

# Agenda

## County of Inyo Board of Supervisors

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

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

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

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

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

**July 1, 2014**

**8:30 a.m. 1. PUBLIC COMMENT**

### **CLOSED SESSION**

2. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR [Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6]** - Instructions to Negotiators re: wages, salaries and benefits - Employee Organization: Elected Officials Assistant Association (EOAA) – Negotiators - County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, Sr. Deputy County Administrator, Pam Hennarty, Deputy Personnel Director, Sue Dishion, and Information Services Director, Brandon Shults.
3. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION (Pursuant to Government Code §54956.9(c)** – Meet with legal counsel for discussion and advice regarding potential litigation (two cases).
4. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR (Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6)** – Instructions to Negotiators re: wages, salaries and benefits – Title: IHSS – Negotiators: Jean Turner, Director of Health and Human Services, Sue Dishion, Deputy Personnel Director, Employer of Records, Ann Parkinson Noda and Bill May.
5. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR [Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6]** - Instructions to Negotiators re: wages, salaries and benefits - Employee Organization: Deputy Sheriff's Association (DSA) - Negotiators: County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, Sr. Deputy County Administrator Pam Hennarty, Deputy Personnel Director, Sue Dishion, and Information Services Director, Brandon Shults.
6. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR [Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6]** - Instructions to Negotiators re: wages, salaries and benefits - Employee Organization: Inyo County Correctional Officers Association (ICCOA) – Negotiators - County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, Sr. Deputy County Administrator, Pam Hennarty, Deputy Personnel Director, Sue Dishion, and Information Services Director, Brandon Shults.
7. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR [Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6]** - Instructions to Negotiators re: wages, salaries and benefits - Employee Organization: Inyo County Peace Officers Association (ICPPOA) – Negotiators - County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, Sr. Deputy County Administrator, Pam Hennarty, Deputy Personnel Director, Sue Dishion, and Information Services Director, Brandon Shults.
8. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR [Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6]** - Instructions to Negotiators re: wages, salaries and benefits - Employee Organization: ICEA - Negotiators - County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, Sr. Deputy County Administrator, Pam Hennarty, Deputy Personnel Director, Sue Dishion, and Information Services Director, Brandon Shults.

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

18. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Museum** – Request Board A) consider creating the position of Library/Museum Assistant at Range 48 (\$2,581 – \$3,128) and approve the proposed job description; B) amend the authorized strength in the Library and Museum by increasing the combined authorized staff in the Library and Museum by one full-time Library/Museum Assistant; and C) find consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: 1) the availability of funding for the Library/Museum Assistant position comes from the General Fund, as certified by the County Administrator and concurred with by the Auditor-Controller; 2) where the County is facing lay-offs and the new position should be filled by a closed departmental recruitment; 3) approve the hiring of one Library/Museum Assistant at Range 48; and 4) once filled, delete from the authorized strength the position from which the successful candidate is hired.
19. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Budget** – Request Board receive an update regarding Fiscal Year 2014-15 Department Requested Budget.
20. **TREASURER-TAX COLLECTOR** – Request approval of the Resolution, pursuant to the provisions of Article XVI, Section 6 of the California Constitution, thereby approving an interim loan from the County treasury to the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District in the aggregate amount of \$20,000 for the purpose of financing the District's operational costs during the 2014-15 fiscal year prior to receipt of their annual parcel tax apportionment.
21. **CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES** - Request Board find that consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: A) the availability of funding for the Child Support Attorney position exists, as certified by the Director Child Support Services and concurred with by the County Administrator and the Auditor-Controller; B) whereas the County is facing layoffs, attempts should be made to fill the position first through an internal recruitment; and C) approve the hiring of one Child Support Attorney I-IV depending upon qualifications at Range 81 to Range 89 (\$5,471 - \$8,090), contingent upon funding for the position being continually provided for in future California Department of Child Support Services allocation(s) to the region and child support services program not being re-aligned by the State of California.
22. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES** – Request approval of the Contract between the County of Inyo and the California Association of Environmental Health Administrators, as presented by Jason Boetzer and John Elkins, to provide services required to operate the Inyo County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) program for the period of July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, in an amount not to exceed \$33,000; and authorize the Chairperson to sign.
23. **HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES – Behavioral Health Services** - Request Board find that consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: A) the availability of funding for the HHS Specialist position exists in the Behavioral Health Budget, as certified by the Director of Health and Human Services and concurred with by the County Administrator and the Auditor-Controller; B) where internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy will be filled through an internal recruitment; and C) approve the hiring of one full-time Health and Human Services Specialist IV at Range 60 (\$3,336 - \$4,052)
24. **HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES – Health Services** - Request Board find that consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: A) the availability of funding for the A-PAR Registered Nurse (RN) or Public Health Nurse (PHN) position exists, as certified by the Director of Health and Human Services and concurred with by the County Administrator and the Auditor-Controller; B) where internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy could possibly be filled through an internal recruitment, but an open recruitment would be more appropriate to ensure qualified applicants apply; and C) approve the hiring of one A-PAR RN at Range PT078 (\$27.31 - \$33.20 per hour) or PHN at Range PT080 (\$28.62 - \$34.83 per hour), depending upon qualifications.
25. **PUBLIC WORKS** – Request Board A) award and approve the Contract for the CSA No. 2 Sewer Rehabilitation Project to White Rock Construction, Inc., in the amount of \$264,910, contingent upon the Board's adoption of a FY 2014-15 budget; B) authorize the Chairperson to sign, contingent upon the appropriate signatures being obtained; and C) authorize the Public Works Director to sign all other Contract documents, including change orders, to the extent permitted pursuant to Section 20142 of the Public Contract Code and other applicable law.

26. **PUBLIC WORKS** – Request Board A) award and approve the Contract for the Inyo County Animal Shelter Building Project to Rudolph Construction in the amount of \$699,960, contingent upon the Board's adoption of the FY 2014-15 budget; B) authorize the Chairperson to sign, contingent upon the appropriate signatures being obtained; and C) authorize the Public Works Director to sign all other Contract documents, including change orders, to the extent permitted pursuant to Section 20142 of the Public Contract Code and other applicable law.
27. **PLANNING** – Request discussion and direction as appropriate to staff regarding the Service Redesign proposals including (a) Revenue Enhancement – Lone Pine Architectural Design Review Board Fees; (b) Revenue Enhancement – Appeal Fees; (c) Revenue Enhancement – Legalize/Tax Vacation Homes; and (d) cost reduction – Electronic Planning Commission Agenda.
28. **PLANNING** – Request Board A) receive a presentation from staff about coordination with Forest Service staff regarding the Inyo National Forest Plan Update/Revision and provide input; and B) review documents presented at recent public meetings and consider authorizing the Chairperson to sign correspondence in regards thereto.
29. **COUNTY COUNSEL** - Request Board find that consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: A) the availability of funding for the Deputy County Counsel position comes from the General Fund, and possibly Non General Fund sources depending on how the attorney is assigned, as certified by the County Counsel, and concurred with by the County Administrator and the Auditor-Controller; B) where the County is facing layoffs and internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy could be filled by an internal candidate, but an open recruitment is more appropriate to ensure a pool of qualified applicants apply; and C) approve the hiring of one Deputy County Counsel I, Step A (\$5,471 - \$6,652) contingent upon qualifications.
30. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR - Emergency Services** - Request Board continue the local emergency, The Death Valley Roadeater Emergency, that resulted in flooding in the eastern portion of Inyo County during the month of August 2012, per Resolution #2012-32, as recommended by the County Administrator.
31. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Emergency Services** - Request Board continue the local emergency, The Gully Washer Emergency that resulted in flooding in the central, south and southeastern portion of Inyo County during the month of July, 2013, as recommended by the County Administrator.
32. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR - Emergency Services** - Request Board continue the local emergency, The Canyon Crusher Emergency, that resulted in flooding in the portions of Inyo County during the month of August, 2013, was recommended by the County Administrator.
33. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR - Emergency Services** – Request Board continue the local emergency, known as the "Land of EVEN Less Water Emergency" that was proclaimed as a result of extreme drought conditions that exist in the County as recommended by the County Administrator.
34. **CLERK OF THE BOARD** – Request approval of the minutes of the June 17, 2014 Board of Supervisors Meeting.

**TIMED ITEMS** (Items will not be considered before scheduled time)

- 11:00 a.m. 35. **PROBATION** – Request Board accept the presentation of the Community Corrections Partnership Plan.
36. **PROBATION** – Request Board approve the updated local Community Corrections Partnership Plan in accordance with the Public Safety and Realignment Act of 2011 as recommended by the Community Corrections Partnership and approved by the Executive Committee pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1230 and 1230.1; and authorize the Chairperson to sign.
- 12:00 p.m. 37. **NOTIFICATION** - The Board will recess to provide the opportunity for Board Members to attend the swearing-in ceremony for the 2014 – 2015 Inyo County Grand Jury.
- 1:30 p.m. 38. **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH** – Request Board conduct a workshop to discuss an appropriate course of action in response to findings from the recent Lahontan RWQCB bacteriological monitoring study which indicated that portions of Bishop Creek are contaminated with fecal coliform bacteria.

**CORRESPONDENCE - ACTION**

39. **INYO COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS** – Request Board adopt a Resolution titled “A Resolution of the Board of Supervisors, County of Inyo, State of California Designating Inyo Council for the Arts as the County’s Partner to the California Arts Council.”

**BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF REPORTS**

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

40. **COUNTY DEPARTMENT REPORTS** (*Reports limited to two minutes*)
41. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

**CORRESPONDENCE - INFORMATIONAL**

42. **SHERIFF** – Sheriff and Jail Overtime Reports for the months of April and May, 2014.
43. **GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA** – Proclamation calling for the State General Election on Tuesday, November 4, 2014.
44. **CORRESPONDENCE** – Letter from Nancy Masters indicating an intent to make a donation to the library.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
**COUNTY OF INYO**

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**  
 12

- Consent   
  Departmental   
  Correspondence Action   
  Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for   
  Closed Session   
  Informational

**FROM:** Motor Pool

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 8, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Authorization to issue blanket purchase orders for vehicle maintenance, parts, and tires.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** Authorize the issuance of blanket purchase orders to the following vendors in the amounts indicated from the Motor Pool Budget 200100, contingent upon the adoption of the 2014/2015 budget.

<u>VENDOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Bishop Automotive Center	\$35,000
Britt's Diesel	\$10,000
Bishop Ford	\$35,000
Warren's Auto Repair	\$35,000

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** The Motor Pool utilizes outside vendors to execute the preventative maintenance and repair of approximately 200 vehicles in the Motor Pool fleet and is requesting authorization to open blanket purchase orders in amounts that exceed \$10,000. These purchase orders will expedite repairs by allowing us to process payments in a timely manner and providing for efficiency in the Auditor's office in issuing warrants. The issuance of these purchase orders will not negate the requirement of getting verbal or written quotes for individual purchases in accordance with the County Purchasing Policy.

**ALTERNATIVES:** Your Board could choose not to authorize the issuance of blanket purchase orders or modify the amounts of each. In the event that blanket purchase orders are not issued, the procedure of preparing purchase orders for the individual purchase would be used. The net effect will increase the amount of time each motor pool vehicle is pending repair.

**FINANCING:** Included in the Motor Pool budget 200100 for the 2014/2015 fiscal year budget.

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>6/24/14</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____

**REQUESTED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:** Pat McNulty **Date:** 6/25/14  
 (Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**  
13

- Consent Hearing     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – Behavioral Health

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Approve the Contract between County of Inyo and Casa Pacifica Centers, Inc.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request Board approve the contract between the County of Inyo and Casa Pacifica Centers for Children and Families for the provision of mental health services in an amount not to exceed \$30,000.00 for the period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, contingent upon Board's adoption of FY 2014/2015 Budget, and authorize the Chairperson to sign.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

This contract is for intensive mental health services for an Inyo County youth recommended for placement by the multi-disciplinary placement team after much discussion. This team is comprised of representatives from Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, Juvenile Probation, Toiyabe Family Services, Kern Regional Center and the schools as appropriate. This youth has been placed in this high-level residential treatment facility after having an extended period of time in the Juvenile Center and multiple psychiatric hospitalizations, including several hospitalizations during placement at Casa Pacifica. This youth is also in need of a "non-public school" setting to meet the educational needs. These services as well as intensive mental health services are provided in the residential setting. Casa Pacifica has been an Organizational Provider of mental health services for Inyo County in the past and provides an array of intensive mental health services including Medication Monitoring in addition to the residential program. The Organizational Provider status allows us to maximize Medi-Cal reimbursement. The county staff maintain very close contact with the youth, families and the placement facilities to ensure care and placement in the least restrictive setting.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

Your Board could choose not to approve this contract. These minors would continue to evidence very severe disturbance that would result in prolonged acute hospitalization or extended stay in a Juvenile Detention Facility.

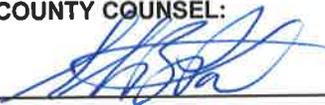
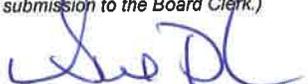
**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

Child Welfare, Juvenile Probation, Schools

**FINANCING:**

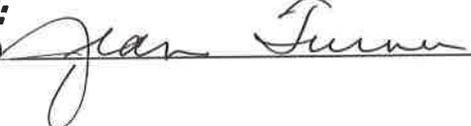
Mental Health Realignment and reimbursement will again be pursued for MediCal eligible services provided by the group home. This expense is budgeted in Mental Health (045200) in Support and Care (5508). No County General Funds.

**APPROVALS**

<b>COUNTY COUNSEL:</b> 	<b>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date: <u>6/17/2014</u>
<b>AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:</b>	<b>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by the Auditor/Controller prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)   Approved: <u>yes</u> Date: <u>6/23/2014</u>
<b>PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:</b>	<b>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by the Director of Personnel Services prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)   Approved: <u>✓</u> Date: <u>6/19/14</u>
<b>BUDGET OFFICER:</b>	<b>BUDGET AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by the Budget Officer prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date: _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

 Date: 6-25-14

ATTACHMENT A

AND Casa Pacifica Centers for Children and Families **AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO**  
**FOR THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

**TERM:**

**FROM:** July 1, 2014 **TO:** June 30, 2015

**SCOPE OF WORK**

1. Contractor Is: (Check One)

An "Organizational Provider" as that term is defined in this paragraph. The term "Organizational Provider" means a provider of specialty mental health services, other than psychiatric inpatient hospital services or psychiatric nursing facility services. An Organizational Provider provides mental health services to beneficiaries through employees or by contracting with licensed mental health or registered professionals and other staff, unless such staff is legally entitled to a waiver. An Organizational Provider shall be certified as meeting Short Doyle/Medi-Cal Provisions by County Behavioral Health Services Program (BHS) or State Department of Mental Health.

A "Group Provider" as that term is defined in this paragraph. The term "Group Provider" means an organization that provides specialty mental health services through two or more individual providers. Group providers include entities such as independent practice associations, hospital outpatient departments, health care service plans, and clinics.

An "Individual Provider" as that term is defined in this paragraph. The term "Individual Provider" means a licensed mental health professional whose scope of practice permits the practice of psychotherapy without supervision who provides specialty mental health services directly to beneficiaries. Individual Providers include licensed physicians; licensed social workers; licensed marriage, family, and child counselors; and registered nurses certified in psychiatric nursing by the Board of Registered Nursing. Individual provider does not include licensed mental health professionals when they are acting as employees of any organizational provider or independent contractors of organizational providers other than the CONTRACTOR.

2. Service to be Provided.

a. Contractor shall provide mental health services to patients referred in writing to Contractor by County. In the referral, County shall state the specific services to be provided to the patient and the time period over which those services are authorized. Such services may include assessment, individual or family therapy, group therapy, collateral services, and pharmacological management. Contractor is authorized to provide only those services authorized by County and County shall be under no obligation to pay for services other than those authorized by County.

b. Referred patients shall be entitled to a limited number of services within a specified time frame per referral. Contractor understands that in the event a patient has committed through

appointment to seek beyond the maximum number or time frame of approved services, no payment for those additional services will be granted by County, unless the additional services are specifically authorized by County.

c. Payment shall be at the rates specified in Attachment B. The maximum time spent per contact with the patient shall be as specified in Attachment B and payment shall be limited to the time specified therein. Time spent by Contractor to write in a patient's file, prepare necessary reports, or to otherwise prepare written documentation arising out of services performed under this contract shall be included within the service time limitations specified in Attachment B. The rate specified in Attachment B shall be considered to be payment in full for the services provided. Contractor shall at no time seek compensation from patients. Contractor shall hold harmless the State of California and patients in the event County cannot or will not pay for services rendered by the Contractor pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

d. Contractor agrees to accept at least three referrals for each contract year. Contractor agrees to schedule initial appointments within ten (10) working days of referrals.

e. Nothing expressed or implied herein shall require the Contractor to provide to the patient, or order on behalf of the patient, services which, in the professional opinion of the Contractor, are not required.

### 3. Qualifications.

a. Requirements applying to Individual, Group, and Organizational Providers:

i. Be certified and in good standing to provide services under the California Medical Program including those requirements contained in Article 3, Chapter 3, Subdivision 1, Division 3, of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations; and

ii. Be a provider that complies and adheres to Title XIX of the Social Security Act and conform to all applicable Federal and State statutes and regulations.

b. Terms applying to Organizational Providers: It is the duty of the Organizational Provider to ensure that all licensed staff possess the proper and valid credentials, and comply with the provisions in (b)(i) and (b)(ii) below.

i. Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS)/Case Management Services (CMS) Provider. TBS/CMS may be provided to patients referred to an Organizational Provider hereunder provided TBS/CMS is provided under the direction of a Clinical Head of Service which includes Physicians, Psychologists, Licensed Clinical Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapist, or a Registered Nurse with a Masters degree in Psychiatric Nursing.

ii. Intern in Marriage and Family Therapy or Associate Social Worker.

1. Organizational Providers approved by BHS may use Interns and/or Associates (I/A) to administer services to patients provided the following requirements are met:

i. The Organizational Provider must maintain malpractice insurance for an I/A under its supervision and maintain an employer-employee relationship.

ii. Organizational Providers must, prior to assigning authorized services, submit to BHS the I/A's application, resume, photocopy of I/A's and Supervisor's license, Responsibility Statement for Supervisors, and proof of insurance coverage along with a description of the I/A's training program.

2. Every I/A must meet the following criteria:

i. Individual must be post-masters and be certified by the Board of Behavioral Science for internship or associate status.

ii. Documented clinical supervision must take place in accordance with current Board of Behavioral Science requirements for Interns and Associates.

iii. Individual supervision will be augmented by two (2) documented hours of weekly multi-disciplinary group supervision. This supervision will be required for the first six months of experience and may be required for up to one year.

3. Supervisors must meet regularly to review intern's performance, develop and schedule training seminar topics, and monitor services provided.

4. Documentation of required supervision shall be provided to BHS upon request.

4. Discrimination Prohibited.

Consistent with the requirements of applicable federal or state law, Contractor will not engage in any unlawful discriminatory practices in the admission of beneficiaries, assignments of accommodations, treatment, evaluation, employment of personnel, or in any other respect on the basis of race, color, gender, religion, marital status, national origin, age, sexual preference or mental or physical handicap. Patients referred under this contract shall receive the same level of care as provided to all other patients served by Contractor.

5. Medical Records.

Contractor shall maintain for each patient who has received services, a legible medical record either typewritten or written in ink, kept in detail and in a standard consistent with appropriate medical and professional practice licensing and certification requirements, which permits effective internal professional review, external medical audit process, and which facilitates an adequate system for follow-up treatment. Patient health records of discharged patients shall be completed and filed within 30 days after termination of each episode of treatment and such records shall be kept for a minimum of 7 years, except for minors whose records shall be kept at least until one (1) year after the minor has reached the age of 19, but in no case less than seven (7) years consistent with California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Section 75054. Psychologists are required to maintain patient records for seven (7) years from the patient's discharge date, or in the case of a minor, seven years after the minor reaches 18 years of age consistent with California Business and Professions Code Section 2919. Contractor shall forward original entries to BHS within 24 hours of service provision for incorporation into client's current chart, if requested by BHS. Notwithstanding paragraph 7(B.) (Terms and Conditions), working notes and test protocols used in preparation of medical records and reports remain the property of the Contractor.

6. Inspection Rights.

Contractor shall make all books and records pertaining to the goods and services furnished under the terms of this Agreement available for inspection, examination, fiscal audits, program compliance and beneficiary complaints review, or copying:

- a. By BHS, the State Department of Mental Health, the State Department of Health Services, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Controller General of the United States, and other authorized federal and state agencies or their duly authorized representatives.
- b. At all reasonable times at the Provider's normal place of business or at such other mutually agreeable location in California.
- d. In a form maintained in accordance with the general standards and BHS standards applicable to such book or record keeping.
- c. For the term and duration consistent with paragraph 5 above.

7. Confidentiality of Beneficiary Information.

With respect to any identifiable information concerning a patient under this Agreement that is obtained by the Contractor, the Contractor shall: (a) not use any information for any purpose other than carrying out the express terms of the Agreement; (b) promptly transmit to BHS all requests for disclosure of such information; (c) not disclose, except as otherwise specifically permitted by the Agreement, any such information to any party other than BHS, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the State Department of Health Services, or the State Department of Mental Health without BHS's prior written authorization specifying that the information is releasable under Title 42, CFR, Section 431.300 et seq., Section 14100.2, Welfare and Institutions Code, and regulations adopted thereunder; (d) at the expiration or termination of the Agreement, return all such information to BHS or maintain such information according to written procedures sent BHS by the State Department of Health Services for this purpose.

8. Patients' Rights.

Contractor shall comply with applicable patients' rights provisions in W&I Division 5, Part I; Title 9, California Code of Regulations, Subchapter 4; and other applicable law in the provision of services to patients hereunder. Contractor shall adopt and post in a conspicuous place a written policy on patient rights in accordance with Section 70707 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and Section 5325.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Complaints by patients and/or beneficiaries with regard to substandard conditions may be investigated by the County's Patients' Right Advocate, County or State Department of Mental Health, or by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization, or such other agency, as required by law or regulation. Contractor is responsible for posting information on grievance and appeal processes at all facilities and accessible to individuals and their beneficiaries receiving services at the facility. Contractor shall make available for use by patients or beneficiaries at Contractor sites, without requiring either written or verbal request, both grievance and appeal forms and Inyo County Mental Health self-addressed envelopes.

9. Compliance with Applicable Law.

Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable provisions of statutes, regulations, and other applicable law, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, with all applicable State of California and Federal policies, including, without limitation:

- (a) W&I, Divisions 5, 6, and 9;
- (b) California Code of Regulations, Title 9;
- (c) California Code of Regulations, Title 22;
- (d) Bronzan-McCorquodale Act, Short-Doyle and Short-Doyle/Medi-Cal policies, including without limitation, such policies as set forth in applicable DMH Letters and applicable Cost Reporting/Data Collection ("CR/DC") Manual, and as reflected in County's contract with the State Department of Mental Health for the provision of Medi-Cal funds.

10. Financial Records and Reports.

Contractor shall prepare and maintain accurate and complete appropriate financial records regarding the costs and charges for services rendered to patients hereunder. Contractor shall retain such records for each patient until the latest of the date which is (a) at least seven (7) years from the last date of service to which the records pertain or (b) the date on which all relevant State of California and Federal audit findings are resolved. The provisions of this section are in addition to the other provisions regarding record keeping which are set forth in this Agreement. Contractor shall provide to BHS such financial and other reports regarding Indigent Patient Services and other services provided to Patients as BHS shall reasonably request in writing related to BHS's fulfillment of its BMA or Short-Doyle/Medi-Cal reporting obligations.

