality of beds?
- This is a big wave coming over this county; we can't be afraid of change. We just need to do it correctly.

Supervisor Larry Johnston:

- This is a big deal, agrees with Commissioner Pipersky.
- He feels there are instances where this should be allowed – some places in Mammoth for example.
- In looking at intent: homeowner stability is one of the intents of a TROD. The current TROD system is a de facto zone change for the entire county.
- Right now there are 0% rentals available in Mammoth.
- Suggests experiment is over – he did vote for this. What's happened is that we're continually pitting neighbor against neighbor. In our communities, we can identify those areas where it's ok to have TRODs. He thinks they are important. Suggests we stop TROD process, instead have a zone change process, identifying areas in single family neighborhoods where TRODs might be acceptable.
- Commissioner Bush: arbitrary process that someone maps out? Election type process?
- There are areas that are already zoned for TRODS – shouldn't be arbitrary; it should be based on probability that it will work there. It could be defined and would take work. Should be subject to public comment.
- Finally, once it's defined then it gets done by use permit.
- Underlying issue of Measure Z – they didn't trust decision makers over time to protect neighborhoods that needed protecting. That sent a message to him. A balance is needed. We need to stay on top of it, lest we get our own Measure Z.
- Worried about the CDD staff deciding not to accept applications; do we need to do something?

Commissioner Chris Lizza:

- He thinks the system works.
- Intent – talks about economic stability. We need the regulatory regime that's been put into place. By providing the regime – it's easier to enforce.
- Another intent: revenue generating but he doesn't feel this is relevant. Social issues are most important.
- When originally passed, it was well vetted and addressed in Chapter 26.
- Feels it's not appropriate on a residence that is more appropriately used as affordable housing. We have a shortage of this type of housing.
- Appropriateness of the neighborhood – most of these homes are very expensive and sit empty most of the year. These homes should be allowed to rent.
- Homeowner expectations: he feels case by case basis that is being used has been very effective.
- Solutions: distinguishing between room rental and occupied home and

whole house rentals.

- Use Permits are interesting to look at; doesn't understand how this would work. He feels this may be more of a violation to homeowners.
- Supervisor Johnston: Use permit: would be less costly system if it's already in an area that was in a zone change for TRODS, feels this is streamlined at that point.

Supervisor Corless:

- Thought that TROD process was a County response to community demand, need to keep this in mind.
- She hopes we're demonstrating today that everyone wants to work together.
- The TRODS in place are working; not ready to throw whole thing out. Feels more applicants are going to be coming.
- Supports positive changes to the chapter. Minimum infrastructure requirements, possible exclusions to certain zones, need cleanup process for vacation home rentals/TROD process, we have to look at what's going on in rest of world and not put our heads into the sand.
- Asked for clarification on whether or not applicants are being processed. Do we need to take board action on this?

Commissioner Scott Bush:

- Just because you can do something, doesn't mean you should.
- Use permit idea doesn't really solve issue.
- Certain amount of this is going to work – maybe we need to identify certain number of properties in county that will work. Limit the number. Might help with compliance.
- We haven't been able to identify what a neighborhood/community is. If we can't do that, we may need to limit total number of TRODS per area.
- How does moratorium affect Nick's enforcement?

Supervisor Tim Alpers:

- He's had to deal with this in his area.
- We may need to get some consulting help to determine designated areas. Feels a use permit system would streamline this.
- We're seeing what's been working.
- The sooner we get out ahead of this the better.

Commissioner Carol Ann Mitchell:

- Being from rural end of county, before repealing two chapters, she feels more work needs to be done.
- She'd like to see county look at designated areas where TRODS could occur.

Supervisor Fesko:

- It's hard for government to keep on top of all the things that are changing.
- Need to find balance.
- Pitting neighbor against neighbor issue: it's about having the discussion. We're all neighbors in the county.
- Feels TROD process (not in his district much) works. Maybe we need larger timeframes with violations.
- What is a neighborhood? Need to define.
- Doesn't quite follow difference between what Supervisor Johnston is suggesting and what we're doing today.
- He feels that TRODS work.
- We want housing stability.
- In essence, he's fine with way it works with minor adjustments.
- He does not see a big issue now; we only have five. We shouldn't create a problem where there is none.

- Thanked everyone that came and put in effort to participate. Looking forward to staff working with Planning Commission and Board again to move forward.

Commissioner Dan Roberts:

- He agrees with Commissioner Lizza.
- He feels this process has been very well vetted.
- Not sure about streamlining the process/pre-determining. That is the Planning Commission's job.
- Wants to take opportunity to say that although this is working, he's not opposed to tweaking determination process slightly.
- People have gone through entire process – no problems with TRODS that are in place.

Supervisor Stump:

- Views this as countywide issue; he has concerns if we don't have a process that we're going to see more illegal activity as in Crowley. Doesn't want to do away with everything.
- Looking at granny units – making process easier.
- Interested in area opt-out being part of process.
- What he heard: Tweaking process – defining a neighborhood. Percentage of occupancies – community by community or countywide. Setting a maximum percentage of TRODS available in the entire county. Infrastructure component. Looking at identified areas where TRODS can occur?
- Looking at Ordinance – CDD has suspended process as it stands. He agrees with that.
- Limited Code Compliance capability – this is not Nick Criss' only function; he doesn't only do TRODS. He's had a lot of difficulty with illegal renting in Clark Tract.
- Lastly: Housing Stock Component.
- Staff needs to work with Planning Commission to work through some of these issues.

Scott Burns:

- Explained that right now, CDD is not processing applications and are telling applicants that they are awaiting direction from the board prior to doing so.

Stacey Simon:

- Temporary moratorium can be placed on the ordinance/processing of these TRODS.

ADJOURN: 12:51 p.m.

ATTEST

**FRED STUMP
CHAIRMAN**

**SHANNON KENDALL
ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE BOARD**



**MEETING MINUTES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF MONO
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Regular Meetings: The First, Second, and Third Tuesday of each month. Location of meeting is specified just below.

MEETING LOCATION Board Chambers, 2nd Fl., County Courthouse, 278 Main St., Bridgeport, CA 93517

**Regular Meeting
December 8, 2015**

Flash Drive	#1002
Minute Orders	M15-233 to M15-245
Resolutions	R15-82 to R15-83
Ordinance	ORD15-09 NOT USED

9:00 AM Meeting Called to Order by Chairman Fesko

*Supervisors present: Alpers, Corless, Fesko, Johnston and Stump.
Supervisors absent: None.*

The Mono County Board of Supervisors stream all of their meetings live on the internet and archives them afterward. To listen to any meetings from June 2, 2015 forward, please go to the following link:

<http://www.monocounty.ca.gov/meetings>

Pledge of Allegiance led by Supervisor Alpers.

1. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

No one spoke.

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Regular Meeting held on October 20, 2015, as corrected.

Stump moved; Johnston seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-233

Supervisor Johnston:

- On p. 10, bottom page, under the Variance, 15-001, his vote should say "abstain", not "absent."
- Bottom of p. 13, where it says please with NGO alignment, add "alignment process".

Supervisor Alpers:

- On p. 10, under his comments, the word “State” needs to be capitalized in both places.
- On p. 5 – no correction and acknowledge Molly DesBaillets, he had no idea how much work she does. It’s been an education for him.

Supervisor Stump:

- On p. 16 of 17, last bullet point under his comments, “ask Superintendent Adler to respond to the two major questions regarding Anna’s credentials and mismanagement by the MCOE as claimed by the Bridgeport Friends of the Library”. First bullet point should also reflect “ask Superintendent Adler”.

B. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Special Meeting held on October 30, 2015.

Johnston moved; Corless seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-234

C. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Regular Meeting held on November 3, 2015, as corrected

Alpers moved; Corless seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-235

Supervisor Johnston:

- On p. 7, after 8b, under comment, add to first bullet point: “Also, Mono County has habitat suitable for the gray wolf.”
- On p. 9, before d – where it says “appreciates Airport Road being kept up”, should say, “Appreciates Airport Road being a top priority”.

D. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Special Meeting held on November 5, 2015.

Stump moved; Johnston seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-236

E. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Special Meeting held on November 5, 2015, as corrected.

Johnston moved; Alpers seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-237

Supervisor Johnston:

- On p. 1, under “opportunity for the public to address the board”, CJ Herma’s comments, add that he “indicated that the Antelope Valley RPAC as dysfunctional”.
- On p. 4, seventh bullet point under his comments, should say “not concerned with the number of members”.

Supervisor Stump:

- On p. 2, under his comments, strike word “Paradise” and insert “Swall Meadows” – they have the Design Review Committee, not Paradise.
- On p. 5, fourth bullet point of his comments, add to end “for RPAC membership”.

F. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Regular Meeting held on November 10, 2015.

Stump moved; Alpers seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-238

G. Board Minutes

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Action: Approve minutes of the Regular Meeting held on November 17, 2015.

Johnston moved; Corless seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-239

3. RECOGNITIONS

A. Certificate of Appreciation for Lynda Salcido

Departments: Board of Supervisors

(Chairman Fesko) - Certificate of appreciation for Lynda Salcido for her role as Interim CAO.

Action: Approve certification of recognition for Lynda Salcido.

Corless moved; Johnston seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-240

Supervisor Fesko:

- Noted that Lynda was not there today.
- Read certificate; the Board agreed to move the presentation of this certificate to the January 5, 2016 meeting.

4. BOARD MEMBER REPORTS

Supervisor Alpers:

- 11/19 - Toured Conway Ranch with Tony Dublino. Provided him with background information on Ranch facilities and infrastructure improvements.

- 11/21 - Attended Funeral Services for Dick Noles. The First Presbyterian Church in Bishop was packed; a real tribute to Dick. The speakers were retired Inyo County Supervisor Linda Arcularius, off-road business owner Randy Gillespie, and granddaughter Cari Noles. All three did an outstanding job of characterizing Dick's breathtaking life dedicated to family, community, public service and his distinguished professional career with SCE.
- 12/2 - Attended the special meeting MBRPAC meeting held at the LVCC. Alicia Vennos and Jeff Simpson from Mono County Economic Development updated the Board on Fall activities around the County. Margie DeRose, the new INF Deputy District Ranger was introduced. The discussion on drone activity was continued with citizens being encouraged to on the lookout for drone/environmental issues.

Supervisor Corless:

- 11/13, attended a very worthwhile CSAC class on intergovernmental relations and will be following through with some of the concepts there at the next ESCOG meeting in December.
- BH Advisory Board meeting: We have the required number of board members now so will be recommending appointments to BOS in January.
- Broadband news: taskforce presentation to council last week went well; Nate Greenberg announced Suddenlink's gigabit service in Mammoth, and soon, June.
- Strategic planning meeting in November: how to organize materials for midyear review
- Thanksgiving in Mammoth: biggest Thanksgiving weekend in many years, participated in the inaugural turkey trot in frigid temps.
- ES Avalanche Ctr fundraiser, great work by Nate Greenberg and other board members to raise money for avalanche safety programs.
- CSAC: Very grateful for the opportunity to attend the annual meeting and to connect with colleagues throughout the state, and to have the time and space to learn and reflect. There was an excellent workshop on Long-term impacts of the drought that included thoughtful and well received presentation by Robin Roberts. She urged participants to work to change the narrative around drought—to stop the fight of food versus jobs versus environment. Many of the workshops focused on improving communication—the use of social media, messaging, how to work better with all types—and shapes—of people (google Connie Podesta + shapes for more info. She's a circle for sure).
- Speaking of communication ... We, as a board, and we as a County must acknowledge the serious allegations made in the recent story and editorial in The Sheet regarding a harassment complaint against our former CAO. This is a complicated matter with many elements that must be held confidential according to law. This type of case is difficult and, as an elected official, one faces far more gray areas than crystal clear ones with respect to what the law allows you to disclose, and we work closely with the County counsel's office to advise us on legal requirements as a body. I believe that the ultimate action we took as the Board of Supervisors appropriately balanced the complainant's rights, mitigated the county's risk and wisely used the county's limited resources to keep vital work moving forward, all in an expeditious manner.

What is very clear is the need to keep persistent focus on ethics and transparency as we set policy and make decisions. Our actions must always pass the front page test and stand up to the scrutiny of our harshest critics. I don't agree with some of the editorial choices and omissions that our local

paper made in reporting this story, but I'm not an editor anymore. I am an elected official on the Board of Supervisors and it's my responsibility to diligently work to build trust and maintain confidence in our actions. I assure you that work will continue.

- Request to adjourn meeting in memory of Bob Tanner.

Supervisor Fesko:

- November 17th-18th -- Attended the RCRC Executive meeting. We continue to get updates on a hot topic: Marijuana! Paul Smith gave a brief intro into current (new) California Law regarding Medical Marijuana. Paul has been giving presentations at many BOS in other counties and is willing to come to Mono County.
- November 19th -- Attended the EMS Ad Hoc committee. The committee is making great progress and looks to have a report available in January.
- November 25th -- Attended the ARC.
- December 1st -- Attended the ARC.
- December 1st – 4th – Attended the CSAC annual meeting. Many great workshops including Water Rights issues, Wildfire Report, Increasing California's Renewable Portfolio Standard, Road User Charges, State & Federal Transportation Funding, Marijuana Policies, Broadband, and much more.
- December 15th – Planning Staff will be giving their own presentation on Medical Marijuana. Paul Smith, RCRC guru, will be giving a presentation this coming Friday, December 11th, to the Alpine County Board of Supervisors. The special meeting will be at 1:30 pm in Markleville. I recommend all Mono County Board members to attend as Paul understands the current Medical Marijuana laws along with the up and coming Recreational Marijuana initiatives coming in 2016.

Supervisor Johnston:

- Attended the CSAC annual meeting along with Supervisors Fesko and Corless. Handed out information from the conference along with the CSAC Board of Directors briefing materials.
- Attended the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District meeting on Dec 7th. Noted the progress being made on the Keeler Dunes dust control project.
- Participated in the HR Director interviews in the afternoon of Dec 7th.

Supervisor Stump:

- 11-12; Watched Planning Commission TROD item from Mammoth.
- 11-18; Attended Tri Valley Water Commission - Commission is moving ahead with Basin separation from the Owens Valley in collaboration with Inyo County.
- 11-19; EMS Committee meeting.
- 12-1; Attended CSA 1 meeting.
- 12-3; Attended EMS Committee meeting.
- 12-7 ; Attended Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District meeting
- Request that today's meeting be adjourned in the memory of Doug Butler - Crowley Lake Fishing Guide.

5. COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

CAO Report regarding Board Assignments
Receive brief oral report by County Administrative Officer (CAO)
regarding work activities.

Leslie Chapman:

- 11/18 - Winter Storm Preparedness teleconference
- 11/18 - Energy Task Force monthly meeting
 - done with review of the energy audit report and asked for changes/corrections
 - looking at implementing recommendations and preparing to report to the Board
- 11/19 - CSAC Broadband Teleconference; EMS Committee Meeting
- 11/19 – 11/24 - Met with finance staff individually to discuss future of the dept.
 - Already short 2 staff, then I left and Roberta is retiring at the end of Dec. so staff is anxious and rightfully so.
 - Filled the FTS position and TTC interviews are on the 18th
- 11/20 - Strategic planning workshop – moving forward and preparing for a presentation to coincide with the midyear budget presentation
- 11/23 Facilities Project Review Committee
- Last Week CSAC Conference highlights:
 - Women's Leadership forum
 - Navigating social media
 - Road \$\$
 - CAOAC business meeting and networking event
- 12/7 - HR interviews, 2nd round

6. DEPARTMENT/COMMISSION REPORTS:

Joe Blanchard (Public Works):

- Clinic moved out of old hospital and into Twin Lakes Annex. Remodeled to accommodate Mammoth Hospital clinic, moved staff to Office of Ed. Moved locks. Closing Social Services reduced 18,000 sf for energy savings on heating and lighting. Finished ADA at Annex 2, nearly done with Bridgeport probation remodel. Thanked facilities staff for hard work, dedication.
- Supervisor Stump: Bring staff for commendation.

Nathan Reade (Ag Commissioner):

- New equipment in weights/measures. New provers for propane. Check everything yearly. Measured mile in Independence, State assisted Reade. See if Mono wants same. Spring conference in Mammoth in May. Invited US Sec Ag as keynote speaker. Water conference in Clovis on Ag use. Suggested water conference on east side. Urban vs Ag vs enviro. Education that people need to eat. State telling what to plant, where.

Ingrid Braun (Sheriff):

- Concern for Mono employees after San Bernardino shooting fatalities. Kathy Peterson asked for active shooter training at Sierra Center Mall. Look at all County buildings re: security. Government often target of incidents. Mono: don't let comfort be complacency. Better to prepare and not have happen. All agencies would respond as team for incidents. Run if can, hide if can't run, fight if can't hide.
- **Supervisor Fesko:** Training in North County?

Tony Dublino (Solid Waste):

- Crushing aggregate material. Carpet recycling successful. Jan. 19 recycling efforts, way fees/materials collected, reflect processing costs. Long-term solid waste planning. Plastic bag ban recommendation. Deal with Town is underway. Pumice Valley purchase by LADWP approved.
- Supervisor Stump: Commended Dublino on major accomplishment.

Stacey Simon (County Counsel):

- Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Passed out map. Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District working with Inyo to request basin

boundary adjustment with State Water Resources. Public meeting in Bishop Wednesday night, notice to all affected parties, RPACs in Tri-Valley. Up for approval in 2016.

Scott Burns (Community Development):

- National Fish & Wildlife Federation grant for CEQA water transfers at Walker Lake.

Nate Greenberg (Information Technology):

- Delta Wireless of Stockton for documentation project of communications infrastructure, \$60,000. On site today/tomorrow, looking at dispatch, Conway Summit. SuddenLink rolling out gigabit service to ML, JL. CL hoping to be on line in 2016, then Tom's Place, Sunny Slopes. Letters on need for broadband. Technology for gigabit is Fiber-rich with branch co-ax.
- Supervisor Fesko: Move to redefine broadband held at CSAC.
- Supervisor Alpers: Appreciate appraisal on fast-moving issue. Four letters arrived, more coming from Lee Vining area.

Robin Roberts (Behavioral Health):

- Addressed CSAC on psychological effects of drought. Resilience rather than fight. Some counties trucking in water. People eager to talk about drought. Seize moment as human story, not economic.
- Supervisor Fesko: Noted many were impressed with Roberts' presentation.

7. CONSENT AGENDA

(All matters on the consent agenda are to be approved on one motion unless a board member requests separate action on a specific item.)

A. Hiring Freeze Variance; DSS FTS IV

Departments: Social Services

A Fiscal Technical Specialist IV position vacancy within Social Services will be created due to a retirement at the end of December 2015. The department requests the ability to recruit and hire a replacement for the incumbent prior to her departure to allow for cross training. This position is included in the current BOS-approved Allocation List.

Action: Approve hiring freeze variance and authorize the Director of Social Services to fill one Fiscal Technical Specialist IV vacancy within the Department of Social Services.

Alpers moved; Corless seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-241

Supervisor Fesko:

- As a note on both items A and B, these positions are already funded, either non general fund monies or, alternatively, a vacant position (already budgeted) is being filled.

B. Hiring Freeze Variance - Deputy County Counsel I/II/III or Assistant (one position only)

Departments: County Counsel

Approve hiring freeze variance and authorize the County Counsel to

fill one Deputy County Counsel I/II/III or Assistant (one position only) vacancy within the County Counsel's office.

Action: Approve hiring freeze variance and authorize the County Counsel to fill one Deputy County Counsel I/II/III or Assistant (one position only) vacancy within the County Counsel's office.

Alpers moved; Corless seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-242

C. Appointment to Fill Planning Commission Vacancy

Departments: Board of Supervisors

Appoint Carol Ann Mitchell to fill the seat recently vacated by Roger B. Thompson on the Mono County Planning Commission, as recommended by Supervisor Fred Stump, with term expiring March 1, 2017.

Action: Appoint Carol Ann Mitchell to fill the seat recently vacated by Roger B. Thompson on the Mono County Planning Commission, as recommended by Supervisor Fred Stump, with term expiring March 1, 2017.

Stump moved; Alpers seconded

Vote: 4 yes; 1 no: Johnston

M15-243

Supervisor Johnston:

- Postpone a week, no resume or background info.
- Town Planning Commission appointments have multiple candidates, interviews, process to vet. No background data at all, process question of blindly approving, not in packet. Public info, BOS background needed. Uncomfortable appointing, not good policy.

Supervisor Stump:

- Pushing now, as Planning Commission down to four commissioners due to resignation after last Planning Commission meeting. Witnessed last meeting that resulted in long, protracted discussion of today's issue. Desire to appoint planning commissioner. Bio: Member of Tri-Valley Groundwater District for years; on Chalfant RPAC; comfortable with her; limited appointment for duration of term; Planning Commission Dec. 10 has skate park on agenda. Appreciated request, but wanted to appoint today.
- Identified need for Tri-Valley to have voice beyond Stump in planning. Tri-Valley neglected in many ways. Project in Chalfant had 100% opposition, yet passed without community voice. Been looking for three months for suitable replacement. Everyone on proposed list began to move away. Confident in her capability. If timing weren't what it is, better to do it Johnston's way. Appointment to March 2017, relatively short term. Current Sunny Slopes commissioner speaks for west side, but eastern of District 2 neglected.

Supervisor Alpers:

- Understands Supervisor Johnston's concern, but requested exception as known her since 1980s, in contact over decades, would be excellent appointment. Exception due to personal knowledge.

Supervisor Fesko:

- No info on background, but concern. Give benefit of doubt on Alpers

recommendation, so move forward.

Scott Burns:

- Send resume to BOS.

8. CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED (INFORMATIONAL)

All items listed are located in the Office of the Clerk of the Board, and are available for review.

A. California Water Boards

Departments: Clerk of the Board

Receipt of Notice of Petition for Temporary Urgency Change for Permit 21185 (Application 28609) of June Lake Public Utility District from the State Water Resources Control Board.

The Board acknowledged receipt of the correspondence.

9. REGULAR AGENDA - MORNING

A. County Invasive Plant Program

Departments: Agricultural Commissioner

(Nathan D. Reade, Agricultural Commissioner) - This will be a presentation to provide an overview of the Agricultural Department's Invasive Plant Program.

Action: None.

Nathan Reade:

- Why responsible for weed management?
- 1981 Act. About 130 species in Inyo/Mono. Russian thistle/tumbleweed eradication not viable.
- About 15 agencies/groups meet, share resources, info in Inyo/Mono, working across jurisdictional boundaries.
- MOU about to expire. What/where to manage weeds? Larger threat to Ag, local environment, availability of resources, probability of management success.
- Weed work in Death Valley? Different management people there, didn't need assistance.
- CA broke land into weed management areas 1996-97. Mojave claimed Death Valley for years.
- Reviewed 2016 projects: Antelope Valley (1997 flood spread weeds all over); Mammoth Lakes hydroseeding added weeds; pepperweed at Tri-Valley, Fish Slough, and Lower Owens.
- Weed management meeting held last week, got calls on mullein. Woolly Mullein issue is throughout country, as are tumbleweed and cheat grass. Lots resources used, but weeds come back. Mullein likes disturbed areas, aggressive. If eradicate in few years, happy to work with. Agencies with resources not think its viable project, so many competing.

Supervisor Alpers:

- Twin Lakes, in the ML Basin, is becoming heavily infected with Spyro Gyra and other invasive aquatic weeds. There could be an

- opportunity to partner with USFS for aquatic weed control.
- Perhaps the California Department of Fish and wildlife and LADWP might join in an effort in that they currently work on invasive mud snail and mussel issues.
- I would hate to see a bureaucratic process ignore the problems as unrealistic to deal with. These growing infestations could eventually destroy recreational lakes.

Supervisor Corless:

- Asked question about Woolly Mullein.

Supervisor Stump:

- Group 19 species together on website. Reade mentioned slide show, booklet for outreach.

B. General Plan Amendment 15-002

Departments: Community Development Department

(Courtney Weiche) - Public hearing regarding proposed amendment of the General Plan Designated Land Use Map to establish a Transient Rental Overlay District to allow for nightly rentals (with a Vacation Home Rental Permit) on APNs 016-099-027, --036, --037 and 016-096-006, in June Lake.

Action: Disapprove proposed Transient Rental Overlay Districts for parcels APNs 016-099-027, 016-099-036, 016-099-037 and 016-096-006.

Alpers moved; Johnston seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

M15-244

OPEN PUBLIC HEARING:

Supervisor Stump:

- Noted several speakers spoke longer at Planning Commission hearing that lasted more than two hours, requested 5-min limit so all could speak. If agree with prior speaker, so state, add additional points. Witnessed Planning Commission meeting on process approved in 2012 by BOS. Encouraged commenters to stick to issue, not criticize past or staff.

Supervisor Fesko:

- Everybody gets chance to speak. If comments repeated, might ask for show of hands who agree. Final process is at BOS. For emails, noted receipt and reviewed. Some not made to Planning Commission in timely manner. Planner Courtney Weiche first, then applicant.

Courtney Weiche:

- Expansion of existing Transient Rental Overlay District (TROD) to four parcels. First TROD in 2013 on Black property. Planning Commission considered four, not six. Reviewed noticing. Nevada Street only access for Silver Lake Tract USFS cabins, who also were notified. Comment letters of support and opposition, plus phone calls within TROD expressing support based on experience with TROD. Reviewed Planning Commission action. Noted that Ch. 25 states intent on TRODs, Ch. 26 governs, stipulate regulations.

Supervisor Fesko:

- How decide on just two? Weiche: Move forward so BOS could consider. Fesko: Public opposition for other two? Weiche: Not particular to other two; owners were not at hearing. Approved for owners at meeting to advocate for it. Fesko: Ch. 26 has regulations on

noise, traffic, and parking. Weiche: Ch. 26 has lots of regulations. All parking and property manager on site, or else compliance violation. No complaints on existing TRODs. Corless: If Planning Commission did not approve, decision would go to BOS?

Stacey Simon:

- Unique situation. Requires recommendation from Planning Commission, so worked hard to bring it forward. Weiche clarified that agreement could lead to recommendation to BOS.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Applicant Pat Gale:

- First in cabin in 1962, first night in 2006. Clark Tract favorite place since forever. Reviewed his and wife's work in Mono County. Working at San Jose State now, want to come back. Rental would bring money to manager, cleaners, TOT to Mono. In snow conditions, upper Clark Tract different from lower tract. Traffic less than full-time residency.

Supervisor Alpers:

- Consider a permanent tenant? 30-day rental as a fallback plan.

Igor Vorobyoff:

- Isolated, geographically speaking. Impacts people right there. Some comments on road from half-mile away. Commissioner who opposed wouldn't want in his own backyard. Against TROD in general, not specific area. Consider this area, which has no opposition.

Lee Vorobyoff:

- House built in 1982 by Blake Sibla, Clark grandchild. Only people down there, forever. Hooked up with snow removal as part of Clark Tract. Got to name her street, so isolated. All cabins behind motel owned by motel. Separate road goes down Nevada Street except with snow removal. Tract not part of upper. Why so opposed to small group of beautiful homes who need income? Expect renters in new TROD would be respectful, bring families. Find appalling that people from other areas tell what can/can't do when successful. Double Eagle has rentals. No problems.

Courtney Weiche showed comment letter sites, away from TROD area.

Patrick Hoefer:

- He and wife lived in Clark Tract seven years. Looked at TRODs as weeds – start to grow, just keep growing. Adjacent to existing TROD is how it grows. Upper Clark repairs Nevada Street. Dirt road repaired after Tom Cruise movie. Snow removal moneys collected from all. Bought in SFR zoning, but TRODs are creating individual commercial district in area. Experiment done by BOS/Mono that will fail in long run. Ch. 25: Processed same as land use redesignation. TROD called redistricting. Purpose of Ch. 25: Fighting illegal rentals for nine years, against TROD in draft form. Nothing ever changed. Additional unit rented takes revenue from legal transient rentals/motels. Spreads revenue around to different pockets. Problem for business owners if expansion continues. Majority of all landlords don't spend on property. New owners put more money into. Why BOS let people make money when existing businesses are going out of business? Had petition with many signatures against TRODs in community. Experiment does not work for stated purpose. Sell homes to people who can afford them, stop welfare.
- Supervisor Fesko: If someone lived full time with family of four, how affect life differently than weekly or monthly basis? Hoefer: Different mentality, not know or care about neighbors. Illegal rental had renter

park in someone else's driveway, so unprepared. Spent two days in his driveway. People want to view upper tract.

Tony Fodera:

- If have no money, rent by night, can't afford to pay bills. Cars get stuck, can't get home; 12 people, five cars, playing on others' property. Can rent by month; don't change rules. Maybe sell if can't afford, buy what can afford.
- Supervisor Stump: Prior TROD hearing, fines upheld (\$5,000).

Lynda Biederman:

- Upper tract for 21 yr. So sick of this. The TROD system not designed to pit neighbor against neighbor, but its happening. Take care of each other. Applicant-driven process is turning people against each other. As Realtor, knows zoning is important to buyers – want SFR, not vacation rentals. During original discussions, repeatedly said Clark Tract inappropriate. Private roads, not well maintained. Get Clark eliminated from TROD. Gale addressed contiguous, unknown to most. Didn't know others had piggybacked. Now everything's based on contiguous. Nevada Street is part of Clark Tract, part of water system. Workforce housing in June Lake Area Plan: Entire housing section to need for workforce housing in June Lake. Includes section to change zoning of vacant land to have workforce housing. Please don't do this to Clark Tract.

Ross Biederman:

- Declaring separate entities within tract. Opposes concept of upper and lower. There is "The Clark Tract." No division. Explorers roam neighborhood. Facetious, silly to assume tourists have no effect on neighborhood. Money is powerful motivation for some. Want to preserve neighborhoods, love homes for solace, refuge, and quiet. Worrying about what's happening to neighborhood. TROD = cancer cell. June Lake Area Plan specifically and redundantly notes need for workforce housing. Converting homes to TRODs instead of long-term rentals. Notably different population group who rent. Please, don't convert neighborhoods to hotel districts. Planning Commission didn't adhere to parliamentary procedure in November. No motion to reconsider or rescind. Once motion made and passed, that's the end. Move to next item. Can't re-discuss. Read from Robert's Rules of Order: once vote happens, matter is settled.

Roxanna Fodera:

- Accepted responsibility of roads. Mono totally dismissed help. Now Mono making business district.

Jeff Ronci submitted letter via Lynda Biederman.

Ann Tozier:

- Applied for time off work to oppose. Sets precedent for entire tract. Quiet, residential district. People travel Nevada Street to visit.

Al Heinrich:

- Planning Commission needs more suitable rep for June Lake. Current does not attend CAC meetings. Planning Division deceived. No SFR included in proposal. TROD not working, Mammoth Lakes voted it down. Put to vote at June Lake? Creating residential controversy. Listed pros: Unknown. Con: Unrest, less revenue, safety, parking issues, degrading quality of life, signage, noise. Original CAC comments ignored by County. Morgan saw precedent to allow rentals. Neighborhoods not notified, nobody's being notified. Reconsider entire TROD process. See analysis of financial benefits to Mono.

Karl Seiberling, co-applicant for TROD.

- Moved to Mono City where lots of kids to play with. Update house at June Lake. No intention to become transient rental at this time. Geographic isolation on Nevada Street, 16 homes have no opposition. Having TRODs impacts his 50' x 108' lot greatly. California Street abandoned due to rock-face cliff. Distinct from rest of tract. End of street Whispering Pines transient rental, seasonal use at other end. Transient rentals done well, legally same as current use. People, dogs, kids on weekends useful. Think about street separately. Pay own maintenance, speed bumps. Good manager or bad manager of property. So far, people good managers.

Patti Henrich:

- Current CAC president, Clark Tract resident. Key words: 1) Clark Tract (never heard upper/lower, always one entity. 2) SFR neighborhood. At 2009 meeting of CAC, promises made. Whole premise of TROD has changed, hot topic at CAC. Pitting neighbors against each other, whether legally or illegally renting. Disappointed in Planning Commission. No decision is a decision. Quality of life a concern: rental zone area, no stop lights or stop signs, not lighting for safety. Do residents feel safe with transients coming/going? Devaluation of property. County resources: only one compliance officer, nobody ever satisfied with. How Mono ensure neighborhoods stay as such. Illegal renters fined, yet continue to rent anyway. How ensure money paid to Mono? Financial cost analysis vs. code cost. Hurting businesses. Decision may benefit a few, but at cost of entire neighborhood.

Valerie Gale, co-applicant:

- Whenever address people's homes, emotional topic, opinions vary. Reviewed all opposition letters. Many mentioned illegal rentals in upper tract. Not applicable to her neighborhood. What defines true neighborhood? No true definition. Legal requirement: Noticed neighbors within 300'; Mono expanded to 1,000'. Most vocal opposition outside that. Neighbors have parties together, look out for each other. Workforce housing: Can't afford to rent home as individuals, so group together within a home. That begs issues in terms of ownership/responsibility for those homes. More people, parties, other issues. Economy of June Lake? Opportunity for more families, more tourism-positive aspect.. Concerns about hotels. Very much transient renters, not families. Family interested in staying in a home may go elsewhere. Didn't want to talk about issues in past. Previous TROD not declined, but withdrawn. Current is annexation to previously approved TROD. Short drive to upper tract. Couple owned home on Nevada Street, second homeowners not know what goes on year round; less meaningful than full time.

Courtney Weiche:

- Clarified 2009 CAC reference. Completely different proposal to address regulating existing transient rentals in areas where already allowed. Quality of life ordinance. Not affect tract, not move forward. In 2012 when June Mountain closed, came up with Ch. 25-26, worked with CAC, Planning Commission. Much different environment.

Stacey Simon:

- Neither Planning Commission nor BOS required to follow Robert's Rules of Order (RRO). Planning Commission rules: "Failure to conform to RRO does not invalidate action taken." Moot point, not bound by RRO.

Scott Burns:

- Planning Commissioner at June Lake on original CAC, president of California County Planning Commissioners Association. Alpers personally asked Roberts to get off CAC – president of June Lake Chamber, CCPCA conference, business owner. He agreed to concentrate his time. Well engaged, veteran planning commissioner.

Supervisor Corless:

- Lizza was her appointment.

DISCUSSION:

Supervisor Alpers:

- Look at the big pic, scope down. Supervisors responsibility for strings-of-pearls communities with own realities. When zero in to June Lake, one of most beautiful places, fierce pride. Quick to defend values, very split on Rodeo Grounds. Folks pay attention to every issue. Expressed concern about splits in communities. Voted for barn at Black property, and next two as well. Spread density. Concern is that TROD at June Lake not sufficiently stress tested. Impacts on roads, infrastructure, pets. Normal year sound carries in both Down Canyon tracts. Not enough experience on impact of neighborhoods to evaluate. Private roads set stage for arguments. Wonderful families get along. When Oblivion movie folks came in, heard from 3-4 people by phone on Nevada Street, almost going to sue Mono, Double Eagle, CofC, and Alpers. Hung up. Extrapolating to more TRODs, hard to pull back once start approving. Other cities have problems with this. Maybe Mono does not have enough experience. Have monthly or year-round rentals available that allow options. Can't support moving forward with any more TRODs till get more information. Creating more problems; not stress tested.
- Thanked commenters for attending.

Supervisor Corless:

- Emerging issue, adapt, find solutions. Mammoth Lakes Measure Z divisive. Not solve today. Lack of consensus for approval from Planning Commission is significant. Crafted vote to raise to BOS to make decision. Road issues, define neighborhood. Supports Alpers. TRODs designed for needs of June Lake. If not working, reconsider. So much consensus among homeowners. Common vision on street. Can't support.
- Supported idea of joint workshop on TRODs with Planning Commission/BOS. Emotional, but remember talking land use issues. Avoid talking about "those people." Resort communities, so elevate to that level of quality of life around land issues.

Scott Burns:

- It's a redesignation. People can come in on full menu of land use designations. Environmental process sometimes involved. TRODs not change use of property. For SFR by Commercial district, only option available. Deed-restricted property. Another approach.
- Same Planning Commission frustration. Need future workshop on TRODs.

Supervisor Stump:

- Mammoth Lakes had issue of individual empowerment vs community empowerment. If not make process work, June Lake could push for Measure Z requiring vote of people. Mammoth spent \$50,000 on special election. Broad concern about process. Significant differences on definition of neighborhood. Even in Arizona transient rentals are hot topic. Includes area as part of neighborhood. Inclined to vote no now,

but need further analysis. Not much support in his district. Condos across street from his SFR. Knew what was getting when bought. Conscious choices. View zoning as contract between zoning entity and property owner. Vote no.

Supervisor Johnston:

- Present when adopted ordinance in 2012. Thought an experiment. Experiment should be over. Looking at stress test. Continuum of divisiveness in community, with SFR defending against those who want to change it. Lives in SFR, locks doors when people doesn't know come during holidays. Changes neighborhood. Evidence of intrusion into neighborhood totally unacceptable. People have right to defend their community from wherever they reside, affects how interact, how community perceived. Real reaction to closure of June Mountain, pushing in direction of helping with bed count. Places in June Lake where TRODs suitable. Designate through zone change, not piecemeal TROD approach. Experiment's over, can't support. Makeup of people making TROD decisions changes over time, no consistency, no history. People relying on zoning subjected to political [changes].

Supervisor Fesko:

- Thanked all attendees for their input. Was running in 2012 when TRODs arose. As motel/RV park owner, wondered how it would affect him. Grew out of June Lake originally, but process is working. Rancheria applicant withdrew when neighbors voiced concerns. No doubt it's an experiment. Just because area has name, not part if outside boundary? BOS approved some TRODs. How would it grow? Where does it stop? Troubling. People close to losing homes in 2012, [TROD] was way to help save homes. Not sure it is now. Really concerned how it could grow. Believes in personal and property rights, but balance within neighborhood. Process has worked. Can't support.

Marshall Rudolph:

- Commission made recommendation, not decision.

Stacey Simon:

- Planning Commission recommended only two of four, so disapprove of four pending.

10. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

No one spoke.

11. CLOSED SESSION

There was nothing to report out of closed session.

A. Closed Session - Public Employment

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. Government Code section 54957. Title: HR Director.

B. Closed Session - Public Employment

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. Government Code section 54957. Title: Finance Director.

C. Closed Session - Public Employment

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. Government Code section 54957. Title: Assistant Finance Director/Auditor-Controller.

D. Closed Session - Public Employment

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. Government Code section 54957. Title: County Counsel

E. Closed Session - Human Resources

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS. Government Code Section 54957.6. Agency designated representative(s): Marshall Rudolph, John Vallejo, and Leslie Chapman. Employee Organization(s): Mono County Sheriff's Officers Association (aka Deputy Sheriff's Association), Local 39--majority representative of Mono County Public Employees (MCPE) and Deputy Probation Officers Unit (DPOU), Mono County Paramedic Rescue Association (PARA), Mono County Public Safety Officers Association (PSO), and Mono County Sheriff Department's Management Association (SO Mgmt). Unrepresented employees: All.

F. Conference with Legal Counsel

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION. Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Government Code section 54956.9. Number of potential cases: one.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION WILL RECONVENE AFTER CLOSED SESSION

12. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD
No one spoke.

13. REGULAR AGENDA - AFTERNOON

A. Simon Employment Agreement Amendment

Departments: BOS, CAO, County Counsel

(Marshall Rudolph) - Resolution approving an agreement and first amendment to agreement re employment of Stacey Simon and prescribing the compensation, appointment, and conditions of said employment.

Action: Adopt Resolution R15-82, approving an agreement and first amendment to agreement re employment of Stacey Simon and prescribing the compensation, appointment, and conditions of said employment.

Fesko moved; Corless seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

R15-82

Marshall Rudolph:

- Noted vacancy due to his move to Inyo County. Excellent staff, Stacey 16 years all way from intern as law student. Already has powers/duties principal has. Not necessary, but appropriate. Become acting county counsel, not permanent yet. Test drive with compensation adjusted. BOS could make permanent. Particulars spelled out in staff report.

Stacey Simon:

- Appreciates BOS willingness to allow continuity, important for all staff to maintain stability during interim. This will give everyone time to see if this is the best arrangement for BOS and for her.

B. 2015 Mono County Regional Transportation Plan, General Plan, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, and Noise Ordinance Updates, and Final Environmental Impact Report

Departments: Community Development

(Wendy Sugimura, Brent Calloway, Sandra Bauer) - Public Hearing on the 2015 Mono County Regional Transportation Plan, General Plan, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, and Noise Ordinance Updates and Repeal of the Conway Ranch Specific Plan, and Final Environmental Impact Report. Below is a link to the Project Documents which are too large to attach to the agenda:

<http://monocounty.ca.gov/planning/page/mono-county-general-plan-update>. This page contains a link to the FEIR. All documents may also be obtained on CD or in hardcopy, upon request, at the Community Development Department Office in Mammoth Lakes.

Action: 1. Adopt Resolution R15-83 certifying the Final EIR for the 2015 Mono County Regional Transportation Plan, General Plan, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, and Noise Ordinance Updates (the "2015 Updates"); approving and adopting the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and adopting the 2015 Updates (except Noise Ordinance) and repealing the Conway Ranch Specific Plan.

2. Introduce, read title, and waive further reading of Ordinance ORD15-__, Amending Chapter 10.16 of the Mono County Code Pertaining to Noise Regulation;

3. Direct staff to make administrative edits and corrections as necessary; and

4. Direct staff to file the Notice of Determination and pay California Department of Fish & Wildlife filing fees.

Corless moved; Alpers seconded

Vote: 5 yes; 0 no

R15-83

M15-245

RPACs commended staff for late nights, long discussions.

Scott Burns:

- State law requires comprehensive update of General Plan. Last time

was 2000, with subsequent annual tweaks. Underway five years. Dated language, EIR stale. Update coincided with general fund impacts that got grant funding to update General Plan. Lots of controversy in past updates. Land use designation change only for Conway Ranch. New laws with new requirements to address. Sustainable communities planning grant might delay Housing Element update. Hope to further streamline with fresh EIR. Threatened listing of sage grouse allowed focus on biological assessments and Greenhouse Gas (GHG). Integrates past planning efforts. Done as team effort focused at staff level, with long-term consultants.

Wendy Sugimura:

- Tony Dublino helped write grant as well. Workshop Sept. 15 for BOS, so not need to review. Focus on public comments, policy issues, and errata sheet. Four parts: 1) General Plan Update, including all elements; 2) Integrated Waste Management Plan; 3) Noise Ordinance; and 4) repeal of Conway Ranch Specific Plan.

Agency comments focused on biological resources, water quality/supply, and RTP.

- **Cal Fire:** Policy issues from Planning Commission:
- Energy policies to BOS, discourage large-scale energy projects. Most occur on public land, so need reasons why not in favor. Be clearer, more authoritative.
- **Rodeo Grounds:** Should be memorialized that base would be part of development. In 2013, concept to have development on that side of highway.
- **OHV management:** Planning Commission wanted to encourage agencies to manage land to minimize user conflicts.
- **Opening passes:** Base on road conditions, not calendar date. Planning Commission no action on Net Zero Energy. Incentivize vs. making regulatory issue.
- **Dark Sky Regulations:** Extension to include Antelope Valley should be community-based discussion.
- **Heavy-equipment storage:** On parcels > 5 acres created light industrial use, not residential neighborhood. Planning Commission not revisit.
- **Extended home occupation:** Create more commercial feeling. Permit must be consistent with land use designation. Not revisit.
- **TRODS:** Workshop separate from update today.

Errata:

- Relate to RTP. US 6 not interstate truck traffic.

Supervisor Stump:

- If not designate it as truck route, need some language that truck traffic likely to increase due to development in Nevada. Need policy backup for ourselves. Expanded shoulders on US 6. Speed limit adjustment in Chalfant quashed by Caltrans headquarters. Page 26-27: Reword: "Increased levels of truck traffic on **state** highways are is a ~~perceived~~ safety concern." Fix also on page 4.2-9. Revisit now that District 9 is disconnected from Fresno.
- Add policy to use self-weathering steel finish.
- Deadline to adopt RTP? Before Dec. 15.

Sandra Bauer, consultant:

- Work began halfway through process. Scoping meeting with CDFW and MWTC. Comments used to shape scope and content of EIR. Added extra comment time, got 14 constructive comment letters. Air

Control offered clarifications on particulate matter. CDFW's three comments included domestic sheep endangering bighorn sheep. Significant impacts were presented, as well as alternatives.

OPEN PUBLIC HEARING. None either site. **CLOSE PUBLIC HEARING.**

Supervisor Johnston:

- Land Use Element 2-79 13.H.1C. Why community infrastructure?
- Maybe say on approved development areas, not developing new project on USFS land.
- Make sure Inyo County understands Mono's General Plan Amendment does not usurp Inyo's authority in any way.
- Land Use 2.76 under June Lake: 13A.03. Not do now.
- Net zero energy: County could say today net zero energy. Set goals, establish framework. Actually say it, set a time. Suggested Mono goal: Net zero energy by 2030. Actually do something, take lead. Net zero means energy independent.
- The County told Caltrans what we want. Told BLM also. Oppose commercial-scale renewable projects throughout Mono on any lands.
- OHV proliferation long-term, significant negative impact to feet-first environment. Most come to hike or other non-motorized recreation. Plenty of places in West where it's happening, few places where it's not. Mono could be special, different, unique. If OHV involved, displaces all other uses. Declare Mono is feet-first county, no longer promote OHV. Big question dependent on environmental ethic, vision for what Mono could be.
- Heavy commercial uses: Mistake, a zone change with illegal uses on property.

Scott Burns:

- Make sure USFS aware of community service demands.
- If land on USFS goes into private ownership, whole local planning process. If by permit on USFS, planning process gets cut out. Invite us in on building; planning on USFS land preempted. Make sure June Mountain takes into account how it impacts community.
- Adds protection that only permitted when neighborhood supported.
- BOS interpreted what neighborhood meant.

Supervisor Stump:

- If June Mountain were to expand, wouldn't Mono review plans for buildings even though permit to operate on USFS land? Not permit rapid expansion of a facility. Mono to do assessment at some point?
- Definition of neighborhood was problem.
- Every opportunity to achieve energy independence is Mono's goal, progressively moving toward net zero energy.
- Extract even if means General Plan Amendment in 2016.
- Heard complaints about commercial equipment parking in the Antelope Valley not for on-site use. Philosophical problem with one-size-fits-all concept. Not willing to insert something that's not a major community issue.

Wendy Sugimura:

- No land use planning authority on USFS land, but review, make sure done to code.
- Work with USFS to ensure activity on National Forest lands.
- Issue continued to evolve. CAC came up with language.
- Pull policies if TROD redone.

- Highlights as part of June Lake community's concern. Already part of policy.
- Proactive policies in alternatives, so expand to include net zero energy. Include concept
- Oppose commercial scale; e.g., larger than 3 mw, on non-County public lands (eliminate qualifiers following).
- Modifications include errata sheet, info on truck traffic, policy of self-weatherizing steel on transportation projects; replace new development with activities. No jurisdiction over Inyo County.

Supervisor Fesko:

- Want USFS to work with Mono. Ensure new/expanding development.
- Take out June Lake so applies anywhere. Consistent with what have today.
- Commenters thanked for attending hearing.
- Look at where OHVs go, hike elsewhere. Various amount of activities, not really overlap. Happy with policy 5A.

Supervisor Corless:

- Don't change it on the fly.
- Issue for another General Plan update, add recreation element. Have trails plan, which mentions OHV use, also area plans. People disagree at places in county. Need to vet it.

Supervisor Alpers:

- 15 years unrealistic. If encourage, need to incentivize.
- Vast areas of thousands of square miles where not go on foot.
- Discuss marketing.

C. ESTA Board Member Vacancy

Departments: Board of Supervisors, County Counsel

(Marshall Rudolph) - Discussion and possible action regarding filling of current vacancy on the governing board of Eastern Sierra Transit Authority (ESTA), to which the Mono County Board of Supervisors may appoint any member of the public at large. Note that the ability to appoint a member of the public to the ESTA board is the result of a recent amendment to the ESTA joint powers agreement.

Action: None.

Marshall Rudolph:

- Provided follow-up to fill two allotted slots, can appoint public.
- member at large. Board suggested they advertise vacancy to RPACs, commissions, newspapers, etc. through January.

ADJOURN AT 4:22 p.m. in memory of Douglas Butler, Bob Tanner, and 14 victims of San Bernardino shooting.

ATTEST

TIMOTHY E. FESKO
CHAIRMAN

CD RITTER
TEMPORARY DEPUTY CLERK OF THE BOARD

FURTHER REVIEW/EDIT:

SHANNON KENDALL
ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE BOARD

HELEN NUNN
SR. DEPUTY CLERK OF THE BOARD

MONO COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

PO Box 347
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
760.924.1800, fax 924.1801
commdev@mono.ca.gov

PO Box 8
Bridgeport, CA 93517
760.932.5420, fax 932.5431
www.monocounty.ca.gov

MINUTES

NOVEMBER 12, 2015
(Adopted December 10, 2015)

COMMISSIONERS: Scott Bush, Chris I. Lizza, Mary Pipersky, Dan Roberts. **ABSENT:** Rodger B. Thompson

STAFF: Scott Burns, director; Gerry Le Francois, principal planner (video); Courtney Weiche, associate planner; Wendy Sugimura & Brent Calloway, associate analysts; Nick Criss, compliance officer (video); Stacey Simon, assistant county counsel; C.D. Ritter, commission secretary

GUEST: Supervisor Fred Stump (video)

1. CALL TO ORDER & PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Vice-chair Chris Lizza called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m. in the board chambers at the county courthouse in Bridgeport, and attendees recited the pledge of allegiance.

2. PUBLIC COMMENT: None

3. MEETING MINUTES:

MOTION: Adopt minutes of Oct. 8, 2015, as submitted. (*Bush/Roberts. Ayes: 4. Absent: Thompson.*)

4. PUBLIC HEARING

A. GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT 15-002 to amend the General Plan Land Use Designation Map to add six parcels along Nevada Street (APN 016-099-027, -036, -037, -041, -042 and 016-096-06) to the established Transient Rental Overlay District (TROD) along Nevada Street and SR 158 at June Lake to allow for nightly rentals. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, an addendum to the existing General Plan EIR is being utilized. *Staff: Courtney Weiche, Associate Planner*

Courtney Weiche presented a PowerPoint explaining the proposed TROD, the purpose and intent of both Chapters 25 and 26, the history of the existing TROD being expanded (on the Blacks and Silver Meadow Lane properties) and the recent changes to the TROD boundaries since the original noticing was sent out in October. Two of the original six parcels have since been withdrawn (same owner for both parcels 016-099-041 & -042) and the current project proposal includes only four parcels. Weiche noted staff expanded the noticing boundaries from the required 300 ft to 1000+ ft, noticed changed from 10 days to 20 days prior, and included all USFS lessee cabins to the north within the Silver Lake Tract. A summary of comment letters and phone calls was also given.

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT:

Patrick Gale, primary contact for the TROD application, explained purpose and desire for requesting a TROD on his property. A resident of June Lake since 1962, Gale recently moved to San Jose for career change purposes and has struggled to maintain costs and upkeep associated with his home. Gale indicated County staff encouraged him to talk to adjoining property owners and nearby neighbors about his proposal to know what sort of support or opposition may be present prior to submitting an application. Upon outreach, Gale found that four additional neighbors wanted to be included in his application (which allowed the proposal to connect and expand the existing TROD located along Silver Meadow Lane and Hwy 158 across from Double Eagle). Gale intends to eventually return to June Lake, but in the meantime rents out occasionally to supplement costs while still being able to visit monthly.

DISTRICT #1
COMMISSIONER
Mary Pipersky

DISTRICT #2
COMMISSIONER
Rodger B. Thompson

DISTRICT #3
COMMISSIONER
Daniel Roberts

DISTRICT #4
COMMISSIONER
Scott Bush

DISTRICT #5
COMMISSIONER
Chris Lizza

Sam Mahony (195 Washington St.) is adjacent to the proposed TROD and in favor of approving. Acknowledges that the road (Nevada Street) is in poor condition, however does not feel additional personal vehicles will have much of an impact on the roads, as it is primarily the heavy-equipment vehicles (for new home construction, etc.) and snowplows that do a majority of the damage to the roads. His neighbor uses his home once every six months or so, but lends it to family, friends, and colleagues and could be considered transient pattern by default. Has not experienced the negative impacts of that use. Believes house rentals are beneficial to the community.

Lynda Biederman has been a full-time resident of June Lake for 21 years. Bought in the Clark Tract specifically for its "residential character." Has seen the changes in character of the neighborhood with just the increase of second homeowners. Referenced 2009 CAC minutes and was concerned the CAC was misled. Referenced the June Lake Area Plan and its emphasis and need for workforce housing. Further points out three CAC members wrote letters of opposition. Questions how to revoke the existing TRODs in June Lake. Biederman also submitted a comment letter.

Igor Vorobyoff, neighboring property owner and full-time resident, submitted a letter for the commissioners and then summarized comments. He is neighbor of existing vacation home rental along Silver Meadow Lane. He explained his hesitation and reluctance for the TROD originally, but did not specifically oppose it at that time (in 2014). However, he has been pleasantly surprised by his experience with renters he has come into contact with and the transient rental operation. Agrees the roads in the upper Clark Tract are bad, however lower portion is a different environment – 16 properties in this area, four permanent. To his knowledge, there are no illegal rentals in this portion. Amongst the 16 owners, none opposed TRODs in their neighborhood. Believed there is a community benefit, and it is appropriate where proposed (along Nevada Street). He enjoys having neighbors on occasion – "no longer a ghost town." He is "OK happening in his backyard."

Ross Biederman, 21-year resident, believes this area should be for homeowners and not tourists. Wants to maintain quiet and safe neighborhoods, not a place for businesses. These are separate uses. References the General Plan maps and wants to make sure adjoining uses are consistent; i.e., village is commercial and more appropriate place for transient uses. This is competition with existing businesses, not an economic gain to community. There should be consistency with the June Lake Area Plan; additional lodging conflicts with protecting workforce housing. Some of these proposed homes in the TROD could create long-term housing opportunities for local workforce. There is a need to protect single-family residences. Biederman also submitted a comment letter.

Karl Seiberling, an additional applicant within the TROD, stated he has no intent on renting right away and currently rents his home on a long-term basis. However, finds it could be beneficial if it were necessary in the future for either himself or his children. Believes this process could encourage people to invest in their property. Stated 75% of the homes are second homeowners and are rarely occupied.

Jeff Ronci, lifelong June Lake resident and owner of the nearby Whispering Pines, stated he is on the fence about the issue, but thinks, as a lodging owner, he tended to lean toward opposition. Occupancy varies depending on the time of year, but during peak season of summer can operate around 95% full. Believes there are plenty of existing lodging options available. "If you want to run a hotel, then buy a hotel." Ronci then read Patti Heinrich's comment letter (CAC Chair) into the record. *All letters received and/or read were included in the agenda packet. **CLOSE PUBLIC COMMENT.**

DISCUSSION: Commissioner Bush suggested that "contiguous" property not be taken literally, but expanded to include bigger community. Commissioner Roberts noted the prior referenced TROD proposal was denied due to neighbor opposition, but saw adjoining neighborhood support here. Commissioner Pipersky leaned toward maintaining quiet and not providing financial support for second homeowners to maintain their property. Commissioner Lizza reminded that the original intent was for TRODs to be a tool for homeowners, not something the County was advocating for or against. Appreciated the letters and comments from the community. Although he heard no opposition from immediate neighbors, felt the applicant properties more suitable for workforce housing. Commissioner Pipersky noted the additional restrictions and regulations required under Chapter 26 and thought they may provide enough protections for adjoining neighbors.

MOTION #1: Approve Resolution R15-04, accepting Addendum 15-02 to the Mono County General Plan EIR and recommending approval of General Plan Amendment 15-002. (*Roberts/Pipersky. Ayes: Bush & Roberts. Noes: Pipersky & Lizza.*) A tied vote would not give a clear recommendation to the Board of Supervisors ~~and nobody would win~~, so try another motion. Maybe the smallest TROD would be best?

MOTION #2: Approve Resolution R15-04, accepting Addendum 15-02 to the Mono County General Plan EIR and recommending approval of General Plan Amendment 15-002, as modified to reflect the recommendation that just two parcels (122 & 139 Nevada St., APNs 016-099-036 & -037) out of the four proposed be included in the TROD. (*Bush/Pipersky. Ayes: Bush. Noes: Roberts, Pipersky, Lizza.*)

In ensuing discussion, Roberts and Pipersky supported full TROD (all or nothing) and to let Board of Supervisors sort it out. Stacey Simon indicated the Commission must make a written recommendation to the Board and suggested that a new motion be made.

MOTION #3: Approve Resolution R15-04, accepting Addendum 15-02 to the Mono County General Plan EIR and recommending approval of General Plan Amendment 15-002, as modified to reflect the recommendation that two parcels (122 & 139 Nevada St., APNs 016-099-036 & -037) out of the four proposed be included in the TROD. (*Bush/Roberts. Ayes: Bush, Roberts, Pipersky. Noes: Lizza.*) Commissioner Lizza favored workforce housing over TRODs.

--- Break: 12:45-1:05 p.m. ---

B. 2015 MONO COUNTY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN, GENERAL PLAN, COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, AND NOISE ORDINANCE UPDATES; AND REPEAL OF THE CONWAY RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN; AND FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (the "2015 Updates and Repeal of the Conway Ranch Specific Plan) to adopt Resolution 15-05 1) making findings that a Final EIR (FEIR) has been prepared for the project in compliance with CEQA and that the FEIR is adequate and complete for consideration by the Board of Supervisors; 2) recommending the Board of Supervisors make the required findings and statement, certify the FEIR, and adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP); and 3) finding that the 2015 Updates and Repeal of the Conway Ranch Specific Plan, including text changes to the Land Use Element, are consistent with the General Plan and recommending the Board of Supervisors adopt GPA 15-003, the MMRP, the CIWMP, and Noise Ordinance, and repeal the Conway Ranch Specific Plan. The 2015 Updates and Repeal of the Conway Ranch Specific Plan include a comprehensive update to the Land Use, Circulation, Conservation/Open Space, Safety and Noise elements of the General Plan; as well as the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), three elements of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), Noise Ordinance, and the repeal of the Conway Ranch Specific Plan. The General Plan, RTP, CIWMP and Noise Ordinance cover the unincorporated areas. The RTP also applies to the town of Mammoth Lakes, and the CIWMP addresses solid waste issues within the town. The General Plan and RTP update continue to focus growth in and adjacent to existing communities to avoid growth in environmentally sensitive areas and agricultural lands, and support sustainable, healthy, and livable communities. The 2015 Updates and Repeal of the Conway Ranch Specific Plan will supersede and replace the currently adopted documents and plans. An Environmental Impact Report has been prepared for the proposed project in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). *Staff: Wendy Sugimura, associate analyst; Brent Calloway, associate analyst*

Director Scott Burns lauded in detail the contributions of staff and consultants in a Herculean effort to update the General Plan and concomitant documents.

Wendy Sugimura reviewed the documents to be adopted in sequential order. Changes included: clarification of existing policies; elimination or modification of outdated or inconsistent regulations; streamlined or innovative regulation reform; and State mandates or department/procedural needs. Also addressed were the Circulation Element and RTP; Conservation/Open Space Element; biological assessment of plant communities and species as well as wildlife species; Safety and Noise elements; Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan; and the EIR.

The following changes were made to concerns in comment letter from Supervisor Larry Johnston:

Large-scale alternative energy projects: Policy language recommended by Planning Commission:

Policy 11.A.3: Oppose commercial-scale (e.g., >3MW) solar and wind energy projects in Mono County **on non-County-owned public lands** to protect visual, recreational, and wildlife habitat and biological resources, and the noise environment, **and ensure projects on private lands protect these resources.**

Action 11.A.3.a. Where pre-empted by state law or other jurisdictional authority, work with applicable agencies to **avoid**, minimize **and mitigate** the impacts to the environmental, visual, recreational, wildlife habitat, and noise environment within the county, ~~for alternative energy development on federal, state, LADWP or other agency lands.~~

Action 11.A.3.ba. **Ensure and/or for non-county public lands** advocate for no adverse project impacts to the visual recreational, and noise environment in Mono County.

Action 11.A.3.cb. **Ensure and/or for non-county public lands** advocate for no adverse projects impacts to **biological resources and** wildlife habitat in Mono County, including sage grouse habitat and wind energy development impacts to migratory birds.

Delete the following:

~~GOAL 12. Regulate development of large scale wind and solar energy resources to ensure that environmental impacts are mitigated and the project is compatible with existing and planned land uses.~~

~~Objective 12.A. Large scale solar and window energy facilities shall not adversely impact the visual, recreational, and wildlife habitat resources, and noise environment in Mono County.~~

~~Policy 12.A.1. Project conditions shall require compliance with all applicable provisions of the Conservation/Open Space Element and the Noise Element.~~

~~Policy 12.A.2. Wind energy facilities shall not adversely affect wildlife.~~

~~Action 12.A.a. Wind energy facilities shall be sited so as to avoid flight paths of migratory birds.~~

OHV Proliferation:

Varied input, some commissioners supportive, some not; one suggested removing language supporting exploration of potential opportunities and combined-use roads.

Commission agreed on adding this policy language: **Encourage agencies to manage OHV use to minimize user conflicts.**

If stronger language is desired, the recommendation is to provide clear direction to staff about the conversation to initiate with the RPACs, and then develop policy through the RPACs and Planning Commission for future consideration by the Board of Supervisors

Rodeo Grounds:

Commission agreed to include this language:

Action 12.J.2.b. Explore resort and residential development at the base of June Mountain Ski Area through conversations with the community, June Mountain, US Forest Service, and other stakeholders, and consider the "Conceptual Plan, June Mountain Ski Base Facilities" (2013).

Extension of Dark Sky Ordinance north of Mountain Gate:

No action by Commission: Antelope Valley RPAC to discuss and make recommendation if desired.

Industrial and heavy commercial equipment storage:

No action by Commission.

Expanded Home Occupation:

No action by Commission.

Other input:

Transient Rental Overlay Districts (TRODs): To be revisited and any revision could be incorporated into a future General Plan update.

Typographical errors noted: Action 24.F.3.fl, title page of Circulation Element, make sure edit to June Lake PUD language (Issue #35 in June Lake Area Plan) is amended.

RTP: Page 30: **Open passes as soon as practical.**

Page 42, second bullet under Lee Vining: Change from ~~speed along Mono Lake~~ to **reduce speed limits in Mono City.**

MOTION: Adopt Resolution R15-05 recommending that the Board of Supervisors certify the Final EIR for the 2015 Mono County regional Transportation Plan, General Plan, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, and Noise Ordinance updates (the "2015 Updates"); approve and adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and adopt the 2015 Updates and repeal the Conway Ranch Specific Plan. (*Ayes: 4. Absent: Thompson.*)

5. WORKSHOP: No items.

6. REPORTS:

A. DIRECTOR: 1) County Counsel: Marshall Rudolph has accepted a position with Inyo County starting January 2016; 2) CCPCA: Thanks to presenters Wendy Sugimura, Brent Calloway, and Commissioner Thompson.

B. COMMISSIONERS: Roberts: The California County Planning Commissioners Association (CCPCA) held its first-ever annual conference in Mono County, hosted at June Lake, and attendance was up a bit from last year. Indoor presentations and a ride up the two-person chairlift to June Mountain Chalet occurred the first day, and then a bus tour of areas of interest from Bridgeport to Mammoth the second day. Attendees from Mono included commissioners Roberts, Thompson, and Lizza and commission secretary CD Ritter. **Lizza:** Attended conferences of the Association of Environmental Professionals, thanking local presenters Stacey Simon and Wendy Sugimura, and CCPCA, organized by Commissioner Roberts, who as president of the CCPCA hosted the conference.

7. INFORMATIONAL: No items.

8. ADJOURN at 2:55 p.m. to December 10, 2015

Prepared by CD Ritter, commission secretary



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: County Counsel

TIME REQUIRED 10 minutes (5 minute presentation; 5 minute discussion) **PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD** Stacey Simon

SUBJECT Temporary Employment Agreement with Adrienne Ratner

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Appointment of Adrienne Ratner as a limited-term (March 14, 2016 through September 14, 2016), full-time Deputy County Counsel II and prescribing the compensation, appointment and conditions of said employment.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt Resolution #R16-___, approving contract with Adrienne Ratner as limited-term, part-time Deputy County Counsel II and prescribing the compensation, appointment and conditions of said employment. Authorize the Board Chair to execute said contract on behalf of the County.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The cost of this position for the remainder of FY 15/16 is approximately \$47,004.67, of which \$32,842.25 is salary and \$14,162.67 is the cost of the benefits and is included in the approved budget.

Total cost for approximately three months of this position in fiscal year (16/17) is approximately \$35,925.24, of which \$25,725.00 is salary and \$10,200.24 is the cost of the benefits.

CONTACT NAME: Stacey Simon

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-924-1704 / ssimon@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

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[Staff Report](#)

[Resolution](#)

[Proposed agreement](#)

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 11:30 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/3/2016 9:23 AM	County Counsel	Yes
3/3/2016 5:11 PM	Finance	Yes

Acting County Counsel
Stacey Simon

**OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COUNSEL**

Telephone
760-924-1700

Deputies
Christian Milovich

Mono County
South County Offices
P.O. BOX 2415
MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA 93546

Facsimile
760-924-1701

Paralegal
Jenny Senior

To: Board of Supervisors

From: Stacey Simon

Date: March 8, 2016

Re: Agreement for the temporary employment of Adrienne Rater

Recommended Action

Adopt Resolution #R16-_____, approving a six-month agreement with Adrienne Ratner as Deputy County Counsel II and prescribing the compensation, appointment and conditions of said temporary employment. Authorize the Board Chair to execute said contract on behalf of the County.

Fiscal Impact

The cost of this position for the remainder of FY 15/16 is approximately \$47,004.67, of which \$32,842.25 is salary and \$14,162.67 is the cost of the benefits and is included in the approved budget.

Total cost for approximately three months of this position in fiscal year (16/17) is approximately \$35,925.24, of which \$25,725.00 is salary and \$10,200.24 is the cost of the benefits.

Discussion

There is currently one remaining vacancy in the office of the County Counsel following the departures of John Vallejo and Marshall Rudolph in December. I have been filling Mr. Rudolph's position, as "Acting County Counsel." Because of uncertainty as to whether this will become a longer-term appointment, it was originally envisioned that a vacancy would remain in the office for some period of time until the uncertainty was resolved.

However, through a stroke of good luck, during the recruitment process to fill Mr. Vallejo's position, an extremely strong candidate was identified who is interested in serving the County on a temporary basis - with the possibility that such service might become permanent if I were appointed as County Counsel. Ms. Ratner worked the past six years as a prosecutor for the Washoe Tribe. She comes highly recommended not only by tribal members and co-workers, but by

the tribal judge – who described her as “the best attorney who ever appeared in his court.” Her experience working in small communities and with diverse governmental issues and players will make her an asset to the County Counsel’s office and the entire County.

Our office is very eager and excited that Ms. Ratner is willing to lend her expertise and experience to Mono County – even if only on a temporary basis for now. If you have any questions on this matter prior to your meeting, please call me at 924-1704 or 932-5418.