ATTACHMENT B

AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO  
AND Casa Pacifica Centers for Children and Families  
FOR THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

TERM:

July 1, 2014 June 30, 2015  
FROM: \_\_\_\_\_ TO: \_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE OF FEES:

Service Function	Mode of Service/Function Code	Unit	Max Allowed Rate Per Unit
Case Management-Linkage/Brokerage	1501-1509	minute	\$2.34
Mental Health Services (MHS)	1510-1557	minute	\$3.02
Therapeutic Behavioral Services	1558	minute	\$3.02
Medication Support	1560-1569	minute	\$5.58
Crisis Intervention	1570-1579	minute	\$4.49

All billings with documentation must be received no later than 60 days after services were provided. Upon receipt of billings with documentation, payment will be made pursuant to the last sentence at Paragraph 3.E Billing and Payment, of the Agreement.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

14

- Consent Hearing  
 Departmental  
 Correspondence Action  
 Public  
 Scheduled Time for  
 Closed Session  
 Informational

**FROM:** HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Approval of the contract for Community Care Licensing Services.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request approval of the contract between the County of Inyo and the State of California Department of Social Services (CDSS) - Community Care Licensing Division for the provision of Family Child Care Licensing functions, for the period of July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2016, and authorize Jean Turner, Director of Health and Human Services, to sign, contingent upon the approval and adoption of future budgets.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

The Department of Health and Human Services houses a Child Care Licensing Program in its Children's Social Services Division. This is the State's standard contract for the provision of licensing services for Family Child Care with the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). This program implements, enforces, and complies with the California State laws, rules, regulations, standards, and policies pertaining to the licensing of Family Child Care homes pursuant to the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 12, Chapter 3; the California Health and Safety Code, California Child Day Care Act; and the CDSS Community Care Licensing Division's Evaluator Manual.

The attached contract for the period beginning July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2016, will authorize Inyo County Health and Human Services to continue providing these program services.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

Licensing of Family Child Care Homes would be conducted by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) Community Care Licensing Division should the contract not be authorized. Other counties that use the State for licensing services experience lengthy time delays in the provision of those services.

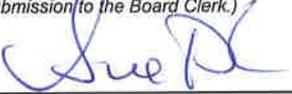
**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

The licensing program works in coordination with Child Care Connection (CCC), a resource and referral program administered through the Inyo County Office of Education. Staff members of both CCC and HHS Licensing coordinate training opportunities and provide support to local licensed child care providers.

**FINANCING:**

Funding is available through State and Federal Allocations. This revenue will be recognized in the Social Services Budget (055800). No County General Funds will be used for these services.

**APPROVALS**

<b>COUNTY COUNSEL:</b> 	<b>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date: <u>6/17/2014</u>
<b>AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:</b>	<b>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by the Auditor/Controller prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)   Approved: <u>yes</u> Date: <u>6/23/2014</u>
<b>PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:</b>	<b>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by the Director of Personnel Services prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)   Approved: <u>J</u> Date: <u>6/18/14</u>
<b>BUDGET OFFICER:</b>	<b>BUDGET AND RELATED ITEMS</b> (Must be reviewed and approved by the Budget Officer prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date: _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

 Date: 6-25-18

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
**STANDARD AGREEMENT**  
 STD 213 (Rev 06/03)

AGREEMENT NUMBER <b>14-1003</b>
REGISTRATION NUMBER

- This Agreement is entered into between the State Agency and the Contractor named below:  
 STATE AGENCY'S NAME  
 California Department of Social Services  
 CONTRACTOR'S NAME  
 Inyo County Health & Human Services
- The term of this Agreement is: 7/1/2014 through 6/30/2016
- The maximum amount of this Agreement is: \$0.00  
 Zero Dollars and 00/100.
- The parties agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the following exhibits which are by this reference made a part of the Agreement.

Exhibit A – Scope of Work	6 pages
Exhibit B – Budget Detail and Payment Provisions	2 pages
Exhibit C* – General Terms and Conditions	GTC 610
Check mark one item below as Exhibit D:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit - D Special Terms and Conditions (Attached hereto as part of this agreement)	3 pages
<input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit - D* Special Terms and Conditions	_____
Exhibit E – Additional Provisions	1 page

Items shown with an Asterisk (\*), are hereby incorporated by reference and made part of this agreement as if attached hereto. These documents can be viewed at [www.ols.dgs.ca.gov/Standard+Language](http://www.ols.dgs.ca.gov/Standard+Language)

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the parties hereto.**

<b>CONTRACTOR</b>		<i>California Department of General Services Use Only</i>
CONTRACTOR'S NAME (if other than an individual, state whether a corporation, partnership, etc.) Inyo County Health & Human Services		
BY (Authorized Signature) 	DATE SIGNED (Do not type)	
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING		
ADDRESS 162 Grove Street, Suite J, Bishop, CA 93514		
<b>STATE OF CALIFORNIA</b>		
AGENCY NAME California Department of Social Services		
BY (Authorized Signature) 	DATE SIGNED (Do not type)	
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING Deborah Pearce, Chief, Contracts Bureau		
ADDRESS 744 P Street, M.S. 8-14-747, Sacramento, CA 95814		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Exempt per:

**EXHIBIT A**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

**SCOPE OF WORK**

**DEFINITION:** The "Child Care Program Office" is defined to mean the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) Community Care Licensing Division's (CCLD) office responsible for child care licensing throughout the State.

- A. Contractor agrees to provide to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) licensing functions as described herein:
1. Pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code Section 1596.82, Inyo County Department of Health & Social Services is established as the entity responsible for performing CDSS' Family Child Care Home (FCCH) licensing functions within Inyo County.
  2. Implement, enforce and comply with all California State laws, rules, regulations, standards, and policies pertaining to the licensing of FCCHs pursuant to the:
    - a. California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, Division 12, Chapter 3;
    - b. California Health and Safety Code, California Child Day Care Act; and
    - c. CDSS' CCLD Evaluator Manual.
  3. Ensure that staffing in its Licensing Program will be at a level consistent with the allocation and the current workload standard for full-time employees as specified in CDSS' County Fiscal Letter annually issued upon the release of the State Budget Act.
  4. Permit CDSS to inspect, review or otherwise monitor all activities, procedures, records, reports or forms related to Contractor's FCCH licensing activities.
  5. CDSS' CCLD Evaluator Manual
    - a. Ensure that CDSS issued Evaluator Manuals are kept current and that all licensing memoranda, including a copy of this Agreement, are immediately provided to licensing staff.
    - b. Do not implement policies and procedures of its own which conflict with or in any way supersede CDSS' CCLD Evaluator Manual or any CDSS issued written policy and protocol directives.
    - c. Perform the following CDSS' CCLD Evaluator Manual mandatory program activities:
      - (1) Process applications for licensure including prelicensing on-site visits.
      - (2) Conduct periodic evaluations, including on-site and caseload management visits; and
      - (3) Conduct random and required annual visits.

**EXHIBIT A**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

6. Conduct complaint investigations as specified in CCLD's Evaluator Manual
  - a. Except as otherwise allowed in CDSS' CCLD Evaluator Manual, an on-site visit shall be made within ten calendar days in response to any complaint; and
  - b. Investigations shall include, but not be limited to, interviews of victims, suspects, and witnesses whenever necessary to establish if licensing violations have occurred.
7. Document all facility visits using the State LIC 809, "Facility Evaluation Report", and/or 9099, "Complaint Investigation Report".
8. Maintain a complaint log, which shall be available for review by CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office. Each complaint shall contain the following information:
  - a. Identity of the facility involved;
  - b. Complaint allegations;
  - c. Date complaint received;
  - d. Identity of Contractor's investigator;
  - e. Date complaint referred to Contractor's Investigation Unit, if applicable;
  - f. Date mandatory ten-day facility site visit due;
  - g. Date site visit made;
  - h. Resolution of each complaint allegation;
  - i. Note that further investigation is required if the complaint cannot be resolved within 30 days after the initial site visit; and
  - j. Date the complaint investigation is reviewed and approved by Contractor Licensing Supervisor.
9. Perform a case assessment and initiate the appropriate course of action when:
  - a. A complaint is substantiated;
  - b. The licensee of a FCCH chronically fails to meet licensing requirements; or
  - c. The licensee is otherwise found to be non-compliant.
10. Seek legal and administrative remedies, which include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Complete the Statement of Facts package, with all documentation; and
  - b. Submit the case with the Contractor's recommendation to CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office.

**EXHIBIT A**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

11. Perform other activities including, but not limited to:

- a. Participate in meetings and periodic Contractor reviews with CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office staff;
- b. Cooperate in the development of corrective action plans; compilation, review and reporting data required for CDSS and local data systems;
- c. Train licensing staff in the operation of the licensing program; and
- d. Remit all licensing, and civil penalty fees collected to CDSS per Evaluator Manual sections 2-7000 and 3-1050.

12. Investigations

- a. Conduct investigations and provide documentation as CDSS deems necessary in support of legal actions to be taken by CDSS to sustain the denial of licenses and/or to gather evidence in support of any action referred to CDSS to revoke or temporarily suspend any license. This includes, but is not limited to:
  - (1) Provide assistance, upon reasonable notice, in serving subpoenas upon witnesses.
  - (2) Transport witnesses to the hearing location; and
  - (3) Provide assistance for any litigation in which CDSS is a party involving a FCCH licensed by the Contractor.
    - a) Carry out the written determination made by CDSS in any matter regarding the issue, denial or revocation of a FCCH license.
    - b) All protocols and procedures developed by the Contractor for identifying problems in FCCHs and for investigating complaints shall:
  - (4) Meet the requirements of Section A, Contractor Responsibilities, Paragraph 2, Sub-paragraphs a., b., and c.;
  - (5) Be approved in advance by CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office; and
  - (6) Any changes to original protocols shall first be approved by CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office.

13. Training

- a. Ensure that all Contractor's licensing supervisors or designee shall annually attend 16 hours of training provided by CDSS' CCLD. Licensing supervisors shall ensure that field staff is trained in these areas. Times and locations for the training shall be agreed upon by CDSS and Contractor.

**EXHIBIT A**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

- b. Ensure that in addition to the 16 hours of annual training, all contractors' new licensing field staff shall complete the CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office mini-academy training modules.
  - (1) Mini-academy training modules shall be completed within two years of the effective date of the Agreement or within 24 months after employment, whichever is later.
  - (2) Times and locations for the training shall be agreed upon by CDSS and
- c. The contractor shall provide the following training to be in compliance with Health and Safety Code Section 1596.87(a) through (c):
  - (1) Thirty-six (36) hours of staff training per year reflecting the unique needs of children to include the following:
    - a) Regulation administration;
    - b) Communication skills;
    - c) Writing skills; and
    - d) Human relations skills.
  - (2) Provide new staff with comprehensive training, which at a minimum, shall include the following:
    - (a) Administrative action process;
    - (b) Client populations;
    - (c) Conducting facility visits;
    - (d) Cultural awareness;
    - (e) Documentation skills;
    - (f) Facility operations;
    - (g) Human relations skills;
    - (h) Interviewing techniques;
    - (i) Investigation processes; and
    - (j) Regulation administration.
- d. Training provided by either the County Liaison or other CCLD staff may be counted as meeting part of the 36-hour and/or new staff training requirements.

**EXHIBIT A  
(Standard Agreement)**

- e. At least 40 hours of pre-service training in child development or early childhood education to all new staff who have earned fewer than 16 semester units in child development or early childhood education from an accredited college.
- f. Ensure that staff complete the mandated training; and, upon request, advise CDSS how the training requirements are being met.

**14. Meetings**

- a. Ensure that appropriate staff attend CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office sponsored FCCH licensing supervisor meetings or conference calls at a time and location agreed upon by CDSS and contractor.

**B. CDSS Child Care Program Office agrees to provide the following services as described herein:**

- 1. Pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code Section 1596.82, CDSS is established as the entity responsible for performing CDSS' FCCH licensing functions within Inyo County.

**2. Monitoring**

- a. Review, monitor and approve Contractor's fiscal expenditures to ensure compliance with this Agreement.
- b. Monitor and evaluate Contractor's compliance with the terms of this Agreement and request modification(s) to this Agreement as appropriate.
- c. CDSS may periodically conduct system reviews and provide technical assistance when needed.

**3. Training**

- a. Provide a training program for Contractor's FCCH licensing staff to include the following:
  - (1) Sixteen (16) hours of training to be presented annually for all Contractor licensing supervisors or designees.
  - (2) Training given by either the County Liaison or other CCLD staff may consist of classroom settings, conference calls, electronic mail, mailings, legal consultation, and licensing meetings.
- b. Mini-academy training modules shall be presented to new staff within 24 months after employment. The mini-academy training modules shall include:
  - (1) A selection of existing modules used by the CDSS' CCLD Central Training Unit to train CCLD field staff;
  - (2) Criteria deemed mandatory by CDSS' CCLD Deputy Director for all FCCH licensing analysts.

**EXHIBIT A**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

- (3) Times and locations for training presented by CDSS' CCLD Child Care Program Office or other CCLD staff shall be agreed upon by CDSS and Contractor.

4. Meetings

- a. CDSS shall organize regional meetings for Contractor's FCCH licensing supervisors to be held at a minimum of every six months. The meetings may be conducted by conference calls and shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Updates and instructions on new legislation, regulations, policies and procedures; and  
(2) Technical assistance.

- C. The project representatives during the term of this agreement will be:

CDSS

Name: Laurie Lewis  
Address: 744 P Street, MS 9-14-48  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Phone: (916) 651-0266  
Email: Laurie.Lewis@dss.ca.gov

Inyo County, Dept. of Health and Social Services

Name: Marilyn Mann  
Address: 162 Grove Street, Suite J  
Bishop, CA 93514  
Phone: (760) 872-1727  
Email: [mman@inyocounty.us](mailto:mman@inyocounty.us)

**EXHIBIT B**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

**BUDGET DETAIL AND PAYMENT PROVISIONS**

**A. Invoicing and Payment**

1. The maximum amount payable under this agreement shall not exceed \$0.00. Shown below are the amounts that cannot be exceeded for each of the fiscal year(s):

2014/15	\$0.00
2015/16	\$0.00

2. For services satisfactorily rendered, and upon receipt and approval of the invoice(s), CDSS agrees to pay the Contractor for said services in accordance with the rates specified.
3. Reimbursement for necessary travel expenses and per diem shall be made from funds within this Agreement and shall be set in accordance with the rates of the California Department of Human Resources for comparable classes. Travel expenses must be itemized and submitted, along with supporting receipts and expense documentation, in a format approved by CDSS. The Program Contract Manager agrees to certify and maintain the documents substantiating travel and per diem for a period of three years after final payment of this Agreement. No travel outside the State of California by Contractor shall be reimbursed unless there is prior written authorization from CDSS.
4. Invoices shall include the Agreement Number 14-1003 and Index Code 3810 and shall be submitted in triplicate not more frequently than monthly in arrears to:

California Department of Social Services  
Division Administrative Support  
744 P Street, MS 9-16-50  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Attn: Myha Dang

Any invoices submitted without the above referenced information may be returned to the Contractor for further re-processing.

**B. State Budget Contingency Clause**

1. It is mutually agreed that if the Budget Act of the current year and/or any subsequent years covered under this Agreement does not appropriate sufficient funds for the program, this Agreement shall be of no further force and effect. In this event, CDSS shall have no liability to pay any funds whatsoever to Contractor or to furnish any other considerations under this Agreement and Contractor shall not be obligated to perform any provisions of this Agreement.
2. If funding for any fiscal year is reduced or deleted by the Budget Act for purposes of this program, CDSS shall have the option to either cancel this Agreement with no liability occurring to the State, or offer an agreement amendment to Contractor to reflect the reduced amount.

**C. For Contract with Federal Funds**

1. It is mutually understood between the parties that this Agreement may have been written before ascertaining the availability of Congressional appropriation of funds, for the mutual benefit of both parties, in order to avoid program and fiscal delays which would occur if the Agreement were executed after that determination was made.
2. This Agreement is valid and enforceable only if sufficient funds are made available to the State by the United States Government for the term of this Agreement for the purposes of this program. In

**EXHIBIT B**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

addition, this Agreement is subject to any additional restrictions, limitations, or conditions enacted by the Congress or any statute enacted by the Congress which may affect the provisions, terms, or funding of this Agreement in any manner.

3. It is mutually agreed that if the Congress does not appropriate sufficient funds for the program, this Agreement shall be amended to reflect any reduction in funds.
4. CDSS has the option to invalidate the Agreement under the 30-day cancellation clause or to amend the Agreement to reflect any reduction of funds.

**D. Prompt Payment Clause**

Payment will be made in accordance with, and within the time specified in, Government Code Chapter 4.5, commencing with Section 927.

**E. Review**

CDSS reserves the right to review service levels and billing procedures as they impact charges against this Agreement.

**F. Final Billing**

Invoices for services must be received by CDSS within 90 days following each state fiscal year, or 90 days following the end of the contract term, whichever comes first. The final invoice must include the statement "Final Billing."

**G. Nonresident Tax Withholdings**

Payments to all nonresidents may be subject to withholding. Nonresident payees performing services in California or receiving rent, lease, or royalty payments from property (real or personal) located in California will have seven percent of their total payments withheld for state income taxes. However, no withholding is required if total payments to the payee are \$1,500 or less for the calendar year.

**EXHIBIT D**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

**SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

**A. Dispute Provisions**

1. If the Contractor disputes a decision of the State's designated representative regarding the performance of this Agreement or on other issues for which the representative is authorized by this Agreement to make a binding decision, Contractor shall provide written dispute notice to the State's representative within 15 calendar days after the date of the action. The written dispute notice shall contain the following information:
  - a. the decision under dispute;
  - b. the reason(s) Contractor believes the decision of the State representative to have been in error (if applicable, reference pertinent contract provisions);
  - c. identification of all documents and substance of all oral communication which support Contractor's position; and
  - d. the dollar amount in dispute, if applicable.
2. Upon receipt of the written dispute notice, the State program management will examine the matter and issue a written decision to the Contractor within 15 calendar days. The decision of the representative shall contain the following information:
  - a. a description of the dispute;
  - b. a reference to pertinent contract provisions, if applicable;
  - c. a statement of the factual areas of agreement or disagreement; and
  - d. a statement of the representative's decision with supporting rationale.
3. The decision of the representative shall be final unless, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the representative's decision, Contractor files with the California Department of Social Services a notice of appeal addressed to:

California Department of Social Services  
744 P Street, M.S. 8-14-747  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Attention: Chief, Contracts and Purchasing Bureau

Pending resolution of any dispute, Contractor shall diligently continue all contract work and comply with all of the representative's orders and directions.

**B. Termination Without Cause**

This Agreement may be terminated without cause by the State upon 30 days written notice to the contractor.

**C. Debarment and Suspension**

For federally funded agreements, **Contractor certifies** that to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that he/she and their principals or affiliates or any sub-contractor utilized under this agreement, are not debarred or suspended from federal financial assistance programs and activities nor proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in covered transactions by any federal department or agency. The Contractor also certifies that it or any of its sub-contractors are not listed with any active exclusions on the System for Award Management (<http://www.sam.gov>) (Executive Order 12549, 2 CFR Parts 180, 376, 417 and 2336).

**EXHIBIT D  
(Standard Agreement)**

**D. Certification Regarding Lobbying**

Applicable to Grants, Subgrants, Cooperative Agreements, and Contracts Exceeding \$100,000 in Federal Funds.

1. For Agreements with Contractors who are State entities not under the authority of the Governor, or cities, private firms or agencies which are receiving in excess of \$100,000 in federal funds from CDSS to perform services. By signing this Agreement the Contractor certifies that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:
  - a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of a Federal contract, the making of a Federal grant, the making of a Federal loan, the entering into of a cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
  - b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with this Federal Grant or agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying", in accordance with its instructions.
  - c. The Contractor shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all covered subawards exceeding \$100,000 in Federal funds at all appropriate tiers and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.
2. This certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction and is imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U. S. Code. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of no less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

**E. Computer Software Copyrights**

Contractor certifies that it has appropriate systems and controls in place to ensure that state funds will not be used in the performance of this contract for the acquisition, operation or maintenance of computer software in violation of copyright laws.

**F. A-133 Audit**

Pursuant to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 § \_\_.200 "Audit Requirements", non-federal entities that expend \$500,000 or more in a year in Federal awards from all sources combined shall have a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-133. All OMB Circular A-133 audit reports shall meet the reporting requirements established in OMB § \_\_.320 "Report Submission" and a copy shall be forwarded to CDSS.

**EXHIBIT D**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

**G. Subcontractors**

(Applicable to agreements in which the Contractor subcontracts out a portion of the work) Nothing contained in this Agreement or otherwise shall create any contractual relationship between CDSS and any subcontractors, and no subcontractor shall relieve the Contractor of its responsibilities and obligations hereunder. The Contractor agrees to be fully responsible to CDSS for the acts and omissions of its subcontractors and of persons either directly or indirectly employed by any of them as it is for the acts and omissions of persons directly employed by the Contractor. The Contractor's obligation to pay its subcontractors is an independent obligation from the obligation of CDSS to make payments to the Contractor. As a result, CDSS shall have no obligation to pay or to enforce the payment of any moneys to any subcontractor.

**H. Indirect Costs/Administrative Overhead**

For agreements with other governmental entities and public universities, indirect costs are expenses incurred for administrative services such as, but not limited to, accounting; personnel and payroll administration; accounts payable services; general and specialized insurance coverage; compliance and regulatory monitoring; independent audit services; and legal services. Indirect costs are applied to personnel, operating expenses, supplies, equipment, and travel expenses. Per State Contracting Manual, Section 3.06.B, agencies shall assure that all administrative fees are reasonable considering the services being provided. Agencies may only pay overhead charges on the first \$25,000 of each subcontract. Any subcontractor receiving \$25,000 or more must be clearly identified in the budget display and excluded when the total indirect costs are calculated.

**EXHIBIT E**  
**(Standard Agreement)**

**ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

**A. Incompatible Activities**

No person in the County Licensing Program shall engage in any employment, activity, or enterprise which is clearly inconsistent, incompatible, in conflict with, or inimical to his/her duties as a licensing worker or County employee with the duties, functions or responsibilities of the licensing program or the County as outlined in the section entitled "Conduct and Discipline" and "Conflict of Interest" of the California Department of Social Services Administrative Manual, Personnel Handbook.

1. The County shall not license a family child care home if the licensee, applicant, or spouse thereof, is employed by the County's Child Welfare Services Division. The County shall refer all cases to the regional office for licensure by the State.

**B. Confidentiality Requirements**

The CDSS and County staff will comply with the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 10850 and Family Code Section 9200 et seq. to assure that all applications and records concerning individuals made or kept by any officer or agency in connection with the administration of any service under this contract will be kept confidential. The CDSS and County will maintain the confidentiality of all information and records in accordance with current laws, regulations and policies. Exchange of information will be for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the child and the administration of the program.