RESOLUTION NO. R16-

A RESOLUTION OF THE MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVING AN AGREEMENT FOR THE TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF ADRIENNE RATNER AND PRESCRIBING THE COMPENSATION, APPOINTMENT, AND CONDITIONS OF SAID EMPLOYMENT

WHEREAS, the Mono County Board of Supervisors has the authority under Section 25300 of the Government Code to prescribe the compensation, appointment, and conditions of employment of County employees;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mono County Board of Supervisors, that the Agreement re Employment of Adrienne Ratner, a copy of which is attached hereto as an exhibit and incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth, is hereby approved and the compensation, appointment, and other terms and conditions of employment set forth in that Agreement are hereby prescribed and shall govern the employment of Adrienne Ratner. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall execute said Agreement on behalf of the County.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2016, by the following vote:

AYES :
NOES :
ABSTAIN :
ABSENT :

ATTEST: Clerk of the Board

Fred Stump, Chair
Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

COUNTY COUNSEL

**AGREEMENT RE LIMITED TERM EMPLOYMENT
OF ADRIENNE RATNER**

This Agreement is entered into this ____ day of _____, 2016, by Adrienne Ratner and the County of Mono.

I. RECITALS

The County wishes to employ Adrienne Ratner, as a Temporary ("limited term") Full-Time Deputy County Counsel II on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. Ms. Ratner wishes to accept such employment with the County on said terms and conditions.

II. AGREEMENT

1. The term of this Agreement shall be March 14, 2016 until September 14, 2016, unless earlier terminated by either party in accordance with this Agreement. This appointment shall be in accordance with Section 170 of the Mono County Personnel System.
2. Commencing March 14, 2016 Ms. Ratner shall be employed by Mono County as a Temporary/Full-Time Deputy County Counsel II, as defined in Section 170.F.5 of the Mono County Personnel System, serving at the will and pleasure of the County Counsel in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Ms. Ratner accepts such employment. The County Counsel shall be deemed the "appointing authority" for all purposes with respect to Ms. Ratner's employment.
3. Ms. Ratner's salary shall be \$8575.00 per month, prorated for the months of April and September 2016 to reflect her March 14 start date and September 14 end date. The total number of hours of services provided shall not exceed 960 hours per fiscal year (or 1000 total) during the term of this Agreement.
4. In accordance with Section 170.F.5 of the Personnel System, Ms. Ratner shall earn and accrue vacation and sick leave pursuant to the County's Management Benefits Policy and in accordance with any applicable County Code provisions not in conflict with said Policy. Also pursuant to said Policy, in recognition of the fact that her employment will be exempt from the payment of overtime or compensatory time-off under the Fair Labor Standards Act, she shall be entitled to 40 hours of merit leave (aka administrative leave) during her six months of service under this Agreement. Ms. Ratner understands that said merit leave does not accrue from one calendar year to the next; rather, it must be used by December 31st of the calendar year in which it is provided or it is lost.

5. To the extent deemed appropriate by the County Counsel, the County shall pay the professional dues, subscriptions, and other educational expenses necessary for Ms. Ratner's full participation in applicable professional associations, for her continued professional growth and for the good of the County.
6. To the extent not inconsistent with the foregoing or any other provision of this Agreement, or Section 170.F.5, Ms. Ratner shall be entitled to the same general benefits provided by the County to other management-level employees, as described more fully in the County's Management Benefits Policy, with the exception of CalPERS retirement, which is not provided to Temporary employees working fewer than 960 hours in a calendar year. The benefits provided include CalPERS medical insurance, County dental and vision coverage, and life insurance. Any and all references in this Agreement to the County's Management Benefits Policy shall mean the "Policy Regarding Benefits of Management-level Officers and Employees," amended most recently by Resolution R14-54 of the Mono County Board of Supervisors and as the same may be further amended from time to time and unilaterally implemented by the County.
7. Ms. Ratner understands and agrees that her receipt of compensation or benefits of any kind under this Agreement or under any applicable County Code provision or policy – including but not limited to salary, insurance coverage, and paid holidays or leaves – is expressly contingent on her actual and regular rendering of personal services to the County or, in the event of any absence, upon her proper use of any accrued leave. Should Ms. Ratner cease rendering such services during this Agreement and be absent from work without any accrued leave to cover said absence, then she shall cease earning or receiving any additional compensation or benefits until such time as she returns to work and resumes rendering personal services; provided, however, that the County shall provide any compensation or benefits mandated by state or federal law. Furthermore, should Ms. Ratner's regular schedule be reduced to less than full-time employment, on a temporary or permanent basis, then all compensation and benefits provided by this Agreement or any applicable County policies shall be reduced on a pro-rata basis, except for those benefits that the County does not generally pro-rate for its other part-time employees (e.g., medical insurance).
8. Consistent with the "at will" nature of Ms. Ratner's employment, the County Counsel may terminate Ms. Ratner's employment at any time during this Agreement, without cause. In that event, this Agreement shall automatically terminate concurrently with the effective date of the termination. Ms. Ratner understands and acknowledges that as an "at will" employee, she will not have permanent status nor will her employment be governed by the County Personnel System except to the extent that System is ever modified to apply expressly to

at-will employees. Among other things, she will have no property interest in her employment, no right to be terminated or disciplined only for just cause, and no right to appeal, challenge, or otherwise be heard regarding any such termination or other disciplinary action the County Counsel may, in his or her discretion, take during Ms. Ratner's employment.

9. Ms. Ratner shall not be entitled to any severance pay upon separation from employment with the County, regardless of the reason for said separation. Ms. Ratner shall also not be entitled to any severance pay in the event she becomes unable to perform the essential functions of her position (with or without reasonable accommodations) and her employment is duly terminated for such non-disciplinary reasons.
10. Ms. Ratner may resign her employment with the County at any time. Her resignation shall be deemed effective when tendered, and this agreement shall automatically terminate on that same date, unless otherwise mutually agreed to in writing by the parties. Ms. Ratner shall not be entitled to any severance pay or additional compensation of any kind after the effective date of such resignation.
11. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the temporary employment of Ms. Ratner.
12. The parties agree that the Board of Supervisors' approval of this Agreement on behalf of the County is a legislative act and that through this agreement, the Board of Supervisors is carrying out its responsibility and authority under Section 25300 of the Government Code to set the terms and conditions of County employment. It is not the parties' intent to alter in any way the fundamental statutory (non-contractual) nature of Ms. Ratner's employment with the County nor to give rise to any future contractual remedies for breach of this Agreement or of an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Rather, the parties intend that Ms. Ratner's sole remedy in response to any failure by the County to comply with this Agreement shall be traditional mandamus.
13. Ms. Ratner acknowledges that this Agreement is executed voluntarily by her, without duress or undue influence on the part or on behalf of the County. Ms. Ratner further acknowledges that she has participated in the negotiation and preparation of this Agreement and has had the opportunity to be represented by counsel with respect to such negotiation and preparation or does hereby knowingly waive his right to do so, and that she is fully aware of the contents of this Agreement and of its legal effect. Thus, any ambiguities in this Agreement shall not be resolved in favor of or against either party.

III. EXECUTION:

This Agreement shall be deemed executed as of _____.

ADRIENNE RATNER

THE COUNTY OF MONO

By: Fred Stump, Chair
Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

COUNTY COUNSEL



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: EMS Taskforce

TIME REQUIRED 10:00 a.m. 3 Hours (1.5 hour presentation, 1.5 hour discussion)

PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD Various

SUBJECT EMS Task Force Report

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Mono County EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Receive report and recommendations from the EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee,
2. Provide Board input and discussion, and
3. Provide next-step guidance to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None at this time

CONTACT NAME: Leslie Chapman

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-932-5414 / lchapman@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
***PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING***

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

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[Staff report](#)

[EMS Task Force Report](#)

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/4/2016 5:34 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/4/2016 7:18 AM	County Counsel	Yes
3/4/2016 7:33 AM	Finance	Yes



COUNTY OF MONO

P.O. BOX 696, BRIDGEPORT, CALIFORNIA 93517
(760) 932-5410 • FAX (760) 932-5411

Leslie L. Chapman
County Administrative Officer

Date: March 8, 2016

To: Honorable Board of Supervisors

From: Leslie Chapman, County Administration Officer

Subject: Mono County EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations.

Recommended Actions:

1. Receive report and recommendations from the EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee,
2. Provide Board input and discussion, and
3. Provide next-step guidance to staff.

Discussion:

In March of 2015 the Board approved the formation of an Ad Hoc committee made up of subject matter experts from both the public and private sectors to study and make recommendations to your Board regarding Emergency Medical Services within Mono County.

The goals of the committee were to analyze the current emergency medical services model and cost, gather expert input, and develop a series of options that will support a high quality, county wide and fiscally sustainable model for the future of EMS in all of Mono County. The Committee met twelve times over a six-month period. Each meeting lasted a minimum of three hours,

The committee will present to your Board a refresher of the program background and history, a report on committee activities and findings, a discussion of the committee's findings along with reasoning, and a round table discussion with the board, committee and public.

Fiscal Impact:

None at this time

Mono County EMS Ad Hoc Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations March 8, 2016

I. Committee Formation

In March of 2015 the Board approved the formation of an Ad Hoc committee made up of subject matter experts from both the public and private sectors to study and make recommendations to the Board regarding Emergency Medical Services within Mono County. The Committee was charged with the following goals:

- i. Analyze current model and cost
- ii. Gather information and expert input
- iii. Develop options and one or more recommendations that will support a high quality, countywide, and fiscally sustainable model for the future of EMS

The Committee met twelve times over a six-month period. Each meeting lasted a minimum of three hours. A summary of presentations and information received and materials cited is located in section VI of this report.

II. Executive Summary

The Committee determined that there were three plausible models for delivery of EMS services in Mono County that meet the goals established by the Board of Supervisors. These are:

- (1) modify existing system;
- (2) integrate EMS with fire districts; and
- (3) privatize EMS.

Of these three, the Committee determined that modifying the existing system is the preferred/recommended alternative, provided that the modifications result in cost savings and revenue enhancements that achieve a level of fiscal sustainability acceptable to the Board. The other two models were deemed less desirable for reasons described in more detail below.

The Committee also concluded that the success of any of its recommendations depends highly on the execution of a structured implementation plan, including management and management practices, which is addressed in section V of this report.

III. Historical Perspective

The Paramedic Program in Mono County has been through a number of changes over the 40+ years of its existence, including reviews, ownership, management and funding.

1. Formal Reviews

- 1992 the County contracted with the Abaris Group
- 2012 the County contracted with Fitch and Associates
- 2015 the County formed an EMS Ad-Hoc Committee

Informal reviews have occurred with every operational and administrative change

2. Operational Ownership

- 1970 to 1975 – Paramedic services were provided by a private contractor
- 1976 to 1985 – Paramedic services were taken over by the County and became a public entity
- 1985 to 1991 – Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District assumed all operational and administrative aspects of the program
- 1991 to present – The Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District returned all operational and administrative aspects of the program back to the County

3. The management oversight and administration of the Paramedic Program has changed a number of times under the County

- The County CAO
- The Mono County Sheriff's Department
- Mono County Fire Rescue Department
- The Mono County Health Department

4. Funding sources

- Program revenue/fees
- General fund subsidy
- Under a JPA with, Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District, Mono County, Town of M.L., Southern Mono Hospital District
- Transient occupancy tax
- Prop 172 funds

- State Maddy funds

IV. Committee Background

A. Committee's Understanding of the Goals: "Fiscally Sustainable," "High Quality" and "Countywide"

Fiscally Sustainable

A fiscally sustainable EMS means one that responsibly minimizes and balances the county contribution from the general fund with support of other county services by maximizing other revenue streams and containing cost. Key considerations:

1. Creating a 3 to 5-year master plan, including finances and general fund impact over time, with best projections and expense control to improve predictability.
2. Community education and involvement in planning, plan execution and continuing services.
3. Pursuing all potential revenue sources, e.g., taxes, grants, subsidies, revenue cycle management.
4. Pursuing all potential cost cutting and cost containment measures.
5. The need to balance service quality, countywide access and fiscal sustainability.

Note that this committee's instructions did not include a specific dollar figure for achieving fiscal sustainability. It was simply informed that the program was unsustainable at the current level of subsidy, which has averaged approximately \$2.2 million over the past five years.

High Quality

High quality for Mono County EMS means a clearly defined, well-managed system that provides an integrated continuum of EMS care with flexibility considering regional population variance and risk assessment. Key considerations:

1. Meet ICEMA requirements, EMS industry benchmarks and applicable consensus standards, following measurable standards to meet objectives (e.g. response time, level of care, patient satisfaction).
2. Coordinate with other entities providing care, e.g. hospital, base station, public health, veterans affairs, other providers, including for patient follow-up, preventative health and community involvement.
3. Provide and empower well-trained, competent manager and staff operating under defined SOPs.

County Wide

A countywide EMS means clearly defined access to appropriate Advanced Life Support (ALS) services for all residents and visitors in all areas based on community needs, geographic region, population and accessibility. Key considerations:

1. Conduct a needs assessment based on call volume projection and past and projected seasonal population variation and characteristics; and correlating adjustments to deployment models.
2. Utilize applicable benchmarks and consensus standards (e.g. response times).
3. Provide for coverage to all areas of the County.

B. Description of Existing System

The primary provider of ALS transportation services in Mono County is the County Paramedic Program. However, the EMS System does not just involve one agency, but a multitude of agencies, that provide both ALS and BLS services across the County. These agencies may provide support services on either a paid, volunteer or mutual aid basis, subject to availability. The EMS System within Mono County consists of the Mono County EMS assisted by:

- East Fork Fire & Paramedic Districts (provides mutual aid)
- Mountain Warfare Training Center (MWTC) (provides mutual aid)
- Symons Ambulance of Bishop
- Fish Lake Ambulance of Nevada (serves Dyer)
- Volunteer Fire Districts (most provide first responder without transport capability;
Mammoth Fire, Chalfant, and White Mountain have transport capability)
- Mono County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) Dispatch (provides 911 dispatch, no "Emergency Medical Dispatch")
- Southern Mono Healthcare District (provides base station)
- Search and Rescue Team (managed by MCSO)
- Aircraft, fixed & rotary (upon request)

V. Recommendation

A. Modify Existing System

The Committee recommends that the Board of Supervisors maintain the essential features of the existing system, but implement modifications that are targeted at enhancing fiscal sustainability while maintaining quality and extending services countywide. The recommended modifications fall into the four categories set forth below.

Note that individual items listed below have not been analyzed to determine which may be implemented immediately, and which would be the subject of negotiations. They also have not been thoroughly vetted for legal barriers. If any particular item is to be pursued by the County, then those questions need to be answered.

At any time, the County and the bargaining unit may open discussions and work collaboratively on **any** matter, if they desire, without binding obligations.

But in the context of formal negotiations, the Committee was asked to consider which of the following items would plausibly fall within the rights of the County to take action on as a matter of management.¹ Typical management rights include:

- Hire employees
- Direct, control and assign employees work
- Establish schedule and hours of work
- Determine qualifications of employees
- Discipline employees and terminate employees for cause
- Expand and reduce the number of employees
- Layoff
- Recall from layoff
- Establish and enforce rules of conduct
- Consolidate, transfer, or close its operations

In an attempt to answer the question of what modification actions the County could plausibly begin considering within the scope of managing the program, the “typical” management’s rights list has been applied to the list of modification items below. Any item followed by a red asterisk (*) indicates it is plausibly an item that could be pursued or inquired about for modification as a matter of management right. As stated previously, the final determination of which items require negotiation is a matter for legal counsel. In summary, all but four items in the “Modification to Reduce Costs” category are plausibly within the purview of management to pursue or inquire about, although some may take a period of time to implement/accomplish.

a. Modifications to Reduce Costs

1. Improved record keeping and data management*
2. Long range strategic and master planning*
3. Provide right resource; right time*
4. Multiple unit types and staffing models*
5. Effective use of part time and reserve employees to eliminate or reduce overtime*
6. Re-open negotiations between County and Employee group at earliest opportunity (no unilateral implementation during term of MOU)
7. Consider layoffs, reduction in pay and/or benefits*
8. Additional benefit contributions by employees
9. Reduce staffing and/or resources during shoulder season*
10. Reduce positions and hours, reducing coverage and hours of operations*
11. Reduce overtime through alternative scheduling or utilization of 7(k) exemption [7K determination is not a management “right”]*
12. All positions 50/50 Paramedic/EMT*
13. Utilize cost benefit analysis of overtime versus hiring of new employees*
14. Consider reduction in pay during sleep time hours

¹ A brief overview of management rights can be found at <https://www.calpelra.org/pdf/Burton,%20Dominique.pdf>

15. Provide incentives for early retirement of long term, higher cost employees
16. Consolidate stations during low call volume periods, i.e. during shoulder season*

b. Modifications to Enhance Revenues

1. Actively pursue available private and public grants*
2. Explore enhanced collections sources, e.g. Ground Emergency Medical Transportation program (GEMT), Intergovernmental Transfer program (IGT), Certified Public Expenditure program (CPE) *
3. Improved record keeping and data management*
4. Improve capturing of all available charges and adjust rates to reflect industry standards*
5. Increase fees and billing charges to match actual readiness costs*
6. Seek private business contributions, e.g. Mammoth Ski area and other local or national firms*
7. Town of Mammoth Lakes participation in funding*
8. Emergency services JPA and/or contracts funding *
9. Jail medical coverage with funding or directly billing Sheriff's Department*
10. Utilize special tax for all or part of County*
11. County and Town special event permit fees*
12. Resident subscription service with local air transportation services*
13. Sales tax, business tax and/or increase of Transient Occupancy tax*
14. Create County Paramedic Districts*
15. Mono County Hwy 6 Paramedic station serving Bishop under contract*
16. Capture a greater number of the available transports*
17. Place a special tax or service fee on Mammoth and June ski lift tickets*
18. Charge for response to traffic accidents and haz-mat incidents*
19. Charge the Federal government for response to the MWTC housing*
20. Provide stand-by services for film location shoots and other special events*
21. Train personnel as Fire Line Medics, provide stand-by ambulance and personnel to local fire camps*

c. Modifications to Enhance Deployment

1. Create County Wide Standards of Cover*
2. Use of Paramedic (ALS) squads*
3. Use of Basic Life Support (BLS) units dependent on resource needs*
4. Formalize contracts and mutual aid agreements with EFFPD, MWTC, Symons*
5. Improvements in dispatch: Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) *
6. Community engagement with CPR and training volunteers*
7. Consolidate stations to expand services through-out County*
8. Greater involvement with local volunteer Fire Departments*
9. Split the Mammoth dual paramedic shifts onto two ambulances with EMT partners during high call volume periods*
10. Use Bridgeport unit to assist with dispatching duties in Jail*

11. Develop formal pre-determined mobilization plans for high volume periods (dispatch) *

d. Modifications to Enhance Management Capacity

1. Recruit and provide funding for a highly qualified Program Manager/Director*
2. Station Captains given greater responsibility and oversight*
3. Succession planning and training for in-house personnel*
4. Place Program under County "Office of Emergency Management"*
5. Place Program under "County Administrators Office" *
6. Create governing board using Supervisorial Districts and appointments*
7. Collaboration with local fire districts on supervision and monitoring of Medic stations*

B. Reasons Integration with Fire and Privatization Models Not Preferred

1. Integration of EMS with Fire Districts

In terms of votes taken, the gap between the Committee's first choice, and integration with fire (the Committee's second choice) was narrower than the gap between its second choice and its third choice (privatization).

Contemporary fire and EMS organizations are highly integrated in many EMS systems throughout emergency services in the US. The integration is generally founded on three considerations.

First, the majority of "fire" service calls are EMS-related (typically in the 65%-85% range). In the most literal sense, EMS is the fire service with additional low-frequency/high complexity emergency response duties included (e.g., fire, rescue, hazmat, etc.).

Second, EMS readiness costs are high because they require sufficient staffing to keep total response times low in support of improved patient outcomes. In most cases an ambulance staffed with two providers (e.g., 2 paramedics, 1 paramedic and 1 EMT, or 2 EMT's) is sufficient based on the majority of EMS calls for service. While advanced life support (ALS) interventions have grown steadily since the 1970s to improve patient outcomes, some contemporary research is emerging that questions the superiority of ALS over Basic Life Support (BLS) levels of service². However, two-person staffing is the minimum for ambulances. Calls for service involving less frequent but more severe problems (e.g., heart attacks, respiratory problems, and trauma), or movement of patients in challenging settings (e.g., upper floors with stairwells, outdoor settings, vehicle extrications or other entrapments, etc.) require interventions at the ALS or BLS level needing more than one person, and leaving no one to drive the ambulance. Fire service personnel, full time and part-time/volunteer, can supplement the ambulance system staffing as needed without the ambulance system needing to carry the extra staffing as part of their readiness costs.

² "Outcomes of Basic Versus Advanced Life Support for Out-of-Hospital Medical Emergencies Outcomes of Basic Versus Advanced Life Support" (<http://annals.org/article.aspx?articleid=2456124>). The intent of this article, and the cited works within it, is not to advocate a given level of service, but to acknowledge that there is a scientifically based debate in progress about patient outcomes after receiving care in ALS and BLS systems.

Third, fire services are generally very stable (full-time, combination, or volunteer) due to revenues primarily based on property taxes. Stability does ensure some level of service will almost always be available, but it also means changes to revenue amounts are difficult to achieve. Because the profitability of EMS changes, primarily due to legislative changes effecting cost recovery, private sector interest in providing the service is, quite understandably, less stable. Fire services provide at least a baseline for EMS delivery during those times/conditions when profitability is scarce, which tends to keep the fire services close to EMS in either a supporting or primary role. Additionally, within each EMS delivery area there are geographic areas with higher call volumes and shorter turnaround times to hospitals. These generate higher ambulance UHU (unit/hour utilization) which means more transports (revenue) with less resource (expense). Each service area also has outlying areas with few calls and long turnaround times which generate lower ambulance UHU. It is common to have a public or private ambulance system be the primary care provider (i.e., first on scene) in the higher UHU areas, and for the fire service, which has historically been based on a travel time/distance static deployment model, arrive first on scene (with or without an ambulance for transport) in the lower UHU areas.

To varying degrees, all three of these considerations are applicable to our situation in Mono County, and therefore the EMS/Fire integration model was evaluated. Following are the eleven primary considerations that emerged:

- 1. Current inability to utilize Code of Federal Regulations Title 29, Subtitle B, Chapter V, Subchapter A, Part 553.201 - Section 7(K) exemption to the Fair Labor Standard Act³**
 - This exemption allows certain government public safety workers to be placed on a schedule that expands the time frame to calculate overtime (e.g., fire service personnel working 24 hour shifts generally must work in excess of 56 hours/week before qualifying for overtime).
 - The paramedic program currently schedules its employees for a 56-hour work week, but pays them as if they are on a 40-hour work week with an additional 16 hours of overtime.
 - If the paramedics (and EMTs) qualified for the 7(K) exemption, then the 16 hours of overtime rate in each 24-hour shift would be eliminated.
 - Section 7(k) provides a partial exemption (i.e., after 56 hours) from the payment of overtime to employees engaged in fire protection activities, defined as follows:
 - “An employee, including a firefighter, paramedic, emergency medical technician, rescue worker, ambulance personnel, or hazardous materials worker, who—(1) is trained in fire suppression, has the legal authority and responsibility to engage in fire suppression, and is employed by a fire department of a municipality, county, fire district, or State; and (2) is engaged in the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires or response to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk.”

³ See http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?rgn=div5&node=29:3.1.1.1.30#se29.3.553_1201

- However, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has limited the applicability of the 7(k) exemption with respect to employees with EMS functions. In *Cleveland v. City of Los Angeles* (2005) the court held that 119 “dual-function” “cross-trained” paramedic/firefighters employed by the LA City Fire Department did not qualify for the 7(k) exemption because they did not have actual responsibility to engage in fire protection activities. The City paid damages and attorneys’ fees totaling \$5,248,064 as a result. A 2006 unpublished district court case (*Weaver v. San Francisco*) held that 70 “dual function” “cross-trained” firefighter/paramedics who were employed by the SF Fire Department and had actual responsibility to engage in fire protection did not qualify for the exemption during those periods of time in which they were they were assigned to ambulances – even though the ambulances carried firefighting equipment and were dispatched to all fires.
- As the paramedics currently are not uniformly trained in fire suppression to any level and are not employed by a fire department, they do not meet the requirements of section 7(K). Further, even if the County’s EMS employees were put within a fire department, trained in fire suppression, and given firefighting responsibilities, under the cases discussed above, there still is uncertainty whether the exemption would apply. The FLSA puts the burden on the employer to demonstrate that an exemption applies, and courts construe the Act in the manner most favorable to the payment of overtime.

2. Limit to the amount of integration without jeopardizing the EOA.

- It is the understanding of the Committee, based on legal counsel interpretation, and testimony by Inland Counties Emergency Medical Services Authority (ICEMA) CEO Tom Lynch, that transitioning the current paramedic program from Mono County to a non-County fire department which does not currently exist, would cross the threshold of protection for the current Exclusive Operating Area (EOA) agreements, and require the service areas to be opened for Request for Proposals (RFP). This would not be the case if the “fire department” were a County department.
- This is not a disqualification of the fire integration model, but it does potentially generate a loss of current exclusivity enjoyed by the County in the provision of EMS.

3. Possible issues to train current employees.

- The fire training, equipping, and maintenance of fire service skills to the existing workforce will require a considerable financial investment.
- As the Committee was formed in response to fiscal unsustainability of the current program, it seems unlikely that the County would be willing or able to make such an investment in the short-term.

4. Might not provide (existing) county wide benefit.

- As there are several different kinds of fire integration models, different levels of county wide benefit, as described in the Background Section of this

report, will exist. Reduction or redeployment of resources may be perceived by residents as a loss of benefit depending on where they live.

5. Squad deployment and transport times.

- One of the potential benefits of a version of fire integration involves changes to the type and location of vehicles in the system. For the same daily staffing expense, there could be three ambulances on duty, and two single responder “Squads” (i.e., non-transporting SUVs/Type 6, etc.) and unstaffed ambulances in strategic locations. During an emergency the Squad responds as does the closest fire department, driving an ambulance with two personnel.
- The logistics for this kind of arrangement probably only works in the extreme North and South ends of the County (i.e., Walker/Coleville, and Chalfant/Benton/Paradise/Wheeler Crest). This is due to those areas having a potentially shorter turnaround time for transport. Volunteers coming to cover an ambulance call cannot reasonably be expected to be gone for hours due to relatively long transport distances.
- Currently there are probably not sufficient EMT’s with ambulance licensure, and general availability from primary work, to support this option.

6. Diverse districts with varied standards, capabilities, philosophies, governing boards, lack of funding.

- Fire integration of county wide paramedics would require a uniformity among individual fire districts that may not currently exist.

7. Difficult to Implement and Manage.

- Neither the paramedic program, nor the individual Districts, currently have the staff capacity to provide the administrative, training, and operational management to implement, or manage, a fire integration model.
- The District most likely to be able to provide such staff support resides with the Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District. However, this integration was previously attempted from November 1985 until November 1991⁴.
- The findings of the Committee in this respect, and several others, are remarkably similar to those identified by the Abaris Group, who consulted on the 1991 County of Mono Paramedic Program Business Plan (see footnote 4). While the program did return to the County from the Fire District, the draft of the plan had extensive fire integration intent⁵, mostly focused on personnel management and local supervision of operations.

8. Mono County Fire Chiefs Association.

- The Mono County Fire Chiefs Association (MCFCA) does not believe its respective Districts have the capacity to provide the additional fire training, or get its personnel to the additional EMT training, needed to support the fire integration model(s).

⁴ County of Mono Paramedic Program Business Plan, Draft II (p.3); September 9, 1992.

⁵ Ibid 4, pp. 16-17

- The MCFCA supports modifying the existing system.

9. County has no authority over independent special districts (Fire Districts).

- The only way for the county wide fire integration model(s) to work is for there to be support from the respective fire districts, and the MCFCA representing those districts does not endorse this model because they do not believe they can logistically support it.
- The Committee does not believe the County has any direct ability to assert authority over the districts to support this option.

10. Political resistance.

- Nearly any change to the current system, and even inaction, will generate political resistance. However, until or unless the MCFCA believes there are conditions under which they have the capacity to support the model while retaining their autonomy, it is anticipated there would be strong political resistance to imposing this model.

11. Currently unidentified funding source.

- The upfront and significant financial costs associated with this model have no identified funding source.

Based on these findings, the Committee does not support integration of EMS with fire.

The Committee also recognized that there are potential benefits to the fire-based model. These include:

- Increased levels and types of service
- Increased value resulting from same number of personnel performing additional functions
- Potential for better Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings

2. Privatization of EMS

On the surface, privatizing our EMS system seems like a very attractive option by which we can divest ourselves of the operating costs and liability of our EMS service. However, there are some problems with this approach that the Committee identified through study.

- 1) It is not known whether there is interest by private providers in serving Mono County. One way to identify whether such interest exists would be to issue a request for proposals (RFP).
- 2) The economics of EMS in Mono County do not support a for-profit operation without subsidy. The chief factors are that Mono County has a large service area combined with a small population. EMS in Mono County is a high cost, low volume, low reimbursement business.
- 3) We believe that pressure for profitability in the long-term will erode both the standard of care (Advanced Life Support) and the level of service (response time). This is because there are no obvious ways to raise revenues and, therefore, private enterprise will have to substantially cut expenses in order to make a profit. Reimbursements (revenues) are controlled by Medicare, MediCal, and private insurers (regardless of who provides the service). They have established reimbursement rates for ambulance transports irrespective of the cost of providing the service.

Reimbursement rates do not include the cost of establishing, equipping, training, and maintaining the service. The County's reimbursement rate is approximately 25% of the program costs. This gap between revenues and cost is the cause of the system's financial problems. It does not go away with a private contractor and could be a major point of negotiations.

- 4) Other counties have the same problem. They subsidize the operations of their private contractors so that those contractors can make a profit or pay a management fee to the contractor. In some cases, private contractors have come back to the county later, mid contract, and requested increased subsidies because they could not make a profit. For more information on this practice we refer the reader to the reports from Contra Costa County, Alameda County and Santa Clara County in our appendix. Perhaps more compelling than these experiences, is our own. We have already had a default of a private contractor here in Mono County in the 1970s by the American Ambulance Company. . American Ambulance abandoned the contract when they could not make a profit. The committee believes that privatizing our EMS program carries significant risk of unplanned future demands for public subsidies of private profits and of default by the contractor. We must point out that after we have privatized the service, we will no longer have the capacity to take the service back in house without an RFP.
- 5) In 2004, an Exclusive Operating Area (EOA) Plan for Mono County was adopted as authorized by the Emergency Medical Services Act (the EMS Act). This plan grants authority to Mono County EMS to exclusively serve designated regions of the County (essentially everything but the Tri-Valley area). By limiting competition, the EOA Plan limits further erosion of the revenue-raising potential. Normally the granting of such exclusive rights requires a competitive procurement process. However, because Mono County provided these services prior to the enactment the EMS Act, no competitive process was required. If the County decided that an entity other than itself (i.e., a private provider or a different public entity) should provide services in the exclusive areas of Mono County, then a competitive process would be required to select that provider. Thereafter, competitive processes would be required periodically (approximately every ten years). Mono County could not "re-enter" the field without successfully competing in an RFP process. It also means that ICEMA would have the final say over which proposal is accepted -- not Mono County. It is unclear if ICEMA will establish the specifications of future contracts but it is clear that the County will lose some measure of control over EMS in Mono County but will still have to pay the subsidies.

Based on all of these factors, the Committee does not favor privatization of the entire Mono County EMS program. We think we are better off to work with the program we have and change it ourselves. We think there is room for cost control within the current system without compromising the Standard of Care or Quality of Service. Cost control ideas are presented elsewhere in this report. We also want to clarify that our current system includes relationships with other agencies within and outside of Mono County. These relationships could be expanded in the future if circumstances prove advantageous to the County, its residents, and visitors without losing either control of the quality of EMS in Mono County or giving up our capability to provide the service. It should be noted that there could be costs associated with expanding these relationships and those costs would be borne by the EMS budget.

We acknowledge that during the Committee's review of the private option, we were unable to gather any firm details about cost savings or potential service standards for a private EMS provider. We had one presentation from a private business but the feedback we received was very conceptual and lacked any specificity. Additional information could be acquired through further outreach and/or the issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP).

Based on these findings, the Committee does not support the privatizing of EMS in Mono County.

The Committee also recognized that there are potential benefits to the private model. These include:

- Potential for immediate short term cost savings
- Provider would be self contained with own management and administrative structure

VI. Implementation

One of the guiding objectives given to the Committee was that its recommendations make the EMS system fiscally sustainable. In order to accomplish this, our recommendation includes suggestions in the areas of revenue enhancement, cost cutting / containment, and operational changes.

Going forward, any decisions made, should have a foundation in evidence based analysis and professional / industry best practices. These decisions will also require a “top down” commitment to the continued success of the EMS program.

This commitment should include policy level direction regarding the overall mission of the Paramedic Program including the most appropriate placement within the County organizational structure. It also requires strong management and administration involvement including committing to and establishing a realistic and sustainable budget to fulfill the mission objectives. Another function of strong and proactive leadership will be obtaining the necessary “buy in” from the employees in carrying out potentially new and different assignments.

Develop and execute an implementation plan. The Committee recommends that the plan include:

- A master plan and integrated rolling 5-year strategic plan, including a budget/financial plan, operational/staffing plan and performance management plan
- Fiscal and organizational support for a full-time highly qualified EMS Program Manager/Director
- Provide Program Manager, Deputy Director or Director with adequate compensation, training, authority, Board support and empowerment
- Give more responsibility and duties to Station Captains
- Revised and refined paramedic and EMT job descriptions
- Service levels and budget for commensurate staffing levels, equipment and training
- Annual adjustment of strategic service level goals to strategic projections (e.g., tax revenues, negotiated labor costs, roll-ups, etc.)
- Definition of performance measures and compare to actual performance
- Prudent MOU negotiations
- Assignment of staff, volunteers and/or consultants to complete final program design and implementation

VII. Appendix

A. Presentations

- i. Tom Lynch, CEO – Inland Counties Emergency Medical Authority (ICEMA)
 - 1. [State, Regional, and Local EMS Oversight](#)
 - 2. Overview of EMS Trends
 - ii. Dave Fogerson – Asst. Chief, East Fork Fire & Paramedic Districts
 - 1. [Fire Perspective of Fire/EMS System Integration in Douglas County](#)
 - iii. Dr. Rick Johnson – Medical/Health Operational Area Coordinator
 - 1. [Survey of County EMS Systems w/ Less Than 40,000 Population](#)
 - iv. Ray Ramirez – Asst. Chief, Ontario Fire Department
 - 1. Ground Emergency Medical Transportation/Intergovernmental Transfers Reimbursement
 - v. Bob Rooks – Retired Division Chief, Mammoth Lakes Fire Department
 - 1. [History of Mono County Paramedic Program](#)
 - vi. Judd Symons – Operations Manager, Symons Ambulance
 - 1. Private Perspective of EMS Delivery in Mono County
 - vii. Dan Flynn – EMT, Mono County Paramedic Rescue Association
 - 1. [Association Perspective of EMS Delivery in Mono County](#)
 - viii. Frank Frievalt – Fire Chief, Mammoth Lakes Fire Department
 - 1. [Integrated Operational Response Scenarios](#)
- b. Professional Literature
 - i. Previous Consultant Reports
 - 1. [1991 – The Abaris Group; Draft II County of Mono EMS/Paramedic Program Business Plan](#)
 - 2. [2012 – Fitch & Associates; EMS Assessment](#)
 - ii. Pertinent articles – various sources
 - 1. [Contra Costa County RFP pdf](#)
 - 2. [Articles describing challenges faced by Alameda and Santa Clara Counties](#)
 - iii. Standards
 - 1. National Fire Protection Association
 - 2. American Ambulance Association
 - 3. American Heart Association
 - iv. Mono County Emergency Medical Care Committee Annual Reports
- c. Agreements
 - i. [Mono-Inyo-San Bernardino Joint Powers Agreement](#)
 - ii. [Mono County Exclusive Operating Area](#)
 - iii. [Mono County Paramedic Association, Memorandum of Understanding](#)
- d. Current EMS System and Paramedic Program Review
 - i. Fiscal Analysis
 - 1. Leslie Chapman – Chief Financial Officer
 - 2. Ralph Lockhart – Private Sector Health Professional
 - ii. Legal Analysis
 - 1. Stacey Simon – Mono County Counsel



**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Closed Session--Human Resources

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS. Government Code Section 54957.6. Agency designated representative(s): Stacey Simon, Leslie Chapman, and Dave Butters. Employee Organization(s): Mono County Sheriff's Officers Association (aka Deputy Sheriff's Association), Local 39--majority representative of Mono County Public Employees (MCPE) and Deputy Probation Officers Unit (DPOU), Mono County Paramedic Rescue Association (PARA), Mono County Public Safety Officers Association (PSO), and Mono County Sheriff Department's Management Association (SO Mgmt). Unrepresented employees: All.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

FISCAL IMPACT:

CONTACT NAME:

PHONE/EMAIL: /

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
***PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING***

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

<p>Click to download</p> <p>No Attachments Available</p>
--

History

Time

Who

Approval



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

TIME REQUIRED

SUBJECT Afternoon Session

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

REGULAR SESSION WILL CONVENE AFTER LUNCH

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

FISCAL IMPACT:

CONTACT NAME:

PHONE/EMAIL: /

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
**PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

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No Attachments Available

History

Time

Who

Approval



**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: Energy Task Force

TIME REQUIRED 45 minutes

SUBJECT Energy Task Force Workshop

**PERSONS
APPEARING
BEFORE THE
BOARD**

Megan Mahaffey, Leslie Chapman,
Joe Blanchard

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Mono County Energy Policy Update.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Review energy audits and provide feedback on resulting projects listed. 2. Review Net Zero Energy policy and provide direction for any desired revisions.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None at this time.

CONTACT NAME: Megan Mahaffey

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-924-1836 / mmahaffey@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH
ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF
THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
**PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download
Staff Report
Mono Energy Policy Element
Energy Audit

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 6:22 AM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/3/2016 8:25 AM	County Counsel	Yes
3/3/2016 5:09 PM	Finance	Yes



COUNTY OF MONO

P.O. BOX 696, BRIDGEPORT, CALIFORNIA 93517
(760) 932-5410 • FAX (760) 932-5411

Leslie L. Chapman
County Administrative Officer

March 1, 2016

To: Mono County Board of Supervisors

From: County Administrator's Office: Leslie Chapman
Community Development: Scott Burns, Tom Perry, Wendy Sugimura
Finance: Gerald Frank, Megan Mahaffey
Public Works: Joe Blanchard, Tony Dublino

Re: Mono County Energy Policy update

Actions Requested:

1. Review energy audits and provide feedback on resulting projects listed.
2. Review Net Zero Energy policy and provide direction for any desired revisions.

Fiscal Impact of Requested Actions:

None at this time. This is a policy discussion that will help shape the approach of Energy efficiency projects and help prioritize future projects.

Background

The Energy Task Force was formed in 2013 in an effort to move forward energy efficient policy and projects at Mono County in line with the General Plan. On February 4, 2014 the Mono County Board of Supervisors gave direction for a general goal of Zero Net Energy (ZNE) for County facilities and directed staff to develop a program to achieve the goal.

Energy Audits

As part of the ZNE program Mono County applied for Energy Partnership Program funding through the California Energy Commission to do Building Energy Audits and a Solar Feasibility Study. The Energy Audits were performed by Digital Energy Inc. and EnerCON Inc. and submitted to Mono County January 13, 2016. The Energy Audits included the following Bridgeport facilities: Animal Shelter, Courthouse, Annex #1, Annex #2, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office, and Jail.

The Final Energy Audits performed as part of the California Energy Commission Energy Partnership program recommended ten energy efficiency measures to take place in the short term and eight energy efficiency measures to take place as part of future modernizations. The short-term and long-term measures were determined based on payback period. In summary, the energy audits recommend two HVAC measures including local programmable thermostats and installing variable frequency drives on air handling units, one building envelope measure to replace single pane windows with double pane windows, one plug load measure to replace a walk in cooler compressor, one photovoltaic measure to install a common photovoltaic system to serve five

buildings, five lighting measures including replacing 32-watt with 28-watt lamps, replacing exterior fixtures with LED lamps, installing photocells to control exterior light fixtures, and adding lighting to the jail's exercise yard. All short-term recommended measures have a recommended cost of \$590,214 with a combined simple payback of 13.9 years and estimate saving the county \$41,987 annually. The long-term recommended energy efficiency measures include replacing heating ventilation units, adding insulation to buildings, installing high efficiency heat pumps, replacing an ice maker with an ENERGY STAR rated ice maker, replacing interior lighting fixtures with LED fixtures, replacing remaining T12 lighting fixtures, adding daylight sensors to control lighting, variable frequency drives (VFDs) and economizers on air handling units, and installing occupancy sensors in hallway areas. The eight measures have a total estimated cost of \$139,650 and would save an estimated \$8,207 annually.

Zero Net Energy Policy

At the December 8, 2015, meeting when the General Plan Update was adopted, the Board of Supervisors concluded a discussion on Supervisor Johnston's request to strengthen "net zero energy" policy in the Conservation/Open Space Element by requesting further information. This item is a follow-up to that discussion.

In September 2015, the US Department of Energy (DOE) published a common definition for zero energy buildings: "*Generally speaking, a zero energy building produces enough renewable energy to meet its own annual energy consumption requirements, thereby reducing the use of non-renewable energy in the building sector. This definition also applies to campuses, portfolios, and communities.*"¹ As noted, the concept applies only to the building sector and therefore excludes, for example, vehicles and gas/diesel consumption.

The California Building Code (CBC) is expected to require net zero energy for new residential construction by 2020 and new commercial construction by 2030. The building code provides Green Building "tiers" as frameworks for achieving energy (and water) conservation practices in advance of (net) zero energy State mandates, and must be adopted by a jurisdiction to be applicable. Mono County has not adopted any Green Building tiers. At this time, (net) zero energy regulation is not expected for building remodels; however, building code cycles requiring increased energy efficiency will continue to apply.

Discussion

Within this larger policy context, the General Plan policy language was crafted via the Resource Efficiency Plan to encourage and incentivize energy (and greenhouse gas emission reduction) improvements rather than requiring or regulating such practices. This approach was taken in recognition of public feedback that additional regulation could be (or be perceived as) cost prohibitive to new construction and/or renovations, and in anticipation of regulation by the California Building Code.

Attachment 1 includes the energy efficiency policies from the 2015 General Plan, and Policy 16.C.1 and the associated actions are specific to Net Zero Energy. The policy language is intentionally general as the term, regulations, and implementation tools are rapidly evolving, and County resources for implementation are uncertain at this time. These NZE energy policies apply only to County facilities.

If the Board wishes to refine General Plan policy language, it is recommended that several issues be addressed: the goal/purpose of the policy, the scale of NZE policies, and the policy approach. Based on the Board's direction, a General Plan Amendment can then be developed.

1. **Goal/Purpose:** The current policy is crafted around the general goal of reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions within County facilities, and supporting small-scale renewable energy generation (both public and private). If a different goal is desired, such as

¹ <http://energy.gov/eere/buildings/downloads/common-definition-zero-energy-buildings>

creating green jobs or generating as much renewable energy as is consumed within the County by any entity, it should be defined and stated.

2. **Scale:** Is a specifically stated goal of (net) zero energy beyond County facilities desired? In other words, should it apply to the private sector?
 - a. **Geography:** If yes, should a (net) zero energy goal apply to individual buildings, single or multiple communities, the county as a whole, or some other assemblage? It is worth noting that on a county-wide scale, Mono County is an exporter of renewable energy given hydroelectric and geothermal power generated by other entities. However, the County is not an exporter if only renewable energy generated by the County is counted.
 - b. **Applicability:** If yes, to whom should the goal apply – all public and private facilities, or only residential or only commercial uses, or something else?
3. **Policy Approach:** Should policies 1) encourage and incentivize, or 2) regulate and require? Policies can also be a mixture, in which case regulatory elements should be clearly defined and stated as such.

Attachment:

Attachment 1 – Mono County Energy Audits from California Energy Commission

Attachment 2 – 2015 General Plan, Conservation/Open Space Element Energy Policies

2015 General Plan: Conservation/Open Space Element

Excerpt of Net Zero Energy Policies

Objective 16.C. Reduce energy use in existing County facilities.

Policy 16.C.1. Continue progress toward net zero energy use in County facilities.

Action 16.C.1.a. Seek funding for and then develop a net zero energy feasibility study for County facilities that would include renewable energy generation, whole-building energy audits, construction costs and return on investment horizons, and potential time frames.

Action 16.C.1.b. Consider installing cool roof materials on existing and new County-owned buildings.

Action 16.C.1.c. Replace appliances and equipment in County-owned and leased buildings with energy-efficient models.

Action 16.C.1.d. Develop and implement a schedule—for example, through whole-building energy audits—to address no cost/low cost energy retrofit projects in County-owned and -leased buildings.

Action 16.C.1.e. Reduce energy demand in County-owned buildings by capturing “daylighting” opportunities.

Action 16.C.1.f. Collaborate with owners of leased buildings to audit and benchmark energy use, retrofit for efficiency, and develop a preferred leasing agreement that incorporates energy-efficient practices.

All Energy Efficiency Policies

Goal 16. Improve energy efficiency in existing buildings.

Objective 16.A.

Improve the information and support available to residential and nonresidential property owners to reduce energy use.

Policy 16.A.1. Work with nonprofits and utility providers to provide property owners with technical assistance, energy efficiency programs, and financial incentives.

Action 16.A.1.a. Support and publicize compact fluorescent (CFL) or light-emitting diode (LED) giveaways, and incandescent bulb exchange programs.

Action 16.A.1.b. Work with utility providers to encourage home/commercial audits and energy efficiency retrofits.

Action 16.A.1.c. Support or host events that highlight and promote successful programs.

Action 16.A.1.d. Promote and reward energy efficiency efforts of local visitor-serving and recreational businesses.

Policy 16.A.2. Provide green building information and resources in a publicly available format, such as a dedicated page on the County website.

Action 16.A.2.a. Provide green building information and resources.

Action 16.A.2.b. Provide information about programs, rebates such as the California Solar Initiative, on-bill financing, or other financial incentives to help residents and businesses complete energy-saving measures such as audits and whole-house retrofits.

Action 16.A.2.c. Provide information on low-income assistance programs, such as weatherization.

Action 16.A.2.d. Provide information to local businesses about resource-efficient procurement opportunities.

Objective 16.B.

Increase the number of programs available and accessibility to capital to assist residential and nonresidential properties with implementation of resource-efficient practices.

Policy 16.B.1. Provide programs and information to reduce existing energy use.

Action 16.B.1.a. Offer a property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing program for residential and nonresidential energy efficiency.

Action 16.B.1.b. Work with the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District to provide incentives to replace non-certified woodstoves with Environmental Protection Agency-certified wood or pellet stoves or propane units.

Policy 16.B.2. Encourage energy-efficient measures and practices through standard County programs, such as well and building permits.

Action 16.B.2.a. Promote installation of variable frequency drive water pumps to serve existing residential buildings.

Action 16.B.2.b. Encourage voluntary upgrades of residential and nonresidential HVAC systems.

Action 16.B.2.c. Encourage energy audits and voluntary retrofits for residential and nonresidential buildings at the time of sale or major renovation (>50% of building square footage, or addition of >500 square feet).

Policy 16.B.3. Provide incentives and information to support upgrades to rental properties, non-primary housing, and other types of housing.

Action 16.B.3.a. Promote opportunities to improve energy efficiency and install renewable energy systems in rental or secondary homes.

Action 16.B.3.b. Provide information on programs such as upgrades to mobile homes, blow-in insulation, and double-paned glazed low-e windows.

Objective 16.C. Reduce energy use in existing County facilities.

Policy 16.C.1. Continue progress toward net zero energy use in County facilities.

Action 16.C.1.a. Seek funding for and then develop a net zero energy feasibility study for County facilities that would include renewable energy generation, whole-building energy audits, construction costs and return on investment horizons, and potential time frames.

Action 16.C.1.b. Consider installing cool roof materials on existing and new County-owned buildings.

Action 16.C.1.c. Replace appliances and equipment in County-owned and leased buildings with energy-efficient models.

Action 16.C.1.d. Develop and implement a schedule—for example, through whole-building energy audits—to address no cost/low cost energy retrofit projects in County-owned and -leased buildings.

Action 16.C.1.e. Reduce energy demand in County-owned buildings by capturing “daylighting” opportunities.

Action 16.C.1.f. Collaborate with owners of leased buildings to audit and benchmark energy use, retrofit for efficiency, and develop a preferred leasing agreement that incorporates energy-efficient practices.

Policy 16.C.2. Continue to manage maintenance and ongoing programs that support energy reduction.

Action 16.C.2.a. Periodically audit and benchmark energy use in County-owned buildings to identify opportunities for energy efficiency and conservation.

Action 16.C.2.b. Ensure that HVAC and lighting systems in County-owned and -leased buildings are operating as designed and installed.

Action 16.C.2.c. Continue to use energy management software to monitor real-time energy use in County-owned and -leased buildings to identify energy usage patterns and abnormalities.

Action 16.C.2.d. Install motion sensors, photocells, and multi-level switches to control room lighting systems in County-owned and -leased buildings.

Action 16.C.2.e. Encourage utility providers to install smart meters on County-owned buildings.

Goal 17. Reduce energy use in new construction and major renovations.

Objective 17.A.

Increase green building practices in new construction and major renovations.

Policy 17.A.1. Support and promote residential and nonresidential green building construction.

Action 17.A.1.a. Offer incentives (e.g., streamlined permitting, prescriptive designs, fee waivers/reductions) for green building practices, such as verifiable green building practices that exceed state or local minimum standards, ground-source heat pumps, or photovoltaic solar installations.

Action 17.A.1.b. Work with utility providers to provide information to businesses about available rebates for new residential and commercial buildings that exceed Title 24 by at least 15%.

Action 17.A.1.c. Offer technical expertise and assistance for community members, builders, and businesses undertaking green building projects.

Action 17.A.1.d. Provide information on how contractors can attend energy efficiency training.

Policy 17.A.2. Continue to transition to green building practices in new County facilities.

Action 17.A.2.a. Consider certification by a third-party rater to ensure all new County facilities and renovations of existing facilities comply with green building standards.

Action 17.A.2.b. Target meeting net-zero energy requirements or exceeding minimum Title 24 requirements for new County buildings and renovation of existing facilities.

CONSULTANT REPORT

COUNTY OF MONO

Animal Shelter
Courthouse
Courthouse Annex #1
Courthouse Annex #2
District 2 Road Shop
District 4 Road Shop
Sheriff's Office Admin
Sheriff's Office Jail

Prepared for: California Energy Commission
Prepared by: Digital Energy, Inc. and EnerNOC, Inc.



California Energy Commission
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

January 13, 2016
Contract Number: 400-14-001
Work Authorization Number: 62

Prepared by:

Robin Liu
Ky Krieger
Primary Authors

EnerNOC, Inc.
116 Montgomery Street, Suite #700
San Francisco, CA 94105

Contract Number: 400-14-001
Work Authorization# 62

Prepared for:

California Energy Commission

Amir Ehyai
Contract Manager

Karen Perrin
Project Manager

Armand Angulo
Acting Office Manager
Local Assistance and Financing Office

Dave Ashukian, P.E.
Deputy Director
Efficiency Division

Robert P. Oglesby
Executive Director

DISCLAIMER

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PREFACE

This study was prepared as a result of the County of Mono's request for assistance under the Energy Partnerships Program. This California Energy Commission Program assists counties in identifying measures that can cut energy use and cost in existing and planned facilities while concurrently enhancing building performance. Once the measures are identified, the program can provide additional assistance to help implement or finance the recommendations. The Energy Commission's low interest loans provide competitive financing and are structured so that the estimated measure savings are the basis for the loan repayments.

This study was conducted for the Energy Commission by EnerNOC Inc., under a sub-contract with Digital Energy Inc. The contract assignment was directed and managed with the assistance of Karen Perrin of the Energy Commission. Digital Energy, Inc., EnerNOC Inc., and the Energy Commission appreciate the assistance offered by all County personnel during the study efforts.



ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an energy audit that was conducted in July 2015 for the County of Mono under the Energy Partnership Program. The audit only includes the following facilities: Animal Shelter, Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Admin, and Sheriff's Office Jail. The scope of work focused on identifying energy efficiency measures for: (1) interior and exterior lighting; (2) HVAC; and (3) PV systems. After analyzing the identified energy efficiency measures, two HVAC measures, one building envelope measure, one plug load measures, five lighting measures, and one photovoltaic measure are being recommended based on the payback periods.

The two HVAC measures include installing local programmable thermostats and installing variable frequency drives on air handling units. The building envelope measure is to replace single pane windows with double pane windows. The plug load measure includes replacing a walk-in cooler compressor. The photovoltaic measure is to install a common photovoltaic system to serve five buildings. The five recommended lighting measures include replacing 32 watt T8 lamps with 28 watt T8 lamps, replacing exterior fixtures with LED fixtures, replacing incandescent fixtures with LED lamps, installing photocells to control exterior light fixtures, and adding additional lighting to the jail's exercise yard. The recommended measures have a combined simple payback period of 13.9 years after incentives.

As part of the audit process, several potential measures were also identified at the facilities and are presented after the primary measures. These measures include replacing a heating ventilation unit, adding insulation to buildings, installing a high efficiency heat pump, replacing an ice maker with an ENERGY STAR® rated ice maker, replacing interior lighting fixtures with LED fixtures, replacing remaining T12 lighting fixtures, adding daylighting sensors to control lighting, VFDs and economizers on air handling units, and installing occupancy sensors in hallway areas. These measures should be considered in the future as aging equipment needs replacement and after the recommended measures are implemented.

Detailed surveys of the county facilities outside of the audited sites were not part of the scope of work. Consequently, the estimated savings and implementation costs provided for these potential measures are high-level estimates and should only be used to contextualize the impacts of these measures. The primary purpose of this report is to discuss the results of the energy audit and provide information on the next steps for measure implementation.



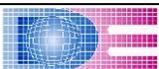
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- C. EEM Calculations
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Executive Summary

A. Focus and Scope of the Audit

During July of 2015, an energy audit was conducted for the County of Mono under the Energy Partnership Program. The detailed audit focused on identifying energy saving retrofit measures at the following facilities: Animal Shelter, Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Admin, and Sheriff's Office Jail. This report discusses the results of the energy audit and provides information on the next steps for measure implementation.

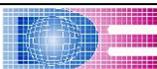
B. Annual Energy Use and Cost

During a recent 12 month period, the combined audited facilities used 741,444 kWh (9.284 kWh per square foot) of electricity and 60,855 gallons (69.7 kBtu per square foot) of propane. During this period, the County spent \$122,584 for electricity and \$145,981 for propane at the audited facilities. Cost of electricity and propane during this period averaged \$0.165 per kWh and \$2.399 per gallon. Based on a combined facility area of 79,861 square feet and combined energy cost of \$268,565, the average energy cost at the audited facilities is \$3.363 per square foot per year. Source energy use intensity is 169.2 kBtu/square foot. ²

C. Measure Recommendations

The report identifies several measures that can reduce the County's overall energy use and cost. If implemented, these measures can cut overall energy costs by 18 percent or an estimated \$41,987 per year. These measures would require an investment of about \$590,214 and could qualify for utility incentives of \$5,684, resulting in a net simple payback of 13.9 years. **Table E.1** details the measure recommendations County wide.¹ **Table E.2** details measures that were evaluated but are only recommended as part of future modernization efforts due to their long payback periods. **Tables E.3** through **E.10** break out the measures by individual sites. Detailed information on these and all other measures is contained in Section 4.

-
1. Projects are broken down by facility in **Tables E.3** and **E.4**.
 2. Source BTU accounts for the fuels consumed in the generation, transmission, and distribution of energy. The calculated source BTU is based on the following reference: <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2014publications/CEC-400-2014-022/CEC-400-2014-022-CMF.pdf>



D. Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Greenhouse gas emissions are those greenhouse gases that allow sunlight to enter the atmosphere freely and contribute to the greenhouse effect, which contributes to global warming. One of the primary greenhouse gases thought to be a major contributor to global warming is carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂). Approximately 0.690 pounds of CO₂ (greenhouse gas) are released in the production of one kWh of electricity¹. Also, about 13.90 pounds of CO₂ are released for each therm (100,000 BTU) of propane consumed. Based on these indices, 179,475 pounds in CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions can be saved if all recommended measures proposed in this study are implemented. This is equivalent to taking about 16 passenger cars off the road for one year.

1. Source: <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>.



Measure Summary Tables (County Wide Totals)

Table E.1 Recommended Energy Efficiency Measures (EEMs)

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM M-1	Replace existing zone control thermostats with local programmable thermostats - District 2 Road Shop	-	-	398	5,532	\$684	\$1,480	0.5	\$ -	\$684	0.5
EEM M-2	Install VFDs on air handling units and control fan speed based on outside air temperature - Courthouse Annex #2	-	27,891	873	31,379	\$12,655	\$6,799	1.9	\$1,200	\$11,455	1.7
EEM M-6	Change windows from single-pane to double-pane - Animal Shelter, District 2 Road Shop	-	-	624	8,674	\$18,041	\$2,318	7.8	\$ -	\$18,041	7.8
EEM E-2	Install new refrigerator compressor and relocate outdoors - Sheriff's Office Jail	1.0	4,434	-	3,059	\$4,004	\$640	6.3	\$665	\$3,339	5.2
PV (O-1)	Install Photovoltaic system to serve building - Memorial Hall, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff's Office Jail	-	148,500	-	102,465	\$495,000	\$23,982	20.6	\$ -	\$495,000	20.6
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps - Animal Shelter, Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Admin, Sheriff's Office Jail	-	13,940	-	9,619	\$7,921	\$2,284	3.5	\$1,229	\$6,692	2.9
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures - Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Admin, Sheriff's Office Jail	-	22,756	-	15,702	\$48,681	\$3,746	13.0	\$1,820	\$46,861	12.5
EEM L-5	Replace incandescent candelabra lamps with LED lamps - Courthouse	-	1,277	-	881	\$972	\$219	4.4	\$ -	\$972	4.4
EEM L-6	Install photocells to control exterior lighting fixtures - Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff's Office Admin	-	3,057	-	2,109	\$2,148	\$508	4.2	\$770	\$1,378	2.7
EEM L-9	Add additional lighting to exercise yard - Sheriff's Office Jail	-	80	-	55	\$108	\$12	9.3	\$ -	\$108	9.3
Total (All Recommended Measures):		1.0	221,936	1,895	179,475	\$ 590,214	\$ 41,987	14.1	\$5,684	\$584,530	13.9



Table E.2 (A) EEMs Recommended During Future Modernization (Long Payback Periods)

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM M-2	Install VFDs on air handling units and control fan speed based on outside air temperature - Courthouse Annex #1	-	3,938	540	10,223	\$8,131	\$1,890	4.3	\$160	\$7,971	4.2
EEM M-3	Install economizers on AHUs - Courthouse Annex #2	-	10,679	-	7,369	\$15,308	\$1,815	8.4	\$854	\$14,454	8.0
EEM M-4	Replace heating ventilation unit with high efficiency unit - Sheriff's Office Admin	-	-	57	797	\$3,848	\$130	29.5	\$ -	\$3,848	29.5
EEM M-5	Add insulation to building - District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Jail	-	571	1,658	23,440	\$98,274	\$3,590	27.4	\$ -	\$98,274	27.4
EEM M-7	Install high efficiency heat pump for occupancy change in space - Animal Shelter	0	197	-	136	\$1,107	\$34	32.3	\$16	\$1,091	31.8
EEM E-1	Replace refrigerator and ice maker with EnergyStar rated equipment - District 2 Road Shop	-	113	-	78	\$4,159	\$154	27.0	\$ -	\$4,159	27.0
EEM L-3	Replace remaining T12 fixtures with T8 fixtures - Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff's Office Admin	0	511	-	353	\$811	\$85	9.5	\$ -	\$811	9.5
EEM L-8	Install occupancy sensors in hallways to turn off lights when areas are not occupied - Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff's Office Admin	-	3,057	-	2,109	\$8,012	\$508	15.8	\$770	\$7,242	14.3
Total:		0	19,066	2,255	44,505	\$139,650	\$8,207	17.0	\$1,800	\$137,850	16.8



Table E.2 (B) PV Option for Solar Farm at Disposal Site

PV Option 2	Blended \$/kWh	\$/W DC	No of Modules	kWp DC	Annual Value of Electricity	Total Capital Cost	Simple Payback	Expected Generation (kWh)
Solar Farm [1]	\$ 0.144	\$ 3.00	2,349	740	\$ 159,826	\$2,219,805	13.9	1,109,903

[1] Final rate to be determined by the utility provider. Conservatively estimated at \$0.144 for analysis.



Measure Summary Tables (By Facility)

Table E.3 Recommended EEMs – Animal Shelter

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM M-6	Change windows from single-pane to double-pane	-	-	20	278	\$5,519	\$71	77.7	\$ -	\$5,519	77.7
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	197	-	136	\$202	\$34	5.9	\$36	\$166	4.8
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	197	20	414	\$5,721	\$105	54.3	\$36	\$5,685	54.0

Table E.4 Recommended EEMs – Courthouse

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	833	-	575	\$857	\$143	6.0	\$138	\$719	5.0
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures	-	5,866	-	4,048	\$5,258	\$1,004	5.2	\$469	\$4,789	4.8
EEM L-5	Replace incandescent candelabra lamps with LED lamps	-	1,277	-	881	\$972	\$219	4.4	\$ -	\$972	4.4
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	7,977	-	5,504	\$7,087	\$1,366	5.2	\$607	\$6,479	4.7



Table E.5 Recommended EEMs – Courthouse Annex #1

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM PV-1	Install photovoltaic system	-	48,000	-	33,120	\$160,000	\$8,225	19.5	\$ -	\$160,000	19.5
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	2,188	-	1,510	\$2,013	\$375	5.4	\$321	\$1,692	4.5
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures	-	4,011	-	2,768	\$6,014	\$687	8.8	\$321	\$5,693	8.3
EEM L-6	Install photocells to control exterior lighting fixtures	-	636	-	439	\$230	\$109	2.1	\$210	\$20	0.2
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	54,835		37,836	\$168,257	\$9,396	17.9	\$852	\$167,405	17.8

Table E.6 Recommended EEMs – Courthouse Annex #2

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM M-2	Install VFDs on air handling units and control fan speed based on outside air temperature	-	27,891	873	31,379	\$12,655	\$6,799	1.9	\$1,200	\$11,455	1.7
EEM PV-1	Install photovoltaic system	-	19,500	-	13,455	\$65,000	\$3,323	19.6	\$ -	\$65,000	19.6
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	4,800	-	3,312	\$1,890	\$818	2.3	\$252	\$1,638	2.0
EEM L-6	Install photocells to control exterior lighting fixtures	-	513	-	354	\$422	\$87	4.8	\$280	\$142	1.6
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	52,704	873	48,500	\$79,967	\$11,027	7.3	\$1,732	\$78,235	7.1



Table E.7 Recommended EEMs – District 2 Road Shop

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM M-1	Replace existing zone control thermostats with local programmable thermostats	-	-	398	5,532	\$684	\$1,480	0.5	\$ -	\$684	0.5
EEM M-6	Change windows from single-pane to double-pane	-	-	604	8,396	\$12,522	\$2,247	5.6	\$ -	\$12,522	5.6
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	14	-	10	\$37	\$2	15.0	\$6	\$31	12.6
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures	-	1,390	-	959	\$5,379	\$240	22.4	\$111	\$5,268	22.0
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	1,405	1,002	14,897	\$18,623	\$3,969	4.7	\$117	\$18,506	4.7

Table E.8 Recommended EEMs – District 4 Road Shop

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	722	-	498	\$882	\$135	6.5	\$154	\$728	5.4
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures	-	2,353	-	1,624	\$5,428	\$441	12.3	\$188	\$5,240	11.9
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	3,075	-	2,122	\$6,311	\$576	11.0	\$342	\$5,968	10.4



Table E.9 Recommended EEMs – Sheriff’s Office Admin

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	1,463	-	1,009	\$874	\$239	3.7	\$134	\$740	3.1
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures	-	2,897	-	1,999	\$10,123	\$473	21.4	\$232	\$9,891	20.9
EEM L-6	Install photocells to control exterior lighting fixtures	-	1,908	-	1,317	\$1,496	\$311	4.8	\$280	\$1,216	3.9
Total (All Recommended Measures):		-	6,268	-	4,325	\$12,493	\$1,023	12.2	\$646	\$11,847	11.6

Table E.10 Recommended EEMs – Sheriff’s Office Jail

Project #	Project Description	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Electricity Savings (kWh)	Annual Propane Savings (Therms)	Annual CO2 Savings/Mitigation (Pounds)	Project Cost Estimate (\$)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period without Incentive (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Project Costs w/ Incentive (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
EEM PV-1	Install photovoltaic system	-	52,500	-	36,225	\$175,000	\$7,560	23.1	\$ -	\$175,000	23.1
EEM E-2	Install new refrigerator compressor and relocate outdoors	1	4,434	-	3,059	\$4,004	\$640	6.3	\$665	\$3,339	5.2
EEM L-1	Replace 32-watt T8 with 28-watt T8 lamps	-	3,723	-	2,569	\$1,166	\$538	2.2	\$188	\$978	1.8
EEM L-4	Replace exterior fixtures with LED fixtures	-	6,237	-	4,304	\$16,479	\$901	18.3	\$499	\$15,980	17.7
EEM L-9	Add additional lighting to exercise yard	-	80	-	55	\$108	\$12	9.3	\$ -	\$108	9.3
Total (All Recommended Measures):		1	66,974	-	46,212	\$196,756	\$9,650	20.4	\$1,352	\$195,404	20.2



1 Facility Description

1.1 Background

The County of Mono facilities that are included in this audit are located in Bridgeport and Benton, in Mono County. These County building have approximately 120 employees at the eight surveyed buildings. This study specifically focuses on (1) Animal Shelter, (2) Courthouse, (3) Courthouse Annex #1, (4) Courthouse Annex #2, (5) District 2 Road Shop, (6) District 4 Road Shop, (7) Sheriff's Office Admin, and (8) Sheriff's Office Jail. See **Figures 1.1** and **1.2** for a general vicinity map of facilities.