Each County and CDSS office will maintain their own confidentiality regulations and guidelines shall be made known to all employees. The CDSS and County agree to inform all of its employees, agents, and subcontractors of the confidentiality provisions and further agree that any person knowingly and intentionally violating the provisions of said laws is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**C. Criminal Record Clearance**

County director or his/her designee shall request a criminal record clearance, from the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), for all county employees or volunteers, performing licensing regulatory duties, who have frequent and routine contact with children or who have access to licensing files. The criminal record clearance information shall be delivered to the county. Criminal records clearance requests will include subsequent notification service that is to be delivered to the county. If it is found that the employee or volunteer has been convicted of a crime, other than a minor traffic violation, the county director or his/her designees shall determine whether there is a substantial and convincing evidence to support a reasonable belief that the employee or volunteer is of good character so as to justify frequent and routine contact with children or have access to the confidential information in licensing files. The county will be responsible for notifying CDSS of the designated person managing the criminal record checks.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER 15
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- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Planning Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Contract between the Inyo Local Agency Formation Commission and the County of Inyo to provide staff services

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** Request Board approve the contract between the County of Inyo and the Inyo Local Agency Formation Commission to provide staff services in the amount not to exceed \$13,531, for the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and authorize the Chairperson to sign contingent upon the appropriate signatures being obtained; and direct the Planning Department and County Counsel to provide services as outlined in the contract contingent upon the Board's adoption of a Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budget.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** The Inyo Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) contracts with the Inyo County Planning Department for the services of LAFCO Executive Officer and support staff. The Commission contracts with the Inyo County Office of County Counsel for legal services. A single contract between Inyo LAFCO and the County of Inyo Planning Department covers both staff and counsel services. Inyo LAFCO has budgeted \$13,531 in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-2015 for staff and counsel services.

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Board could not approve the contract and not direct staff to provide services to Inyo LAFCO as outlined in the contract.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** Inyo LAFCO

**FINANCING:** The Inyo LAFCO FY 2014-2015 Final Budget proposes both the City of Bishop and Inyo County contribute \$5,000 in funding for the Inyo LAFCO FY 2014-2015 Budget. Other expenses will be provided for by fund balance. Funds are expended through the LAFCO Budget (451001), Professional Services & Fees (5265). Revenues are realized in the Planning Budget (023800) and the County Counsel Budget (010700), LAFCO Fees Revenue Code (4817).

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  <i>Margaret Kemp-Williams</i> Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>06/23/14</u>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  <i>Cathy Shepherd</i> Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes Date <u>6/24/14</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

*John Hart* \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 6/25/14

## ATTACHMENT A

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND THE INYO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES

#### TERM:

FROM: July 1, 2014

TO: June 30, 2015

#### SCOPE OF WORK:

##### SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY

- A. Services of the appointed Executive Officer as provided by 56384(a) of the Act.
- B. Services of the appointed Legal Counsel as provided by 56384(b) of the Act.
- C. Preparing staff analyses, reports, CEQA documents, proposed findings and other agenda materials for the Inyo LAFCO relating to boundary proposals, contracts for provision of new and extended services outside city and district jurisdictional boundaries, sphere of influence amendments, periodic review of sphere of influence designations and any other matters that are within the Commission's authority under the Act.
- D. Calling, staffing, noticing, and otherwise coordinating Commission meetings in accordance with the Act and Inyo LAFCO policies and procedures.
- E. Preparing, mailing, filing, publishing and keeping records of agendas, notices and other required official documents on behalf of the Inyo LAFCO.
- F. Responding to inquiries, providing information, and technical assistance to interested public agencies and individuals.
- G. Providing supporting fiscal services such as the development of the annual Inyo LAFCO budget, management of Inyo LAFCO financial accounts including the processing of Inyo LAFCO fees and charges; the processing of payment of Commission charges and expenses, and the preparation of required fiscal reports.
- H. Informing Inyo LAFCO Commissioners of new legislation, correspondence with the Commission, CALAFCO activities, current events and matters of interest related to Inyo LAFCO.
- I. County will provide Inyo LAFCO and its officers the same broad form general liability insurance coverage as County provides for itself and its officer through the Excess Insurance Authority (EIA), including the same coverage, coverage limits, exclusions, and Self-Insured Retention (SIR).
- J. Maintain the Inyo LAFCO website in compliance with Government Code Section 56661.
- K. Maintain membership in CALAFCO, and provide training of LAFCO Commissioners and staff involved in support of LAFCO.

**ATTACHMENT B**

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO  
AND THE INYO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION  
FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES**

TERM:

FROM: July 1, 2014

TO: June 30, 2015

SCHEDULE OF FEES

County employees shall be at rates and benefits as set forth for such employees by the Board of Supervisors. The hourly rate for County Counsel, Deputy County Counsel, and Assistant County Counsel shall be 98.00 per hour or such rate as established by Code, whichever is higher.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

16

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

**FROM:** Inyo County Planning Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Change Order No. 1 to the Agreement with Southern California Edison entitled "Southern California Edison California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan Implementation Contract County of Inyo Strategic Plan Strategies Phase 3."

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request Board approve the revised purchase order between the County and Southern California Edison (SCE) for work for the Local Government Strategic Plan Strategies Solicitation Phase 3 contingent upon the adoption of future budgets, and authorize the Chairperson to sign.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

On November 5, 2013 the Board approved a contract between SCE and Inyo County for Local Governmental Strategic Plan Strategies Solicitation Phase 3, for an amount not to exceed \$57,452. This work will include researching funding for seed money and preparing a plan for an Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund (EERLF) for energy efficiency projects at County facilities. A County EERLF could provide the means to finance the energy reduction projects the County wishes to implement that will, in turn, help the County reach its energy reduction and cost savings goals. Implementation of the EERLF is dependent on obtaining seed funding. Pursuant to SCE's request, Change Order No. 1 proposes to update County staff's rates, since most have changed since the original Statement of Work was developed.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

- Do not approve the Change Order. This option is not recommended because staff's rates have increased and the Change Order will realize cost recovery.
- Direct staff to modify the Change Order. This option would likely compress the timeline for preparing work on the EERLF, which must be complete by December 31, 2014.

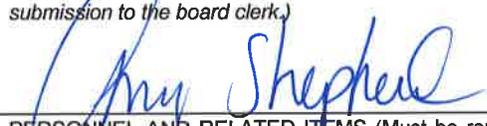
**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

Southern California Edison

**FINANCING:**

The contract with SCE approved on November 5, 2013 provides for reimbursement of costs incurred by the County for the contract with Salas O'Brien and other County-provided services. There is adequate funding in the Professional and Special Services (Object Code 5265) in the fiscal year (fy) 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 Preliminary Planning Department budgets for the anticipated expenses. Funding for fy 2014-2015 will be evaluated through the budgetary process.

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>6/23/2014</u>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>6/24/2014</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  Date: 6/24/14  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

**Attachment:**

Change Order No. 1 for Purchase Order No. 4500630720



# Change Order

<b>VENDOR 10149988</b> COUNTY OF INYO 168 N. EDWARDS STREET, DRAWER L INDEPENDENCE, CA 93526
<b>Terms of Payment</b> Net 30 Days
<b>Shipping Terms</b> FOB DESTINATION
<b>Please Deliver To The Following Address:</b> Power Delivery Services - SCE Services Services Services - See below for details, CA 91770 US

<b>Purchase Order Date</b> 02/19/2014	<b>Purchase Order Number</b> 4500630720
<b>Change Order Number</b> 1	<b>Revision Date</b> 06/16/2014
<b>Procurement Agent</b> Maria Valenzuela	<b>Telephone Number</b> 626-302-5348
MAIL ORIGINAL INVOICE TO : ACCOUNTS PAYABLE DIVISION P.O. BOX 700 ROSEMEAD, CA 91770  Please indicate the PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER on all invoices, packages, correspondence, shipping papers and inquiries.  If Vendor is in any way unable to comply with the requirements of this Purchase Order, notify the Procurement Agent in writing immediately.	

If no terms and conditions or other agreement is incorporated into, attached to, or otherwise associated with or referenced in this Purchase Order, then this Purchase Order shall be governed by the Edison/EMS terms and conditions identified as "SCE/EMS Terms and Conditions for Purchase of Goods and Services" in effect on the date of this Purchase Order ("Ts & Cs for Purchase of Goods and Services"), which are located on Edison's website at [www.sce.com/purchasingterms](http://www.sce.com/purchasingterms), and which are incorporated herein by this reference. The Ts & Cs for Purchase of Goods and Services shall have no force or effect if any other terms or conditions or other agreement are incorporated into or attached to this Purchase Order.

No change shall be made to the price, terms and conditions, specified requirements or schedules of this Purchase Order without written authorization of the Procurement Agent. Additional costs resulting from work done or material supplied without such authorization may be denied.

## Southern California Edison Company

### By: Maria Valenzuela

Issued on 06/16/2014 for the SCE Sr. Vice President of Operational Services. The name of the SCE Procurement Agent printed above shall serve as the agent's signature with the same effect as though the Purchase Order were manually signed.

Change Order #1

Please refer to Purchase Order 4500630720 as issued to County of Inyo ("Implementer"), for the Strategic Plan Strategies Phase 3 to embed and institutionalize Energy Efficiency in its policies, programs, and processes and to establish a culture of Energy Efficiency within the Implementer's jurisdiction as requested by the Customer Programs & Services Division of Southern California Edison's (SCE) Customer Service Organizational Unit and change as follows:

TOTAL AUTHORIZED AMOUNT

The Total Authorized Amount shall remain unchanged at \$57,452.00.

RATES

NOW READS (in Part)

Labor charges shall be billed at the hourly rates set forth herein which include all related costs including, but not limited to, actual wages, statutory taxes, benefits, insurance, overhead, personal supplies, and profit.

Fully Burdened Hourly Rates by Title

CAO \$100.00

Auditor \$58.00

County Counsel \$100.00

Facilities Maintenance Supervisor \$55.16

Planning Director \$66.23

Senior Planner \$49.06

Associate Planner \$44.63

Planning Coordinator \$36.94

Public Works Director \$75.00

Engineering Assistant \$67.46

Account Tech \$46.76

Principal \$150.00

Material and Subcontract Costs

Material and subcontract costs shall be reimbursed at actual cost, as invoiced to Consultant, without markup. Supporting documentation shall be submitted with each invoice.

SHOULD READ (in Part)

---

**RATES**

Labor charges shall be billed at the hourly rates set forth herein which include all related costs including, but not limited to, actual wages, statutory taxes, benefits, insurance, overhead, personal supplies, and profit.

Fully Burdened Hourly Rates by Title

CAO \$100.00

Auditor \$83.10

County Counsel \$98.00

Facilities Maintenance Supervisor \$72.64

Planning Director \$74.31

Senior Planner \$50.04

Associate Planner \$39.33

Planning Coordinator-DELETED

Public Works Director \$95.69

Engineering Assistant \$62.92

Account Tech \$47.55

Principal \$150.00

Material and Subcontract Costs

Material and subcontract costs shall be reimbursed at actual cost, as invoiced to Consultant, without markup. Supporting documentation shall be submitted with each invoice.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION SCOPE OF WORK**

NOW READS (in Part)

Attachment 2-Statement of Work

SHOULD READ (in Part)

Attachment 2-Revision 1 - Statement of Work

**OTHER PROVISIONS**

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**VENDOR**  
COUNTY OF INYO

**PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER**  
4500630720

**Change Order #**  
1

**PAGE**  
4 of 5

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All other provisions of this Purchase Order remain unchanged.

**ACCEPTANCE COPY REQUIRED**

Unqualified acceptance of this Order and its terms and conditions is required. Any changes, exceptions or different terms proposed by Consultant are hereby rejected unless expressly agreed to by the Procurement Agent and confirmed by a Change Order. Acceptance may occur in any manner and by any method reasonable under the circumstance, including but not limited to:

1. Consultant's signature on the Acceptance Copy of this Order,
2. Delivery of the material or performance of the service (in whole or in part),
3. SCE's receipt of an invoice for the material or for performance of the service (in whole or in part), or
4. Consultant's acceptance of payment for the material or services performed (in whole or in part).

The Acceptance Copy of this Order shall be returned to the Procurement Agent (identified on the Purchase Order) at the following address:

Southern California Edison Company  
Attn: Irene Green, GO3 - 3rd Floor (SM)  
2131 Walnut Grove Avenue  
Rosemead, CA 91770

Accepted by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name and Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Cc: Michael DeSousa - CSBU EE Divn.- Rosemead GO5  
Brandon Davis - CSBU EE Divn. - Rosemead GO5

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**VENDÓR**  
COUNTY OF INYO

**PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER**  
4500630720

**Change Order #**  
1

**PAGE**  
5 of 5

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The referenced Purchase Order is changed as follows:

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## **Energy Efficiency Division**

### **Statement of Work**

#### **Revision Summary Page**

**Program Name:** Inyo County Strategic Plan Strategies Phase 3

**Implementer:** County of Inyo

**Revision 1, dated 05/06/2014, referenced throughout with Rev1**

**Summary:** Update “Table 1: Fully Burdened Hourly Rates by Title” to incorporate several new positions and hourly rates. It also removes the “Planning Coordinator” position in its entirety.

**ATTACHMENT 2, REVISION 1**

**STATEMENT OF WORK**

**Program Name:** Inyo County Strategic Plan Strategies Phase 3

**Implementer:** County of Inyo

**Program Budget:** \$57,452.00

**SECTION 1 – DESCRIPTION**

Pursuant to Decision (D).09-09-047, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or Commission) authorized Southern California Edison Company (SCE) to conduct strategic plan activities (the Strategic Plan Program) centered on Energy Efficiency (sometimes referred to as EE) and addressing the "Big, Bold" strategies and related local government goals found in the CPUC's California's Long-Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan (CEESP).<sup>1</sup> Based on this authorization, SCE conducted a solicitation seeking activities to fund that would lead to long-term, sustainable changes as opposed to supporting staffing resources or short-term initiatives that would cease to exist once the funding had ended.

**A. Defined Terms**

Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in the text of this Statement of Work (SOW) are defined in Appendix B, "Defined Terms," attached hereto and incorporated by reference. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in the text of this SOW or in Appendix B hereto shall have the meaning ascribed to them in SCE's General Terms and Conditions (Ts&Cs) for both EE and Demand Response (DR), attached to the Contract and incorporated herein by reference.

**B. Background**

SCE initiated both Phases 1 and 2 of the local government EE strategic plan support solicitation during 2010, and these two phases are currently being implemented. Funding for Phase 3 solicitation for 2013-2014 was approved in CPUC D.12-11-015, issued on November 15, 2012.

The ultimate goal for each participating city or county government, or a regional government, representing one or more local jurisdictions that are currently participating in

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<sup>1</sup> Visit [www.californiaenergyefficiency.com](http://www.californiaenergyefficiency.com) for a copy of the CEESP.

SCE's Local Government or Institutional Partnerships (Implementer) in relationship to CEESP support, is to embed and institutionalize EE in its policies, programs, and processes and to establish a culture of EE within the Implementer's jurisdiction.

### **C. Objective**

Through the Program, the Implementer will deliver items listed in Table 4 of Appendix C (Strategic Plan "Support Menu") of this SOW, to develop and implement local government strategic plan support strategies during the years 2013-2014 timeframe.

## **SECTION 2 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. Notice to Proceed (NTP)**

Implementer may start Work only upon the occurrence of each of the following:

1. Implementer receives a Contract, including "this SOW" from Contract Program Manager (CPM);
2. Implementer provides to the CPM a signed Contract; and
3. CPM provides to Implementer written notice to proceed with the Work (NTP).

### **B. License**

Within 10 Business Days of the CPM issuing the NTP, the Implementer and each of its sub-contractors will submit copies of any and all licenses and/or registrations required for the performance of the proposed Work to the CPM.

### **C. Goals**

Implementer must achieve delivery of project milestones and dates as outlined and agreed to by the CPM. The CPM will review the number of projects, tasks, and deliverables completed to assess Work progress.

### **D. Coordination with the CPM**

Implementer must achieve delivery of Work milestones and dates. The CPM will review the SOW requirements, including tasks and deliverables completed, to assess Work progress.

## **SECTION 3 – SCOPE OF WORK**

The Work will consist of the following tasks supporting the CEESP goals specifically set forth by SCE and accepted by Implementer:

### **TASK 1: PROGRAM RAMP-UP**

#### **A. Attend Program Kick-off Meeting**

Implementer's representative(s) will attend a Program kick-off meeting with the CPM to discuss Program logistics, evaluation, monitoring and verification coordination, invoicing requirements, SOW, and any remaining Contract issues at a time and location designated by SCE.

To avoid duplication and unnecessary expenditures, the CPM will provide information and guidance regarding currently available resources (e.g., available training programs, templates, etc.) that will be used by the Implementer in assessing pre-existing resources. This will enable the Implementer to focus efforts on the areas in each task where gaps exist.

#### **B. Program Data, Invoicing, and Reporting Tool Training**

The Implementer will attend the kick-off meeting to be trained on the use of SCE's invoicing and reporting tool (IR Tool). Thereafter, the Implementer will use the IR Tool to provide the CPM with invoices and Monthly Reports.

#### **Deliverables:**

<b>Task 1 – Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Due Date(s)</b>
1. Attend a Program Kick-off meeting that includes IR Tool training.	Determined by SCE after the issuance of the NTP.
2. Delivery of updated IR Tool to CPM for review and approval.	IR Tool training plus five (5) Business Days.

### **TASK 2: DEVELOP POLICY FOR A REVOLVING EE LOAN FUND FOR COUNTY FACILITIES (SP TASK 3.2.3)**

#### **A. Task Goals and Objectives**

Implementer will provide all materials developed under this task to CPM for review and comment:

1. **Report on Status of Implementer or Subcontractor to Support the Task:**  
Implementer will submit Monthly reports on the status of hiring expertise to provide to complete the activities in this task.
  
2. **Assessment and Planning Report for Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund (EERLF):** Implementer will perform an assessment of similar funds and programs that exist in other jurisdictions. From this assessment, Implementer will prepare a plan for developing the revolving fund program for municipal facilities. The plan shall include, at a minimum, a step-by-step, process for developing the program, as well as:
  - a. A review and assessment of similar funds and efforts of peer Local governments;
  - b. A review and assessment of potential seed money to set up a EERLF;
  - c. Goals and policies of the EERLF;
  - d. Forms and document flow procedures that provide for application intake, audit and energy-efficiency Measure determination, savings analysis and Measure ranking, financial return potential, and measurement and evaluation plan; and
  - e. Required external resources necessary to establish an EERLF and an assessment of necessary internal resources to administer the EERLF.

The Assessment and Planning Report will include a discussion of sustainability for the Program after SCE funds are expended.

3. **Program Plan for EE Revolving Loan Fund (Draft and Final):** Based on the Assessment and Planning Report, Implementer will develop the program plan, including policies and procedures needed to establish and implement an energy-efficiency project revolving loan fund. The EERLF P&P will establish criteria for, at a minimum:
  - a. Establishing an EERLF from seed money and an evaluation of the necessary County resources needed to implement and maintain the EERLF;
  - b. Criteria for determining candidacy of Implementer's facilities and energy-efficiency Measures to ensure long-term persistence of savings and high probability of achieving significant levels of efficiency;
  - c. Criteria maintaining the fund based on cost savings achieved from the installation of energy-efficiency projects in the Implementer's facilities;
  - d. Definition of ongoing roles and responsibilities for City/County staff and others to ensure the revolving fund is properly administered and sustained;

- e. Processes needed for making and tracking transfer payments to fund energy efficiency projects;
  - f. Procedures for allocating funds to eligible projects;
  - g. Required forms and supporting documentation that provide the basis for a project's energy and cost savings;
  - h. Detailed step-by-step process flow diagrams that provide specific milestones for project funding;
4. **Submit Draft EE Revolving Loan Fund Policy to County's Financial Advisory Committee and the Board of Supervisors for Review and Comment:**  
Implementer will submit the EERLF Policy for review and comment
  5. **Submit Final EE Revolving Loan Fund Policy to County's Board of Supervisors for Adoption:** Implementer will submit the EERLF Policy to the County's Board of Supervisors for adoption. If the policy is adopted, Implementer will submit the date the policy becomes effective. If the policy is rejected, Implementer will submit a report to the CPM that outlines the reasons for rejection, and provides alternate plans to be pursued.

## **B. Task Performance Indicators**

The Implementer will, at a minimum, track the following information:

1. Estimated amount needed to fund an EERLF;
2. Potential annual return on EERLF;
3. Number of potential energy efficiency Measures and projects that could be funded through the EERLF program; and
4. Energy savings attributable to energy efficiency Measures and projects potentially funded through the EERLF program.

The Implementer will quantitatively assess the value and benefits of the Program through determining the potential for return on investment (ROI) of expenditures, if the EERLF can be established. The EERLF will be designed so that the ROIs can be tracked project-by-project to further inform future energy-efficiency investment by targeting high return technology and project types.

### **Deliverables:**

<b>Task 2 - Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Due Date(s)</b>
1. Report on status of Implementer or Subcontractor to help support the Task	NTP plus 1 Month
2. EE Revolving Loan Fund Policy Assessment and Planning Report	NTP plus 6 Months
3. Present Assessment and Planning Report for EE Revolving Loan Fund to Board of Supervisors for Comment	NTP plus 7 Months
4. Draft Program Plan for EE Revolving Loan Fund	NTP plus 12 Months
5. Present Draft Program Plan for EE Revolving Loan Fund to the Financial Advisory Committee and Board of Supervisors for Comment	NTP plus 13 Months
6. Submit Program Plan for EE Revolving Loan Fund to the Board of Supervisors for Adoption: Provide documentation of adoption or a report stating why the EE EERLF was not adopted and related alternate plans.	NTP plus 14 Months
7. Monthly reports of tracked Performance Indicators	Monthly with Invoicing Requirements

### **TASK 3: INVOICING AND REPORTING**

#### **A. Invoicing**

The Implementer will submit to the CPM an invoice which includes supporting documentation in accordance with the requirements delineated Appendix A, "Invoicing Requirements", the Ts&Cs (Section 4), and Attachment No.1 of the Contract.

SCE may amend the invoicing requirements from time to time, at which time SCE will notify Implementer of the changes and issue a Change Order. Implementer will implement these modifications in a timely manner and reflect any changes in future invoice documentation.

#### **B. Reporting**

The Implementer will submit to the CPM all required reports initially as a draft for review and approval by the CPM. Implementer will be responsible for implementing, adhering to,

and the submission of, the items as described in Appendix D, "Regulatory Reporting Requirements", the Ts&Cs, and Attachment No.1 of the Contract.

SCE may amend the reporting requirements from time to time, at which time SCE will notify Implementer of the changes and issue a Change Order. Implementer will implement these modifications in a timely manner and reflected in future invoice documentation.

**Deliverables:**

<b>Task 3 Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Due Date(s)</b>
1. Prepare and submit invoices and supporting documentation to SCE	15th Calendar Day of the Month per Appendix A, "Invoicing Requirements"
2. Submit final invoice to SCE	April 15, 2015
3. Prepare and submit Monthly Report to SCE	15th Calendar Day of the Month per Appendix D, "Regulatory Reporting Requirements"
4. Submit Commission reports	Semi-annually and annually

**TASK 4 - RAMP-DOWN AND SHUT-DOWN PROGRAM**

**A. Program Shut-Down:** All Program operations will be completely shut down after the last day of the effective period of the Contract, and no later than December 31, 2014, with the exception of preparation and submittal of the Final Report, as defined in Task 6.

**Deliverables:**

<b>Task 4 Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Due Date(s)</b>
1. Complete all services	No later than December 31, 2014.

**TASK 5 - SUBMIT FINAL PROGRAM REPORT**

After Program completion, the Implementer will submit a final report that reviews the Program's progress and accomplishment (the "Final Report"). The Final Report will include the information referenced in Appendix E, "Final Program Report Template".

**Deliverables:**

<b>Task 5 Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Due Date(s)</b>
1. Submit draft Final Report for SCE review and approval	No later than February 15, 2015
2. Submit revised Final Report for SCE review and approval	The earlier of March 31, 2015 or within 2 weeks of receipt of SCE comments

## SECTION 4 – PAYMENT

### A. Payment Terms

The Program will utilize a 100% time and material based payment (T&M Payment) structure based on the fully burdened billing rates contained in Section 4, Table 1. All payments will be subject to Appendix A, “Invoicing Requirements”, the Ts&Cs, Section 4, and Attachment No.1 of the Contract.