Figure 1.1 General Vicinity Map of County of Mono's Bridgeport Facilities

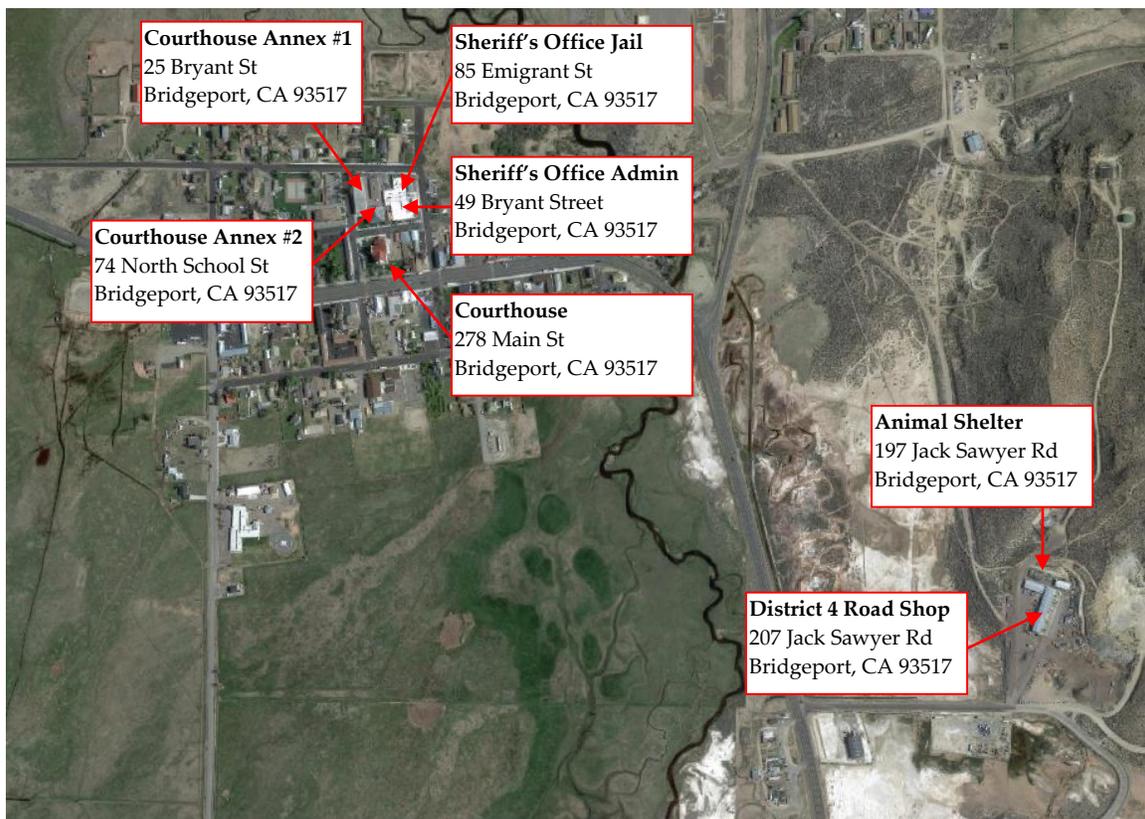


Figure 1.2 General Vicinity Map of County of Mono's Benton Facility

1.2 Site Description

Animal Shelter

The Animal Shelter serves as the one of the County's animal shelters and offers pet adoption. The facility was constructed in 1957 and has a total building area of 1,600 sq. ft. The facility currently has one employee but an additional three employees will be relocating to the facility in the next two months.

The building has the following features:

- Main visiting room and office
- A small kitchenette
- Two catteries which house the cats, one for feral cats and the other for domesticated cats
- One restroom
- One playroom where visitors can visit with individual animals
- A kennel area, which contains 10 kennels which are connected to exterior kennel runs



Courthouse

The Courthouse serves as one of the two County courthouses. The building is a historical building, and was listed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1974. The facility was constructed in 1862 and has a total building area of 10,200 sq. ft.

The building has the following features:

- One main courtroom which is used approximately four times a month
- A board of supervisor's room which is used four times a month
- Offices for district attorneys, supporting clerks, county counsels, judge's chambers, and a small library

Courthouse Annex #1

Courthouse Annex #1 is a two story building which serves as an office building for County employees. The facility was constructed in 1965 and has a total building area of 12,514 sq. ft.

The building houses the following offices:

- Clerk recorder's office
- Public works department
- County administrative officer
- Planning department and building division

Courthouse Annex #2

Courthouse Annex #2 is a two story building that serves as an office building for County employees. The facility was constructed in 1974 and has a total building area of 10,752 sq. ft.

The building houses the following:

- Appraisal department offices
- Tax collector's office
- Finance department
- A large IT department

District 2 Road Shop

The District 2 Road Shop serves as the office and shop for the Department of Public Works Road Benton District. The facility was constructed in phases between 1957 and 1960 and has four buildings with a total building area of 4,941 sq. ft.



The buildings house the following:

- The main shop and office (approximately 2,400 sq. ft.) includes a shop area where vehicles and equipment are serviced, a small office area, an oil storage area, and a restroom with shower
- Three unconditioned storage areas (approximately 2,400 sq. ft.) which are used to house road work equipment and supplies

A well house (approximately 100 sq. ft.) which houses the pump for the well

District 4 Road Shop

The District 4 Road Shop serves as the office and shop for the Department of Public Works Road Bridgeport District. The facility was constructed in phases between 1957 and 1990 and has five buildings with a total building area of 17,987 sq. ft.

The buildings house the following:

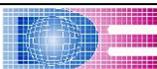
- A main shop and office (approximately 3,900 sq. ft.) and contains an office, storage areas, and a shop area for the workers
 - A main vehicle maintenance building (approximately 9,300 sq. ft.) is used for servicing county vehicles
 - An asphalt building (approximately 500 sq. ft.) is used to store road repair material, such as asphalt; half of the building is heated and the remainder is unconditioned
 - Equipment storage for the parks and recreation department (approximately 1,700 sq. ft.); two-thirds of the building is heated and the remainder is unconditioned
- Road department storage (approximately 2,600 sq. ft.) is used to store equipment for the department; the building is unconditioned.

Sheriff's Office Admin

The Sheriff's Office Admin building is a one story building which serves as the office building for the County of Mono Sheriff's Department. The facility was constructed in 1988 and has a total building area of 6,080 sq. ft. This building is adjacent to the Sheriff's department jail and shares a common wall and roof.

The building houses the following:

- Sheriff's Department offices and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which is used for emergency response
- Storage and offices.



Sheriff's Office Jail

The Sheriff's Office Jail is a one story building which contains jail facilities for the county. The facility was constructed in 1988 and has a total building area of 15,787 sq. ft.

The building houses the following:

- Employee's offices and the jail (capacity - 48 inmates)
- Kitchen, laundry room, offices, cell area, and outdoor exercise area

1.3 Operating Schedules

All buildings included in this audit operate year round.

Table 1.1 summarizes the hours of operation (year round).

Table 1.1 Typical Hours of Operation per Building

Facility	Year Built	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Operating Schedule	Working Days per Year ¹
Animal Shelter	1957	1,600	10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Tuesday to Saturday	246
Courthouse	1862	10,200	6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Monday to Friday	246
Courthouse Annex #1	1965	12,514	6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Monday to Friday	246
Courthouse Annex #2	1974	10,752	6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Monday to Friday	246
District 2 Road Shop	1957	4,941	6:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Monday to Thursday, summer 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; Monday to Friday, winter	226
District 4 Road Shop	1957	17,987	6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Monday to Friday	246
Sheriff's Office Admin	1988	6,080	Continuously (24/7)	365
Sheriff's Office Jail	1980	15,787	Continuously (24/7)	365

1. Fourteen holidays are observed by the County of Mono.



Local Weather Statistics

Weather data statistics for Bridgeport, California, indicates that the region has a total of 27 annual cooling degree days and 8,182 annual heating degree days with respect to a base temperature of 65 °F.

Extremes recorded at the weather station show temperatures have reached as high as 98°F and as low as -36 °F. The average maximum temperature in the summer is 80.2 °F. The average minimum temperature in the winter is 10.0 °F.

More details on weather statistics for the region are shown in **Appendix D**¹.

1 Cooling Degree Day units are computed as the difference between the daily average temperature and a selected base temperature (i.e., Daily Avg. Temp. – Base Temp.). One unit is accumulated for each degree Fahrenheit the average temperature is above the selected base temperature. Negative numbers are discarded. Example: If the day's high temperature was 95 °F and the low temperature was 51 °F, the cooling degree days for the selected base temperature of 65 °F is 8 degree days [i.e., $((95 + 51) / 2) - 65 = 8$]. This is done for each day of the month (or year) and summed.

Heating Degree Day units are computed as the difference between a selected base temperature and the daily average temperature (i.e., Base Temp. – Daily Avg. Temp.) One unit is accumulated for each degree Fahrenheit the average temperature is below the selected base temperature. Negative numbers are discarded. Example: If the day's high temperature was 62 °F and the low temperature was 34 °F, the heating degree days for the selected base temperature of 65 °F units is 17 degree days [i.e., $65 - ((62 + 34) / 2) = 17$]. This is done for each day of the month (or year) and summed.



2 Existing Energy Use

2.1 Site Energy Usage

Energy records for the district show that during a recent 12 month period (January 2014 through December 2014); the facilities used 741,444 kWh of electricity and 60,855 gallons of propane. Cost of electricity and propane during this period averaged \$0.165 per kWh and \$2.399 per gallon, respectively. The combined energy cost of \$268,565 is equivalent to a unit cost index of \$3.36 per sq. ft. Electricity and propane are purchased from SCE and AmeriGas. Existing electricity rate schedules include GS-1 and GS-2. Propane is purchased at the market rate. The overall energy costs and usage indices are summarized in **Tables 2.1** and **2.2**. Refer to **Appendix A** for detailed historical energy use data.

Table 2.1 Electricity Use Summary – Audited Facilities

	GSF	Rate Schedule	Electricity (kWh)	Cost (\$)	KWh/GSF	\$/GSF	Site kBtu/GSF	Source kBtu/GSF [2]	Rate (\$/kWh)
Animal Shelter	1,600	GS-1	24,205	\$4,221	15.128	\$2.638	51.617	162.113	\$ 0.174
Courthouse	10,200	GS-2	88,207	\$15,102	8.648	\$1.481	29.506	92.669	\$ 0.171
Courthouse Annex #1	12,514	GS-2	114,582	\$19,632	9.156	\$1.569	31.241	98.119	\$ 0.171
Courthouse Annex #2	10,752	GS-2	160,810	\$27,405	14.956	\$2.549	51.031	160.272	\$ 0.170
District 2 Road Shop	4,941	GS-2	15,998	\$2,759	3.238	\$0.558	11.047	34.696	\$ 0.172
District 4 Road Shop	17,987	GS-1	81,021	\$15,184	4.504	\$0.844	15.369	48.269	\$ 0.187
Sheriff's Office Admin	6,080	GS-1	65,178	\$10,634	10.720	\$1.749	36.577	114.876	\$ 0.163
Sheriff's Office Jail	15,787	GS-2	191,443	\$27,647	12.127	\$1.751	41.376	129.949	\$ 0.144
Total	79,861		741,444	\$122,584	9.284	\$1.535	31.678	99.489	\$ 0.165

Table 2.2 Propane Use Summary - Audited Facilities

	GSF	Rate Schedule	Propane (Gallons)	Cost (\$)	Gallons/GSF	\$/GSF	Site kBtu/GSF	Source kBtu/GSF [2]	Rate (\$/Gallon)	Rate (\$/therm)	Therms
Animal Shelter	1,600	N/A	1,555	\$5,140	0.972	\$3.212	88.9	88.9	\$ 3.305	\$ 3.61	1,423
Courthouse	10,200	N/A	10,698	\$28,082	1.049	\$2.753	96.0	96.0	\$ 2.625	\$ 2.87	9,789
Courthouse Annex #1	12,514	N/A	4,911	\$10,122	0.392	\$0.809	35.9	35.9	\$ 2.061	\$ 2.25	4,494
Courthouse Annex #2	10,752	N/A	3,189	\$6,878	0.297	\$0.640	27.1	27.1	\$ 2.157	\$ 2.36	2,918
District 2 Road Shop	4,941	N/A	3,059	\$10,418	0.619	\$2.108	56.6	56.6	\$ 3.406	\$ 3.72	2,799
District 4 Road Shop	17,987	N/A	16,949	\$30,838	0.942	\$1.714	86.2	86.2	\$ 1.819	\$ 1.99	15,508
Sheriff's Office Admin	6,080	N/A	4,242	\$8,830	0.698	\$1.452	63.8	63.8	\$ 2.082	\$ 2.27	3,881
Sheriff's Office Jail	15,787	N/A	16,252	\$45,674	1.029	\$2.893	94.2	94.2	\$ 2.810	\$ 3.07	14,871
Total	79,861		60,855	\$145,981	0.762	\$1.828	69.7	69.7	\$ 2.399		55,682

[1] Gallons converted to therms using the relations 1 gallon = 91,500 BTUs; 1 therm = 100,000 BTUs

[2] Source BTU based on the following reference:

<http://www.energy.ca.gov/2014publications/CEC-400-2014-022/CEC-400-2014-022-CMF.pdf>



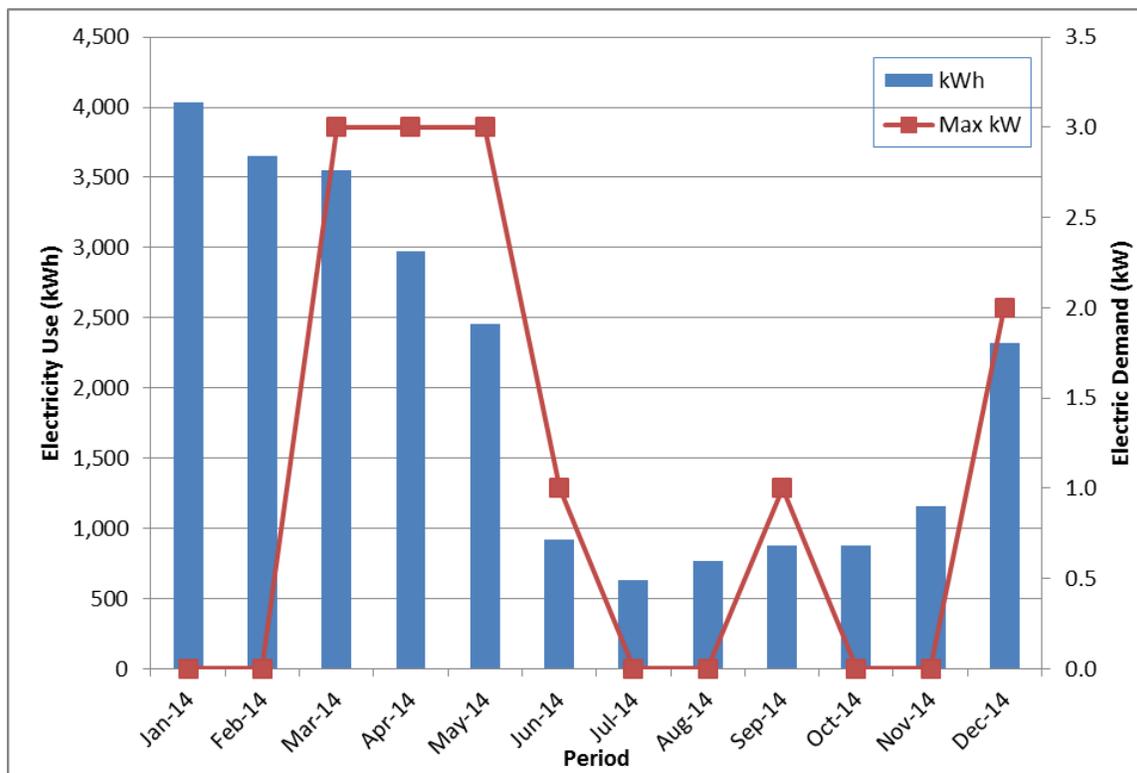
2.2 Electric Rate Simulation

Electric interval data is not available for these sites precluding the performance of a Rate Simulation. An all-in blended electric energy rate is used to determine financial cost savings for energy efficiency measures (EEMs) in this report. This blended rate is calculated by dividing the total annual electric cost by the total annual kilowatt hours consumed.

2.3 Energy Use Patterns

Figures 2.1 through 2.8 illustrate the seasonal variation in the use of electricity for the Animal Shelter, Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff’s Office Admin, and Sheriff’s Office Jail, respectively. Figures 2.9 through 2.16 illustrate the seasonal variation in the use of propane. Notes are provided with respect to observations made.

Figure 2.1 Animal Shelter Electricity Use



Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is lowest during the summer and warmer fall months when the outside air temperature is high, as expected. The Animal Shelter has electric base board heating for the office, electric wall heaters serving the catteries, and no mechanical cooling.

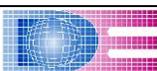
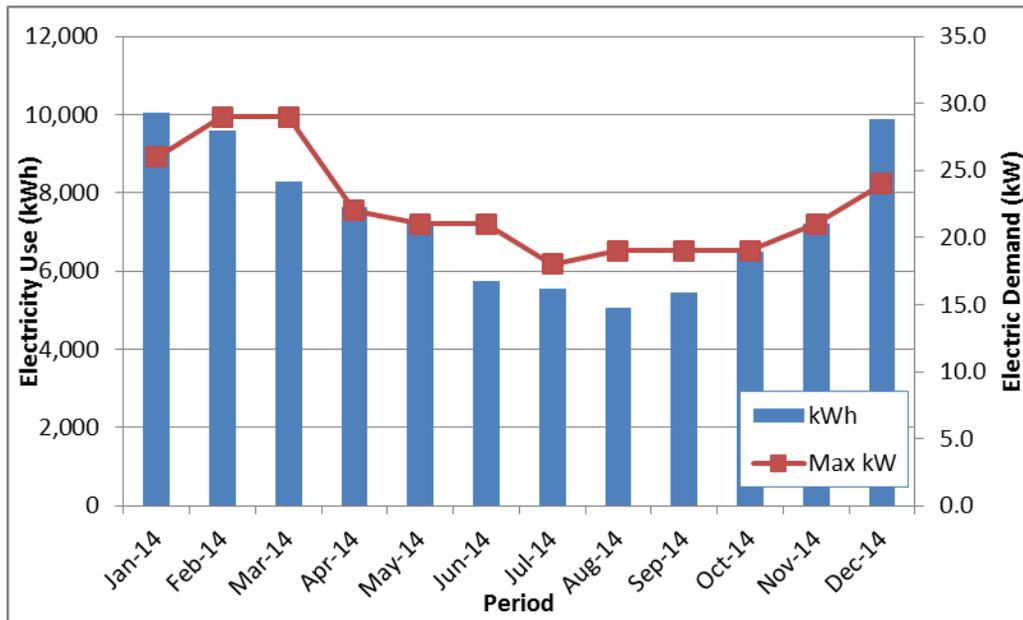


Figure 2.2 Courthouse Electricity Use

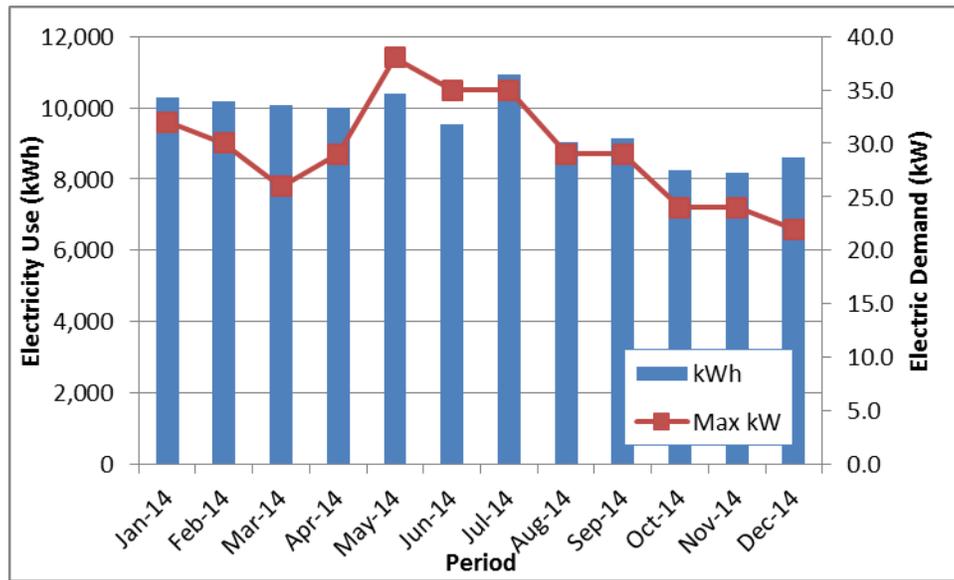


Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is fairly consistent throughout the year, with a drop during the summer months. The building has areas which utilize heating fan convectors which operate continuously during the winter months and limited mechanical cooling.



Figure 2.3 Courthouse Annex #1 Electricity Use

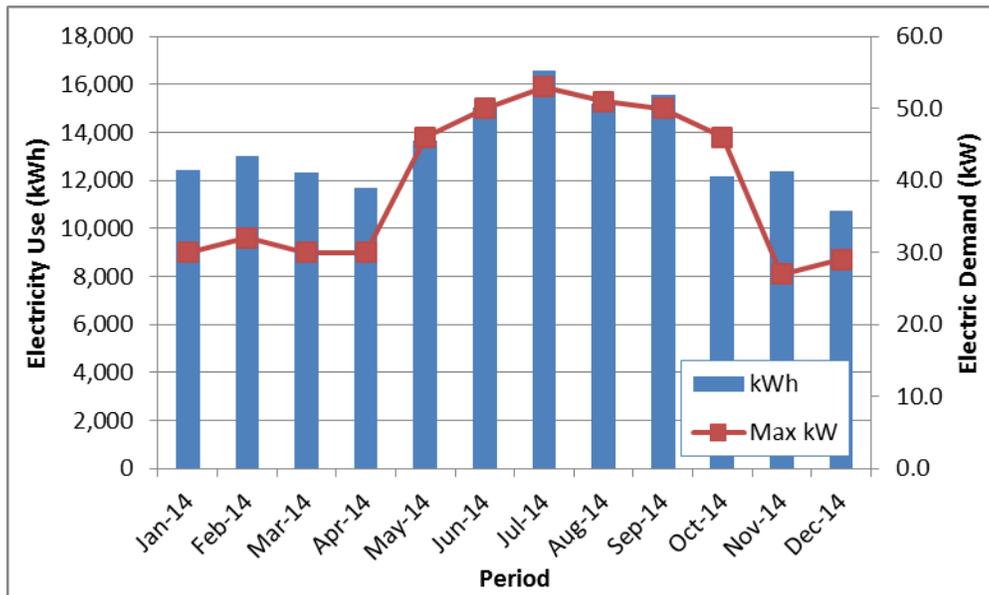


Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is fairly consistent throughout the year, with a slight increase during the hotter summer months due to increased use of mechanical cooling.



Figure 2.4 Courthouse Annex #2 Electricity Use

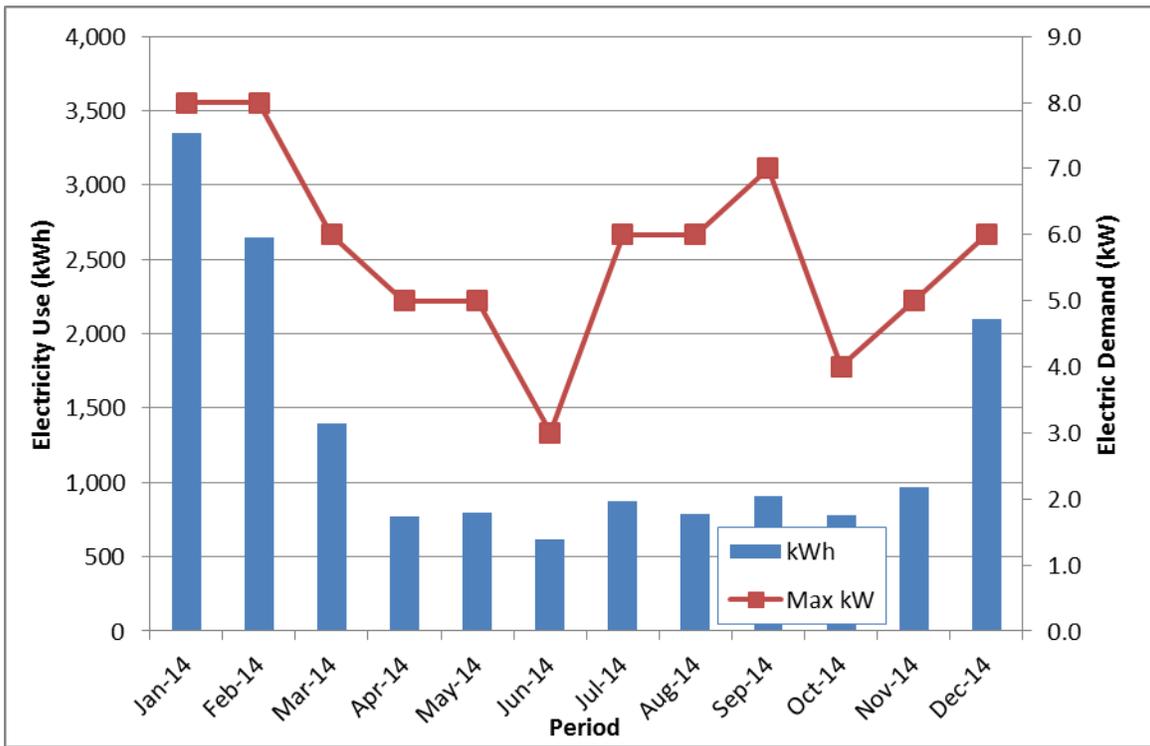


Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is higher during the hotter summer months due to increased use of mechanical cooling.



Figure 2.5 District 2 Road Shop Electricity Use



Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is fairly consistent throughout the year, with a drop during the summer months. The operating hours during winter are longer than in summer; the well house is heated continuously with an electrical wall heater during the winter. There is limited mechanical cooling for the facility.

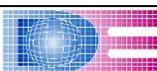
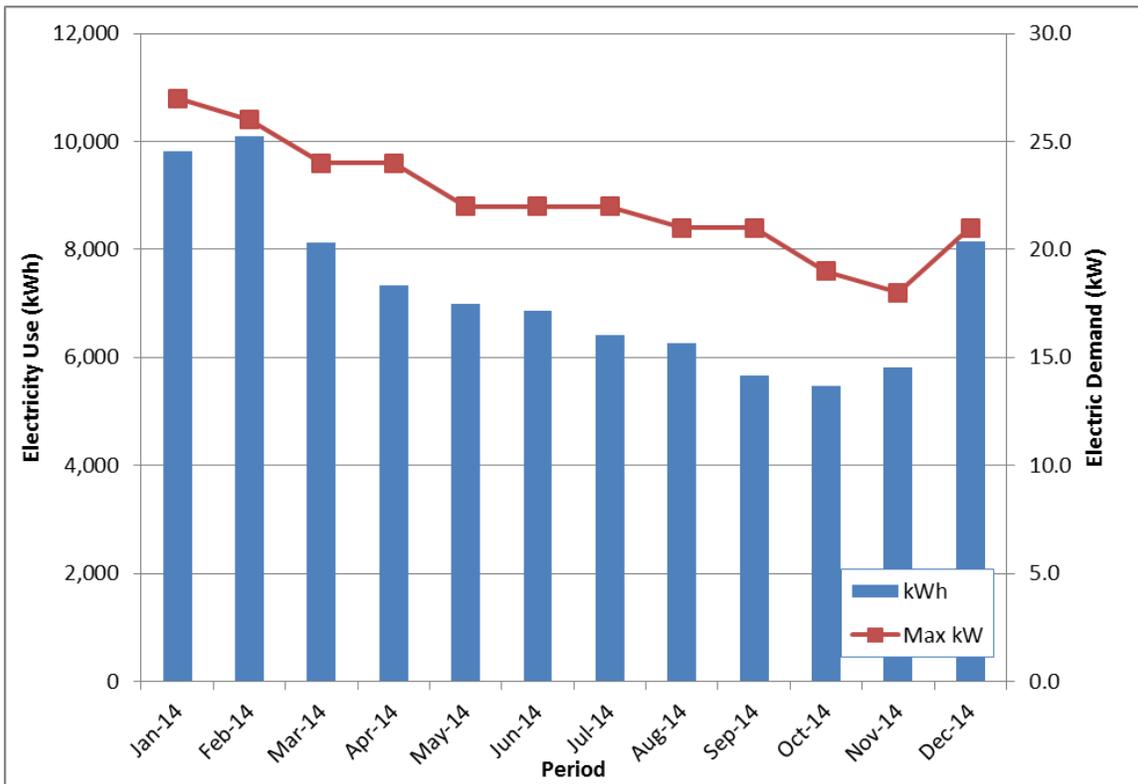


Figure 2.6 District 4 Road Shop Electricity Use

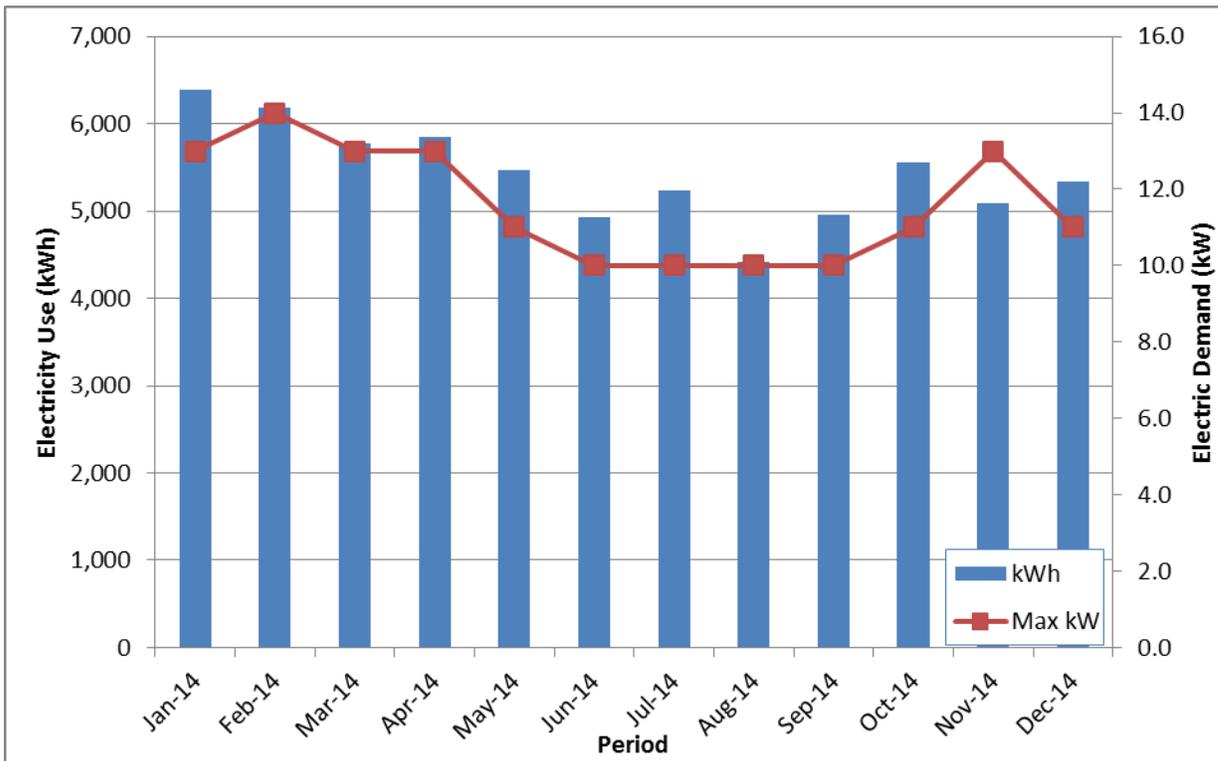


Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is fairly consistent throughout the year, with a drop during the summer months. The operating hours during winter are longer than in summer and there is electrical heating for the asphalt storage area, which operates continuously during the winter. There is also limited mechanical cooling for the facility.



Figure 2.7 Sheriff's Office Admin Electricity Use



Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is fairly consistent throughout the year, with a slight drop during the summer months. Lighting use is higher during the winter months and there is limited mechanical cooling at the facility.

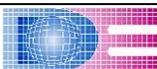
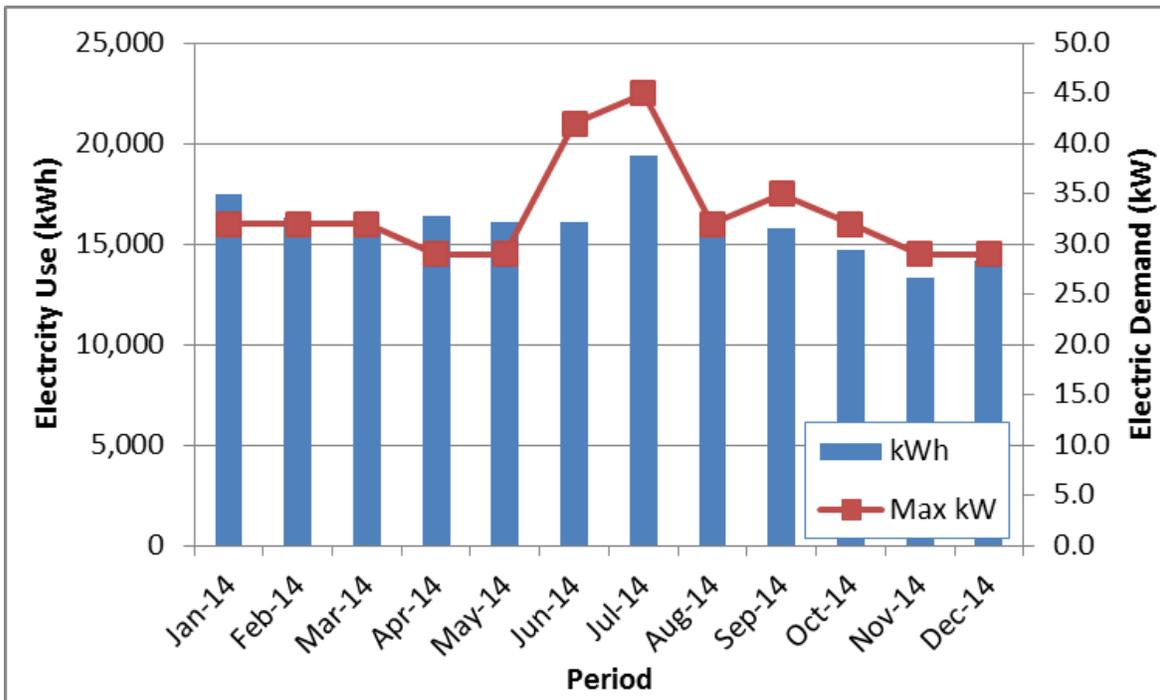


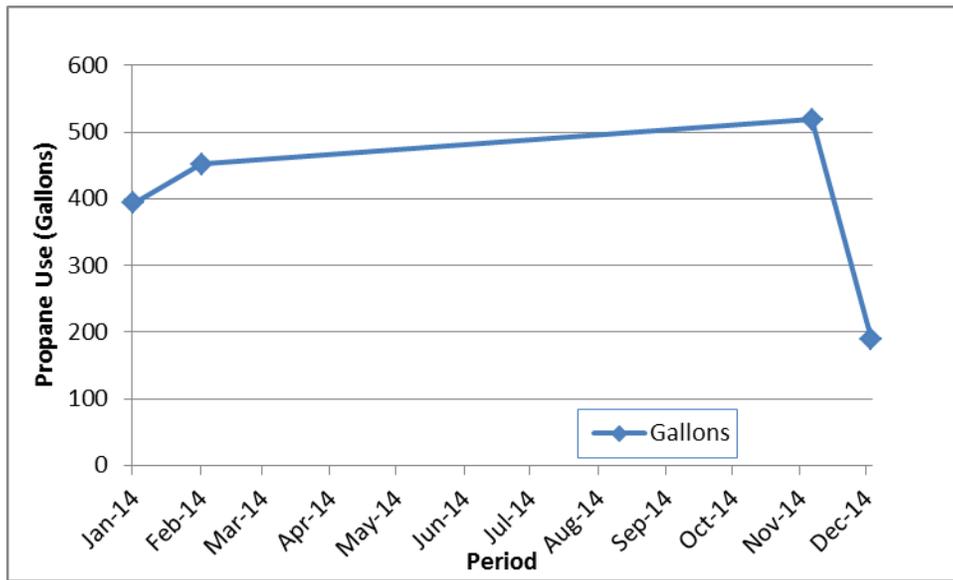
Figure 2.8 Sheriff’s Office Jail Electricity Use



Trends and Observations

- Electricity use is fairly consistent throughout the year, with a slight increase during the summer months due to increased demand for mechanical cooling.



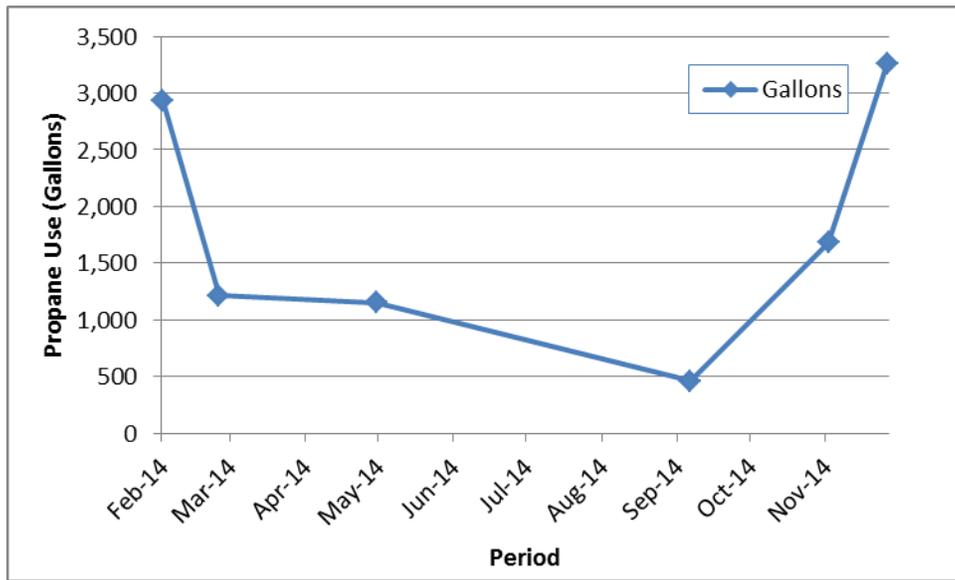
Figure 2.9 Animal Shelter Propane Use

Trends and Observations

- Monthly propane use data is not available, as there is no meter. The data presented reflects the amount of propane purchased when the tanks were refilled.
- There is more propane purchased during winter due to space heating demands.



Figure 2.10 Courthouse Propane Use



Trends and Observations

- Propane use peaks during winter months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.

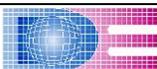
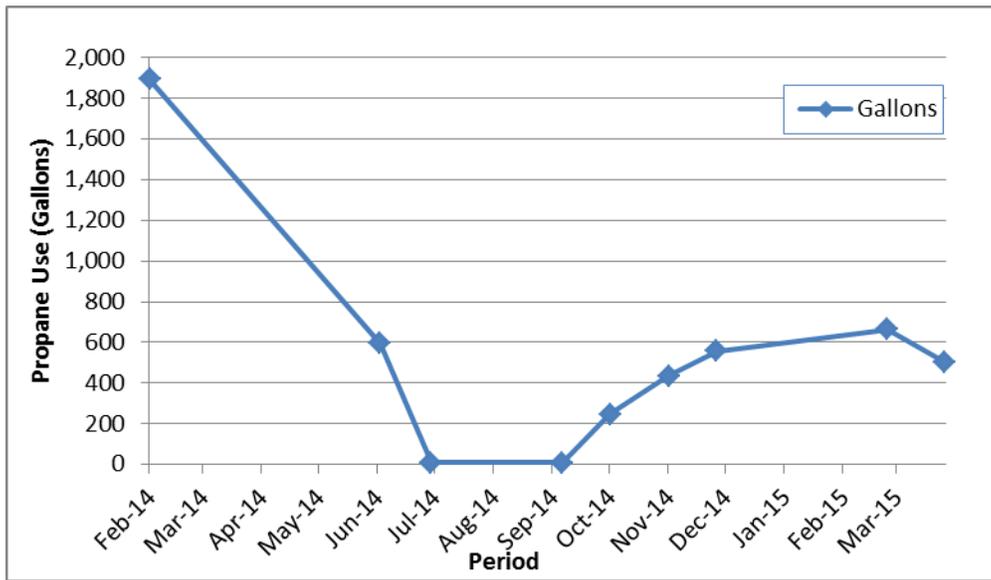


Figure 2.11 Courthouse Annex #1 Propane Use

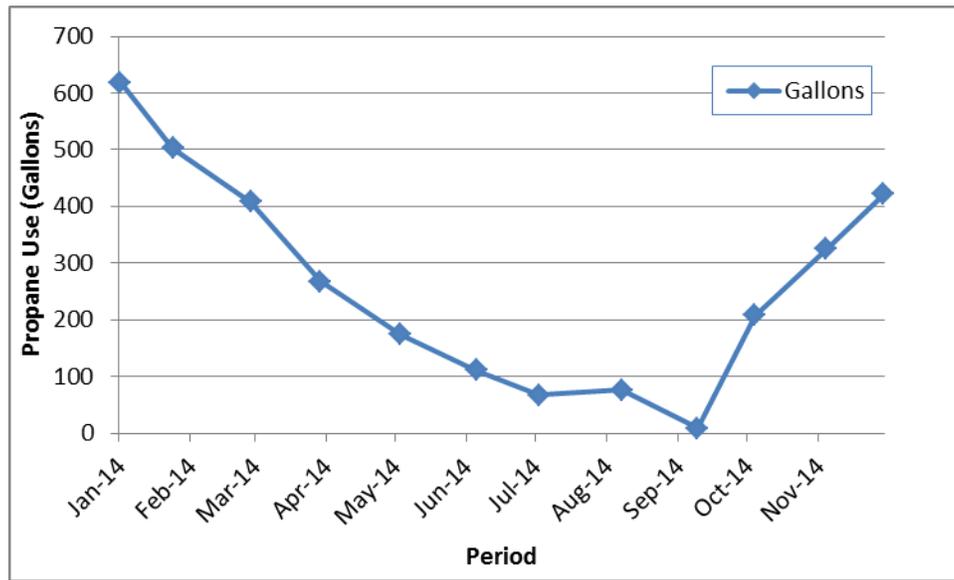


Trends and Observations

- Propane use peaks during winter months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.



Figure 2.12 Courthouse Annex #2 Propane Use

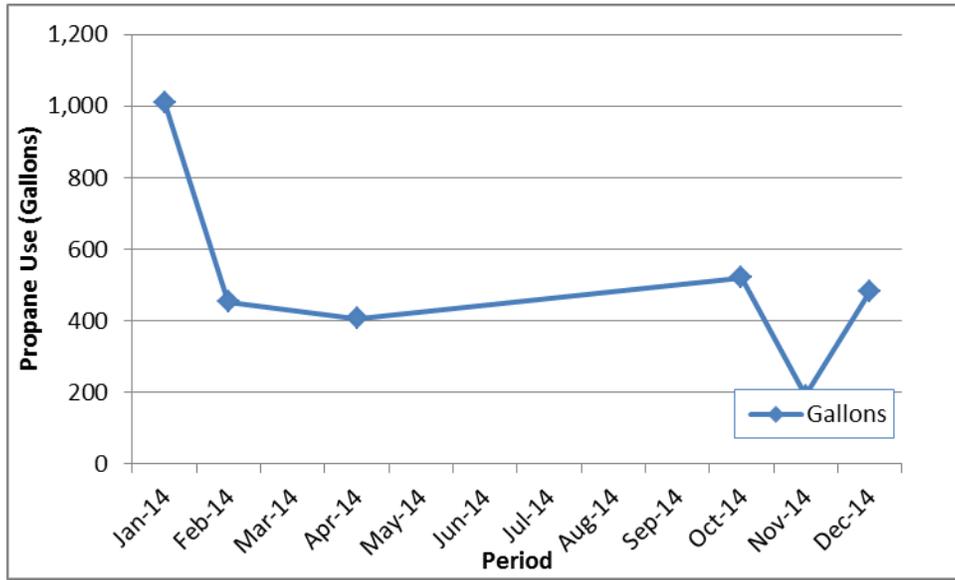


Trends and Observations

- Propane use peaks during winter months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.



Figure 2.13 District 2 Road Shop Propane Use



Trends and Observations

- Propane use peaks during winter months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.

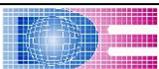
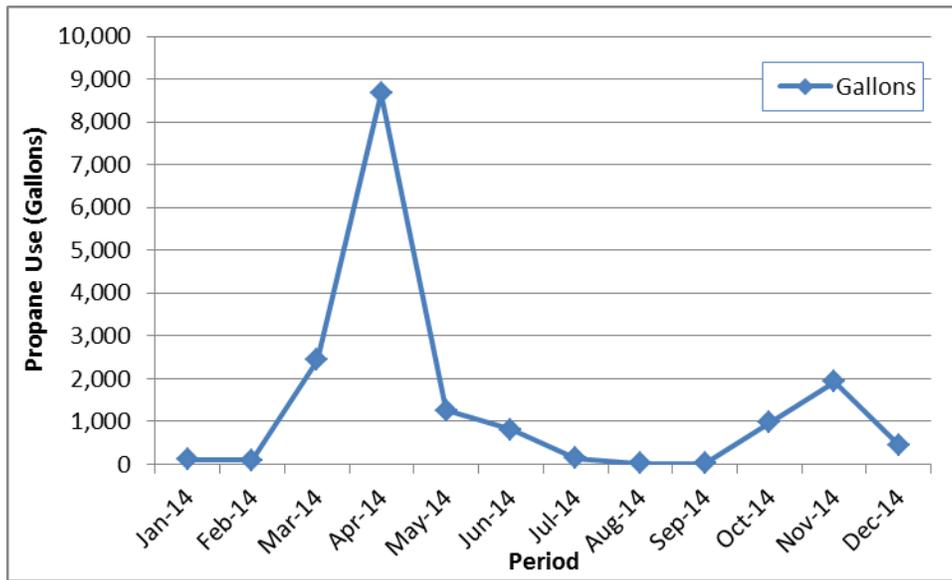


Figure 2.14 District 4 Road Shop Propane Use

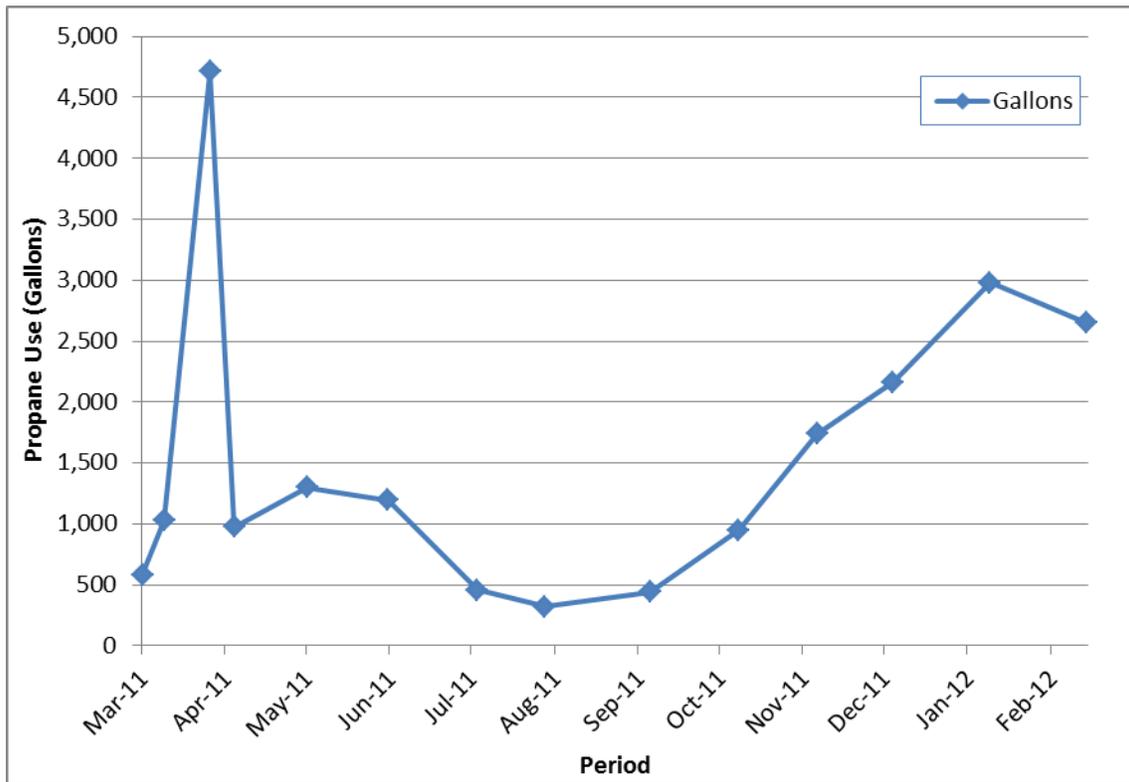


Trends and Observations

- Propane use peaks during early spring months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.



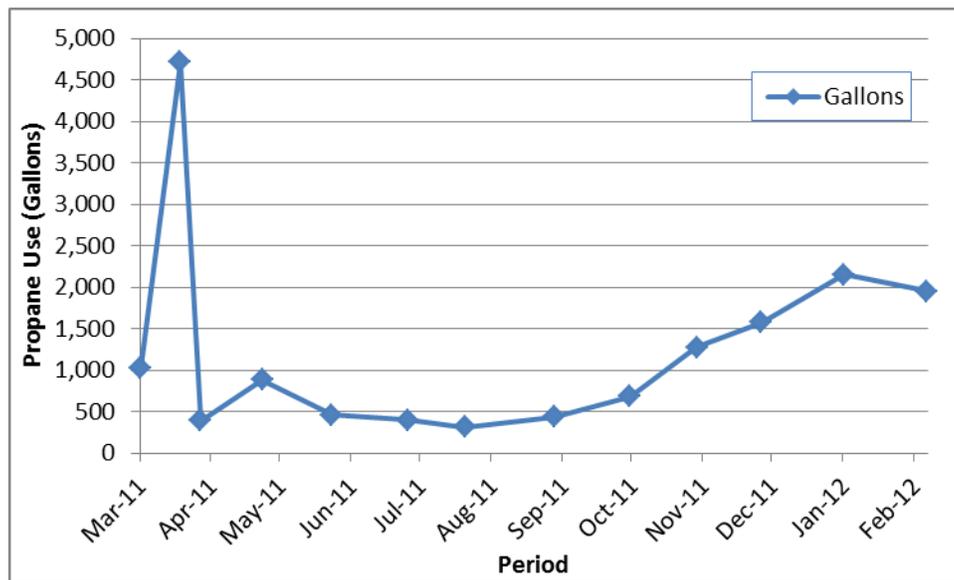
Figure 2.15 Sheriff’s Office Admin Propane Use



Trends and Observations

- Propane use peaks during winter months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.



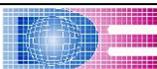
Figure 2.16 Sheriff's Office Jail Propane Use

Trends and Observations

- Recent propane use was not available for this site and data is used from March 2011 through February 2012.
- Propane use peaks during early spring months due to space heating demands and is minimal in summer when there is limited space heating demand.

2.4 Energy Balance

Based on the inventory of lighting and HVAC equipment, and the best estimate of operating hours and efficiency ratings of the various systems, a breakdown of energy use was calculated and is presented in **Appendix B**. A summary of the electricity, and natural gas balances are shown in **Tables 2.3** and **2.4**, respectively. Graphical representations of the same are shown in **Figures 2.17** and **2.18**.



Electricity

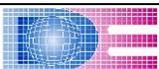
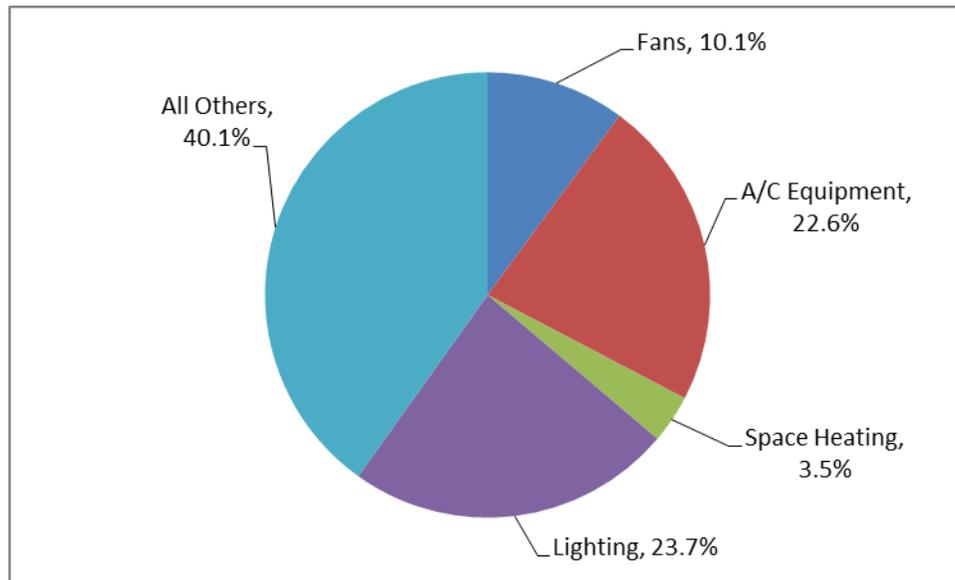
Table 2.3 Electricity Energy Balance Summary – Audited Facilities

End Use	Fans	A/C Equipment	Space Heating	Lighting	All Others ¹	TOTAL kWh
Animal Shelter	0	0	12,600	2,500	9,105	24,205
<i>% of Total</i>	0.0%	0.0%	52.1%	10.3%	37.6%	
Courthouse	4,009	13,495	3,689	24,769	42,246	88,207
<i>% of Total</i>	4.5%	15.3%	4.2%	28.1%	47.9%	
Courthouse Annex #1	16,393	38,631	1,844	25,706	32,008	114,582
<i>% of Total</i>	14.3%	33.7%	1.6%	22.4%	27.9%	
Courthouse Annex #2	21,128	71,124	1,383	26,305	40,870	160,810
<i>% of Total</i>	13.1%	44.2%	0.9%	16.4%	25.4%	
District 2 Road House	0	1,296	0	4,263	10,439	15,998
<i>% of Total</i>	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	26.6%	65.3%	
District 4 Road House	4,713	0	2,767	29,524	44,018	81,021
<i>% of Total</i>	5.8%	0.0%	3.4%	36.4%	54.3%	
Sheriff Office Admin	7,965	8,044	3,689	19,819	25,662	65,178
<i>% of Total</i>	12.2%	12.3%	5.7%	30.4%	39.4%	
Sheriff Office Jail	20,681	34,810	0	42,765	93,187	191,443
<i>% of Total</i>	10.8%	18.2%	0.0%	22.3%	48.7%	
TOTAL	74,888	167,400	25,972	175,651	297,533	741,444
<i>% of Total</i>	10.1%	22.6%	3.5%	23.7%	40.1%	

[1] "All Others" office equipment, computers, etc. (where applicable).



Figure 2.17 Graphical Summary of Electricity Balance



Propane

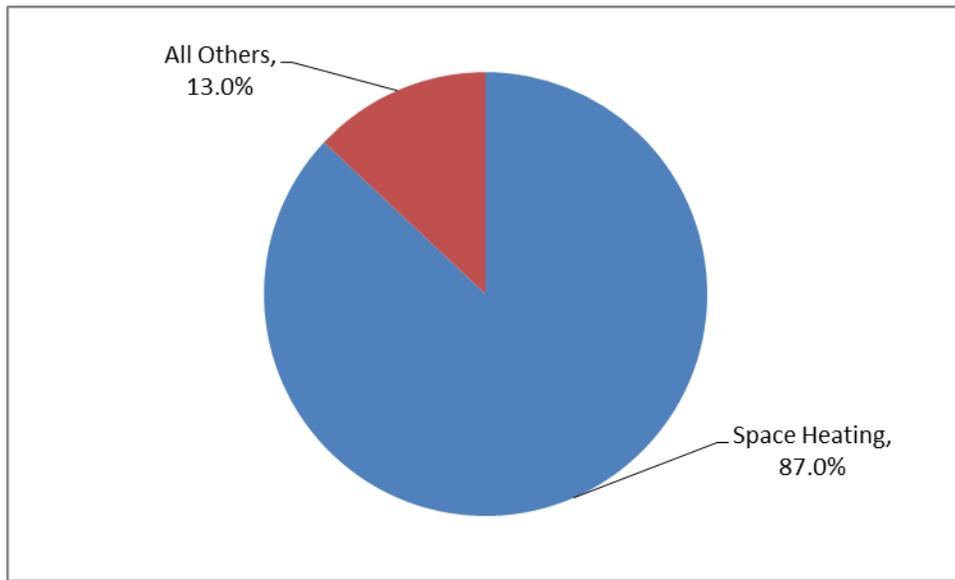
Table 2.4 Propane Fuel Energy Balance Summary – Audited Facilities

End Use	Space Heating	All Others ²	TOTAL Therms
Animal Shelter	1,209	213	1,423
<i>% of Total</i>	85.0%	15.0%	
Courthouse	9,006	783	9,789
<i>% of Total</i>	92.0%	8.0%	
Courthouse Annex #1	4,134	359	4,494
<i>% of Total</i>	92.0%	8.0%	
Courthouse Annex #2	2,685	233	2,918
<i>% of Total</i>	92.0%	8.0%	
District 2 Road House	2,463	336	2,799
<i>% of Total</i>	88.0%	12.0%	
District 4 Road House	14,268	1,241	15,508
<i>% of Total</i>	92.0%	8.0%	
Sheriff Office Admin	3,105	776	3,881
<i>% of Total</i>	80.0%	20.0%	
Sheriff Office Jail	11,571	3,300	14,871
<i>% of Total</i>	77.8%	22.2%	
TOTAL	48,440	7,242	55,682
<i>% of Total</i>	87.0%	13.0%	

[2] "All Others" includes domestic hot water & kitchen equipment (where applicable).



Figure 2.18 Graphical Summary of Propane Balance



3 Energy Using Systems

3.1 Lighting Systems

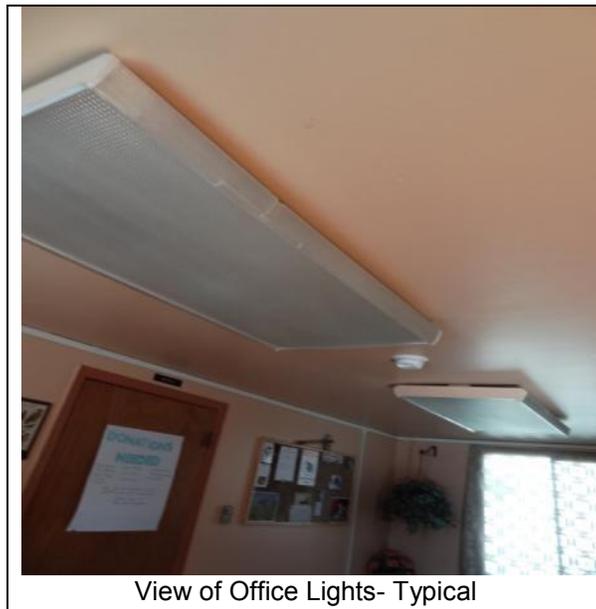
The predominant lighting type at the audited County of Mono facilities is 32 watt T8 linear fluorescent fixtures. Most of the buildings have undergone major lighting retrofits in the past six months to five years. Most fixtures contain one to two lamps, and are equipped with electronic ballasts. The Courthouse still retains some older historical light fixtures. The exterior lighting consists of 400 watt metal halide (MH) lamps, screw in 42 watt compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), 100 watt high pressure sodium (HPS) fixtures, and 100 watt halogen fixtures.

Interior lighting controls at the audited facilities consist mostly of wall mount switches. The exterior lighting is controlled by a combination of mechanical time clocks and photocells.

The following are additional notes and observations with respect to lighting systems:

Animal Shelter

- Four T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Seven T8 four foot fixtures with three 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- No exterior lights



View of Office Lights- Typical

Courthouse

- 68 T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 10 CFL 15 watt fixtures
- 21 CFL 23 watt fixtures
- Two 24 lamp fixtures with 40 watt incandescent candelabra bulbs
- One 10 lamp fixture with 40 watt incandescent candelabra bulbs
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- Two 1,500 watt halogen flood lights to light the exterior façade, controlled by a time clock



Board of Supervisors Room Lighting (CFL)



Courtroom Lighting (Incandescent)



Downstairs Hallway Lighting (CFL)



Library Lighting (Incandescent)





Typical Office Lighting (T8)



Exterior Floodlight (Halogen)

Courthouse Annex #1

- 164 T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Two T12 four foot fixtures with two 40 watt lamps and magnetic ballasts
- 12 CFL 15 watt fixtures
- One CFL 23 watt fixture
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- Occupancy sensors in the bathrooms and stairwells
- Three exterior two lamp 42 watt CFL fixtures, controlled by a time clock
- Two exterior 100 watt high pressure sodium fixtures, controlled by a time clock



Typical Office Lighting (T8)



Hallway Lighting (CFL)





Courthouse Annex #2

- 196 T8 four foot fixtures with one 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 28 T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Six T8 six foot fixtures with 65 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Four T12 four foot fixtures with 40 watt lamps and magnetic ballasts
- 12 CFL 15 watt fixtures
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- Occupancy sensor in the mechanical room
- Six T12 four foot exterior fixtures with 56 watt lamps and magnetic ballasts, controlled by a time clock





Typical Office Lighting (T8)



Storage Room Lighting (T12)

District 2 Road Shop

- Three T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Seven T8 eight foot fixtures with four 59 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 11 LED 17 watt fixtures
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- Two 400 watt exterior MH fixtures, controlled by photocells



Typical Shop Lighting (T8)



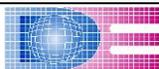
Office Lighting (T8)



Typical Storage Area Lighting (LED)



Exterior Light

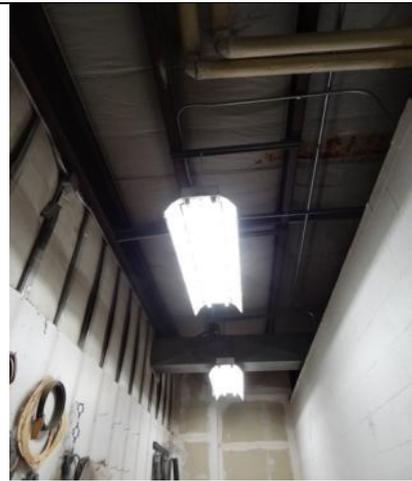


District 4 Road Shop

- 30 T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 22 T8 four foot fixtures with four 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- One T8 four foot fixture with six 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 25 T8 eight foot fixtures with two 59 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Seven T8 eight foot fixtures with four 59 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 10 T8 eight foot fixtures with six 59 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- One exterior 42 watt CFL fixture, controlled by photocell
- One exterior 400 watt MH fixture, controlled by photocell
- Three exterior 100 watt HPS fixture, controlled by photocells



Typical Storage Lighting (T8)



Storage Lighting (T8)



Shop Lighting (T8)



Exterior Light



Sheriff’s Office Admin

- 24 T8 four foot fixtures with one 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- 55 T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Six T8 four foot fixtures with two 40 watt lamps and magnetic ballasts
- One T8 eight foot fixture with one 75 watt lamps and magnetic ballast
- Three 60 watt incandescent fixtures
- Six CFL 15 watt fixtures
- 12 CFL 23 watt fixtures
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- Occupancy sensors to control the fixtures in the Sally Port
- Nine exterior fixture with two 42 watt CFL lamps, controlled by time clock
- Three exterior 100 watt halogen flood lights, controlled by photocells
- Two exterior 100 watt HPS fixture, controlled by photocells



Sally Port Occupancy Sensor



Exterior Lighting (CFL)



Exterior Flood Light (Halogen)

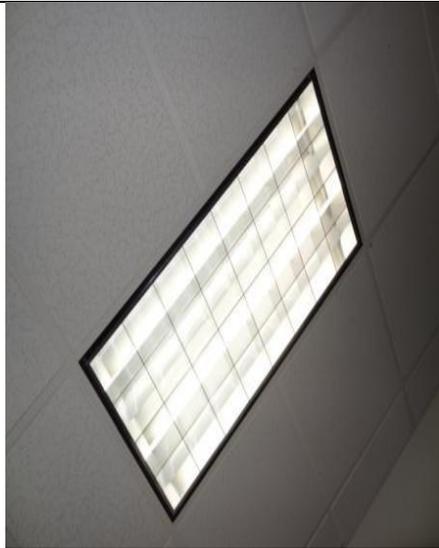


Exterior Time Clock



Sheriff's Office Jail

- Four T8 four foot fixtures with one 32 watt lamp and electronic ballasts
- 84 T8 four foot fixtures with two 32 watt lamps and electronic ballasts
- Four T8 four foot fixtures with four 32 watt lamp and electronic ballasts
- Eight recessed incandescent light fixtures with 100 watt lamps
- two CFL 15 watt fixtures
- 16 CFL 8 watt fixtures, used as night lights in the cells
- Manual wall switches control the fixtures in each room
- Lighting in cells controlled from the control room
- Two exterior 100 watt HPS fixtures, controlled by photocells
- Four exterior 42 watt CFL fixtures, controlled by photocells
- Three exterior 400 watt HPS fixtures, controlled by photocells



Typical Office Lighting



Exterior Light



Exterior Light in Exercise Area



Exterior Light



3.2 Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

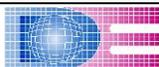
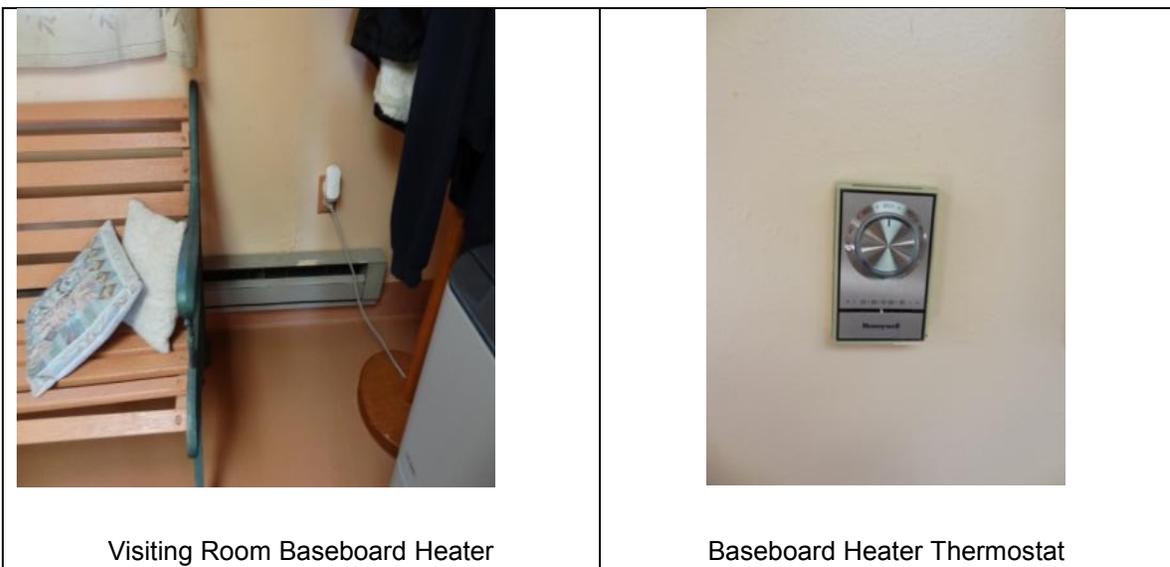
The HVAC systems vary by building and are comprised of single-zone heating and cooling units, electric baseboard heating, electric wall heaters, multi-zone package units with hot water heating, and unit heaters. Several buildings have hot water boilers which provide space heating to the buildings, while others have propane furnaces at the units. A complete list of HVAC equipment is given in **Appendix F**.

The buildings have no central building or energy management system (EMS); with most of the equipment controlled by local thermostats or local controls.