**Table 1: Fully Burdened Hourly Rates by Title<sup>2</sup> Rev1**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Hourly Rate (U.S. Dollars)</b>	<b>Estimated % of Time</b>
CAO	Review materials & provide ideas	\$100.00	4.9% Rev1
Auditor	Review and approve contracts & help develop EERLF program elements	\$83.10 Rev1	7.1% Rev1
County Counsel	Review and approve contracts	\$98.00 Rev1	0.4% Rev1
Facilities Maintenance Supervisor	Review materials & provide ideas for project criteria and programming	\$72.64 Rev1	0.7% Rev1
Planning Director	Project oversight, review materials, attending meetings, & help develop EERLF program	\$74.31 Rev1	12.5% Rev1
Senior Planner	Project oversight, review materials, review and manage contracts & help develop EERLF program	\$50.04 Rev1	19.50% Rev1
Associate Planner	Manage project, develop materials,	\$39.33 Rev1	47.7% Rev1

<sup>2</sup> Fully burdened rates are defined as “Labor Related Cost Under Time and Materials Basis” in Section 4 of the General Terms and Conditions.

	schedule meetings, & help develop EERLF program		
Public Works Director	Review materials & provide ideas for project criteria and programming	\$95.69 <b>Rev1</b>	4.7% <b>Rev1</b>
Engineering Assistant	Review materials & provide ideas for project criteria and programming	\$62.92 <b>Rev1</b>	1.4% <b>Rev1</b>
Account Tech	Provide data, review accounts, & provide ideas for project criteria and programming	\$47.55 <b>Rev1</b>	1.1% <b>Rev1</b>
<b>Consultants</b>			
Principal	Project oversight, EERLF seed money research, review materials, & attending meetings	\$150.00	N/A
<b>Total</b>			<b>100%</b>

## B. Implementer's Budget Breakdown

The Work budget is divided into three cost categories described as:

- **Administrative Costs:** Typically, program overhead costs, such as staff labor/benefits, employee expenses, and miscellaneous general expenses that are not marketing and outreach (Marketing and Outreach), direct implementation, or incentive/rebate costs. These costs will usually be for labor incurred in preparing invoices and reporting (monthly, semi-annual and ad hoc).
- **Marketing and Outreach Costs:** Typically, marketing costs such as collateral material, outreach costs such as promotional events, and staff labor associated with incurring marketing costs and activities.
- **Direct Implementation Costs:** Costs related to activities directly tied to, and associated with, the development and the implementation of the proposed Work, including subcontractor costs.
- **Total Two-Year Budget:** Sum of the components listed above.

**Table 2: Implementer's Budget (Task 2)**

<b>Task 2 Budget Breakdown</b>		
<b>Allowable Cost</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Budget</b>
(1) Administration	7.0%	\$4,023
(2) Marketing and Outreach	0.4%	\$242
(3) Direct Program Implementation	92.6%	\$53,187
<b>Total Implementer Budget: (1)+(2)+(3)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$57,452</b>

**C. Program Budget Limit**

In no event will the Implementer exceed the total amount budgeted by SCE for the Contract related to this SOW **\$57,452.00.**

**D. Performance Indicators**

SCE will, at a minimum, monitor the Work based on the following Program Performance Indicators:

- Progress made against the goals, deliverables, and due dates above; and
- Actual performance versus predicted performance as outlined herein.

## APPENDIX A: INVOICING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Invoicing Instructions

#### 1. Advance Copy to CPM

An advance electronic copy of Implementer's invoice (Advance Copy) must be submitted to the CPM by the 15<sup>th</sup> Calendar Day of each month, and include the following attachments:

- Invoice Summary Page section of this Appendix A (see Item B.1 below); and
- All information outlined in the Time and Materials Invoicing Requirement section of this Appendix A (see Item B.2 below).

#### 2. Final Invoice to Accounts Payable

Upon CPM approval of the Advance Copy, the Implementer will submit a hard copy invoice (Final Invoice) to Accounts Payable within two (2) Business Days thereafter. The hard copy invoice must include the following attachments:

- Invoice Summary Page (see Item B.1 below);
- All information outlined in the Time and Materials Invoice Requirement section of this Appendix A (see Item B.2 below); and
- Any additional substantiating documentation, as requested at the sole discretion of the CPM or procurement agent.

**Mail an original and one copy of the Final Invoice to the following address:**

Southern California Edison Company  
Accounts Payable Division  
P.O. Box 700  
Rosemead, CA 91770

**Send an electronic copy of the Final Invoice to the CPM.**

If rates, rate format or rate components are different from that stated in the Contract, payment may be delayed due to necessary validation of the invoice.

Failure to comply with invoice instructions or any other terms and conditions of the Contract may result in adjustment or rejection of the invoice.

### B. Invoicing Requirements

**1. Invoice Summary Page:** All invoices must contain an invoice summary page with, at a minimum, the following information:

- SCE's Contract number;
- Task description;
- Total amount authorized;
- Current monthly amount invoiced (including the task(s));
- Cumulative amount invoiced to date (including the task(s)); and
- Statement of deliverables for the period.

**2. Time and Materials Invoicing Requirements**

In addition to the invoice instructions contained herein, the Implementer will also refer to Section 4.1 of SCE's General Terms and Conditions for additional invoicing instructions.

Each invoice will provide sufficient detail to identify the following elements:

- Personnel work dates;
- Personnel work hours by name and classification;
- Personnel work rates: fixed hourly billing rates;
- Description of work performed - by person, by day, broken down no less than by the hour by task in sufficient detail to identify work performed;
- Itemized receipts for material and subcontract costs;
- Itemized receipts for "Out-of-Pocket" expenses authorized by the Contract;  
and
- Itemized receipts for authorized travel costs or detail of trips for which authorized mileage is charged.

## APPENDIX B: DEFINED TERMS

1. **Business Day:** The period from one midnight to the following midnight, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
2. **Calendar Day:** The period from one midnight to the following midnight, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
3. **California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC” or “Commission”):** Public agency that regulates privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.
4. **Contract(s):** Agreement entered into between SCE and the Implementer which authorizes the Work, states the commercial terms, incorporates by reference SCE’s Ts&Cs (or a different set of terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between SCE and the Implementer), a Statement of Work, and other referenced documents, all of which form the contract between SCE and the Implementer to perform the Work described herein. The term “Contract(s)” will have the same definition and meaning ascribed to as the term “Agreement(s)” under SCE’s Ts&Cs.
5. **Contract Program Manager (CPM):** The SCE Representative who will manage the Program.
6. **Customer:** For purposes of this SOW, Customer shall mean any customer of SCE that is within the Implementer’s jurisdiction.
7. **Demand Response or DR:** Sometimes referred to as load curtailment or reduction. Mechanisms (such as interruptible rates, bill credits) are used to encourage consumers to use energy at different (lower cost) times of day or to interrupt energy use for certain equipment temporarily, usually in direct response to an event or price signal.
8. **Energy Efficiency or EE:** An action, appliance or device that reduces the total electric consumption of a Customer, while maintaining a level of service that is the same or better than before.
9. **Local Government or Institutional Partnership Programs:** A program that coordinates efforts of a utility and a local government or other entity to use the strengths of both parties to achieve energy savings goals.
10. **Marketing and Outreach:** Communications activities designed to identify, reach, and motivate potential Customers to take actions to either learn more about or invest in EE opportunities.

## 11. Measures

- Specific Customer actions which reduce or otherwise modify energy end-use patterns.
- A service or a product whose installation and operation at a Customer's premises results in a reduction in the Customer's on-site energy use, compared to what would have happened without the service or product installation.

12. **Month or Monthly:** A term ending on the last Calendar Day of each month.

13. **Performance Indicators:** Specific, measureable, actionable, realistic and time-specific requirements that will directly and measurably contribute to SCE's business

14. **SCE Invoice and Reporting Tool (IR Tool):** SCE's invoicing and reporting tool that uses either a Web-based interface or a database format as determined by the CPM to collect program information. See Appendix A, "Invoicing Requirements," and Appendix D, "Regulatory Reporting Requirements" for more information.

15. **Title 24:** California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, also known as the California Building Standards Code (composed of 12 parts). Title 24, Part 6 sets forth California's energy efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings and was established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. Title 24, Part 6 is the focus of the Work under this Contract.

16. **Work:** Any and all obligations of Implementer to be performed for SCE and Customers pursuant to and during the term of the Contract resulting from this SOW, any revision to such Contract, or a subsequent amendment or Change Order. The Work will include, without limitation the Work described in Section 3 of this SOW.

## APPENDIX C: STRATEGIC PLAN SUPPORT MENU

**Table 3: Strategic Plan “Support Menu”**

<b>Strategic Plan Goal 1:</b> Local governments lead adoption and implementation of “reach” codes stronger than Title 24 on both mandatory and voluntary bases.		
<b>STRATEGY</b>	1.1	Adopt codes, ordinances, standards, guidelines or programs that encourage or require building performance exceeding state requirements. The focus should be on using existing models, or if there is something new and unique, that it be replicable.
<b>TASKS</b>	1.1.1	Adopt building energy codes more stringent than Title 24’s requirements, using cost-effectiveness studies by Climate Zone done by the utilities; adopt one or two additional tiers of increasing stringency.
	1.1.2	Adopt a Green Building policy for municipal development, commercial development and/or residential development.
	1.1.3	Develop/adopt point of sale programs such as a Residential or Commercial Energy Conservation Ordinance. Focus on whole building performance.
	1.1.4	Change local codes to allow and encourage integration of EE, demand response, and on-site generation.
	1.1.5	Develop and adopt programs to encourage energy efficiency such as one-stop permitting, on-line permitting, separate Zero Net Energy (ZNE) permit processes, density bonuses, or a recognition program.
	1.1.6	Develop educational programs for local elected officials, building officials, commissioners, and stakeholders to improve adoption of EE codes, ordinances, standards, guidelines and programs.
<b>STRATEGY</b>	1.2	Implement codes, ordinances, standards, guidelines or programs that encourage building performance exceeding state standards.
<b>TASKS</b>	1.2.1	Implement any of the Tasks under Strategy 1.1 above, through a process involving internal and external stakeholders, etc.
<b>Strategic Plan Goal 2:</b> Strong support from local governments for energy code compliance enforcement.		
<b>STRATEGY</b>	2.1	Improve processes resulting in increased code compliance through education, training, and enforcement practices.
<b>TASKS</b>	2.1.1	Local government staff and contract staff attend code compliance workshops offered by the California Energy Commission (“CEC”), utility codes & standards staff, or other local governments with strong compliance records.
	2.1.2	Redesign enforcement, compliance, plan review processes; introduce new forms and templates.

Strategic Plan Goal 3: Local governments lead by example with their own facilities and energy usage practices.		
<b>STRATEGY</b>	3.1	Develop a program to track municipal energy usage, such as through energy management software and benchmarking of municipal facilities.
<b>TASKS</b>	3.1.1	Develop energy benchmarking policies and procedures to enable ongoing benchmarking of all local government facilities.
	3.1.2	Set up a 'utility manager' computer program to track municipal usage. Identify need for sub-metering to plan, budget and manage bills.
<b>STRATEGY</b>		
	3.2	Adopt a Climate Action Plan (CAP), Energy Action Plan (EAP) for municipal operations. The plan could include setting energy efficiency standards for new and existing facilities, developing a revolving loan fund for EE projects, and so on.
<b>TASKS</b>	3.2.1	Develop/adopt an energy chapter for City/County climate or energy action plan.
	3.2.2	Adopt a policy to require Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Energy Star Ratings, or other program standard for municipal facilities.
	3.2.3	Develop policy for a revolving EE fund for City/County facilities.
	3.2.4	Develop commissioning/retro-commissioning policies for municipal facilities.
Strategic Plan Goal 4: Local governments lead their communities with innovative programs for EE, sustainability and climate change.		
<b>STRATEGY</b>	4.1	Adopt a CAP, EAP, or adopt EE language into another policy document, such as a General Plan, to reduce community greenhouse gas emissions with a focus on EE.
<b>TASKS</b>	4.1.1	Develop a regional template for CAP or EAP.
	4.1.2	Customize CAP with EE language and data.
	4.1.3	Update General Plan/Conservation Element with Climate policies. Provide EE framework and data for other people doing planning.
	4.1.4	Conduct the EE savings analysis for an annual Greenhouse Gas inventory for the City/ County.
Strategic Plan Goal 5: Local government EE expertise becomes widespread and typical.		

Local governments participating in activities under Goals 1 – 4 will be increasing their expertise.

The activities under Goal 5 are more directly related to the programs operated by the statewide local government associations (ICLEI, ILG and LGC), by regional local government agencies such as the Association of Bay Area Governments and Great Valley Center, and by the Statewide Local Government EE Best Practices Coordinator.

## APPENDIX D: REGULATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In addition to any reporting requirements outlined in the Ts&Cs and Attachment No.1 of the Contract, the Implementer will follow the following reporting requirements when submitting documents to SCE:

A. **Monthly Report:** The Monthly Report due on the 15<sup>th</sup> Calendar Day of each Month for work completed the preceding Month using the IR Tool. The Monthly Report will include a discussion on the following Program activities occurring during that Month:

1. Administrative activities;
2. Marketing activities;
3. Direct Implementation activities;
4. Implementer's assessment of Program performance and Program status. For example, is the Program on target, exceeding expectations, or falling short of expectations, etc.;
5. Discussion of changes in Program emphasis. For example, new Program elements, less or more emphasis on a particular delivery strategy, Program elements discontinued, Measure discontinued, etc.;
6. Discussion of near term plans for Program over the coming months (e.g., marketing and outreach efforts that are expected to significantly increase Program participation);
7. Changes to staffing and staff responsibilities, if any;
8. Changes to contacts, if any;
9. Changes to Subcontractor and Subcontractor responsibilities, if any;
10. Number of Customer complaints received; and
11. Program Theory and Logic Model, if not already provided in the PIP, or if Implementer makes any revisions.

B. **Commission Reporting Requirements:** The Implementer will provide SCE with the requisite information on the prior Month's activities, accomplishments, and expenditures related to its respective Work obligations, for purposes of preparing any reports required of SCE by the Commission including Quarterly, Semi-annual and Annual Reports.

The Commission may amend reporting requirements from time to time. SCE will notify Implementer of any reporting changes and issue a Change Order. Implementer will implement these modifications in a timely manner and reflected in future invoice documentation.

Requirements for these reports may change per the direction of the Commission or the Commission's Energy Division. The current reporting requirements are as follows:

1. **Semi-annual Report:** Implementer will provide SCE with the requisite

information to be compiled for the portfolio reporting in Program Semi-annual Reports using the Semi-annual Report template set forth in Section 1.a herein. Semi-annual reports are due March 1<sup>st</sup> and September 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

a. Semi-annual Report Template

i. Local Government Partnership Strategic Plan Program

2. Implementer will provide additional data or information as required by the Commission.

C. Allowable Costs

<b>Allowable Costs Table</b>	
The cost items listed on the Allowable Costs sheet are the only costs that can be claimed for ratepayer-funded energy efficiency work. The costs reported should be only for costs actually expended. Any financial commitments are to be categorized as commitments. If the reporting entity (i.e., SCE, in this case) does not have a cost listed on the cost reporting sheet, then no cost may be reported for that item. These Allowable Cost elements are to be used whenever costs are invoiced or reported to the CPM. If there is a desire to include additional Allowable Cost elements, the CPM should be contacted in order to seek approval from the Commission.	
	<b>3/30/2006</b>
<b>Cost Categories</b>	<b>Allowable Costs</b>
<b>Administrative Cost Category</b>  <u>Note: *These allowable costs are to be allocated towards the direct implementation category.</u>	<b>Managerial and Clerical Labor</b>
	Implementer Labor - Clerical
	*Implementer Labor - Program Design
	*Implementer Labor - Program Development
	*Implementer Labor - Program Planning
	*Implementer Labor - Program/Project Management
	Implementer Labor - Staff Management
	Implementer Labor - Staff Supervision
	<b>Human Resource Support and Development</b>
	Implementer Labor- Human Resources
	Implementer Labor - Staff Development and Training
	Implementer Benefits - Administrative Labor
	Implementer Benefits - Direct Implementation Labor
	Implementer Benefits - Marketing/Advertising/Outreach Labor
	Implementer Payroll Tax - Administrative Labor

**Allowable Costs Table**

The cost items listed on the Allowable Costs sheet are the only costs that can be claimed for ratepayer-funded energy efficiency work. The costs reported should be only for costs actually expended. Any financial commitments are to be categorized as commitments. If the reporting entity (i.e., SCE, in this case) does not have a cost listed on the cost reporting sheet, then no cost may be reported for that item. These Allowable Cost elements are to be used whenever costs are invoiced or reported to the CPM. If there is a desire to include additional Allowable Cost elements, the CPM should be contacted in order to seek approval from the Commission.

	3/30/2006
Cost Categories	Allowable Costs
<p>Note: **Travel and Conference Fees associated with Implementer Labor (e.g., Program Design, Program Development, Program Planning, and Program/Project Management) are to be allocated towards the direct implementation category.</p>	Implementer Payroll Tax - Direct Implementation Labor
	Implementer Payroll Tax - Marketing/Advertising/Outreach Labor
	Implementer Pension - Administrative Labor
	Implementer Pension - Direct Implementation Labor
	Implementer Pension - Marketing/Advertising/Outreach Labor
	<b>**Travel and Conference Fees</b>
	Implementer - Conference Fees
	Implementer Labor - Conference Attendance
	Implementer - Travel - Airfare
	Implementer - Travel - Lodging
	Implementer - Travel - Meals
	Implementer - Travel - Mileage
	Implementer - Travel - Parking
	Implementer - Travel - Per Diem for Misc. Expenses
	<b>Overhead (General and Administrative) - Labor and Materials</b>
	Implementer Equipment Communications
	Implementer Equipment Computing
	Implementer Equipment Document Reproduction
	Implementer Equipment General Office
	Implementer Equipment Transportation
	Implementer Food Service
	Implementer Office Supplies
	Implementer Postage
	Implementer Labor - Accounting Support
	Implementer Labor - Accounts Payable

**Allowable Costs Table**

The cost items listed on the Allowable Costs sheet are the only costs that can be claimed for ratepayer-funded energy efficiency work. The costs reported should be only for costs actually expended. Any financial commitments are to be categorized as commitments. If the reporting entity (i.e., SCE, in this case) does not have a cost listed on the cost reporting sheet, then no cost may be reported for that item. These Allowable Cost elements are to be used whenever costs are invoiced or reported to the CPM. If there is a desire to include additional Allowable Cost elements, the CPM should be contacted in order to seek approval from the Commission.

	<b>3/30/2006</b>
<b>Cost Categories</b>	<b>Allowable Costs</b>
	Implementer Labor - Accounts Receivable
	Implementer Labor - Facilities Maintenance
	Implementer Labor - Materials Management
	Implementer Labor - Procurement
	Implementer Labor - Shop Services
	Implementer Labor - Administrative
	Implementer Labor - Transportation Services
	Implementer Labor - Automated Systems
	Implementer Labor - Communications
	Implementer Labor - Information Technology
	Implementer Labor - Telecommunications
<b>Marketing/Advertising/Outreach Cost Category</b>	
	Implementer - Bill Inserts
	Implementer - Brochures
	Implementer - Door Hangers
	Implementer - Print Advertisements
	Implementer - Radio Spots
	Implementer - Television Spots
	Implementer - Website Development
	Implementer Labor - Marketing
	Implementer Labor - Media Production
	Implementer Labor - Business Outreach
	Implementer Labor - Customer Outreach
	Implementer Labor - Customer Relations
<b>Direct Implementation Cost Category</b>	
	<b>Financial Incentives to Customers Activity - Direct Labor</b>
	Implementer Labor - Facilities Audits

<b>Allowable Costs Table</b>	
The cost items listed on the Allowable Costs sheet are the only costs that can be claimed for ratepayer-funded energy efficiency work. The costs reported should be only for costs actually expended. Any financial commitments are to be categorized as commitments. If the reporting entity (i.e., SCE, in this case) does not have a cost listed on the cost reporting sheet, then no cost may be reported for that item. These Allowable Cost elements are to be used whenever costs are invoiced or reported to the CPM. If there is a desire to include additional Allowable Cost elements, the CPM should be contacted in order to seek approval from the Commission.	
	<b>3/30/2006</b>
<b>Cost Categories</b>	<b>Allowable Costs</b>
	Implementer Labor - Curriculum Development
	Implementer Labor - Customer Education and Training
	Implementer Labor - Customer Equipment Testing and Diagnostics
	<b>Installation and Service - Labor</b>
	Implementer Labor - Customer Equipment Repair and Servicing
	<b>Direct Implementation Hardware and Materials</b>
	Implementer - Direct Implementation Literature
	Implementer - Education Materials
	Implementer - Energy Measurement Tools
	Implementer - Installation Hardware
	Implementer - Audit Applications and Forms
	<b>Rebate Processing and Inspection - Labor and Materials</b>
	Implementer Labor - Field Verification
	Implementer Labor - Rebate Processing
	Implementer - Rebate Applications

- D. Ad Hoc Reporting: Implementer acknowledges that SCE may, in its sole discretion, require Implementer to provide such other reports or documentation that SCE deems appropriate or necessary (the “Ad Hoc Reports”). Implementer will comply with any request for such Ad Hoc Report(s) within a reasonable time or, if applicable, within the time requested by SCE.

## APPENDIX E: FINAL PROGRAM REPORT TEMPLATE



Local Govt\_Final  
Report Template\_v1C



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
**COUNTY OF INYO**

For Clerk's Use Only:

AGENDA NUMBER

17

- Consent    Departmental    Correspondence Action    Public Hearing  
 Schedule time for    Closed Session    Informational

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: July 1, 2014

SUBJECT: Resolution and Notice of Completion for the Big Pine Town Hall Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Ramp Project.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. Recommend the Board approve the resolution accepting the improvements for the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project; and,
2. Authorize the recording of a Notice of Completion for the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** Inclusion-Solutions, LLC, of Evanston, Illinois, recently completed construction of the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project. Public Works assisted the Inyo County Elections Department (ICED) with developing plans, specifications, and a bid package to receive bids for this project. Inclusion-Solutions, LLC, submitted the sole responsive bid received on January 15, 2014. On February 11, 2014, based upon a recommendation from Public Works, your Board awarded the construction contract to Inclusion Solutions, LLC.

ICED received a Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Accessibility Grant from the California Secretary of State in the amount of \$30,000 for this ramp project (and other elections related materials and equipment). This project constructed a custom built ADA ramp at the front (northerly) entrance of Big Pine Town Hall. The project has recently benefited Inyo County during the recent primary election by providing ADA compliance for entering this public building.

The originally approved construction contract amount for the the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project was \$16,090.92. The total final cost for constructing the project, including all change orders, inspection, and Road Dept. demolition assistance, is estimated at approximately \$17,000.

On May 28, 2014 the final inspection was performed and the improvements were determined to be complete to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director. Accordingly, the director is requesting that the Board adopt the attached resolution, which accepts the completed improvements and authorizes the Public Works Director to record a Notice of Completion for the project, which formally accepts the work.

The Notice of Completion limits the time periods for claims and establishes the date the contractor is paid the remaining funds due under the contract (the retention).