The following are additional notes and observations with respect to HVAC systems at each site:

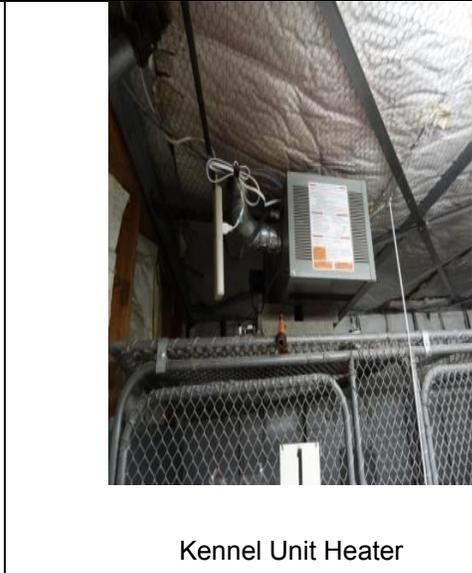
Animal Shelter

- The kennel area is served by two propane unit heaters which are 50 MBH in capacity, with efficiencies of 80 percent. The units operate continuously in winter when the outside air temperature is less than 60 °F and are controlled by local thermostats.
- The visiting room has a six foot long electric baseboard heater, controlled by a local thermostat.
- The two catteries have electric wall heaters which are controlled locally on the units.





Cattery Wall Heater



Kennel Unit Heater

Courthouse

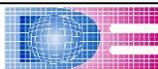
- The courthouse has one 5.0 Ton, 14 SEER package unit serving two zones, the courtroom, and the Board of Supervisors room. The unit is manually operated and controlled by thermostats. The unit is operated when the spaces are being used, which is typically four to five times per month.
- Heating is provided to most spaces through hot water convectors, which are controlled via thermostats. There are 13 convectors on the first floor and eight convectors on the second floor. In winter, the convectors operate continuously to maintain a space temperature of approximately 70 °F.
- Heating hot water is provided to the building utilizing two Thermal Solutions 660 MBH boilers with 88 percent efficiency, which operate simultaneously. The boilers do not operate from June to September. The boiler supply temperature is 155 °F to 170 °F, based on outside air temperature.



Air Handler Condensing Unit

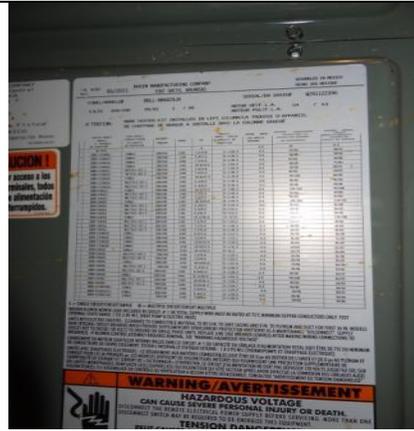


Condensing Unit Nameplate





Air Handling Unit



Air Handling Unit Name Plate



Typical Boiler



Boiler Nameplate



Typical Hot Water Convactor

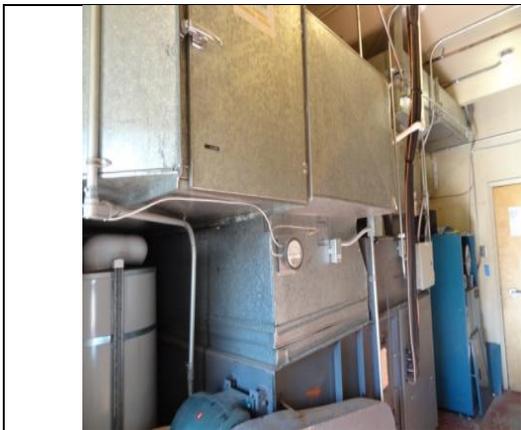


Typical Thermostat

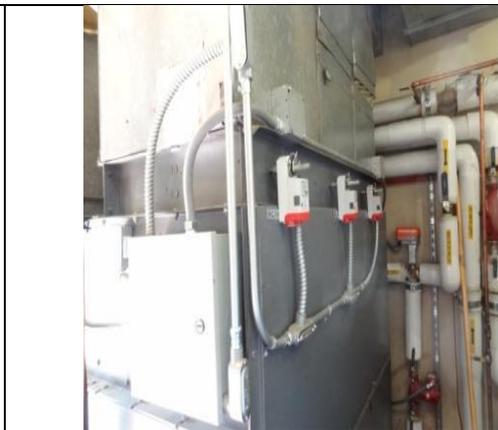


Courthouse Annex #1

- Courthouse Annex #1 has two air handling units, one per floor. Each unit serves three zones, west, center, and east. The units have economizers and have recently been retrofitted to add mechanical cooling. Each zone is served by one 3.0 Ton 13 SEER DX cooling coil, with an associated condenser located on the roof. The units are turned off during the summer months from 9:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. but can cycle if the zone temperature reaches 85 °F. In winter, the units operate continuously; during unoccupied hours, the units cycle to maintain a space temperature of 60 °F.
- Heating hot water is provided to the building utilizing one Thermal Solutions 660 MBH boiler with 88 percent efficiency. The boiler has an outside air temperature lockout of 65 °F. The boiler supply temperature is reset on outside air temperature from 155 °F to 170 °F.
- There are seven rooms which are served by fan coil units: Risk Management, CAO, Election Central, HR Filing, Measure Manager, Network, and the Public Works Conference Room.



First Floor Air Handling Unit and Boiler



First Floor Air Handling Unit- Zone Dampers

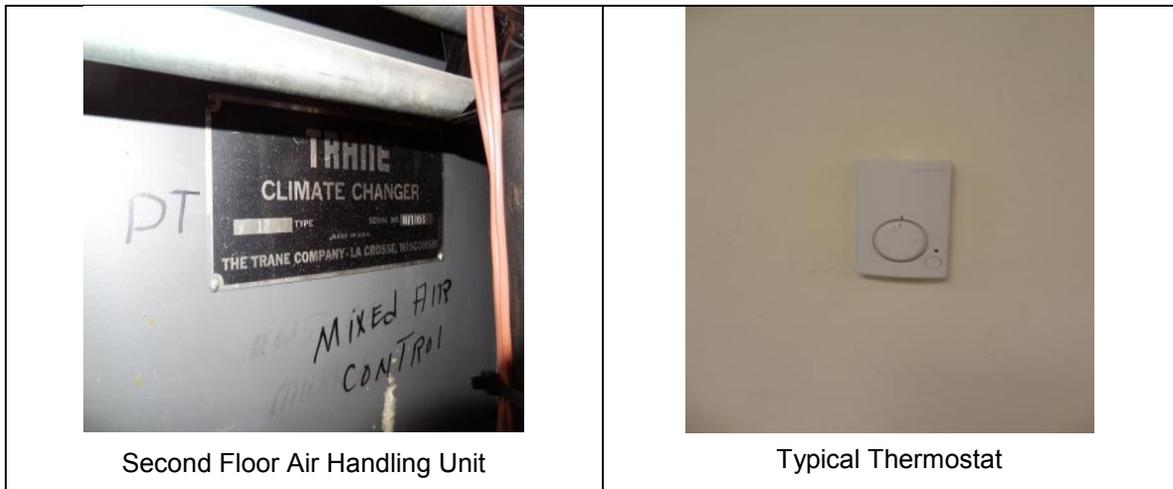


Condensing Units



Condensing Unit Nameplate





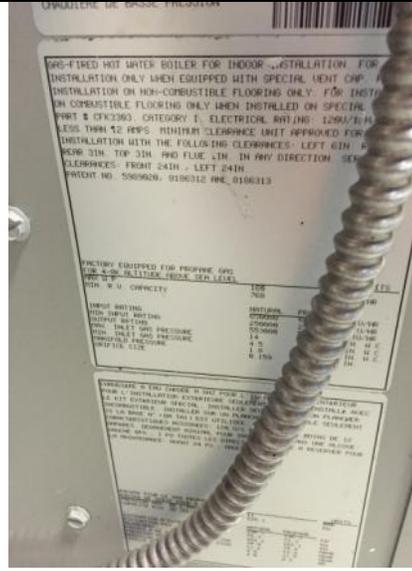
Courthouse Annex #2

- Courthouse Annex #2 has two air handling units, one per floor with DX cooling and hot water heating. Each unit serves two zones, west and east. The units do not have economizers and have recently been retrofitted to add mechanical cooling. The cooling is served by a 10.4 EER condensing unit. The units are turned off during the summer months from 9:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m., but can cycle if the zone temperature reaches 85 °F. In winter, the units operate continuously; during unoccupied hours, the units cycle to maintain space temperature to 60 °F.
- Heating hot water is provided to the building utilizing one Lochnivar Copperfin 553 MBH boiler with 85 percent efficiency. The boiler has an outside air temperature lockout of 65 °F. The boiler supply temperature is reset on outside air temperature from 155 °F to 170 °F. The boiler operates year round to provide domestic hot water.
- The IT room is served by two 5.0 Ton Bard DX units, which operate continuously on a lead standby basis.
- The foyer has four ceiling fans that operate on a timer from 5:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Monday to Friday during the summer months.





Air Handler Nameplate



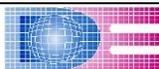
Boiler Nameplate



Foyer Fans



Foyer Fan Timer





Condensing Unit



Condensing Unit Nameplate



IT Bard Unit Thermostats



Typical Thermostat

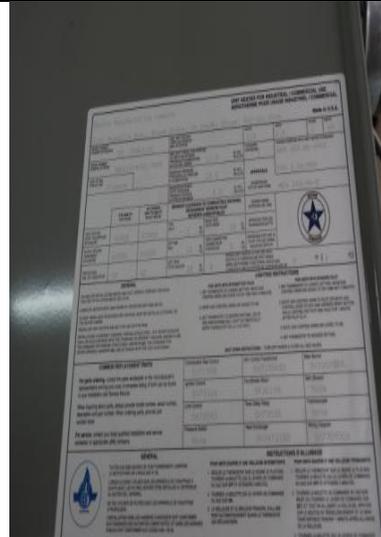
District 2 Road Shop

- The main office and shop has two 75 MBH, 80 percent efficient, propane Modine unit heaters which are operated via local thermostats. The units operate continuously in winter.
- The shop has two exhaust fans, one 1-hp fan which is used to exhaust vehicle emissions, and one ½-hp exhaust fan used for general exhaust. Both exhaust fans are controlled via manual switches.
- The office has one 5,250 Btu window AC unit with an EER of 9.7, which is operated when there are workers in the office, typically two hours a day in the summer.
- The shop has one swamp cooler which operates approximately 10 hours a day in summer.
- The pump house has one electric wall heater which is controlled by a local switch and operates in winter to maintain space temperature.





Unit Heater



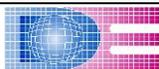
Unit Heater Nameplate



Window AC Unit

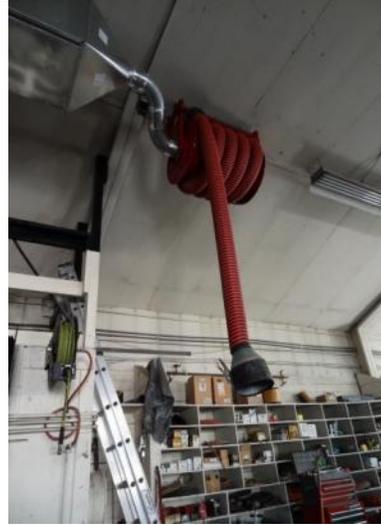


Air Handling Unit Name Plate





General Exhaust Fan



Vehicle Exhaust Fan



Pump House Electric Heater



Unit Heater Thermostat

District 4 Road Shop

- The vehicle maintenance area is served by ten 115 MBH unit heaters. These unit heaters are operated by a manual switch.
- The storage area office is served by one 680 cfm and 58 MBH heating ventilation unit.
- The main shop and office area are served by one main heating ventilation unit, which is 6,000 cfm and 409 MBH heating capacity.
- The parks and recreation conditioned storage area is served by one 100 MBH unit heater.
- The conditioned room in the asphalt building has an electric wall heater which operates during winter to maintain space temperature.
- Heating hot water is provided to the building utilizing one 2,000 MBH Ajax boiler with 80 percent efficiency which is original to the building. The County will be replacing the boiler with a Lochnivar Copperfin 553 MBH with 85 percent efficiency boiler from another facility before the end of the year. The County will be installing a biomass boiler, which will operate on wood chips from the road work within the next two years and keep the Lochnivar boiler as a back-up.



Wall Heater



Storage Room Unit Heater



Unit Heater



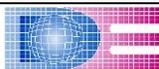
Unit Heater Manual Switch



Boiler



Boiler Nameplate



Sheriff's Office Admin

- There is one main air handling unit with hot water heating and no cooling which serves the north and south administrative offices on the west end of the building and is controlled via a thermostat.
- Three heating and ventilating units with propane furnaces which served the east end of the building.
- Heating hot water is provided to the building utilizing one Laars Pennant boiler with 85 percent efficiency, which serves the main air handler. The boilers do not operate from June through September.
- There is one fan coil unit which serves the emergency operations center and is locally controlled.
- The Sally Port is served by one 100 MBH heating ventilation unit which is controlled via a thermostat. The County has installed a relay to shut off the unit when the garage door is open.



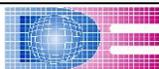
Air Handler

Air Handler Nameplate



Boiler Nameplate

Boiler





Sally Port Unit



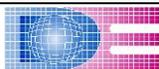
Sally Port Thermostat



Typical Thermostat



EOC Fan Coil Unit Condenser

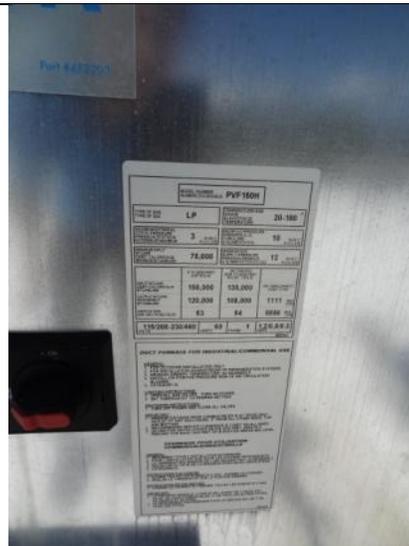


Sheriff's Admin Jail

- The jail is served by five rooftop package air handling units with DX cooling, propane furnaces, and economizers. The units are controlled by local thermostats. Four of the units are 4.0 Tons and 125 MBH heating capacity and the other unit which serves the control room is 2.4 Tons and 60 MBH heating capacity.
- There are two make-up air units with evaporative cooling and heating that serve the kitchen. Only one of these units is operated and the heating is never utilized.
- One fan coil unit serves the server room.
- There are two exhaust fans that serve the kitchen on manual switches and eleven exhaust fans which operate continuously, serving the cell area.



Typical Air Handler Unit



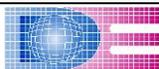
Air Handling Unit Nameplate



Control Room Air Handling Unit Nameplate



Make-up Air Unit





Make-up Air Unit Nameplate



Kitchen Hood Exhaust Fan



Dishwasher Exhaust Fan



Typical Thermostats

3.3 Other County Energy Using Systems

Office Equipment

The office buildings including the Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff’s Office Admin and the office side of the Sheriff’s Office Jail have computers for each worker and typical office equipment including printers. Courthouse Annex #2 has a large IT room with servers. The Animal Shelter, District 2 Road Shop, and District 4 Road Shop have limited office equipment with a few computers.

Domestic Hot Water Heaters

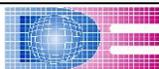
- Animal Shelter: one 30 gallon electric water heater
- Courthouse: one 30 gallon electric water heater
- Courthouse Annex #1: two 30 gallon electric water heaters



- Courthouse Annex #2: domestic hot water heater is off of the boiler through a heat exchanger and stored in a tank
- District 2 Road Shop: one 30 gallon propane water heater
- District 4 Road Shop: one 100 gallon propane water heater
- Sheriff's Office Admin: one 40 gallon propane water heater
- Sheriff's Office Jail: two 100 gallon propane water heaters serving the cells and one 505 MBH propane water heater serving the kitchen and laundry

Kitchen

- Animal Shelter: kitchenette with a microwave and small refrigerator
- Courthouse Annex #1: one full sized refrigerator and microwave
- Courthouse Annex #2: kitchenette with a microwave and small refrigerator
- District 2 Road Shop: full size refrigerator, microwave, and ice maker
- District 4 Road Shop: one full sized refrigerator and microwave
- Sheriff's Office Admin: : one full sized refrigerator and microwave
- Sheriff's Office Jail: full kitchen with range, oven, 8'x20' walk-in cooler and 8'x16' walk-in freezer



4 Energy Measure Summaries

4.1 Mechanical

Mechanical Measure M-1: Replace Existing Zone Control Thermostats with Local Programmable Thermostats (District 2 Road Shop)

Measure Description

The unit heaters that serve the District 2 Road Shop have limited controls. The controls are basic thermostats which are manually adjusted. Installing programmable thermostats to control the operation of these unit heater would result in energy savings and better temperature control. During winter, this equipment operates continuously due to cold temperatures in the county. By installing programmable thermostats, setbacks can be implemented to keep the building warm when there are no occupants, but not heat it to the occupied setpoints. There are two unit heaters at the District 2 Road Shop that should have programmable thermostats installed.

Thermostat savings were evaluated for the courthouse but not recommended. The recovery time to attain the desired temperature at the courthouse was high and the associated savings low making the project not feasible.

Energy Savings

This measure would result in propane energy savings by implementing setbacks during unoccupied hours. The runtimes for the units are expected to stay the same or slightly decrease, since unoccupied room setpoints will be lowered.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Install individual programmable thermostats to control the operation of each unit heater. This will require basic wiring and research to determine the ideal location for the thermostat.
2. Program the thermostats for typical occupancy schedule and holiday schedules, and implement temperature setbacks during unoccupied periods.
3. Ensure the thermostats are on holiday schedules before county holidays.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.



Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.1** for analysis summary.

Table 4.1 Analysis Summary of Proposed Mechanical Measure M-1

Facility	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
District 2 Road Shop	398	\$3.116	\$684	\$1,480	0.5	\$ -	\$684	0.5
Total:	398		\$684	\$1,480	0.5	\$ -	\$684	0.5



Mechanical Measure M-2: Install Variable Frequency Drives on Air Handling Units (Courthouse Annex #2)*Measure Description*

The air handling units serving the Courthouse Annex #1 and Courthouse Annex #2 are constant volume units and operate at a fixed fan speed regardless of the heating and cooling loads in the space. Space temperature is maintained by modulating discharge air temperature via the operation of the DX coils and hot water valves.

The current control strategy is effective at maintaining space temperature, but provides 100 percent airflow even during low loading periods. During these periods, the airflow to the space can be reduced while maintaining the required space temperature. Installation of variable frequency drives (VFDs) on the air handling units would allow the unit to reduce airflow, resulting in significant energy savings due to the exponential relationship between airflow and energy consumption. Additionally there are also significant cooling and heating savings as less air will need to be heated and cooled when the fan is operating at lower speed. The units are operated continuously during winter to maintain unoccupied space temperature.

Installing VFDs on the fans for the constant volume air handling units will allow each air handler to reduce the amount of air provided to the space during low loading periods. The fan speed can be controlled based on outside air temperature or the average of the zone temperatures. The motors serving these air handling units will need to be replaced with induction rated motors in order to support the operation of a VFD.

This project was evaluated for Courthouse Annex #1 but not recommended as the air handling unit required constant air flow across the coils to avoid icing. This would make this measure unfavorable during the summer periods.

Energy Savings

This measure would result in electric savings from the reduced fan speeds and reduction of cooling demand. Propane savings would result from the reduction of heating demand. Savings are calculated from a reduction in motor speed with the assumption that the minimum speed of the fan is 50 percent during unoccupied hours. Cost estimates include the replacement of the 7.5-hp motors for each of the Courthouse Annex #2 AHUs.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Replace the existing fan motors with induction rated motors.
2. Choose VFD that is compatible with the fan.
3. Locate VFD near pump that it is controlling.
4. Install VFD between power and pump motor.
5. Program local controller so that VFD modulates the fan speed based on outside air temperature or average zone temperature.



Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.2** for analysis summary.

Table 4.2 Analysis Summary of Proposed Mechanical Measure M-2

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse Annex #2	-	27,891	\$ 0.170	873	\$1.973	\$12,655	\$6,799	1.9	\$1,200	\$11,455	1.7
Total:	-	27,891		873		\$12,655	\$6,799	1.9	\$1,200	\$11,455	1.7



Mechanical Measure M-6: Replace Single Pane Windows with Dual Pane, Low E Windows (Animal Shelter, District 2 Road Shop)

Measure Description

The existing windows at the Animal Shelter and District 2 Road Shop are single pane glass. Replacing these windows with dual pane reflective, low emissivity windows would lead to energy savings since there will be less heat loss through the windows.

Based on rough estimates, approximately six windows for a total area of 50 sq. ft. will need to be replaced at the Animal Shelter and approximately eleven windows for a total area of 256 sq. ft. will need to be replaced at the District 2 Road Shop.

Energy Savings

This measure would result in propane energy savings from the replacement of the windows due to the reduction in heat loss through the windows, which will reduce heating requirements inside the space. The energy savings in this case are sufficient to warrant consideration of this measure due to the incredible 8,182 heating degree days at this location.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Retain contractor or engineer to conduct a detailed site audit to measure the windows to be replaced.
2. Remove existing windows and replace with new windows. This will need to be coordinated with the staff at the building, as this process will be very disruptive.

Affected Equipment

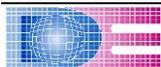
Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.3** for analysis summary.

Table 4.3 Analysis Summary of Proposed Mechanical Measure M-6

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Animal Shelter	-	-	\$ 0.174	20	\$3.024	\$5,519	\$71	77.7	\$ -	\$5,519	77.7
District 2 Road Shop	-	-	\$ 0.172	604	\$3.116	\$12,522	\$2,247	5.6	\$ -	\$12,522	5.6
Total:	-	-		624		\$18,041	\$2,318	7.8	\$ -	\$18,041	7.8



Electrical Measure E-2: Walk-In Cooler Compressor Replacement (Sheriff's Office Jail)

Measure Description

The compressor serving the walk-in cooler at the jail is old and inefficient. Due to its location on top of the cooler, with little space between the compressor and the wall, there is no airflow, there have been issues with the compressor operation since it does not receive any air flow around the unit and as a result, the efficiency of the compressor has decreased. Replacing the compressor with an outdoor type compressor will increase the efficiency and will also have maintenance benefits, since the unit will be easily accessible.

Energy Savings

This measure would result in electric energy savings due to the increased efficiency of a newer compressor as compared to the existing model. Savings were calculated using the average efficiency of a 20 year old refrigerator compared with an ENERGY STAR® model.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Select an outdoor compressor that is compatible with the walk-in cooler evaporator.
2. Remove the existing compressor.
3. Install the new compressor outside the walk-in cooler room. This will require a building penetration and connection of the compressor to the existing refrigeration equipment.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.4** for analysis summary.

Table 4.4 Analysis Summary of Proposed Electrical Measure E-2

Facility	KW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Sheriff's Office Jail	1	4,434	\$ 0.144	-	\$2.572	\$4,004	\$640	6.3	\$665	\$3,339	5.2
Total:	1	4,434		-		\$4,004	\$640	6.3	\$665	\$3,339	5.2



Photovoltaic Measure PV-1:

Install PV System
(Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2,
Memorial Hall, Sheriff’s Office Jail and County
Disposal Site)

Measure Description and Options

The County has expressed interest in pursuing the installation of PV as part of their California Energy Commission audit report. From previously acquired PV solicitations and from talks directly with county staff, the County would like to explore the following options:

1. Rooftop solar installations for four specifically identified county buildings:
 - a) Courthouse Annex #1
 - b) Courthouse Annex #2
 - c) Memorial Hall
 - d) Sheriff’s Office Jail
2. A ground mounted solar farm installation at the county disposal site

When considering installing a PV system, it is important to understand the pros and cons of each of the different options. For the purposes of this report, the options were compared on a couple of different metrics; cost (typically expressed in \$ per kW), annual generation capacity (in kWh), and qualitative comparisons of relative complexity, risk, and flexibility.

The first option to consider is the rooftop installation. Factors to consider for rooftop installations are rooftop size, distribution of rooftop units, roofing material, and structural capacity. From a complexity perspective, these factors affect a potential installation in different ways. The size of the rooftop will affect the available space for modules (solar panels) to be installed; the size and location of the rooftop units and any other pre-existing equipment. These two limitations greatly affect the complexity of a system and can lead to a customized system, which will increase the cost. However, if the rooftop HVAC units are organized and there is ample open space, the reverse can be true.

Risk is another important issue to consider with rooftop installations; the connection of the racking (mounting) equipment to the rooftop can be greatly affected by the rooftop materials and the structural capacity. The two basic methods for installing on rooftop involves penetrating the roofing material or ballasting the system, which may strain the structural capacity. It is highly recommended that the structural integrity of these roofs be evaluate before proceeding with PV installation.

Flexibility of an installation depends mostly on function, available roof space and the building load. It is possible, depending on the building use type, to provide all of the energy needs for a building with an adequately sized PV system. However, if roof space is inherently limited, the system may not be able to generate enough energy to serve the building it is installed on. For most cases there are two primary benefits to rooftop installations which would make them more



appealing than other options: (1) there is insufficient open ground space available for PV panel installation and (2) rooftop installations have greater access to the building electrical service.

An additional option to consider is a ground mounted installation. The greatest limitations to consider with a ground mounted system are the availability of open land space as well as the soil type. The complexity of a ground mount system is affected by how good the soil is, which directly affects the design features of a racking system. Expansive clays, for example, react heavily to changes in water content of the soil and can cause the racking system to shift and cause misalignment or even break equipment over time. This process is similar to freeze and thaw cycling in soils. This concern factors into the risk for a ground mount installation as well and has the potential to adversely affect an installation. Ground mounted systems are much more likely to be subjected to permitting issues dealing with wetlands or endangered species habitat if the chosen location falls under any of those jurisdictions. For this reason, using pre-developed land, as with a carport or rooftop system, can be much more appealing. Ground mount systems also have some considerations on flexibility regarding the actual topography and cover of the land intended for an installation. Typically, features like trees, roads, waterways, etc. that are difficult if not impossible to practically remove from a site reduce the usable land area. Topographical features affect a site in much the same way. Hills, northern or southern facing slopes, and the actual boundary lines of the site can have significant impacts on a PV system design. In an ideal site, the ground is somewhat level, with a slightly southern facing slope, and squared borders.

The County has identified the county's disposal site as a potential site to install a large ground mounted system. The property is approximately 40 acres in size with 10 of the acres closed for landfill use. Future growth of the landfill site must be considered in selecting the location for the PV system.



Generation and Cost Comparison

The county has been approached by a number of different solar installers regarding potential system and financing options. Since these contacts were made, the solar industry has experienced significant cost reductions. The generation analysis is estimated at 1500kWh per kWp DC. Available capacity was measured from take offs using Google Earth imaging to determine the size of the rooftop and carport area. For the open landfill site, the capacity proposed is equivalent to the existing energy use for the county. The results are summarized in **Tables 4.5** and **4.6**. It should be noted that during the site audit, the courthouse rooftop was deemed unsuitable for a rooftop PV system due to the type of roofing material used on the building.

Table 4.5 Installed Solar Capacity and Generation (option 1)

Option 1	Blended \$/kWh	\$/W DC	No of Modules	kWp DC	Annual Value of Electricity	Total Capital Cost	Simple Payback	Expected Generation (kWh)	Percentage use of BP Campus total	Percentage use of Mono County total
Memorial Hall	\$ 0.171	\$ 5.00	72	19	\$ 4,874	\$ 95,000	19.5	28,500	6%	3%
Annex 1	\$ 0.171	\$ 5.00	120	32	\$ 8,225	\$ 160,000	19.5	48,000	11%	4%
Annex 2	\$ 0.170	\$ 5.00	48	13	\$ 3,323	\$ 65,000	19.6	19,500	4%	2%
Sherrif Admin Jail and Office Rooftop	\$ 0.144	\$ 5.00	132	35	\$ 7,560	\$ 175,000	23.1	52,500	12%	5%

Table 4.6 Installed Solar Capacity and Generation (option 2)

Option 2	Blended \$/kWh	\$/W DC	No of Modules	kWp DC	Annual Value of Electricity	Total Capital Cost	Simple Payback	Expected Generation (kWh)	Percentage use of BP Campus total	Percentage use of Mono County total
Solar Farm [1]	\$ 0.144	\$ 3.00	2,349	740	\$ 159,826	\$ 2,219,805	13.9	1,109,903	250%	100%

[1] Final rate to be determined by the utility provider. Conservatively estimated at 0.144 for analysis.

The analysis methodology began with an estimate of the total available space at each location. From there a percentage of the footprint for modules was estimated by referencing available industry numbers for ground cover ratio of a typical system and modifying that based on system geometry (module tilt, distribution of rooftop units, etc.) For the purposes of sizing these systems, a 16 percent efficiency crystalline module was used. With the system size calculated, the generation was based on a 1,500 kWh per installed kW estimate. The annual usage was pulled from the utility data provided by the county. Lastly, the generation percentage is included to show how much of the annual usage for that building would be provided by the modeled system. The carport PV option was evaluated but not recommended per the county's request.



With the expected generation calculated, the cost implications could then be calculated. The blended rate was calculated from provided utility data. The dollar per watt metric was calculated as described above. The estimated overall cost and value of the generated electricity was derived from these two numbers. The simple payback was calculated as the ratio of the capital cost minus the federal incentive all divided by the estimated value of generation.

Recommendations

After reviewing the analysis and considering the preference expressed by the county the 740 kW ground mount will have the best return on investment. However, owing to the size and associated costs of the installation, the roof mount PV systems are recommended in this report. A larger system size, in general, will provide a lower cost of energy, however, that must be balanced with the overall capital costs, which can be fairly high. It is also recommended that the county release a request for proposal to several different installers for comparative purposes to get more precise system costs.

Energy Savings

The potential PV system was sized to meet the annual energy usage for the five audited buildings.

Implementation Scope of Work

A solar installer/engineer will need to be retained to perform a detailed site assessment to determine the optimal size, location, and cost of the PV system. The numbers provided in this report are rough estimates for reference.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.7** for analysis summary.

Table 4.7 Analysis Summary of Proposed Photovoltaic Measure PV-1

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse Annex #1	-	48,000	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.886	\$160,000	\$8,225	19.5	\$ -	\$160,000	19.5
Courthouse Annex #2	-	19,500	\$ 0.170	-	\$1.973	\$65,000	\$3,323	19.6	\$ -	\$65,000	19.6
Memorial Hall	-	28,500	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.905	\$95,000	\$4,874	19.5	\$ -	\$95,000	19.5
Sheriff's Office Jail	-	52,500	\$ 0.144	-	\$2.572	\$175,000	\$7,560	23.1	\$ -	\$175,000	23.1
Total:	-	148,500		-		\$495,000	\$23,982	20.6	\$ -	\$495,000	20.6



4.2 Additional Potential Measures

Mechanical Measure M-3: Install Economizer on Air Handling Units
(Courthouse Annex #2) – *Not Recommended*

Measure Description

The existing air handling units at the Courthouse Annex #2 have fixed outdoor air dampers that provided ventilation air to the space. The damper position stays fixed for the operation of the unit. This measure involves installing an economizer for the unit by installing modulating dampers, actuators, and linkages.

An air-side economizer will allow for free cooling, in which cold outside air is utilized for cooling when outside air conditions warrant, and minimizes the amount of outside air taken in by the unit at times when outside air temperature is very high or low. At all times, the economizer controls ensure that the minimum outside air ventilation required by code is provided by the unit. During winter, the lower outside air percentage will result in lower heating energy when there is less outside air for the air handling unit to heat to setpoint. During summer, when the outside air temperature is very high, less mechanical cooling will be necessary to cool the incoming air.

This measure is not recommended due to the installation complexity. For installation, the associated redesign of the duct system and required reprogramming for the building controls would significantly increase the cost of this measure.

Energy Savings

The savings from this measure comes from the reduced cooling load when supply outside air is colder than the setpoint. The damper can close to the minimum position.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Remove the existing damper sections.
2. Install the new dampers, linkages, and actuators to control the dampers.
3. Program local controller so that the economizers operate in sequence with the cooling unit and heating coils to maximize free cooling.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.



Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.8** for analysis summary.

Table 4.8 Analysis Summary of Proposed Mechanical Measure M-3

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse Annex #2	-	10,679	\$ 0.170	-	\$1.973	\$15,308	\$1,815	8.4	\$854	\$14,454	8.0
Total:	-	10,679		-		\$15,308	\$1,815	8.4	\$854	\$14,454	8.0



Mechanical Measure M-4: Replace Heating Ventilation Unit with Higher Efficiency Unit (Sheriff's Office Admin)

Measure Description

The existing heating ventilation unit at the Sherriff's Office Admin is a 50 MBH unit which was installed pre-1970's and has an efficiency of approximately 74 percent. Replacing this unit with a new high efficiency unit will result in energy savings.

Energy Savings

This measure would result in propane energy savings due to the increased heating efficiency of the new unit.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Remove existing heating ventilation unit.
2. Size, select, and install new heating ventilation unit.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.9** for analysis summary.

Table 4.9 Analysis Summary of Additional Mechanical Measure M-4

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Sheriff's Office Admin	-	-	\$ 0.163	57	\$1.905	\$3,848	\$130	29.5	\$ -	\$3,848	29.5
Total:	-	-		57		\$3,848	\$130	29.5	\$ -	\$3,848	29.5



Mechanical Measure M-5: Add Insulation to Building
(District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop,
Sheriff's Office Jail)

Measure Description

The existing walls at the District 2 Road Shop and District 4 Road Shop are poorly insulated. The roof at the Sheriff's Office Jail has minimal insulation. The temperatures in Bridgeport and Benton are very cold in winter and the buildings are hard to heat. Adding additional insulation would lead to energy savings since there will be less heat loss through the walls and roof.

Based on rough estimates, 3,900 sq. ft. of insulation should be added to the walls of the District 2 Road Shop; 5,600 sq. ft. of insulation should be added to the walls of the District 4 Road Shop; and 16,000 sq. ft. of insulation should be added to the roof of the Sheriff's Office Jail.

Energy Savings

This measure would result in propane energy savings from the addition of insulation, due to the reduction in heat loss through the walls, which will reduce heating requirements inside the space. For the Sheriff's Office Jail, there will also be cooling savings in the summer.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Retain a contractor to conduct a detailed site audit to determine the most cost effective insulation to be added.
2. Add additional insulation. Implementing this measure will need to be coordinated with the staff at the building, as this process will be very disruptive.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.10** for analysis summary.

Table 4.10 Analysis Summary of Additional Mechanical Measure M-5

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
District 2 Road Shop	-	-	\$ 0.172	541	\$3.116	\$16,176	\$2,014	8.0	\$ -	\$16,176	8.0
District 4 Road Shop	-	-	\$ 0.187	687	\$1.665	\$24,072	\$1,366	17.6	\$ -	\$24,072	17.6
Sheriff's Office Jail	-	571	\$ 0.144	430	\$2.572	\$58,026	\$210	276.3	\$ -	\$58,026	276.3
Total:	-	571		1,658		\$98,274	\$3,590	27.4	\$ -	\$98,274	27.4



**Mechanical Measure M-7: Install High Efficiency Heat Pump
(Animal Shelter)***Measure Description*

With the impending change in occupancy at the Animal Shelter and the conversion of the playroom to an office for three people, an HVAC system will need to be added to meet the comfort needs of the employees. This room currently has no operable windows, heating, or cooling. A heat pump would be the most efficient way to deliver heating, cooling, and ventilation to the space. The heat pump can be sized such that it also serves the visiting room and office, which currently has operable windows and an electric baseboard heater.

Installing high efficiency heat pumps which are more efficient than the minimum Title 24 requirements will lead to energy savings. Additionally, to comply with Title 24 requirement, this unit must incorporate an air-side economizer and zone setpoint control to setback temperature setpoints during unoccupied periods.

Energy Savings

Installing high efficiency heat pumps, with a cooling coefficient of performance (COP) of 5.4 and a heating seasonal performance factor (HSFP) of 13.0 over the Title 24 minimum efficiency unit with a COP of 3.4 and HSFP of 7.7 will reduce electricity consumption. Selecting high efficiency equipment with economizers and advanced control capabilities will minimize the energy required to meet the heating and cooling loads.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Size and select a heat pump which has sufficient capacity to serve the animal shelter office areas.
2. Install new heat pump on roof.
3. Install ductwork.
4. Install thermostat to control the unit.
5. Work will need to be coordinated with the staff at the building, as the installation will be very disruptive.



Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.11** for analysis summary.

Table 4.11 Analysis Summary of Additional Mechanical Measure M-7

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Animal Shelter	0	197	\$ 0.174	-	\$3.024	\$1,107	\$34	32.3	\$16	\$1,091	31.8
Total:	0	197		-		\$1,107	\$34	32.3	\$16	\$1,091	31.8



Electrical Measure E-1: Ice Maker Replacement (District 2 Road Shop)

Measure Description

The existing ice maker at the District 2 Road Shop is old and inefficient. Replacing an older, inefficient ice maker with an ENERGY STAR® rated model will result in energy savings.

Energy Savings

This measure will result in electric energy savings due to the increased efficiency of an ENERGY STAR® rated ice maker as compared to the existing model. Savings were calculated using the average efficiency of a 20 year old ice maker compared with an ENERGY STAR® model.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Recycle the existing ice maker.
2. Purchase and install a new ENERGY STAR® rated ice maker. Utility incentives are available.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Refer to **Table 4.12** for analysis summary.

Table 4.12 Analysis Summary of Additional Electrical Measure E-1A

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
District 2 Road Shop	-	113	\$ 0.172	-	\$3.116	\$4,159	\$154	27.0	\$50	\$4,109	26.7
Total:	-	113		-		\$4,159	\$154	27.0	\$50	\$4,109	26.7



4.3 Lighting

The 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Standards) have had a significant impact on the way lighting and controls are used in California buildings. While the measures recommended in this report do not necessarily involve upgrades that trigger review under the Standards, discussion of the code may help the district understand the implications of a major lighting upgrade.

The most important change to the Standards (specifically Title 24, Part 6, effective July 2014), in terms of energy savings, is that many more (compared to 2008 Standards) retrofit measures (where the number of fixtures retrofitted exceeds the compliance threshold) will be required to meet building construction standards for lighting. Spaces in which less than 10 percent of the lighting is being changed out, or buildings in which fewer than 40 luminaires are being altered (lamps and ballasts replaced or rewiring performed) are exempt, but otherwise all new lighting must meet not only the lighting power density (LPD) requirements, but also most of the controls requirements (including dimming). The following discussion elaborates on which measures can be treated as alterations.

Lighting system alterations include alterations where an existing lighting system is modified, luminaires are replaced, or luminaires are disconnected from the circuit, removed, and reinstalled, whether in the same location or elsewhere.

Luminaire modification in place is not considered a lighting system alteration provided the following conditions are met:

1. Replacing lamps and ballasts with like type or quantity in a manner that preserves the original luminaire listing.
2. Changing the number or type of light source in a luminaire including: socket renewal, removal, or relocation of sockets or lamp holders, and/or related wiring internal to the luminaire, including the addition of safety disconnection devices.
3. Changing the optical system of a luminaire in part or in whole.
4. Replacing whole luminaires one for one in which the only electrical modification involves disconnecting the existing luminaire and reconnecting the replacement luminaire.
5. Luminaire modifications in place shall not be part of, or the result of, any general remodeling or renovation of the enclosed space in which they are located.
6. Luminaire modifications in place shall not cause, be the result of, or involve any changes to the panel board or branch circuit wiring, including line voltage switches, relays, contactors, dimmers, and other control devices providing power to the lighting system.

Exception: Circuit modifications strictly limited to the addition of occupancy or vacancy sensors and class two lighting controls are permitted for luminaire modifications in place.

Note: The following indoor lighting alterations are not required to comply with the lighting requirements in Title 24, Part 6:



1. Replacement in kind of parts of an existing luminaire that include new lamps, lamp holders, or lenses.
2. Lighting alterations directly caused by the disturbance of asbestos.

The salient features of the 2013 Standards applicable to this study (specifically, general zones with areas greater than 100 sq. ft. and any size classrooms) are discussed below:

1. **Area Lighting Controls:** Each area enclosed by ceiling-height partitions must have an independent, manual switching, or control device that is readily accessible to occupants and is located in the space. The switching or control device must provide ON and OFF functionality. **Applicable to all interior lighting retrofits.**
2. **Multilevel Switching Controls:** This is applicable to all enclosed spaces with areas 100 sq. ft. or larger with a connected load LPD exceeding 0.5 watts per sq. ft. The multi-level lighting control requirements allow a room to be occupied with all of the lights turned on, part of the lights turned on, and none of the lights turned on, whether the room is occupied or not. The number of required lighting control steps varies, depending on the type of lighting technology in each installed luminaire, in accordance with Table 130.1-A of Title 24, Part 6. For example, the linear fluorescent fixtures must have at least four steps of control (one in each range) in the range of 100 percent, 80 to 85 percent, 50 to 70 percent, and 20 to 40 percent. The step switching can be done by one of the following methods: manual dimming, continuous dimming, or switching alternate lamps in each luminaire, having a minimum of four lamps per luminaire, illuminating the same area in the same manner.

Exceptions: Only one step switching (30 to 70 percent) is allowed for the zones less than 100 sq. ft. and with LPD equal or lower than 0.5 watts per sq. ft.; for the classrooms with LPD equal to or lower than 0.7 watts per sq. ft.; and enclosed spaces with LPD equal to or lower than 85 percent of the allowed LPD (per Area Category Method).

3. **Automatic Shut-off Controls:** All interior lighting zones shall be able to turn OFF lighting either completely or partially depending upon the space type when the space is typically unoccupied. **Complete shut off is applicable for all offices 250 sq. ft. or less, multipurpose rooms of less than 1,000 sq. ft., and classrooms or conference rooms of any size. Lighting shall be controlled with occupancy sensing controls to automatically shut off all of the lighting when the room is unoccupied. Partial shut off (reduce lighting power by at least 50 percent) is applicable to library book stack aisles, warehouse aisles, corridors, and stairwells. Exception: In corridors, stairwells, and warehouse aisles where the calculated lighting power density is 80 percent or less of the value allowed under the area category method, occupant sensing controls shall reduce the lighting power by at least 40 percent.**
4. **Automatic Daylight Controls:** This is applicable for spaces exceeding allowed LPD (per Area Category Method) by 85 percent. Luminaires providing general lighting that are in or are partially in the skylit/daylit zones or primary sidelit/daylit zones shall be controlled by fully functional automatic day lighting controls. The lighting must be continuously dimmable or meet the required number of controls steps from Table 130.1-



A of the Title 24, Part 6. The combined luminance from controlled lighting and daylight shall not be less than controlled lighting with no daylight. In the daylight controlled areas, when the illuminance received from the daylight is greater than 150 percent of the designed illuminance received from the general lighting system at full power, the general lighting power in that daylight zone shall be reduced by a minimum of 65 percent.

Exceptions: Not applicable for spaces using less than 0.3 watts per sq. ft.; rooms where the total lighting power in the daylight zones is less than 120 watts; and rooms with a total glazing area less than 24 sq. ft.

5. **Demand Response Controls:** Lighting power in buildings larger than 10,000 sq. ft. shall be capable of being automatically reduced in response to a demand response signal, so that the building's lighting power can be lowered by a minimum of 15 percent below the total installed lighting power.

Exception: Spaces that are non-habitable and spaces with an LPD of less than 0.5 watts per sq. ft. shall not be counted toward the building's total power density. Also, not applicable for building retrofits that do not increase lighting power in the enclosed space above the pre-retrofit levels.



Lighting Measure L-1:

Retrofit Existing T8 Fixtures with Lower-Wattage T8 Lamps
(Animal Shelter, Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Admin, Sheriff's Office Jail)

Measure Description

The existing four foot T8 fixtures used in all of the audited buildings use 32 watt bulbs. Replacing these bulbs with lower wattage 28 watt bulbs will lead to energy savings. The lamps can be replaced during normal change out of non-working bulbs and should work with the existing ballasts. Section 3 contains more details about these fixtures. This lamp change out will not trigger Title 24 occupancy and control requirements.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Remove existing lamps when they burn out. Follow local, state, federal, and industry recommended guidelines associated with storage, transport, and waste disposal of lamps.
2. Install new low wattage T8 lamps.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Savings from this measure are calculated based on reduced wattage of the lamps. Refer to **Table 4.13** for analysis summary.

Table 4.13 Analysis Summary of Proposed Lighting Measure L-1

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Animal Shelter	-	197	\$ 0.174	-	\$3.024	\$202	\$34	5.9	\$36	\$166	4.8
Courthouse	-	833	\$ 0.171	-	\$2.402	\$857	\$143	6.0	\$138	\$719	5.0
Courthouse Annex #1	-	2,188	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.886	\$2,013	\$375	5.4	\$321	\$1,692	4.5
Courthouse Annex #2	-	4,800	\$ 0.170	-	\$1.973	\$1,890	\$818	2.3	\$252	\$1,638	2.0
District 2 Road Shop	-	14	\$ 0.172	-	\$3.116	\$37	\$2	15.0	\$6	\$31	12.6
District 4 Road Shop	-	722	\$ 0.187	-	\$1.665	\$882	\$135	6.5	\$154	\$728	5.4
Sheriff's Office Admin	-	1,463	\$ 0.163	-	\$1.905	\$874	\$239	3.7	\$134	\$740	3.1
Sheriff's Office Jail	-	3,723	\$ 0.144	-	\$2.572	\$1,166	\$538	2.2	\$188	\$978	1.8
Total:	-	13,940		-		\$7,921	\$2,284	3.5	\$1,229	\$6,692	2.9



Lighting Measure L-4:

Retrofit Exterior Fixtures with LED
(Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, District 2
Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's
Office Admin, Sheriff's Office Jail)

Measure Description

The exterior fixtures at the Courthouse, Courthouse Annex #1, District 2 Road Shop, District 4 Road Shop, Sheriff's Office Admin, and Sheriff's Office Jail are a mixture of CFL, MH, halogen, and HPS fixtures, see Section 3 for fixture details. This measure involves replacing the existing exterior fixtures with bi-level, LED fixtures. This retrofit will trigger Title 24 requirements, including the addition of photocell controls. See beginning of lighting section for additional details on T24 requirements.

The 1,500 watt halogen fixtures which light the façade of the Courthouse are exempt from Title 24 requirement as they light the façade. These fixtures should be replaced with LED fixtures which provide a similar amount of lumens as the existing fixture.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Remove existing CFL, MH, halogen, and HPS exterior fixtures and install new bi-level, LED fixtures.
2. Install photo sensors on exterior fixtures.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Savings from this measure are calculated based on reduced wattage of the lamps. Refer to **Table 4.14** for analysis summary.

Table 4.14 Analysis Summary of Proposed Lighting Measure L-4

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse	-	5,866	\$ 0.171	-	\$2.402	\$5,258	\$1,004	5.2	\$469	\$4,789	4.8
Courthouse Annex #1	-	4,011	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.886	\$6,014	\$687	8.8	\$321	\$5,693	8.3
District 2 Road Shop	-	1,390	\$ 0.172	-	\$3.116	\$5,379	\$240	22.4	\$111	\$5,268	22.0
District 4 Road Shop	-	2,353	\$ 0.187	-	\$1.665	\$5,428	\$441	12.3	\$188	\$5,240	11.9
Sheriff's Office Admin	-	2,897	\$ 0.163	-	\$1.905	\$10,123	\$473	21.4	\$232	\$9,891	20.9
Sheriff's Office Jail	-	6,237	\$ 0.144	-	\$2.572	\$16,479	\$901	18.3	\$499	\$15,980	17.7
Total:	-	22,756		-		\$48,681	\$3,746	13.0	\$1,820	\$46,861	12.5



Lighting Measure L-5: Replace Incandescent Candelabra Lamps with LED (Courthouse)

Measure Description

The chandelier fixtures in the courtroom and library in the Courthouse utilize 40 watt incandescent candelabra lamps. Replacing these with LED lamps will reduce energy consumption. The new LED lamps look similar to the incandescent lamps, though the County may want to evaluate the aesthetics of the LED lamps prior to replacement. This retrofit is exempt from Title 24 requirements as these are historical lighting fixtures.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Remove existing incandescent candelabra lamps and replace with LED candelabra lamps.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Savings from this measure are calculated based on reduced wattage of the lamps. Refer to **Table 4.15** for analysis summary.

Table 4.15 Analysis Summary of Proposed Lighting Measure L-5

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse	-	1,277	\$ 0.171	-	\$2.402	\$972	\$219	4.4	\$ -	\$972	4.4
Total:	-	1,277		-		\$972	\$219	4.4	\$ -	\$972	4.4



Lighting Measure L-6:

Install Photocells to Control Exterior Lighting Fixtures (Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff's Office Admin)

Measure Description

The majority of the exterior lighting fixtures at Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, and Sheriff's Office Admin are operated on time clocks; see Section 3 for more details. These have to be reset when the sunset changes throughout the year and results in times when the lights are on during daylight hours. The facility staff only reset the time clocks twice a year during daylight savings changes and the time clocks often drift to the wrong time in between. This measure involves the installation of photocells to supplement existing time-clocks controlling the outdoor light fixtures.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Install photo sensors in exterior lighting areas.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for a list of effected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Savings from this measure are calculated based on reduced wattage of the lamps. Refer to **Table 4.16** for analysis summary.

Table 4.16 Analysis Summary of Proposed Lighting Measure L-6

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse Annex #1	-	636	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.886	\$230	\$109	2.1	\$210	\$20	0.2
Courthouse Annex #2	-	513	\$ 0.170	-	\$1.973	\$422	\$87	4.8	\$280	\$142	1.6
Sheriff's Office Admin	-	1,908	\$ 0.163	-	\$1.905	\$1,496	\$311	4.8	\$280	\$1,216	3.9
Total:	-	3,057		-		\$2,148	\$508	4.2	\$770	\$1,378	2.7



Lighting Measure L-9:**Add Additional Lighting to Exercise Yard
(Sheriff's Office Jail)***Measure Description*

The exercise yard at the Sheriff's Office Jail has a dark area in the middle of the yard where the security cameras cannot view when it is dark outside. The Sheriff's Department would like to install an additional light to alleviate this problem. Installing an LED wall pack fixture rather than another HPS wall pack fixture which exists on the other side of the yard will lead to energy savings.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Install a new LED wall pack fixture for the exercise yard. This will involve wiring for the fixture.

Analysis Summary

Savings and cost estimate for this measure are calculated based on the differential wattage and costs as compared with a high pressure sodium wall pack. Refer to **Table 4.17** for analysis summary.

Table 4.17 Analysis Summary of Proposed Lighting Measure L-9

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Sheriff's Office Jail	-	80	\$ 0.144	-	\$2.572	\$108	\$12	9.3	\$ -	\$108	9.3
Total:	-	80		-		\$108	\$12	9.3	\$ -	\$108	9.3



4.4 Additional Potential Measures

Lighting Measure L-3:

Retrofit Existing T12 and Magnetic Ballasts Fixtures with Lower Wattage T8 Fixtures and Low-Ballast Factor Ballasts
(Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, Sheriff's Office Admin)

Measure Description

There are a few remaining T12 fixtures at the Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2 and Sheriff's Office Admin; see Section 3 for details. There are less than five fixtures in each building which have not been replaced with T8 fixtures. These remaining fixtures can be retrofitted with energy efficient lower wattage T8 fixtures with low ballast factor electronic ballasts. Title 24 requirements will not be triggered since the quantity of fixtures is so low.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Remove existing lamps and ballasts. Follow local, state, federal, and industry recommended guidelines associated with storage, transport, and waste disposal of lamps.
2. Install new low-ballast factor ballasts.
3. Install new T8 lamps.

Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Savings from this measure are calculated based on reduced wattage of the lamps. Refer to **Table 4.18** for analysis summary.

Table 4.18 Analysis Summary of Additional Lighting Measure L-3

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse Annex #1	-	184	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.886	\$127	\$32	4.0	\$ -	\$127	4.0
Courthouse Annex #2	-	33	\$ 0.170	-	\$1.973	\$237	\$6	42.3	\$ -	\$237	42.3
Sheriff's Office Admin	0	294	\$ 0.163	-	\$1.905	\$446	\$48	9.3	\$ -	\$446	9.3
Total:	0	511		-		\$811	\$85	9.5	\$ -	\$811	9.5



Lighting Measure L-8:

Install Occupancy Sensors
(Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2,
Sheriff's Office Admin)

Measure Description

Currently, the hallways at the Courthouse Annex #1, Courthouse Annex #2, and Sheriff's Office Admin do not have occupancy sensors to turn off the lights when there is no one in the space. These lights are turned on manually at 6:30 a.m. and turned off when people leave the building. There are noticeable times during the day in which the building is not occupied and the lights remain on. Installing occupancy sensors in these spaces will lead to energy savings. The delays for the occupancy sensors should be set to a longer period of time such as 20 minutes since these are public spaces.

Implementation Scope of Work

1. Select a dual technology (DT) sensor that is designed based on both ultrasonic (US) and passive infrared (PIR) technology. PIR sensors respond to movement of infrared sources such as human bodies in motion. As the name suggests, they are passive, meaning that they do not send out a signal (i.e., sensors must have a direct line-of-sight to the motion). In contrast, ultrasonic sensors emit high frequency sound waves and trigger lights depending on shifts in the frequency of the reflected sound. Unlike PIR sensors, US occupancy sensors are sensitive to motion of inanimate objects such as blowing curtains. These sensors do not need a clear line-of-sight to an occupant and are preferred for spaces with partitions, tall cabinets, or other obstacles. **Appendix E** includes catalog cut sheets of sensors to be considered.
2. Locate the circuit or the switch leg that energizes the lights in a given area.
3. Install a switch pack(s) (i.e., a relay) in the circuit. This relay will be connected to the occupancy sensor.
4. Install the sensor such that it has a line of sight with the area being controlled.
5. Connect a low voltage wiring between the sensor and the switch pack. For very large areas, two sensors can be used to monitor the entire zone. Both sensors can be connected to the same switch pack.
6. Where multiple switch legs exist, use multiple switch packs.
7. Adjust sensor timing to a minimum of 20 minutes. Lower time duration should be avoided since it could affect lamp life, due to very frequent switching.



Affected Equipment

Refer to **Appendix F** for affected equipment.

Analysis Summary

Savings from this measure are from reduced usage from the occupancy sensors. The occupancy sensors allow lights to be automatically turned off when no motion is detected in the given space. It was assumed that occupancy sensors reduced usage by 10 percent. Refer to **Table 4.19** for analysis summary.

Table 4.19 Analysis Summary of Additional Lighting Measure L-8

Facility	kW Saved	kWh Saved	Rate (\$/kWh)	Propane Therms Saved	Rate (\$/Therm)	Project Cost (\$)	Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Payback Period (years)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Net Project Cost with Incentive (\$)	Simple Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Courthouse Annex #1	-	636	\$ 0.171	-	\$1.886	\$1,897	\$109	17.4	\$210	\$1,687	15.5
Courthouse Annex #2	-	513	\$ 0.170	-	\$1.973	\$2,607	\$87	29.8	\$280	\$2,327	26.6
Sheriff's Office Admin	-	1,908	\$ 0.163	-	\$1.905	\$3,508	\$311	11.3	\$280	\$3,228	10.4
Total:	-	3,057		-		\$8,012	\$508	15.8	\$770	\$7,242	14.3



5 Rebates, Incentives, Grants, and Special Funding Opportunities

5.1 SCE – Express Solutions and Customized Solutions Programs

Through SCE’s Express Solutions and Customized Solutions Programs, energy customers can receive incentives for implementing measures to improve energy efficiency. The Express Solutions program simplifies the process of applying for incentives by setting standard incentive amounts for specific types of measures. If a customer is interested in pursuing an energy efficiency improvement measure that is not included in the Express Solutions program, the customer can apply for an incentive through the Customized Solutions Program. These incentives are calculated on a case-by-case basis and are based on measured energy (kWh) and demand (kW) savings. These programs encourage energy efficient equipment upgrades within the end-use categories of Lighting, HVAC, Process, Refrigeration, and Advanced Controls. In addition, the programs seek to drive participation in other demand-side management activities, specifically retro-commissioning, demand response, and packaged HVAC unit installation.

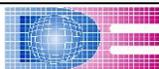
Customers are encouraged to pursue wide ranging energy efficiency measures through the Comprehensive Measure Bonus incentive, which may amount to as much as 20 percent of the regular approved incentive. To be eligible, customers must take at least three different actions to improve energy efficiency. Qualifying actions include purchasing energy efficient equipment from one of the six targeted end-use categories and engaging in the prioritized demand-side management activities.

It is important to note that customers must not receive incentives or rebates paid by another state or local Public Goods Charge (PGC) program for the same equipment that they are applying for an incentive from SCE.

5.2 Energy Conservation Assistance Act (ECAA)

Under the ECAA, CEC can provide a County a low rate interest loan to fund it’s energy efficiency and energy generation projects. The County is advised to contact the Energy Commission for current availability of funds in the area.

<http://www.energy.ca.gov/efficiency/financing/>





OFFICE OF THE CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR AGENDA REQUEST

Print

MEETING DATE March 8, 2016

Departments: IT, Finance, County Counsel

TIME REQUIRED 5 minutes

PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD Nate Greenberg and Stacey Simon

SUBJECT Exception to PERS 180-Day Wait Period and Hiring of Retired Annuitant as IT Specialist III

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

(A brief general description of what the Board will hear, discuss, consider, or act upon)

Resolution making required certifications for an exception to the 180-day wait period under Government Code sections 7522.56 and 21224 to allow the limited term, part-time employment of PERS retiree Gary Coverdale as Information Technology Specialist III, as necessary to fill a critically needed position before the 180-day wait-period has passed, and authorizing such employment.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt proposed resolution. Provide any desired direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Per Minute Order M15-254. \$20,000 is allocated for this position.

CONTACT NAME: Nate Greenberg

PHONE/EMAIL: 760-924-1819 / ngreenberg@mono.ca.gov

SUBMIT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WITH ATTACHMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
**PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. ON THE FRIDAY
32 DAYS PRECEDING THE BOARD MEETING**

SEND COPIES TO:

MINUTE ORDER REQUESTED:

YES NO

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff report
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed resolution
<input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit A

History

Time	Who	Approval
3/3/2016 2:22 PM	County Administrative Office	Yes
3/3/2016 5:06 PM	County Counsel	Yes
3/3/2016 5:13 PM	Finance	Yes



**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
COUNTY OF MONO**

PO Box 7657 | 437 OLD MAMMOTH ROAD, STE. 228 MAMMOTH LAKES, CA 93546
(760) 924-1819 • FAX (760) 924-1697 • ngreenberg@mono.ca.gov

Nate Greenberg
Information Technology Director

March 8, 2016

To Honorable Board of Supervisors

From Nate Greenberg, Information Technology Director

Subject Resolution certifying exception to 180-day wait period to hire a PERS retiree and limited term, part-time, Information Technology Specialist III position

Recommendation

Adopt resolution making required certifications for an exception to the 180-day wait period under Government Code sections 7522.56 and 21224 to allow the limited term, part-time employment of PERS retiree Gary Coverdale as Information Technology Specialist III, as necessary to fill a critically needed position before the 180-day wait-period has passed, and making such appointment,

Discussion

On December 15, 2015 the Mono County Board of Supervisors approved Resolution 15-85 which authorized the County Administrative Officer to amend the County of Mono list of Allocated Positions to reflect the addition of a Chief Information Security Office, and approve an exception to the 180-day wait period to appoint Gary Coverdale into this position as a part-time retired annuitant employee.

After receiving additional information back from CalPERS regarding a request for the 180 Day Wait Period Exception, it has been determined the appointment of Mr. Coverdale as Interim Chief Information Security Officer is not in compliance with retirement law. The Benefits Services Division stated “Retired annuitants cannot be appointed to unique vacant permanent positions, except as allowed under GC Section 21221(h)...” and that “interim appointments must be during recruitment for a permanent replacement.”

In order to address the requirements of the government code CalPERS has requested the following:

- The voiding of this appointment and hours worked to by the retiree;
- The retiree has not been, nor will be, paid any compensation;
- If the retiree has been paid any monies to date, there needs to be an account receivable created and the monies returned.

The current issue with Gary Coverdale has been resolved (statement written and delivered to CalPERS staff as requested).

To mitigate the issues with appointment to a unique vacant permanent position, it has been determined that the best course of action would be to utilize the existing position classification of IT Specialist III, with duties specifically assigned in the area of information security & resiliency.

A CalPERS retiree can be appointed by the Mono County Board of Supervisors without reinstatement or loss of benefits if the Retiree has specialized skills needed to perform work during a limited term. In compliance with

Government Code sections 7522.56 and 21224, Mr. Coverdale's extensive work history and detailed skill set will help address the critical security needs in the IT department.

Fiscal Impact

Per Minute Order M15-254, \$20,000 is allocated for this position.

If you have any questions about this contract, please feel free to contact me at (760) 924-1819.

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WHEREAS, the maximum base salary for this position is \$7055.00 and the hourly equivalent is \$40.70 and the minimum base salary for this position is \$5804.00 and the hourly equivalent is \$33.49 and

WHEREAS, the hourly rate paid to Gary Coverdale will be \$38.40 and

WHEREAS, Gary Coverdale has not and will not receive any other benefit, incentive, compensation in lieu of benefit or other form of compensation in addition to this hourly pay rate; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Mono County Board of Supervisors hereby certifies the nature of the appointment of Gary Coverdale as described herein and detailed in the attached employment agreement/contract/appointment document and that this appointment is necessary to fill the critically needed position of extra-help retired annuitant to perform work in excess of what current regular staff can do for the County of Mono by April 4, 2016 because of the specialized skills, knowledge and training of Mr. Coverdale that will help ensure the County of Mono meet the security standards expected by State and Federal law, effectively protecting confidential and protected data and information.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2016, by the following vote:

AYES :
NOES :
ABSTAIN :
ABSENT :

ATTEST: _____
Clerk of the Board

Fred Stump, Chair
Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

COUNTY COUNSEL



COUNTY OF MONO

P.O. BOX 696, BRIDGEPORT, CALIFORNIA 93517
(760) 932-5416 • FAX (760) 932-5411

Exhibit "A"

Leslie Chapman
County Administrative Officer

March 9, 2016

Gary Coverdale
1480 Cedar Oak Road
Placerville, CA 95667
covey@slicknotes.com

Congratulations. You have been selected as the successful candidate for the Temporary Part-Time, un-benefited position of Information Technology Specialist III in the Mono County Department of Information Technology. This appointment is made pursuant to Mono County Personnel System Section 170.F.7. The terms and conditions of this employment are attached hereto as Attachment A.

Please note that this employment offer is contingent upon the successful completion of the pre-employment physical examination and background check. We would like to schedule your start date on March 16, 2016. An appointment for your physical is scheduled on March 16, 2016 at 10:00 at the Bridgeport Clinic. After you have completed the physical, you will meet with Megg Hawkins at Annex I, 74 North School Street, Bridgeport to sign initial paper work for new employees.

You may be expected to travel throughout the County; your work location(s) and schedule will be discussed with Nate Greenberg, Information Technology Director.

Your starting salary will be \$38.40 per hour. Mono County has County Codes, in addition to the State of California Laws, which places restrictions on an employee's outside employment that may create a conflict of interest. It is important that you let your Department Director know of any possible outside employment in writing for approval, per State of California and County of Mono regulations.

You are required to report to Human Resources, 74 North School Street, Bridgeport, to complete some check-in paperwork. At that time, you **MUST** bring proof of identify and proof that you are eligible to work in the United States; in addition, your current Driver's license and social security card is required for payroll purposes. In order to complete the initial employee check-in, please bring the following documents:

1. Original Social Security Card and original valid Driver's license
2. Signed offer of employment
3. Completed physical forms

Please provide your signature below to verify you have been provided with a copy of this Contingent Offer of Employment and understand and agree with its contents. In addition, your signature affirms that you can perform the essential functions of the position with or without accommodation. Please inform Mono County if any accommodation is necessary for your job success. Please also indicate your desired start date along with your signature accepting employment.

Sincerely,

Leslie Chapman
County Administrative Officer

Signature

Date

Cc: Nate Greenberg

enclosures: I-9; Employee Personal Information Sheet, Physical forms

**TERMS & CONDITIONS OF GARY COVERDALE'S
TEMPORARY PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT WITH MONO COUNTY**

I. RECITALS

The County wishes to employ Gary Coverdale as Information Technology Specialist III as a "Temporary Part-Time Appointment" pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth below. Gary Coverdale wishes to accept employment with the County on said terms and conditions.

II. TERMS & CONDITIONS

1. The term of Gary Coverdale employment is from March 16, 2016, until January 31, 2017, unless earlier terminated by either party in accordance with the terms below. This appointment shall be in accordance with Sections 140 and 170 of the Mono County Personnel System.
2. Commencing February 1, 2016, Mr. Coverdale shall be employed by Mono County as Chief Information Security Officer, as a "Temporary Part-Time Appointment" as that term is defined in Section 170.F.7 of the Mono County Personnel System, serving at the will and pleasure of the Director of Information Technology. Mr. Coverdale accepts such employment. The Director of Information Technology shall be deemed the "appointing authority" for all purposes with respect to Mr. Coverdale's employment.
3. During the term of this employment, Mr. Coverdale shall furnish Information Technology Specialist III services at the discretion of the Director of Information Technology. The total number of hours of services provided shall not exceed 960 hours per fiscal year during the term of the contract. The Director of Information Technology shall be responsible for the actual days and hours of work scheduling.
4. During the course of this employment, Mr. Coverdale's compensation shall be at least \$38.40 per hour for each hour of service provided. The \$38.40 hourly compensation shall encompass the full wages and benefits paid to Mr. Coverdale under the terms and conditions of this employment. There shall be no other increases in Mr. Coverdale's compensation during the course of this employment unless authorized by the County Administrative Officer. Any such increase is at the sole discretion of the County.
5. Consistent with Mono County Personnel System Section 170.F.7, Mr. Coverdale shall not be entitled to benefits provided by the County to other employees. Additionally, Mr. Coverdale shall receive no days of vacation leave, merit leave, holidays, or other similar benefit during the term of this agreement, except as required by law.
6. Consistent with the "at will" nature of Mr. Coverdale's employment, the Director of Information Technology may terminate Mr. Coverdale's employment at any time during the term of his/her employment, without cause. Mr. Coverdale understands and acknowledges that as an "at will" employee, he will not have permanent status nor will his employment be governed by the County Personnel System (or Mono County Code

Chapter 2.68) except to the extent that System is ever modified to apply expressly to at-will employees. Among other things, he will have no property interest in his employment, no right to be terminated or disciplined only for just cause, and no right to appeal, challenge, or otherwise be heard regarding any such termination or other disciplinary action the Director of Information Technology may, in his sole discretion, take during Mr. Coverdale 's employment.

7. Mr. Coverdale shall not be entitled to any severance pay upon separation from employment with the County, regardless of the reason for said separation. Mr. Coverdale shall also not be entitled to any severance pay in the event he becomes unable to perform the essential functions of his/her position (with or without reasonable accommodations) and his employment is duly terminated for such non-disciplinary reasons.
8. Mr. Coverdale may resign his employment with the County at any time. The resignation shall be deemed effective when tendered, and his/her employment shall automatically terminate on that same date, unless otherwise mutually agreed to in writing by the parties. Mr. Coverdale shall not be entitled to any severance pay or additional compensation of any kind after the effective date of such resignation.