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Board could choose not to approve the resolution. Consequently, the project would not be formally accepted and the notice of completion could not be filed. Choosing not to approve the resolution is not recommended because it will extend the time period during which stop notices can be submitted and will delay the release of retention to the Contractor.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

County Counsel has reviewed the resolution. The County Auditor's office will pay the retention currently being withheld.

**FINANCING:**

Funding for this project will be provided by the HAVA Polling Place Accessibility Surveyor Training Program, under FY 2013/14 & 2014/15, Object Code No. 023401, Project No/Grant 13G26109, in an amount not to exceed \$30,000. Sufficient funds to cover project expenditures are available in the County Recorder's budget. Reimbursements from the program Grant funds will be forwarded from the Secretary of state and will be in the 2013/14 & 2014/15 Preliminary Recorder's Budget as per the contract agreement.

APPROVALS	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.) <i>Margaret Kemp-Williams</i> Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date: <u>06/23/14</u>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.) <i>Amy Shepherd</i> Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date: <u>6/24/14</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date: _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)


 Date: 6/25/14

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY  
AND TO BE RETURNED TO:**

County of Inyo  
c/o Interim Director of Public Works  
Public Works Department  
168 No. Edwards Street  
PO Drawer Q  
Independence, CA 93526

**NOTICE OF COMPLETION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT:

1. A work of improvement known as the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project on the property hereinafter described was completed on May 28, 2014 and was accepted by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors on July 1, 2014.
2. The property on which the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project has been completed is located at the 150 Dewey Street, Big Pine, CA 93513.
3. The County of Inyo, a political subdivision of the State of California, the address of which is 224 North Edwards Street, P.O. Drawer N, Independence, CA 93526, owns the real property upon which the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project, located at 150 Dewey Street, Big Pine, CA 93513, was constructed.
4. The undersigned Clint G. Quilter is the Director of Public Works of the County of Inyo and has been duly authorized pursuant to Resolution adopted July 1, 2014, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo to execute and file this Notice of Completion.
5. The name of the original contractor that constructed the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project pursuant to contract with the owner, is Inclusion-Solutions, LLC.

Pursuant to the contract, the contractor was required to furnish all labor, materials, methods or processes, implements, tools, machinery, equipment, transportation services, and all other items and related functions that are necessary or appurtenant to construct the project designated in the contract.

COUNTY OF INYO

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Clint G. Quilter, Director of Public Works

**VERIFICATION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA     )  
  ) SS.  
COUNTY OF INYO         )

I, Clint G. Quilter, hereby declare: That I am the Director of Public Works for the County of Inyo, a political subdivision of the State of California, the public entity on behalf of which I executed the foregoing NOTICE OF COMPLETION for the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project, and which entity is the owner of the aforesaid interest or estate in the property therein described; that I am authorized by the public entity to execute this NOTICE on the entity’s behalf; that I am authorized to and hereby make this verification on behalf of the public entity; and that I have read said NOTICE and know the contents thereof. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the NOTICE and the information set forth therein are true and correct.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clint G. Quilter,  
Director of Public Works

**RESOLUTION # 2014 -**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
AUTHORIZING THE RECORDING OF A NOTICE OF COMPLETION  
FOR THE  
BIG PINE TOWN HALL Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) RAMP  
PROJECT**

WHEREAS, Clint G. Quilter, Director of Public Works for the County of Inyo, has determined that the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project has been completed by Inclusion-Solution, LLC in accordance with the Project Plans and Specifications.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Director of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to sign and file with the County Recorder a separate Notice of Completion pertaining to the Big Pine Town Hall ADA Ramp Project.

Passed, approved and adopted this \_\_\_\_\_<sup>st</sup> day of July, 2014 by the following vote:

**AYES:**  
**NOES:**  
**ABSENT:**  
**ABSTAIN:**

---

Chairperson, Board of Supervisors

**ATTEST:**

Kevin Carunchio, Clerk

by \_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Clerk to the Board

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY  
AND TO BE RETURNED TO:**  
County of Inyo  
c/o Interim Director of Public Works  
Public Works Department  
168 No. Edwards Street  
PO Drawer Q  
Independence, CA 93526



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

18

Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM: Inyo County Free Library and Eastern California Museum**

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: July 1, 2014**

**SUBJECT: Inyo County Free Library and Eastern California Museum Reorganization**

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request your Board consider: (1) Creating the position of Library/Museum Assistant, Range 48 (\$2,581 - \$3,128) and approve the proposed job description (Attachment A); (2) Increase the combined authorized staffing in the Library and Museum by one full-time Library/Museum Assistant; and (3) consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy (A) the availability of funding for the position comes from the General Fund as certified by the County Administrator and Auditor-Controller; (B) the County is facing lay-offs and the new position should be filled by a closed departmental recruitment; and (C) approve the hiring of one Library/Museum Assistant Range 48 (\$2,581 to \$3,128) and delete the position from which the successful candidate is hired.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

On June 17, 2014, your Board received a presentation regarding the possible reorganization of the Inyo County Library system which included six options for potential modifications. After community input and discussion, your Board gave direction to further review Option 3. In this scenario, the current part-time (BPAR – 29 hours per week) Museum Assistant position would be eliminated and the position of Library/Museum Assistant would be created to work primarily at the Bishop Library. The current Museum Assistant could be placed in the newly created position and be upgraded to fulltime. The proposed new job description for the Library/Museum Assistant (Attachment A) was developed collaboratively by the Library Director and Museum Administrator with input from Personnel. Similar each of the other options presented (excepting the Roadmap Option) Option 3 also provided for the closure of the Bishop, Big Pine, Lone Pine and Independence libraries an additional day each week, on Mondays, and the closure of the Eastern California Museum for two days per week which, based on visitation, would be Monday and Tuesday.

Your Board also expressed a desire to look at ways to minimize closure of the Museum and additional ways in which the Museum and Library could save money or generate revenue. The Deputy County Administrator has asked the Museum Administrator and Library Director to work collaboratively to produce the best possible coverage calendar for both the Museum and the Libraries. Also being explored are additional ways to provide Museum and Library coverage during longer employee absences, including the use of other County employees and creating a pool of volunteers. Workflow issues related to library cataloging production and materials transport are also under discussion in order to ensure that this critical work continues. As a part of this effort, the Museum Administrator and Library Director are being asked to work together to explore ways to extend hours and further increase efficiencies at both facilities. Their efforts in completing these tasks will be communicated to your Board in the form of a bi-weekly joint memorandum from the directors to your Board outlining their progress and how they are complying with your Board's direction.

If your Board acts to adopt Option 3, the new Library and Museum hours will be as follows. However, in addition to the Museum Administrator and Library Director continuing to search for cost neutral ways to extend facility hours, staff will monitor and make recommendations if other days are more appropriate for closure. This information will be included in the joint memorandum to your Board by the directors.

**LIBRARY CALENDAR**

<i>BRANCH</i>	<i>Sun</i>	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tues</i>	<i>Wed</i>	<i>Thurs</i>	<i>Fri</i>	<i>Sat</i>
<i>Bishop 38 hrs.</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>12-8</i>	<i>10-6</i>	<i>12-8</i>	<i>10-6</i>	<i>10-4</i>
<i>Big Pine 26 hrs.</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>12-5</i>	<i>2-7</i>	<i>12-5</i>	<i>12-5</i>	<i>10-4</i>
<i>Independence/ Central 26 hrs.</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>12-5</i>	<i>12-8</i>	<i>12-5</i>	<i>12-5</i>	<i>10-1</i>
<i>Lone Pine 28 hrs.</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>2-7</i>	<i>10-12, 1-5</i>	<i>2-7</i>	<i>10-12, 1-5</i>	<i>10-4</i>
<i>Furnace Creek 7 hrs.</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>4:30-8:30</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>9-12</i>
<i>Tecopa 19 hrs.</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>8-6 (1/2 hr lunch)</i>	<i>7-5 (1/2 hr lunch)</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>

**MUSEUM CALENDAR**

	<i>Sun</i>	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tues</i>	<i>Wed</i>	<i>Thurs</i>	<i>Fri</i>	<i>Sat</i>
<i>Museum 35 hrs.</i>	<i>10-5</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>10-5</i>	<i>10-5</i>	<i>10-5</i>	<i>10-5</i>

The Library Director has provided the following library usage data. Museum patronage data is presented in Attachment B.

**INYO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY 2012-13**

<b>BRANCH</b>	<b>ANNUAL CIRCULATION, ALL FORMATS</b>	<b>CIRCULATION PER CAPITA POPULATION</b>	<b>INTERNET USAGE, PEOPLE</b>	<b>INTERNET USAGE PER CAPITA POP.</b>	<b>REFERENCE QUESTIONS</b>
Bishop	32,994	2.62	9,366	0.74	1,928
Big Pine	13,555	17.75	1,311	0.75	2,243
Independence	9,953	12.26	702	0.86	2,645
Lone Pine	13,361	5.12	2,079	0.8	393
Furnace Creek	2,150	4.67	172	0.37	43
Tecopa	3,766	15.19	602	2.43	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75,779</b>		<b>14,232</b>		<b>7,258</b>

As proposed, the Library/Museum Assistant would split time between the Bishop Branch Library and the Eastern California Museum. Through creative use of technology, a cooperative management plan, and promotional and operational changes the Eastern California Museum is expected to offset any negative impacts created by the sharing of the new Library/Museum Assistant position.

For example, the County's networked computer system will allow this staff person to complete a variety of work tasks specific to either the Library or Museum, regardless of where the Library/Museum Assistant is physically located. This will be critical to operating the Museum and Library efficiently with less staff.

As noted in the Museum User Summary (Attachment B), the Museum's visitation and income/revenue are linked. The Museum generates revenue through donations and book sales. Thus, on the revenue side, it functions in many respects more like a private business or store than many government departments. Advertising and promotion drive visitation and revenue, and new visitors and repeat visitors must be brought into the Museum.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

While evaluating scheduling and the sharing of an employee it became apparent that there are conflicting days of need in both the Bishop Library and the Museum which could require changes in the work locations and/or schedules of other employee's. Additionally, as noted above, some members of the public and your Board expressed concern about closing the Eastern California Museum two days a week. While the Library Director and Museum Administrator will be working together to extend facility hours, and regularly reporting their ideas to your Board, staff is presenting two variations on Option 3 for your consideration:

- A. Continue with the upgrade of the Library/Museum Assistant position from a part-time (BPAR - 29 hours per week) to a full time employee and hire an additional half-time (APAR - 19 hours per week) for those days where there is need for dual coverage. This would erode \$16,000 of the \$47,000 in savings for a total savings of \$31,000.
- B. Continue with the creation of the Library/Museum Assistant position, including meeting and conferring with the union, but maintain it as a part-time (BPAR - 29 hours per week) employee and hire an additional half-time (APAR - 19 hours per week) for those days where there is need for dual coverage. This is similar to previously presented Service Redesign Option Two (with the addition of an APAR employee at \$16,000) and would generate a total savings of \$71,000.

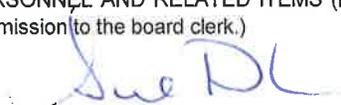
Either of these options would allow for the Museum to be open at least six days per week (closed Tuesday) with the potential to not impact Museum operations at all depending on the degree of forthcoming collaboration between the Museum and Library directors.

Your Board also has the option of revisiting any of the other scenarios previously presented.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

**FINANCING:**

Library and Museum operations are supported by the General Fund. There is sufficient funding in the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to fund both positions until your Board adopts the Final County Budget in September.

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  N/A  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>    Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>    Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date 6/24/14

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  Date: 6/26/14  
 (Not to be signed until all approvals are received)  
 (The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)

COUNTY OF INYO  
JOB DESCRIPTION

LIBRARY/MUSEUM ASSISTANT I, II, III

DEPARTMENT: Inyo County Free Library and Eastern California Museum

LOCATION: Countywide

SALARY: Range 46, 48, 50

**DEFINITION:** This is the entry level position at the Eastern California Museum and the Inyo County Free Library. The incumbent will work at the Museum and in any of the Branch Libraries under the supervision of management and professional staff at both institutions. As experience or education is obtained, incumbents may move upward through the three grades in this series, depending on a favorable job evaluation.

**COMMON JOB DUTIES AT THE EASTERN CALIFORNIA MUSEUM AND INYO**

**COUNTY FREE LIBRARY:** The Library/Museum Assistant is responsible for visitor/patron services and supports other Library/Museum activities as assigned. Typical duties include, but are not limited to, following procedures for opening and closing the Museum and Library; answering basic reference questions; making copies for visitors/patrons; assisting visitors/patrons with the use of public access/research computers. The Library/Museum Assistant is responsible for handling cash and checks and using a computer database to maintain basic bookkeeping records and daily visitor/patron information; perform light housekeeping and cleaning and other related duties as assigned.

**ESSENTIAL JOB DUTIES WHILE AT THE INYO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY:** Under the supervision of the Library Director and a Librarian I, II, or III, the Library/Museum Assistant will perform a full range of library duties, including but not limited to, assist patrons in selection of library materials; locate library materials in the Library's catalogs; research and answer basic reference questions; maintain circulation functions; maintain periodical, patron and other records; request materials not on library shelves; notify patrons of the arrival of requested material; shelve library materials; assess and accept library fines; take applications for borrower cards; monitor public access computer use; assist patrons with basic computer problems; become familiar with library terminology and standard practices; assist with special library programs; and other related duties as assigned. Must be able to sit for extended periods of time; lift, push, pull and/or carry up to 40 pounds; climb stairs; reach above shoulder level to clean case tops or shelves. Must be able to work on evenings, weekends, some holidays, and during special events. Must be able to work alone.

**ESSENTIAL JOB DUTIES WHILE AT THE EASTERN CALIFORNIA MUSEUM:** The Library/Museum Assistant will perform a full range of Museum-related duties, including but not limited to, operating the Museum Bookstore sales desk; answering general questions about the Museum Collection and the region by utilizing museum reference files and research library; under the supervision of the Museum Administrator and Curator of Exhibits and Collections, the Library/Museum Assistant will help manage the Museum Bookstore by ordering books and gifts, tracking invoices, etc.; assist with information requests and photo reprint requests; become familiar with Collections policies so the Library/Museum Assistant can perform basic Collections-related

tasks (cataloging, filing, data entry, etc.); assist with ongoing efforts to improve permanent exhibits and create new exhibits; and other related duties as assigned. Must be able to sit for extended periods of time; lift, push, pull and/or carry up to 40 pounds; climb stairs; reach above shoulder level to clean case tops or shelves. Must be able to work on evenings, weekends, some holidays, and during special events. Must be able to work alone.

### **EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS:**

#### **Education/Experience:**

**Library/Museum Assistant I:** A high school graduate, GED or equivalent. Library or Museum experience is helpful.

**Library/Museum Assistant II:** A minimum of one year of Library or Museum experience or one year toward an Associate of Arts degree can be substituted for one year of experience.

**Library/Museum Assistant III:** A minimum of two years of Library or Museum experience or an Associate of Arts degree can be substituted for one year of experience.

**Knowledge of:** Filing and alphabetization; basic computer data entry; computer record-keeping; basic bookkeeping; use of cash register and copier; basic phone, computer and Internet skills; basic computer software; customer service techniques. Familiarity with library terminology, standard practices, and classification systems is desirable.

**Ability to:** Learn basic Museum and Library collections and record-keeping skills; become familiar with Museum and Library procedures for information and research requests in order to facilitate and assist in fulfilling those requests. Interpret and follow policies and procedures. Maintain confidentiality as required. Engage in a professional manner with members of the public. Perform clerical and computer data work accurately and in a timely manner. Must be able to sit for extended periods of time; lift, push, pull and/or carry up to 40 pounds; climb stairs; reach above shoulder level to clean case tops or shelves. Must be able to work on evenings, weekends, some holidays, and during special events. Must be able to work alone.

**Special Requirements:** Must successfully complete a County pre-employment background investigation and physical examination, including drug screening. Must possess a valid operator's license issued by the State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Eastern California Museum  
User Summary

**VISITORS BY FISCAL YEAR**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	703	961	797	1,448	915	1,006	932	1,028
AUGUST	702	1088	1,323	1,087	852	984	969	1,014
SEPT.	620	1156	956	915.00	945	941	961	846
OCT.	532	887	1,017	866	963	1,135	789	1,319
NOV	327	294	495	315	507	548	518	526
DEC.	319	347	381	261	466	427	459	418
JAN.	290	243	466	253	320	449	412	386
FEB.	399	305	460	268	402	768	617	417
MARCH	682	779	629	590	611	790	785	743
APRIL	924	962	1,253	963	984	1,335	1185	1205
MAY	975	1000	1,420	1,210	1026	1,189	1,214	1,160
JUNE	867	728	1,007	707	944	963	939	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7340</b>	<b>8750</b>	<b>10204</b>	<b>8,883</b>	<b>8935</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>9,780</b>	9,062

**DONATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	689.96	781.44	587.75	504.32	564.99	649.6
AUGUST	645.72	900.58	881.88	812.48	532.11	666.42
SEPT.	1039.78	840.03	754.62	625.83	1,117.40	897.99
OCT	765.74	630.06	1,178.26	786.56	2,507.61	1028.81
NOV.	135.3	271	1,257.30	348.69	672.92	1,212.26
DEC.	286.85	186.35	464.93	1,244.93	165.41	1,235.03
JAN.	366.28	187.89	346.5	244.55	313.05	636.08
FEB.	364.48	227.11	133.16	442.24	255.87	206
MARCH	353.96	281.99	348.12	377.46	412.56	395.23
APRIL	762.91	578.11	466.35	686.43	624.95	476.22
MAY	482.38	705.96	524.05	841.72	1,682.55	685.24
JUNE	867.64	747.72	630.43	961.07	629.94	1,210

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>6761</b>	<b>6338.24</b>	<b>7573.35</b>	<b>7876.28</b>	<b>9479.36</b>	<b>9298.88</b>

FECM Donation 1,500  
Endowment Trust Donations 1,700

**VISITATION BY DAY OF THE WEEK**

	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
2012	1963	1371	1174	1099	1232	1397	1619
2013	2206	1162	1221	984	1102	1406	1574
2014	1036	443	466	451	686	621	588



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

20

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Alisha McMurtrie, Treasurer-Tax Collector

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Interim loan from the county treasury to the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District for the 2014/15 fiscal year.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** Adopt the attached Resolution pursuant to the provisions of Article XVI, Section 6 of the California Constitution, thereby approving an interim loan from the county treasury to the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District (District) in the aggregate amount of \$20,000.00 for the purpose of financing the District's operational costs during the 2014/15 fiscal year prior to receipt of their annual parcel tax apportionment.

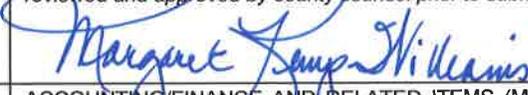
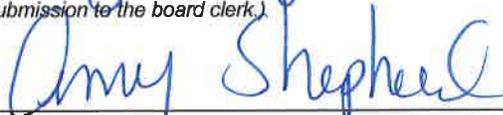
**CAO RECOMMENDATION:** N/A

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** The above referenced Section of the California Constitution requires the County Treasurer to make interim loans to any district whose funds are in the custody of and paid out solely through the County treasury. Such loans cannot exceed 85% of the district's anticipated current fiscal year annual revenue. The Inyo County Auditor-Controller has determined that the requested loan amount of \$20,000.00 does not exceed the statutory maximum amount. The County Treasurer has determined that there are sufficient funds on deposit in the County treasury to accommodate the subject loan, and that the approval and utilization of the loan amount will not adversely impact treasury pool participants. The law requires that loans of this nature be approved by the County Board of Supervisors. The adoption of the attached resolution will result in the approval of the loan. A copy of the District's loan request in the form of their resolution is attached for your information.

**ALTERNATIVES:** N/A

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** N/A

**FINANCING:** N/A

<u>APPROVALS</u>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>✓</u> Date <u>06/23/14</u>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>6-19-14</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  N/A Approved: _____ Date _____

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:  Date: 06-26-2014  
Alisha McMurtrie, Treasurer-Tax Collector

**RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**A Resolution of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors Approving an Interim Loan to the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District from the Inyo County Treasury Pursuant to Article XVI, Section 6 of the California Constitution**

WHEREAS, the provisions of Article XVI, Section 6 of the California Constitution provide that the Treasurer of any County shall have the power and duty to make such temporary transfers from the funds in custody as may be necessary to provide the funds for meeting the obligations incurred for maintenance purposes by a political subdivision whose funds are in custody and paid out solely through the Treasurer's office upon resolution adopted by the governing body of the county directing the Treasurer to make such temporary transfers; and,

WHEREAS, the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District (District) has made such a request for an interim loan in the aggregate amount of \$20,000.00 for the 2014/15 fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the amount of such request for temporary transfer does not exceed 85% of the anticipated secured property tax revenue accruing to the District for the 2014/15 fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the District has agreed to repay the loan from revenues accruing to it in the 2014/15 fiscal year before any other obligation of the District is met; and

WHEREAS, the Inyo County Auditor-Controller is authorized to withdraw, intercept or otherwise offset against monies of the District in amounts sufficient to repay the principal and interest due on the interim loan as said monies accrue to the District,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Inyo County the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo that, pursuant to the provisions of Article XVI, Section 6 of the California Constitution, the Inyo County Treasurer is hereby directed to make temporary transfers from the Inyo County Treasury to the District in an aggregate amount not to exceed Twenty Thousand (\$20,000.00) dollars, as such transfers are requested by the District during the 2014/15 fiscal year.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 8<sup>th</sup> day of July 2014, by the following vote:

AYES:  
NOES:  
ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

*Attest:* Kevin Carunchio  
Clerk of the Board

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy

To: Inyo County Board of Supervisors  
Date: June 19th 2014  
Subj: Temporary Loan  
From: Southern Inyo Fire Protection District

We of the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District find ourselves in need of a swing loan to finish out the (calendar) Year 2014. Your help in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Carl Dennett  
SIFPD/Admin Chief  
(760) 852-4130  
[sifpd@yahoo.com](mailto:sifpd@yahoo.com)

**SOUTHERN INYO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT  
APPROVED MINUTES OF THE  
EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
MONDAY, JUNE 16, 2014 10:00 AM**

The Governing Board held an emergency meeting of the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District on Thursday, June 27, 2013 at 4:00 PM at the SIFPD Office, Tecopa Hot Springs Road.

- I. Call to order and determination of quorum**
- Robin Flinchum, Chairperson
  - Amy Noel, Vice Chairperson
  - Toni Kizzia, Treasurer
  - Gary Barkley, Secretary
  - Vacant Seat

Chair Flinchum called the meeting to order at 10:05 am, called roll and established a quorum.

**Present:** Chair, Robin Flinchum, Vice Chair Amy Noel, Treasurer Toni Kizzia  
**Staff:** Fire Chief Larry Levy  
**Absent:** Gary Barkley, Secretary  
**Visitors:** Sam Fann

**II. Public Comment**

Any person may address the District Board on any subject pertaining to District business, which is not listed on the agenda. This comment period is provided by the Ralph M. Brown Open Meeting Act (Government Code § 54950 et seq.)

No comments.

**III. Approve Resolution 2014-3 allowing SIFPD to borrow from its tax revenue payments:** This resolution is an update of the resolution for the current fiscal year. Treasurer Kizzia moved to adopt the resolution, Vice Chair Noel seconded the motion, there was brief discussion. Motion passed 3-0-0.

**IV. Adjournment to the next Regular board meeting on Thursday, June 19, 2014 at 6:00 P.M. at the Tecopa Community Center.**

Prepared by Robin Flinchum

I, Robin Flinchum, Chair, and Gary Barkley, Secretary, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Minutes of the June 16, 2014, Emergency meeting of the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Robin Flinchum, Chairman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gary Barkley, Secretary

Resolution No. 2014-3

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
SOUTHERN INYO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT,  
REQUESTING A TEMPORARY LOAN FROM THE INYO COUNTY  
TREASURY**

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District desires to request a temporary loan during the fiscal year 2014-2015 from the Inyo County Treasury in the amount of up to \$20,000.00 to be repaid from December and/or April 2014 tax revenues, whichever falls under the use of funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the board of Directors of the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District that a loan in the amount of up to \$20,000.00 be requested and the Fire Chief/Admin Officer and or the Board of Secretary is authorized to sign any and all documents pertaining to said loan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS

BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE

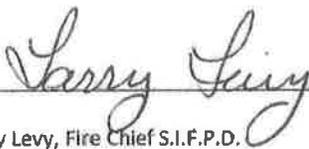
MOTION PASSED 3, 0



Robin Flinchum, Chair Person

Southern Inyo Fire Protection District

ATTEST:



Larry Levy, Fire Chief S.I.F.P.D.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

21

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Eastern Sierra Department of Child Support Services

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Request authorization to hire a full-time Child Support Attorney I-IV .

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request Board find consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy:

1) the availability of funding for the position exists, as certified by the Child Support Director and concurred with by the County Administrator and the Auditor-Controller; 2) and whereas the County is facing layoffs, attempts should be made to fill the position first through an internal recruitment; and, 3) Approve the hiring of one Child Support Attorney I-IV depending upon qualifications, Range 81 to Range 89 (\$5471 - \$8090 monthly) contingent upon funding for the position being continually provided for in future California Department of Child Support Services allocation(s) to the region and the child support services program not being re-aligned by the State of California.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

I concur that the department requires a back-up attorney, but disagree with the State Department of Child Support Services's suggestion that the position be filled by a full-time attorney. Prior to regionalization, the need for back-up coverage in both counties was limited and provided by each county's respective Child Support Services directors without the need for additional staff. Furthermore, in the past year, the department and County Counsel's office reached an agreement where one of the attorneys could be contracted to the department on a half-time basis as the primary Child Support Services' attorney. This arrangement was not approved by the State Department of Child Support Services which is now suggesting the department hire a full-time attorney (even though it previously supported hiring a part-time attorney).

While there is sufficient budget allocation from the State to fund the second attorney position, there has also been significant discussion in recent years about the State of California realigning Child Support Services, which could result in the County having to maintain a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) equal to the amount of the department's budget. Increasing the department's budget over what is necessary could, therefore, result in the County later being saddled with a higher MOE than it would otherwise be obligated to maintain. However, the short-term fiscal needs of the County, and particularly the need to generate General Fund savings in the coming years' budgets, necessitates supporting this request with the following conditions:

1. The recruitment be limited to existing County General Fund employees;
2. In the event state funding is not maintained at a level to fully support this position, or the State "realigns" Child Support Services, the position may be eliminated with the incumbent having no right to "bump" or move into any other available open positions in the County other than in Child Support Services.
3. The position being authorized to perform legal work, other than for Child Protective Services or other County programs in which the State Department of Child Support Services demonstrates a legal

conflict exists, through an MOU between the Child Support Services Director and the contracting department.

4. Conditions 2 and 3 being incorporated into the job flier as a condition of employment.
5. Request your Board A) change the authorized strength within the Easter Sierra Department of CSS by deleting one B-par (20-29 hour) Child Support Attorney, Range 81 to 89 and adding one full-time Child Support Attorney I-V, Range 81 to 89 (\$5471 - \$8090 monthly)

Condition 3 is expected to help to generate revenue that could offset potential future MOE costs while also minimizing County General Fund expense by limiting the need to higher or contract for additional legal counsel on a less than full-time basis.

### **SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

As you are aware, Inyo County Child Support and Mono County Child Support departments regionalized in 2011. Prior to that, we had 11 full-time employees between the Inyo and Mono County Child Support Agencies. We now have 9 full time employees in the region.

On the administrative side, there were 2 full-time directors working between the two agencies in 2010. As of regionalization there is 1 Director. Historically there was an Assistant Director in Inyo County who retired on or about December 2008, that position has never been re-filled. As you are aware, prior to reorganization of the region in 2011, Inyo County and Mono County each maintained separate child support departments with separate directors. Since the department heads in both counties were both attorneys, in addition to managing the individual caseloads of their county, the department heads/attorneys were also available to provide back-up attorney services for one another. Since regionalization, which has resulted in consolidating both counties' child support services programs under a single (Inyo County) department head, your Director has assumed legal responsibility for the cases in both counties – over 1,200 cases in Inyo County and roughly 300 cases in Mono County.

All of our cases that are open are managed in an ongoing basis based on federal and state requirements. Caseload legal issues include but are not limited to: imposing levy's, abstracts of judgment, review and adjustment evaluation, interstate reciprocity, liquidation and determination of arrearages and past due support, preparation of motions, and advocacy at court appearances in Bishop, Independence and Mammoth Lakes, California for a total of three appearances per month. On average, 21 child support cases are reviewed in court each month. We prepare, serve and file in both Inyo and Mono County Superior Courts an average of 60 pleadings per month which require legal review and preparation for hearings.

In addition to our own legal pleadings we respond to third party motions, audit requests, credit disputes, and advise staff on enforcement actions taken administratively such as State License Match System releases, Financial Institution Data Matches and other administrative enforcement programs. By expanding our legal capacity, we will likely increase our enforcement efforts and further our collections goals for families.

Your Director has sought contract proposals from private attorneys, added a part time attorney to the department's authorized strength (with State and Board approval), and has worked for over four (4) months to usher a Memorandum of Understanding through the State Department of Child Support Services for a shared attorney service arrangement without success.

In discussions with Kathy Hrepich, Interim Director of the State Department of Child Support Services, it is recommended that the program hire a full time attorney given our case load, region-size and sole administrator.

In discussions with Merit Systems Services a program of Cal HR, our consultant has also recommended a full-time attorney be hired.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

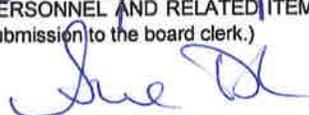
Your Board could choose to deny this request. However, it is not staff's recommendation to do so as this would impede our ability to ensure adequate court coverage and case preparation and review at all times.

In the alternative, your Board could direct and re-authorize the recruitment of a part-time attorney for the currently vacant part-time attorney position and/or continue to pursue contracting out these services.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

**FINANCING:**

The funding for this position will be provided through the Child Support Agency Budget 022501 and funding for this position is or will be provided for in the Board approved 2014-2015 budgets.

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>6/24/14</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>6/26/14</u>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  Date: 6/26/14  
 (Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES**  
P.O. Box 419084, Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9084

March 20, 2014

Ms. Susanne M. Rizo, Esq.  
Regional Director  
Eastern Sierra Child Support Services  
230 West Line Street  
Bishop, California 93514

Re: Request to Engage County Counsel

Dear Ms. Rizo:

On January 24, 2014, you submitted to the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) a request to review and approve a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Eastern Sierra Child Support Services (ESCCS) and the Inyo County Counsel's office for legal services. Specifically, the Inyo County Counsel would represent the ESCCS before the Inyo and or Mono County Superior courts in matters involving the establishment and enforcement of the IV-D child support program. In our subsequent discussions, you have indicated to me that this was necessary as you were the sole attorney in the ESCCS and did not have the time to appear in court and attend to your duties as director.

As we discussed, I am reluctant to approve the MOU as it is not consistent with the intent of Family Code section 17304 which provides that the local child support agency shall have direct oversight and supervision of the child support program. Assuming all conflicts of interest could be eliminated within the County Counsel's office, the child support program would not be the first priority of the County Counsel. Nor would there be a direct line of supervision and support from ESCCS in the representation of child support cases. In addition, the MOU does not promote the long-term legal needs of the child support program in providing fully trained and dedicated legal counsel to support the child support program. Finally, the opportunity for the ESCCS staff to have the benefit of on-site and fully dedicated child support legal counsel would be lost during the duration of the MOU.

Understanding that you need support to attend to your duties as both legal counsel and director, I have reviewed your current case load and recent court schedule. Since neither appears to be especially over-whelming except for the physical distances between the courts, I respectfully suggest the following options be considered:

1. Employ the use of video and teleconferencing for your scheduled appearances before the Child Support Commissioner. I have spoken with Michael Wright with the Administration of the Courts and he is

Ms. Susanne Rizo, Esq.  
March 20, 2014  
Page 2

committed to exploring the use of video and teleconferencing for scheduled appearances before the local Child Support Commissioner and courts.

2. Seek to recruit and hire a full-time attorney to support the ESCCS legal representation. Recent attorney recruitments here at DCSS have received an enthusiastic statewide response from attorneys seeking to work in child support. Many recently graduated attorneys appear to be willing to relocate in order to obtain a job within the child support program.
3. Work with neighboring local child support agencies (LCSAs) to share legal services. This is an approach that has been utilized by other LCSAs with excellent results.

I am confident that together we can find a solution that promotes the long-term needs of ESCCS without outsourcing your child support program legal duties to the County Counsel as described in the MOU. The DCSS stands ready to assist you in facilitating shared services with other child support professionals, video-conferencing with remote courts and funding for a full-time child support attorney. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



KATHLEEN HREPICH  
Interim Director

cc: Mary Lawrence-Jones, Regional Administrator

**Ms. Susanne Rizo, Esq.**  
**March 20, 2014**  
**Page 3**

**bcc: Susan Turek**  
**Linda Adams**  
**Maria Gianelli**

SUSANNE M. RIZO, ESQ.  
Regional Director

Phone: 866-901-3212  
Fax: 760-873-3646

## Eastern Sierra Child Support Services

Main Office: 230 W. Line Street  
Bishop, CA 93514

March 24, 2014

California Department of Child Support Services  
Kathleen Hrepich, Interim Director  
P.O. Box 419064, MS 10  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9064

**SENT VIA EMAIL AND U.S. MAIL**

**RE: Eastern Sierra Department of Child Support Services Proposed Attorney MOU**

Director Hrepich:

Thank you for meeting with me to discuss our proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Inyo County Counsel's Office for shared attorney services. I am in receipt of your March 20, 2014, letter in which you provided the reasons for which the California Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) cannot approve the MOU in the form presented. In light of our meeting, I am renewing my request to have an amended MOU with a limited scope and duration reviewed for approval by DCSS. (See attached.) This new version is being proposed until our agency can hire an attorney. Below I have outlined some of the history of our department which we have discussed, as well as statutory authority governing the approval of the MOU as a stop-gap measure.

### Background

The two separate Inyo and Mono County child support agencies were consolidated in 2011 into one stand-alone agency administered by Inyo County. As a result of the attrition of administrative staff, the regionalization or consolidation resulted in one administrator/attorney for the region. However, in 2010 when consolidation was approved from a programmatic standpoint by DCSS, there were two full-time director/attorney's in the region.

Currently, we have an average of 22 matters per month<sup>1</sup> that are heard in our IV-D court. Our court facilities are located in Bishop, Independence, and Mammoth Lakes, California. Travel time to two of these locations from our main branch in Bishop is approximately forty-five minutes to one hour each way. We process roughly 54 legal pleadings a month<sup>2</sup>. Only one of these facilities is equipped with video conferencing at this time.

Since 2012 our agency has attempted to obtain attorney assistance to support our IV-D functions. First, we initiated requests for proposals for a contracted attorney for an estimated six (6) month period between April and October of 2012 which proved unsuccessful. Second, we requested and were granted Board of Supervisor authorization to recruit for a part-time attorney in August 2013, which resulted in two applicants appearing for the initial interview. However, the selected applicant did not complete probation. At the present time, we are pursuing a stop-gap Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Inyo County Counsel's office pending further recruitment for an in-house attorney.

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<sup>1</sup> Data taken from May 22, 2012 through Jan. 22, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Data taken from December 2012 through February 2014.

Consolidation

As you are aware, the DCSS, in consultation with the impacted counties, may consolidate the local child support agencies, if the Director determines that the consolidation will increase the efficiency of the state Title IV-D program and each county has at least one local child support office accessible to the public. 17304 subd. (a). From the information available, it appears the regionalization was approved in concept at a time in which there were two full-time directors/attorneys in the region.

Since that time, in an effort to reduce expenditures, we have maintained a sole director/attorney staffing level. Since the MOU will not be approved long-term, either a part-time or a full-time attorney position will be requested at the local level to assist with the execution of our IV-D operations. In the meantime, the MOU as proposed would provide additional attorney resources that can be drawn upon until an attorney position may be filled.

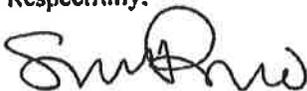
Statutory Authority

It is understood that DCSS has direct oversight and supervision of local child support agency operations. Further, it is not without your consent that a cooperative agreement of this nature may be entered into. The governing law found at California Family Code Section 17300 et. seq. provides, "[a]ny cooperative agreement or contract for the attorney services shall be subject to approval by the [Department of Child Support Services] and contingent upon a written finding by the department that either the relatively small size of the local child support agency program, or other serious programmatic needs, arising as a result of the transition make it most efficient and cost-effective to contract for limited attorney services." California Family Code Section 17304 subd. (c). Considering our remote geographical area, our reduced staffing as a result of consolidation, as well as our lack of professional attorneys to draw from for these services, each support the development of a shared-service agreement of the type proposed.

However, as you have pointed out, "[DCSS] shall ensure that any cooperative agreement or contract for attorney services provides that all attorneys be supervised by, and report directly to, the local child support agency, and comply with all state and federal child support laws and regulations." *Id.* Given this, I have added language to the proposed MOU which should resolve the issue in the short term. As you suggest, a more appropriate long-term course appears to be to hire an employee within the local child support agency. While we pursue this course, I am requesting your approval of the revised MOU for a short-term or stop-gap measure. I understand that this stop-gap model has been used in other counties and believe it merits approval in this case.

Thank you for your ongoing consideration amongst the many other issues requiring your attention. We respectfully request your reconsideration and approval of the revised MOU in light of its purpose as a stop-gap measure. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns related to the latest proposed version.

Respectfully,



Susanne M. Rizo, Esq., Director

c: Inyo County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio  
Inyo County Counsel, Marge Kemp-Williams  
Mary Lawrence-Jones, Regional Administrator, DCSS



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

22

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

FROM: Marvin Moskowitz, Director, Environmental Health Services

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: **July 1, 2014**

SUBJECT: Contract With CAEHA to Provide Environmental Health Inspection Services

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request Board approve the contract between the County of Inyo and the California Association of Environmental Health Administrators (CAEHA), as represented by Jason Boetzer and John Elkins, to provide services required to operate the Inyo County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) program for the period of July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, in an amount not to exceed \$33,000, and authorize the Chairperson to sign.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

The Inyo County Department of Environmental Health Services has operated the CUPA (hazardous materials) program since 2002. Approval of this contract with CAEHA will provide a contingency plan, as well as a transition plan, for operation of the CUPA in the event that our current CUPA manager retires in July, 2014. A six month contract will allow for continuation of essential duties and provide a six month transition period to identify a long term solution. As a CUPA, Environmental Health is required to provide certified inspection services on set schedules. There are approximately 50 inspections that need to be conducted during the time period of this contract. Failure to do these may jeopardize our ability to keep the program. If, in the unlikely event that our present CUPA manager does not retire, then this contract will not be utilized. By utilizing this contract in lieu of immediately hiring a replacement staff member, the County will realize significant cost savings.

The fees set in the contract are reimbursements to the inspectors for their services, plus an additional 10% contract administration charge. Total cost to the County will not exceed \$33,000. This contract is contingent upon its' cost being included in a future budget and that budget being approved by the Board of Supervisors.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

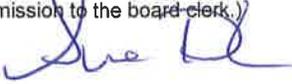
Upon retirement of existing REHS III, to not enter into contract and instead actively recruit for a new fulltime staff person qualified to manage the CUPA program, as well as other Environmental Health Specialist duties.  
To not enter into this contract, and not provide an immediate replacement of the retiree, and instead attempt to operate the CUPA program with exiting staff.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

CAEHA

**FINANCING:**

Approval of this request would result in the expenditure of up to \$33,000 to provide CUPA regulatory services for the first half of FY 14/15. The cost of this contract is significantly less than the cost of 0.5 person-years of a staff REHS position (salary & benefits).

<b>APPROVALS</b>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>6/25/2014</u>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date <u>6/26/2014</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <u>✓</u> Date <u>6/26/14</u>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) Marian Mackintosh Date: 6/26/14

**ATTACHMENT A**

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO  
AND CA ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS  
FOR THE PROVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICES**

**TERM:**

**FROM:** July 1, 2014      **TO:** December 31, 2014

**SCOPE OF WORK:**

**SERVICES:**

CONTRACTOR shall provide environmental health services to Inyo County as determined by the Environmental Health Director or designee. Said services shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

A. The term of this agreement shall commence on July 1, 2014 and shall terminate on December 31, 2014. The term may be extended by the County on a month to month basis for an additional two (2) months provided CONTRACTOR is given at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior notice of such extension. Such extensions shall be authorized by the County in writing and shall be incorporated in written amendments to this Agreement.

B. Jason Boetzer and John Elkins, in association with CAEHA, shall provide environmental health services in Inyo County.

C. Contractor shall conduct routine inspections and investigations of hazardous material facilities in Inyo County, which include, but are not limited to, the following: underground storage facilities, facilities which handle and store reportable quantities of hazardous materials, aboveground storage tank facilities, hazardous waste generators, remote hazardous waste sites, and California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) facilities.

D. Contractor shall prepare, on behalf of Inyo County, written inspection reports of each facility inspection or investigation. Contractor shall provide written documentation of all inspections, investigations, site visits or complaints handled.

E. Contractor shall review facility files, business plans, reports and correspondences for completeness and prepare necessary reports or correspondences.

F. Contractor shall maintain and keep up to date all hazardous materials facility information electronically via the California Electronic Reporting System (CERS).

G. Contractor shall review the existing Inyo County hazardous materials program procedures, including inspection forms, permitting procedures, filing system and enforcement plans for completeness and compliance with State requirements, and make and implement suggestions for improvement, where needed.

H. Contractor shall be available to receive and respond to all Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) related questions, concerns and comments from the public, the permittees, private contractors and other regulatory personnel in a timely manner.

**ATTACHMENT B**

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO  
AND CA ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS  
FOR THE PROVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICES**

**TERM:**

**FROM:** July 1, 2014                      **TO:** December 31, 2014

**SCHEDULE OF FEES:**

Notwithstanding Paragraph 3.B, Travel and per diem, Contractor shall be compensated per the following schedule:

- A. Contractor shall be paid fifty five (\$55.) dollars per hour for travel time from their home base to Inyo County.
- B. Contractor shall be paid one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.) dollar per hour for all other time spent on the Inyo County CUPA program.
- C. Contractor shall use his own vehicle and will be reimbursed at a rate of \$0.56/mile for all in county work related travel.
- D. CAEHA, the contract administrator, shall be reimbursed an additional amount of 10% of all contract costs stipulated above.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: <b>AGENDA NUMBER</b>  23
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- Consent Hearing     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – Behavioral Health Division

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Request for authorization to hire one full time Health and Human Services (HHS) Specialist IV in the HHS Behavioral Health Division.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request the Board find that, consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy,

1. the availability of funding for the requested positions exists in the Behavioral Health budget, as certified by the Health and Human Services Director and concurred with by the County Administrator, and the Auditor-Controller; and
2. where internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy will be filled through an internal recruitment; and
3. approve the hiring of one full time Health and Human Services Specialist IV at Range 60 (\$3,336-\$4,052).

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

A full time HHS Specialist IV in the Behavioral Health Division was recently vacated when an employee planned to move out of the area. Services provided by this position include an array of care coordination, case management and rehabilitation services. Case management services are necessary to assist consumers with access to and maintenance of stable housing, access and follow-up for health care and intensive medication support, education/job experience and benefits. The HHS Specialist also facilitates healthy group activities to aid in individual recovery and independent living as well as assistance in life skills. In addition, one of the principles important to wellness is to also assist each consumer to find a way to be a contributing member of the community. We are requesting permission to hire at the HHS Specialist IV level position to be able to bill for these services as appropriate. Under the direction and supervision of a Licensed Practitioner of the Healing Arts from within our Medi-Cal certified clinic, this position can bill for certain documented mental health services and interventions provided within a treatment plan. This position also assists in the “back-up” capacity with the after-hours on-call response.

The current vacant HHS Specialist IV position is one of three authorized HHS Specialist IV positions working with Adults and Older Adults. This position works out of both the Bishop and Lone Pine offices and spends the majority of time providing community and home-based services. The intensive caseload for this position is 15-20 people with severe mental illness or peoples with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders who need assistance to reside safely within the community. Additional individuals are seen for less intensive and need-specific services.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

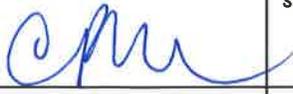
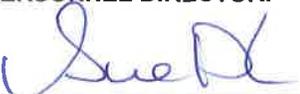
The Board could choose to not to allow Behavioral Health to hire this position. This would seriously impact our ability to assist people with severe mental illness to remain safely within the community. This, in turn, increases costs for hospitalization, involuntary services and other related health care areas.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

Behavioral Health is a division of Health and Human Services and works in partnership with multiple agencies such as probation, primary health, and law enforcement, in addition to most other HHS divisions.

**FINANCING:**

State MHSA funds, Medi-Cal reimbursement as allowed, and Mental Health Realignment funds. This position is budgeted in Mental Health (045200) in the salaries and benefits object codes. No County General Funds.

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
<b>COUNTY COUNSEL:</b>	<b>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date: _____
<b>AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:</b> 	<b>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the Auditor/Controller prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date: <u>6/12/2014</u>
<b>PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:</b> 	<b>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the Director of Personnel Services prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: <u>✓</u> Date: <u>6/10/14</u>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

 Date: 6-23-14



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**

24

- Consent Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for  
 Departmental  
 Correspondence Action  
 Closed Session  
 Public  
 Informational

**FROM:** HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – Public Health

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT: Request to hire one part time Registered Nurse or Public Health Nurse**

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:**

Request Board find that consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy: A) the availability of funding for the position of one A-Par Registered Nurse (RN) or Public Health Nurse (PHN) exists, as certified by the Health and Human Services Director and concurred with by the County Administrator and Auditor-Controller; B) where internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy could possibly be filled through an internal recruitment, but an open recruitment would be more appropriate to ensure qualified applicants apply; and C) approve the hiring of one A-Par RN at Range PT078 (\$27.31-\$33.20) or one A-Par PHN Range PT080 (\$28.62-\$34.83/hour), depending upon qualifications.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

The Health and Human Services' Public Health division has recently hired a new Deputy Director over Public Health who joined our on-going efforts to review our health care services and resources. We are continuing to look for more efficient and creative ways to use our scarce nursing resources. We currently have a newly vacated, existing budgeted position of an A-Par Registered Nurse (RN)/Public Health Nurse (PHN) and are requesting permission to hire for this position in order to assist in back-up coverage of the jail and juvenile facility services, public health clinics, the California Children's Services (CCS) nurse case management, flu vaccination outreaches, communicable disease follow-up and assistance in helping support the Nurse Practitioner in the clinic.

The Public Health Division will typically recruit at both RN and PHN levels, because of difficulties recruiting nurses at any level. The RN is a minimum requirement, while a PHN is a RN with a certificate in public health, indicating additional education. PHNs are in short supply in Inyo County and though someone with the additional education would be preferred, an RN with a background in community nursing or experience in children's health and/or women's health would be a very acceptable candidate.

Since no other County departments employ nurses, the Department is requesting an open recruitment.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

The Board could choose to not approve the recruitment and hiring of a part time Registered Nurse, however any vacancy leaves the Public Health Division in a position of making difficult decisions as to the level of services provided to our current clients and our county residents.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

None

**FINANCING:**

Federal, State, and Health Realignment. This position is budgeted 44% in Health (045100) and 56% in CHDP (045102) in the salaries and benefits object codes. No County General Funds.

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
<b>COUNTY COUNSEL:</b>	<b>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date: _____
<b>AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:</b>	<b>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the Auditor/Controller prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: <u>eyes</u> Date: <u>6/12/2014</u>
<b>PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:</b>	<b>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the Director of Personnel Services prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: <u>✓</u> Date: <u>6/11/14</u>
<b>BUDGET OFFICER:</b>	<b>BUDGET AND RELATED ITEMS</b> <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the Budget Officer prior to submission to the Board Clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date: _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Date: 6-23-14



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
**COUNTY OF INYO**

For Clerk's Use Only:

AGENDA NUMBER

25

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Schedule time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Public Works Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Award of construction contract for the County Service Area (CSA) No. 2 Sewer Rehabilitation Project.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. Award a Construction Contract for the CSA No. 2 Sewer Rehabilitation Project to White Rock Construction, Inc., Gardnerville, NV, in the amount of \$264,910.00.
2. Authorize the Board Chairperson to sign the contract, contingent upon Board approval of future budgets and appropriate signatures being obtained; and,
3. Authorize the Public Works Director to sign all other contract documents, including change orders, to the extent permitted pursuant to Section 20142 of the Public Contract Code and other applicable law.

**CAO RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

On July 16, 2013, your Board approved plans and specifications for the revised CSA No. 2 Sewer Rehabilitation Project and authorized the Public Works Department to advertise and receive bids for the project. This project is funded through a CA Department of Water Resources (DWR) Proposition 84 Grant program, whereby the grant monies represent 75% of the project cost and the CSA No. 2 ACO budget will provide the matching 25% of the project cost. This Prop 84 Grant program funding also required Public Works to obtain CA - Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), approval of a Labor Compliance Program. On June 11, 2014, Public Works received DIR approval for the County of Inyo Labor Compliance Program. These grant funds are on a reimbursement basis and to date, the CSA No. 2 project operating budget has received \$49,944 in reimbursements. Construction funds will be expended during the work and DWR will be invoiced through the fiscal agent (Central Sierra Resource Conservation and Development Council). Depending on the timing of DWR reimbursement payments, there may be a six (6) month period from invoice submittal to receipt of reimbursement.

On June 11, 2014, one (1) bid was received and opened by the Assistant Board Clerk. This bid has been reviewed by County Counsel and has been deemed responsive to the bid documents (bid tabulation sheet is attached for your review). White Rock Construction, Inc. submitted a Base Bid amount of \$264,910.00, and an Additive Bid Items amount of \$41,000 for a total of both bids amount of \$305,910. Currently, the budget amount for the construction portion of the project is \$319,656. Public Works is recommending the Board award only the Base Bid amount of \$264,910 in order to retain sufficient budget ( $\$319,656 - \$264,910 = \$54,746$ ) for a contingency fund due to the complex nature of portions of the sewer pipe construction. The engineer's estimate for the Base Bid project was \$240,000. Per CA Public Contract Code Section 10126(c)(1), the lowest responsive base bid amount shall be used to determine the low bidder. Therefore, the Public Works Department is recommending that the Board award the construction contract to White Rock Construction, Inc., in a total base bid contract amount of \$264,910.00.

July 1, 2014

Agenda Request Form – CSA No. 2 Sewer Rehab Project Contract Award

Page 2 of 2

Inyo's contracting preferences for Small Business Enterprises (a portion of County Ordinance No. 1156) applied to the project however White Rock Construction, Inc., as the sole bidder, did not submit the required certification information as a California State or Federal Small Business Enterprise.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

Your Board could choose to not award the contract to White Rock Construction, Inc., and again re-bid the project. This is not recommended, because the bid price for the project has been deemed to be very competitive by the Public Works Department; and, this sewer rehabilitation project must be closed out by December 31, 2014.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

County Counsel's Office for review of the bid documents and approval of the contract.  
The Auditor's Office for approval of the contract and payments to the contractor.  
The Public Works Department for contract administration.

**FINANCING:**

The project's construction funding is provided for in the FY 2014/2015 County Budget from the Public Works Budget Unit 810001, Object Code 5700, Construction in Progress. During construction, the undesignated Fund Balance in the ACO budget may be utilized for cash flow. Additionally, should DWR reimbursements not be received in time, contractor payments would be covered by a short term General Fund cash flow loan.

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL: AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)

Approved: yes Date 6/19/14

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)

Approved: yes Date 6/19/2014

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

Date: 6/19/14

**C O N T R A C T**  
**For the**  
**CSA #2 SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT**

THIS CONTRACT is awarded by the COUNTY to CONTRACTOR on, and made and entered into effective, \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, by and between the COUNTY OF INYO, a political subdivision of the State of California, (herein "Owner"), and White Rock Construction, Inc. (herein "CONTRACTOR"), for the construction of the **CSA #2 SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT** (herein also "Project"), which parties agree, for and in consideration of the mutual promises, as follows:

1. CONTRACTOR shall furnish all labor, materials, methods, processes, implements, tools, machinery, equipment, transportation, permits, services, utilities, and all other items, and related functions and otherwise shall perform all work necessary or appurtenant to construct the Project in accordance with the Contract Documents within the Time for Completion set forth in the Contract Documents, for:

Title: **CSA #2 SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT**

2. For the performance of all such work, COUNTY shall pay to CONTRACTOR the total base bid amount bid by CONTRACTOR for said Work: \_\_\_\_\_  
Two Hundred Sixty Four Thousand Nine Hundred Ten Dollars and No Cents ( \$ 264,910.00 ), adjusted by such increases or decreases as authorized in accordance with the Contract Documents, and payable at such times and upon such conditions as otherwise set forth in the Contract Documents.

3. CONTRACTOR and COUNTY agree that this Contract shall include and consist of (a) all of the provisions set forth expressly herein; (b) the Bid Proposal Form, the Faithful Performance Bond, and the Labor and Materials Payment Bond, all of which are incorporated herein and made a part hereof by this reference; and (c) all of the other Contract Documents, as described in **Section 1070.04, "Definitions,"** of the Standard Specifications of the Inyo County Public Works Department, dated March, 1997, all of which are incorporated herein and made a part of this Contract by this reference, including without limitation, the Bid Package, the Standard Specifications of the Inyo County Public Works Department, dated March, 1997, and the Special Provisions concerning this Project including the Appendices, the Plans, any and all amendments or changes to any of the above-listed documents, including, without limitation, contract change orders, and any and all documents incorporated by reference into any of the above-listed documents.

4. The definition and meaning of the words used in this Contract are the same as set forth in **Section 1070, "Abbreviations, Symbols and Definitions,"** of the Standard Specifications of the Inyo County Public Works Department, dated March, 1997.

5. This Contract, including the Contract Documents and all other documents, which are incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the entire agreement between CONTRACTOR and COUNTY with respect to the subject matter hereof.

6. Pursuant to **Section 1773 of the Labor Code**, the general prevailing wage rates in Inyo County have been determined by the Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations. These wage rates appear in the Department of Transportation publication entitled "General Prevailing Wage Rates", in effect at the time the project is advertised. Future effective wage rates, which have been predetermined and are on file with the State Department of Industrial Relations are referenced, but not printed, in said publication. Such rates of wages are on file with the State Department of Industrial Relations and the offices of the Public Works Department of the County of Inyo and are available to any interested party upon request.

**C O N T R A C T**  
**for**  
**CSA #2 SEWER REHABILITATION PROJECT**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, COUNTY and CONTRACTOR have each caused this Contract to be executed on its behalf by its duly authorized representative, effective as of the day and year first above written.

**COUNTY**

**CONTRACTOR**

COUNTY OF INYO

\_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Taxpayer's Identification or  
Social Security Number:

\_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND  
LEGALITY:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Counsel

APPROVED AS TO ACCOUNTING  
FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Auditor

APPROVED AS TO INSURANCE  
REQUIREMENTS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Risk Manager

**COUNTY OF INYO BID TABULATION**

Project Title & Bid No. CSA Summer Bid

Bid Opening Date: 6-11-14 Location: County Admin Center

	BIDDER NAME	Bid Amount	Bid Amount	Bid Amount	Bond
		A	B	C	
1.	White Rock Construction	\$264,910	\$41,000		✓
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Opened By: Patricia Gursell

Present: Jeff Ahlstrom  
Clint Quilta





**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
**COUNTY OF INYO**

For Clerk's Use Only:

**AGENDA NUMBER**

24

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Schedule time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Public Works Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 8, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Award of construction contract for the Inyo County Animal Shelter Building Project.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. Award a Construction Contract for the Inyo County Animal Shelter Building Project to Rudolph Construction, Inc., Bishop, CA, in the amount of \$699,960.00.
2. Authorize the Board Chairperson to sign the contract, contingent upon Board approval of future budgets and appropriate signatures being obtained; and,
3. Authorize the Public Works Director to sign all other contract documents, including change orders, to the extent permitted pursuant to Section 20142 of the Public Contract Code and other applicable law.

**CAO RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

On May 13, 2013, your Board approved plans and specifications for the revised Inyo County Animal Shelter Building Project and authorized the Public Works Department to advertise and receive bids for the project. As you are aware, this project is a collaborative effort by the County of Inyo and the Inyo-Mono Counties Animal Resources and Education (ICARE) group.

On June 20, 2014, three (3) bids were received and opened by the Assistant Board Clerk. The bids received were as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Base Bid</u>	<u>Deductive Bid Amount</u>
1. Rudolph Construction, Inc.	\$699,960	\$666,714
2. Pickard & Butters Construction, Inc.	\$730,408	\$685,771
3. Hi Desert Construction	\$767,917	\$725,790

Inyo's contracting preferences for being a State or Federal Small Business Enterprise (SBE) (County Ordinance No. 1156) applied to the project. Both Rudolph Construction, Inc. and Pickard & Butters Construction, Inc. submitted SBE certification information. Hi Desert Construction did not. These bids have been reviewed by County Counsel and deemed responsive to the bid documents (bid tabulation sheet is attached for your review). As indicated above, Rudolph Construction, Inc. submitted the lowest Base Bid in the amount of \$699,960 (building area of 3,360 square feet), along with a Deductive Bid (reduced sized building of 2,940 square feet) in the amount of \$666,714.

Public Works is recommending the Board award a contract in the Base Bid amount of \$699,960 for the larger building. This larger facility will better serve the Animal Shelter's current and future operational needs. The engineer's estimate for the Base Bid project was \$650,000. Per CA Public Contract Code Section 10126(c)(1), the lowest responsive base bid amount shall be used to determine the low bidder. Therefore, the Public Works Department is recommending that the Board award the construction contract to Rudolph Construction, Inc., in a total base bid contract amount of \$699,960.00.

July 8, 2014

Agenda Request Form – Inyo County Animal Shelter Building Project Contract Award

Page 2 of 2

The current project budget amount is \$770,000. Additional identified project costs for: a) required Alquist Priolo seismic study; b) extension of power service; c) County forces site preparation work; and, d) future construction phase materials testing will add approximately \$100,000 to the project cost. Public Works is anticipating a construction contingency of \$35,000 (5% x \$700,000) for the construction contract work. The total amount for the currently anticipated project costs are then: \$699,960+\$100,000+\$35,000 = \$834,960.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

Your Board could choose to not award the contract to Rudolph Construction, Inc., and again re-bid the project. This is not recommended, because the bid price for the construction work has been deemed to be very competitive by the Public Works Department.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:**

County Counsel’s Office for review of the bid documents and approval of the contract.  
The Auditor’s Office for approval of the contract and payments to the contractor.  
The Public Works Department for contract administration.

**FINANCING:**

The Inyo County Animal Shelter Building Project construction funding will come from the FY 2014/2015 County Budget Unit 010206 and is derived from County of Inyo sources and ICARE contributions.

APPROVALS	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	<p>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</p> <p><i>Margaret Kemp-Williams</i> Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>06/24/14</u></p>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER	<p>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</p> <p>* See Attached Note <i>Chry Shepherd</i> Approved: <u>yes</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>6/25/14</u></p>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR	<p>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</p> <p>Approved: _____ Date _____</p>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

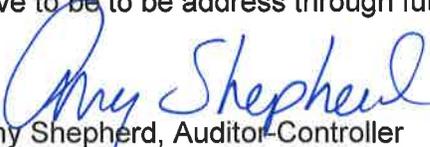
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Date: 6/25/14

FINANCING NOTE:

The FY 14-15 Preliminary budget approved by your Board on June 17, 2014 has sufficient appropriations to cover the construction contract for the Inyo County Animal Shelter. However, there is not enough funding to cover the entire anticipated project amount of \$834,960 and will have to be to be address through future Board action or the FY 14-15 Budget process.

  
Amy Shepherd, Auditor-Controller

**C O N T R A C T**  
**for**  
**INYO COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER BUILDING PROJECT**

THIS CONTRACT is awarded by the COUNTY to CONTRACTOR on, and made and entered into effective, \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, by and between the COUNTY OF INYO, a political subdivision of the State of California, (herein "Owner"), and Rudolph Construction, Inc. (herein "CONTRACTOR"), for the construction of the **INYO COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER BUILDING PROJECT** (herein also "Project"), which parties agree, for and in consideration of the mutual promises, as follows:

1. CONTRACTOR shall furnish all labor, materials, methods, processes, implements, tools, machinery, equipment, transportation, permits, services, utilities, and all other items, and related functions and otherwise shall perform all work necessary or appurtenant to construct the Project in accordance with the Contract Documents within the Time for Completion set forth in the Contract Documents, for:

**Title: INYO COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER BUILDING PROJECT**

2. For the performance of all such work, COUNTY shall pay to CONTRACTOR the total base bid amount bid by CONTRACTOR for said Work: \_\_\_\_\_  
Six Hundred Ninety Nine Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty Dollars and No Cents ( \$ 699,960.00 ), adjusted by such increases or decreases as authorized in accordance with the Contract Documents, and payable at such times and upon such conditions as otherwise set forth in the Contract Documents.

3. CONTRACTOR and COUNTY agree that this Contract shall include and consist of (a) all of the provisions set forth expressly herein; (b) the Bid Proposal Form, the Faithful Performance Bond, and the Labor and Materials Payment Bond, all of which are incorporated herein and made a part hereof by this reference; and (c) all of the other Contract Documents, as described in **Section 1070.04, "Definitions,"** of the Standard Specifications of the Inyo County Public Works Department, dated March, 1997, all of which are incorporated herein and made a part of this Contract by this reference, including without limitation, the Bid Package, the Standard Specifications of the Inyo County Public Works Department, dated March, 1997, and the Special Provisions concerning this Project including the Appendices, the Plans, any and all amendments or changes to any of the above-listed documents, including, without limitation, contract change orders, and any and all documents incorporated by reference into any of the above-listed documents.

4. The definition and meaning of the words used in this Contract are the same as set forth in **Section 1070, "Abbreviations, Symbols and Definitions,"** of the Standard Specifications of the Inyo County Public Works Department, dated March, 1997.

5. This Contract, including the Contract Documents and all other documents, which are incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the entire agreement between CONTRACTOR and COUNTY with respect to the subject matter hereof.

6. Pursuant to **Section 1773 of the Labor Code**, the general prevailing wage rates in Inyo County have been determined by the Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations. These wage rates appear in the Department of Transportation publication entitled "General Prevailing Wage Rates", in effect at the time the project is advertised. Future effective wage rates, which have been predetermined and are on file with the State Department of Industrial Relations are referenced, but not printed, in said publication. Such rates of wages are on file with the State Department of Industrial Relations and the offices of the Public Works Department of the County of Inyo and are available to any interested party upon request.

*Signatures Follow . . .*

**C O N T R A C T**  
**for**  
**INYO COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER BUILDING PROJECT**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, COUNTY and CONTRACTOR have each caused this Contract to be executed on its behalf by its duly authorized representative, effective as of the day and year first above written.

**COUNTY**

**CONTRACTOR**

COUNTY OF INYO

\_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Taxpayer's Identification or  
Social Security Number:

\_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND  
LEGALITY:

  
County Counsel

APPROVED AS TO ACCOUNTING  
FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Auditor

APPROVED AS TO INSURANCE  
REQUIREMENTS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Risk Manager

## COUNTY OF INYO BID TABULATION

Project Title & Bid No. Animal Shelter Project

Bid Opening Date: 6-20-14 Location: County Admin Center

	BIDDER NAME	Bid Amount A	Bid Amount B	Bid Amount C	Bond
1.	Bi Peckard & Butters Const.	\$ 730,408 <sup>00</sup>	\$ 685,771		✓
2.	Rudolph Construction	\$ 699,960	\$ 666,714		✓
3.	Hi Desert Construction	\$ 767,917	\$ 725,790		✓
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Opened By: Patricia Gansell

Present: Jeni Saturn

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

27

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Inyo County Planning Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Service Redesign

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** Direct staff to proceed with the service redesign proposals discussed herein.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** Staff has been directed to think creatively about means to reduce costs and/or enhance revenue. Planning Department staff has met periodically to do so, and has identified several concepts that it recommends being carried forward for further analysis and implementation. The Planning Department has also worked with the departments of Environmental Health and Public Works to implement staff-sharing strategies.

The following concepts are presented for the Board's consideration and direction.

***Revenue Enhancement – Mining Fees:*** the County charges a flat fee for yearly mining inspections. This fee is \$450 for private mines, nothing for Caltrans mines, and a \$2,200-flat-fee for all of the Department of Water and Power (DWP) mines (which is approximately ½ the fee). Regulatory compliance costs are growing due to increasing mandates from the State and other oversight agencies, and staff believes that the program expenses are not being fully covered by the fees. Caltrans does not reimburse the County's entitlement costs either. Preliminarily, staff estimates that the County's inspection costs per mine at about \$650. Staff approximates that by raising mining inspection fees to \$650 (including for Caltrans and DWP mines) and recovering entitlement costs for Caltrans' mines, revenues could be increased by approximately \$28,000 per year. The County could also require cost-recovery for inspection services, similar to other planning applications. If the Board directs proceeding, staff would work to more precisely estimate costs and coordinate with Caltrans and DWP, and return to the Board with more information before proceeding.

***Revenue Enhancement – Lone Pine Architectural Design Review Board Fees:*** the County charges a flat fee of \$200 for processing design review applications within the Architectural Design Review Control Overlay Zoning District in Lone Pine. Staff believes that costs to process such applications are higher, more likely in the \$500-range, and proposes that rather than a flat fee, that full cost recovery be provided similar to most other planning applications. Staff estimates that this action would result in \$500 in additional revenue per year. If the Board directs proceeding, staff would return with an ordinance to implement.

***Revenue Enhancement – Appeal Fees:*** the County charges a flat fee of \$300 for appeals to the Planning Commission and the Board. In instances in which the appeal is tied to an application, most of the costs are recovered from the applicant. However, staff believes that the appeal fee does not cover the remaining costs, or most of the costs in instances in which there is no applicant. Staff estimates that a more cost-neutral appeal fee would be \$500.

If the Board directs proceeding with this concept, staff will work to quantify unrecovered appeal costs and return with more detailed information and an ordinance to implement. Staff estimates that this action would result in an additional \$1,000 in revenue per year.

**Revenue Enhancement – Legalize/Tax Vacation Homes:** the County does not permit home rentals for 30 days or less in certain Zoning Districts (i.e., residential). While vacation homes can impact nearby residences and other sensitive uses, many jurisdictions permit vacation homes, resulting in significant tax benefits for the community. The County could conditionally permit vacation homes in the restricted Zoning Districts, thereby providing oversight of noise, trash, traffic, and other potential impacts. Staff estimates that this action could increase revenue by approximately \$200,000 in transient occupancy taxes per year.

Given the potential fiduciary benefits of reversing the County policy within the current fiscal climate and the ability to regulate nuisances through a conditional use permit (CUP) process, staff recommends consideration. On the other hand, staff understands that the current regulation is the result of significant policy development efforts resulting in part from careless operation of vacation homes, and the CUP process may not always address all issues. If the Board directs proceeding, staff can bring back an ordinance, or incorporate the concept into the Zoning Code update.

**Cost Reduction – Electronic Planning Commission Agendas:** the Planning Commission agenda packets are in paper format. These could instead be in an electronic format to eliminate copying, mailing, and processing costs. This could require that Commissioners be provided with a laptop computer, tablet, or other tool to read the electronic agenda packets. Some upfront costs and ongoing costs would be incurred to provide these tools, but long-term savings could be realized. On the other hand, the Department receives revenue for billable projects that would be lost. Also, some people may prefer paper copies, which would still most likely be printed.

Staff estimates that this concept would result in approximately \$2,000 in savings per year in reduced copying, mailing, and processing costs for non-billable projects, without subtracting for reduced revenue for billable projects. Depending on the number of Planning Commissioners requiring a laptop computer to read the electronic agendas, staff estimates that the proposal would require between \$0 and \$3,500 in up-front costs and \$250 per year in ongoing costs. If the Board directs proceeding, staff would consult with the Planning Commission and work with Information Services to develop a more specific implementation strategy to bring back for the Board's consideration.

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Board could direct staff to cease working on one or more of the service redesign concepts identified herein. The Board could also direct staff to investigate additional service redesign concepts; several that staff has considered include: creating a regional planning agency; providing contract planning services to the City of Bishop; purchasing time tracking software; ceasing to track non-billable time; transferring billing to the Auditor; sharing staff with other departments; charging zoning violators costs to process their cases; raising building permit fees; raising overhead costs; eliminating the Natural Resource Advisory Committee and/or Lone Pine Architectural Design Review; recognizing revenue for un-allocated funds in the planning fees trust; eliminating the Planning Commission and transferring its responsibilities to the Board;

empowering non-attorney staff to edit contracts; providing the Planning Director responsibility to approve small contracts and contract amendments, and; taxing vacant homes.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** County departments with taxing responsibilities; Caltrans and DWP; potentially others paying fees.

**FINANCING:** General fund resources are being utilized for service redesign efforts. Implementation of service redesign concepts could result in significant costs savings to the County.

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Date: 6/25/14



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

28

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Inyo County Planning Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Inyo National Forest Plan Update/Revision

**RECOMMENDATION:** (1) Receive a presentation from staff about coordination with Forest Service staff regarding the Inyo National Forest Plan Update/Revision and provide input, and (2) Review documents presented at recent public meetings and consider authorizing the Chair to sign correspondence in regards thereto.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** The Inyo National Forest (INF) is working on updating the INF Plan.<sup>1</sup> Staff is working with Forest Service (FS) staff in developing the Plan, and will report on recent activities. Input from the Board is requested to guide staff in future coordination efforts with FS staff.

The FS conducted a series of public meetings recently regarding the Update effort, including one in Bishop on June 19, 2014. The FS released two documents and Preliminary Wilderness Inventory Maps that were addressed at the meetings (see attached). The Board has reviewed previous iterations of the two documents and provided input previously (see attached). The FS has requested input regarding the Need to Change Analysis – Supplement by June 30; the Planning Director is working to provide input by the deadline, which will be distributed under separate cover.

The Preliminary Wilderness Inventory Maps provide an inventory of lands that the Forest Supervisor could potentially recommend for Wilderness designation through the Plan update process. The inventory process is based upon criteria from various sources that are through Geographic Information System.

The Board could consider providing additional input regarding the documents and/or maps.

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Board may consider sending correspondence regarding the documents and/or maps.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service; Mono, Fresno, Madera, and Tuolumne counties; other interested persons and organizations.

**FINANCING:** General fund resources are utilized to monitor planning work in the Forest. Resources for Willdan's assistance with the effort are funded by operating transfer from the Geothermal Royalties fund.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to <http://inyoplanning.org/InyoNationalForest.htm> for more information about the County's participation in the Plan Update/Revision.

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Date: 6-25-14

Attachments:

1. Overview of Need to Change Analysis – Supplement
2. Need to Change Analysis – Supplement
3. Draft Desired Conditions
4. Preliminary Wilderness Inventory Maps
5. Board Correspondence Dated January 18, 2014
6. Board Correspondence Dated February 25, 2014

# Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests Need to Change Analysis

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## **WHAT DOES THIS DOCUMENT DO?**

This document provides: (1) a description of components requiring update to current forest management plans; and (2) other recommended changes to current forest management plans. Identifying the need to change (NTC) gives focus to the planning process (36 CFR 219.7(c)(2)(c)i)). It clearly articulates which existing plan components need to be revised, and what new plan components need to be developed.

## **HOW IS THIS DOCUMENT ORGANIZED?**

Section 1 is a list of requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule that must be addressed during this plan revision. Section 2 lists recommendations for the NTC. Section 3 lists resource areas where changes are not being recommended at this time. A summary of the findings from the “full need to change analysis” and the rationale behind the recommendations will augment this document at a later date. Public and tribal government feedback on the preliminary need to change received in January 2014 was also considered.

## **SECTION 1: WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE 2012 PLANNING RULE?**

The following are required under the 2012 Planning Rule:

- Identify and evaluate lands that may be suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and determine whether to recommend any such lands for wilderness designation.
- Identify the eligibility of rivers for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, unless a systematic inventory has been previously completed and documented, and there are no changed circumstances that warrant additional review.
- Identify existing designated areas other than the areas identified above and determine whether to recommend any additional areas for designation. If the responsible official has the delegated authority to designate a new area or modify an existing area, then the responsible official may designate such area when approving the plan, plan amendment, or plan revision.
- Identify the maximum quantity of timber that may be removed from the plan area.
- The Regional Forester shall identify the species of conservation concern for the plan area in coordination with the responsible official.
- Every plan must have management areas or geographic areas or both.
- Every plan must include the following plan components:
  - Desired conditions

- Objectives
  - Standards
  - Guidelines
  - Suitability of lands, which includes identifying areas not suitable for timber production.
- The set of plan components must meet the requirements in the 2012 Planning Rule for social, economic, and ecological sustainability, plant and animal diversity, multiple use and timber.
  - Every plan must also:
    - Identify watersheds that are a priority for maintenance or restoration,
    - Describe the plan area's distinctive roles and contributions within the broader landscape,
    - Include a monitoring program as defined in the rule, and
    - Contain information reflecting proposed and possible actions that may occur on the plan area during the life of the plan, including the planned timber sale program, timber harvesting levels, and the proportion of probable methods of forest vegetation management practices expected to be used.

## **SECTION 2: WHAT ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE?**

Last winter, the planning team used a rapid, criteria-based approach to identify six preliminary NTC emphasis areas to present to the public at the January, 2014 meetings. There was input from the public that the process needed to be more transparent and understandable. The planning team then refined their work to yield a more systematic, transparent analysis which identified areas recommended for change.

### **Plan-wide**

- Develop plan components to help guide project-level planning in considering underrepresented populations, and explore more effective communication methods for public outreach.
- Incorporate strategies that prioritize partnerships with tribes to develop programs and implement projects.

### **Ecological Integrity of Terrestrial Ecosystems**

#### **Overall**

- Develop desired conditions and plan direction that helps manage for heterogeneity and biodiversity at multiple spatial scales (e.g., landscape, patch or stand and within-patch).
- Incorporate updated science (e.g., PSW GTR 220/237) into management direction to better facilitate restoration.
- Develop plan components to manage for resilient ecosystems to withstand fires, severe drought, ozone and nitrogen emissions, and climate change.
- Add desired conditions and plan direction that addresses habitat connectivity.
- Add plan strategies that emphasize large landscape restoration, including emphasis on cost effective stewardship contracts to improve implementation likelihood.
- Align protection and management strategies and objectives for aquatic and riparian areas with adjacent strategies and objectives for upland areas, particularly in regard to ecological restoration and fire management.
- Add desired conditions for ecological integrity of major non-forest ecosystems (e.g., foothills, shrublands, non-forest), and strategies for prioritizing restoration and to minimize future impacts of climate change to these ecosystems.

### **Eastside**

- Add desired conditions and plan components for ecological integrity of eastside ecosystems, along with strategies to minimize future impacts of climate change to these ecosystems.
- Incorporate updated science on cheatgrass invasion and adaptive management strategies for restoration into plan components.
- Update current management direction to improve coordination with tribes on pinyon pine gathering sites and other areas of importance.

### **Subalpine and Alpine**

- Add restoration strategies for areas that have been impacted by concentrated recreational use that are not addressed in wilderness management plans.

### **Old Forest and Complex Early Seral Habitats**

- Add desired conditions for post-fire management, addressing ecological integrity.
- Update desired conditions to specifically address old forest components and function, such as large tree densities, heterogeneity, understory vegetation, snags, logs, and connectivity at multiple spatial scales.
- Revise current management direction to encourage restoration and maintenance of old forests to a resilient state by emphasizing desired conditions and strategies.

### **Ecological Integrity of Aquatic and Riparian Ecosystems**

- Incorporate strategies to prioritize restoration of aquatic and riparian ecosystems to improve resilience to climate change, fire, ozone, and nitrogen deposition.
- Update plan components for meadows and fens to integrate vegetation condition, soils, hydrologic function, water quality, and biodiversity.

### **Water**

- Update plan components and geographic restoration focus, where needed, to meet or maintain water quality objectives.
- Ensure plan components are aligned with new Forest Service Groundwater Directives.
- Develop strategies and plan components to address trends with water shortages and drought.

### **Air**

- Add or refine plan components to incorporate smoke tradeoff analysis with varied types of restoration projects, including biomass utilization, planned ignitions (prescribed fire and pile burning), and unplanned ignitions (wildfires and wildland fires managed for resource benefits).

### **Invasive Species**

- Add strategies for increasing coordination and collaboration with partners on invasive species management, especially related to monitoring and treatment.
- Add strategies to address prevention of invasion by aquatic invasive plants and animals.
- Ensure plan components are aligned with national policy and guidance on invasive species.

### **Fire**

- Change the plan focus to manage for desired conditions of fire type, severity, frequency and extent, specific to each ecosystem type.
- Include a risk-based fire management approach into the plans that incorporates wildland fires managed for resource benefit, restoration and maintenance of fire in fire adapted ecosystems, and new fire science on how threats to the wildland urban interface are assessed and addressed (fire-adapted communities), and how the zone is defined.

- Update management direction that incorporates the new Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy to increase the pace and scale of restoration and maintenance, and the effectiveness and efficiency of restoration and maintenance.
- Update plan direction on fire resilience, and restoration and maintenance of fire as an ecosystem process in riparian areas.

### **Carbon**

- Incorporate plan components that address carbon stability through ecological resilience, forest restoration, wood fiber and biomass utilization, and smoke trade-off management.

### **At-Risk Species**

- Consider new information (e.g., PSW GTR 220/237, California Spotted Owl Conservation Assessment, and the Science Synthesis) in developing or updating forest plan components to improve ecological conditions for the California spotted owl.
- Consider new information, recommendations in conservation strategies, and project design criteria in developing plan components that could contribute to the recovery of federally-listed species (including candidates and proposed), such as fisher and three sierran amphibians.
- Develop plan components for at-risk species that support climate change adaptation strategies.
- Update plan components for the Inyo NF to provide for consistency, where applicable, with the Humboldt-Toiyabe forest plan amendment for greater sage-grouse.

### **Range**

- Integrate plan components to reduce overlapping and conflicting management direction for range condition and use and ecological integrity.

### **Timber**

- Ensure plan components encourage economically-viable vegetation management.
- Incorporate plan components that encourage the use of local forest products workforces.

### **Recreation**

- Update Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes to reflect desired use and any designation or use changes that may have occurred over the years.
- Update plan direction where current guidance is absent or partial, such as to guide the transition of winter resorts to year-round use.
- Develop plan components to focus agency efforts on each forest's recreation roles and contributions to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.
- Update plan direction to limit or redirect use in areas that are experiencing or are at risk for resource damage.
- Convert from the outdated Visual Management System (VMS) to the Scenery Management System (SMS) to incorporate concepts of sustainable scenic character.
- Incorporate the social and cultural aspects of "place" into forest plans.
- Incorporate strategies for working with partners to adequately protect and manage recreation settings, recreation opportunities, and valued visitor experiences.
- Incorporate guiding principles and goals from the National Framework for Sustainable Recreation into plan direction.

## **Cultural Resources**

- Emphasize a more proactive approach to management of cultural resources by aligning management direction to the National Framework for Sustainable Recreation.

## **Lands**

- Add plan components with management direction for lands acquired by the Inyo NF through the Nevada Enhancement Act.

## **Wilderness**

- Update and fill gaps in management direction for existing and recommended wilderness.

## **Wild and Scenic Rivers**

- For the two newly designated rivers on the Inyo NF that have not yet completed comprehensive river management plans (CRMPs), document outstandingly remarkable values, free flow, and water quality conditions in forest management plans and spatially identify specific outstandingly remarkable values locations within the wild and scenic river corridor. Identify a process and timeframe for finishing CRMPs and developing a final boundary.
- For rivers with existing CRMPs, review and update direction in forest management plans to address gaps or outdated language, and ensure outstandingly remarkable values, free flow, and water quality are protected. Identify a process and timeframe for updating and revising the CRMPs.

## **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail**

- Define the trail corridor, and ensure that strategies and objectives protect the recreation experience and visual resources.

## **National Recreation Trails**

- Develop plan direction for National Recreation Trails.

## **SECTION 3: WHAT ARE THE AREAS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHANGE?**

The list below captures areas of the current plans where change is not being recommended during this revision effort. Current direction will be brought forward into the revised plan. This direction may need to be converted into the required plan components as defined by the 2012 Planning Rule.

### **Water Quality (other than identified in Section 2)**

- Water quality on National Forest System lands is generally good, although some water bodies on national forests are impaired.
- Overall, Forest Service best management practices have been effective; continue improvements through monitoring and adaptive management

### **Watersheds**

- Identifying priority watersheds is a requirement of the 2012 Planning Rule and so will be automatically included in this revision effort (see Section 1).

### **Soil**

- Condition for soils is moderate in most places.
- Existing management direction is adequate to ensure that indicators of soil quality are in an upward trend.

- The majority of areas with soil degradation are a result of legacy impacts and management practices on sensitive soils, for example meadow incision, compaction, and displacement.
- Application of existing management practices and ecological restoration will continue to address legacy impacts.

### **Energy and Minerals**

- Current management direction for transmission corridors appears sufficient.
- Energy development (wind energy, geothermal energy solar energy) is supported by current law and policy and does not require new plan components. Suitability of lands for these uses will be determined during the plan revision process.
- Hydropower operations are in moderate condition. The Forest Service can affect positive environmental restoration through the FERC relicensing process independent of new management direction in forest plans.
- Mining resources on all three forests are in good condition. Active mining claims are appropriately managed. Abandoned mines are being reclaimed as resources allow. Current management direction is sufficient.
- Biomass for energy development is covered under the timber section and a recommendation to encourage wood fiber utilization.

### **Infrastructure**

- The condition and trend of facilities and the transportation system across all three forests is poor. There is a large deferred maintenance backlog. New or changed plan components would not likely affect the condition of transportation and facilities infrastructure. Current management direction carried forward in revised plans can provide the guidance needed to manage road and trail systems for resource protection.
- The current condition of public utilities and private uses is good. Current management direction is sufficient.

### **Lands (other than identified in Section 2)**

- Land ownership patterns are generally in good condition across the three forests. Forest land is relatively consolidated and stable. Land acquisition and exchange is already supported by existing law, regulation, and policy.
- The condition of land status and uses is moderate. Lands are mapped and recorded. Growing population may create more demand to develop private lands within and adjacent to the forests. Increasing demand for recreation opportunities, communication technology, and energy development may influence forest land status and uses in the future.
- Suitability of lands will be determined during the plan revision process, as required by the 2012 Planning Rule (see Section 1).

### **Designated areas**

- Excludes Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, and National Recreation Trails, which are recommended for change.
- The condition and trend for other designated areas is moderate to good.
- There is current direction and areas are being managed for their current designations.

# Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests Need to Change Analysis - Supplement

## **WHAT WAS THE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NEED TO CHANGE?**

At the end of 2013, the planning team began work on the Need to Change (NTC). The NTC was based on the three forest assessments, the Bio-Regional Assessment, and the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station's science synthesis. The planning team identified six preliminary NTC emphasis areas by considering a set of criteria together with the assessments and the science synthesis. This preliminary NTC and set of criteria can be found at [http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5444578.pdf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5444578.pdf).

These criteria were used to identify the most pressing areas needing change during this plan revision effort by considering threats to benefits to people, trends, issues with current management direction, and ability of forest plans to influence conditions. The six emphasis areas identified were: 1) vegetation, resilience, wildlife and fire (focused on the west side of the Sierra Nevada); 2) vegetation, resilience, wildlife, invasive plants, and fire (focused on the east side of the Sierra Nevada); 3) the wildland urban interface; 4) meadows; 5) aquatic and riparian areas; and 6) sustainable recreation. We received feedback from the public and tribes on these six emphasis areas between December 30, 2013 and January 31, 2014.

We received several comments that the process was unclear, not transparent enough, did not clearly link to the fifteen topic areas from the assessments, did not highlight uniqueness among the three forests, and did not adequately address the relationship to current management direction. The planning team subsequently worked out a more systematic and transparent process to identify areas recommended for change. In doing so, rather than the original set of criteria, we used a more straightforward process of identifying where resource conditions are concerning, where changed plan components could improve those conditions, and how that would contribute to sustainability. Several of the original criteria, however, are encompassed within these steps. The NTC table displays the results of this process, which support our updated need to change recommendations. In addition to the comments received on the NTC process, we also received input specific to NTC content. Using endnotes we highlight some of the substantial comments received and how they were addressed. These numbered endnotes are found throughout the document. The numbers refer to information at the end of the document.

In the table below, each of the assessment topic areas is broken into subtopics. For each subtopic, we describe overall resource condition and trend. These are simplified descriptions based on quantitative and qualitative information in the assessments, including professional judgment. For each subtopic, we also describe the relationship between current plan direction and resource conditions, identifying the extent to which plan direction influences conditions and how current plan direction may be lacking, or whether other factors are at play.

Taking all that information together, we make recommendations to change current plan direction and provide further rationale, including how changes would help guide management of National Forest System lands so they are ecologically sustainable and contribute to social and economic sustainability. Opportunities to contribute to social and economic sustainability and to support benefits to people are integrated within the rationale for each resource subtopic where change is recommended. Therefore, we do not cover these topics in separate rows in the table.

Based on available resources and consideration of public and tribal feedback, the responsible official for each forest will ultimately decide what will get addressed in the plan revision process.

**WHAT ARE THE FINDINGS BY ASSESSMENT TOPIC AREAS?**

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
<p><b>Terrestrial Ecosystems</b></p> <p>Fire as an ecological process</p>	<p>Poor in most areas</p>	<p>Declining, due to uniformly dense vegetation, lack of low/moderate intensity fire, and climate change</p>	<p>Current plan direction has a focus on vegetation management and fuel conditions at the stand or patch scale. There is no direction on restoration of fire as an ecological process. There is a lack of direction at the landscape scale. In part because of plan direction, there is limited fire and vegetation restoration that would reduce or moderate unplanned fire intensity.</p> <p>Riparian areas are and continue to be impacted by the lack of low and moderate intensity fire. Plan direction is highly restrictive on restoration of fire or vegetation conditions in riparian areas. This has led to an increase in large-scale high intensity and severity fires. These areas are especially vulnerable to these types of fires because of the tendency to occur in canyons or drainages that "funnel" fire spread and intensity.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ecological fire resilience and restoration of fire as an ecosystem process is critical to ecological sustainability and the continue provision of benefits on the forests.</p> <p>Vegetation density remains high and uniform, perpetuating uncharacteristic fire. Biodiversity (e.g., birds, mammals) associated with patchy vegetation (heterogeneity) has declined and continuous to decline. Understory plants dependent on or enhanced by recurrent low and moderate intensity fire continue to decline. Old forest structure continues to decline with large-scale high intensity fire.</p> <p>With climate change already increasing uncharacteristic fire and with decreased water expected that will directly impact riparian areas, they are at great risk. Substantial impacts are already occurring and are expected to continue. Some of the changes take centuries or more to recover if they do. There is evidence that repeated fires occurring in some landscapes recovering from fire are resulting in type conversion from forest or woodland to shrublands.</p> <p>Management direction could be substantially improved by focusing on outcomes rather than limitations. For example, desired conditions related to vegetation condition, structure,</p>

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Eastside, general	Condition and trend vary by ecosystem, as described below	Stable to declining	Current plan direction is limited for eastside ecosystems, does not include ecological requirements for the Bi-State DPS of greater-sage grouse, and does not include new science on resilience to cheatgrass invasion. There is limited integration of social and ecological sustainability, particularly related to pinyon pine gathering sites and other areas of tribal importance.	Yes	<p>Improved conditions would reduce the likelihood of fire impacts on communities, infrastructure (power lines, recreation sites, communication towers), and other values at risk that provide benefits to people.</p> <p>Many tribal values and interests are impacted by uncharacteristic fire, fire deficits, increased forest density and homogeneity, increased fuel loading of ecosystems and habitats used by tribes, decreased shrub and non-forest habitat that affect tribal access and utilization of valued habitats and resources.</p> <p>New and updated plan components are needed to ensure ecologically sustainable management and to further support tribal uses of culturally important areas.</p> <p>Improved conditions would contribute to economic and social benefits associated with recreation, grazing, other forest uses, biodiversity, and wildlife, as well as reduce the threats of fire to communities and these benefits.</p>
Sagebrush	Moderate to poor	Declining	There is no direction for sagebrush in the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA). There is some direction in the Inyo Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) related to seral stage and structure. There is no direction on sagebrush in the Sequoia LRMP. Differences between sagebrush types (e.g., different species, ecological	Yes	<p>Invasive plant species, grazing, and changes in fire regime (too frequent or too infrequent) have influenced condition and trend. Conifer encroachment has affected greater-sage grouse habitat. Many potential management strategies could be developed to address these issues, such as desired conditions for ecosystem</p>

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions (requirements) need to be addressed.	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Pinyon-Juniper	Moderate	Declining	<p>Conservation and restoration of greater-sage grouse habitat needs to be incorporated based upon current conservation strategies and science. Direction must be highly adaptive, because information is very new and variable across the landscape.</p> <p>This is a widespread type on the Inyo National Forest, but is often inaccessible, so agency ability to influence conditions on a very large scale is limited. Although the type is more limited on the Sequoia National Forest, it also tends to be inaccessible.</p> <p>Direction is absent for this type in the SNFPA Record of Decision (ROD). In the Inyo LRMP, existing standards and guidelines for forested types need to be revised for dwarf forests and woodlands, where desired conditions and management strategies differ. Incorporation of the new federal fire policy into the revised plan would improve the condition and trend of this type.</p>	Yes	<p>Improved conditions would contribute to economic and social benefits associated with recreation, grazing, other forest uses, biodiversity, and wildlife, as well as reduce the threats of fire to communities and these benefits.</p> <p>Forests are becoming denser, due mainly to climate and background geographic expansion. Invasive plants are becoming more common. In some areas, disease or large fires are affecting pinyon pine health.</p> <p>Improved conditions would contribute to economic and social benefits associated with recreation, grazing, other forest uses, biodiversity, and wildlife, as well as reduce the threats of fire to communities and these benefits.</p>
Jeffrey pine and dry mixed conifer (eastside and Kern Plateau)	Moderate	Declining	<p>Because of drier conditions, changes since fire suppression have been slower and less severe than in westside pine. There have been moderate increases in tree density, homogeneity, and surface fuels. Fuels treatments have improved</p>	Yes	<p>Departure from natural range of variability in fire regime, spread of invasive species, concentrated recreation, and significant historic/tribal areas make revised direction for these areas important.</p>

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Desert (xeric) shrub/blackbrush	Moderate	Declining	No direction exists in the SNFPA. Seral stage and structure direction exists in the Inyo LRMP. Direction for all shrubland ecosystems is needed.	Yes	Improved conditions would contribute to economic and social benefits associated with recreation, grazing, other forest uses, biodiversity, and wildlife, as well as reduce the threats of fire to communities and these benefits. Fire frequency is increasing, partly due to invasive annual grasses. Climate change is causing shifts in distribution. Improved conditions would contribute to economic and social benefits associated with recreation, biodiversity, and wildlife, as well as reduce the threats of fire to communities and these benefits.
Mountain mahogany	Moderate	Stable to declining	No direction exists in the SNFPA. Direction for all shrubland ecosystems is needed (see above types).	Yes	Fire interval is departed from historic conditions and cheatgrass is widespread.
Special habitats (alkali flats, pumice flats, and dry forb habitats)	Moderate	Stable to declining	Current plan direction is lacking to protect and enhance these habitats.	Yes	Shrub and tree encroachment, related to climate change, fire suppression, and grazing all affect these habitats. Integrated direction could improve trend.
Subalpine and alpine	Mostly good. Some concentrated use areas in poor condition.	Declining, due to climate change and, in limited areas, increased recreation use pressure	Plan direction specific to subalpine and alpine ecosystems is currently very limited or absent. Adding desired conditions related to ecological integrity of ecosystems along with some strategies to minimize future impacts, would help ensure ecological sustainability.	Yes	New and updated plan components are needed to ensure ecologically sustainable management, including adaptation to climate change and ecological resilience to concentrated recreation use. Changes recommend include adding desired conditions related to ecological integrity of ecosystems, along with some strategies to minimize future impacts. Updated plan components would contribute to benefits to people by helping to protect primitive recreation opportunities and solitude, biodiversity, scenic integrity, and areas of

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Foothill	Moderate	Declining, due to climate change, urbanization, uncharacteristic fire, and invasive plant species	There is very little plan direction specific to foothill ecosystems, including blue oak, chaparral and other non-forest types. Adding desired conditions related to ecological integrity of ecosystems along with some strategies to minimize future impacts would ensure ecological sustainability. This zone is one of the most vulnerable to climate change.	Yes	New and updated plan components are needed to ensure ecologically sustainable management, including adaptation to climate change and ecological resilience to concentrated recreation use. National fire policy has changed since the current plans were developed. It emphasizes management of fire for resource benefit and protection, recognizing that it is one of the most efficient means to reduce fire hazard while at the same time using a risk management approach to minimize loss of human life and values.
Montane (pine, oak, mixed conifer)	Poor in many places. Moderate in others.	Declining, due to fire suppression and past management that has resulted in substantial changes (e.g. increased density), air pollution, climate change, and lack of active management.	Some plan direction limits pace and scale of vegetation restoration, by both mechanical means and fire. The intensity and pattern of restoration is limited and focused at the stand scale. Current plan direction does not focus on restoring within-stand and landscape heterogeneity, impacting the ecological sustainability of wildlife habitat. Benefits to people have also been impacted, including recreation, biodiversity, cultural heritage and connection to the land, water quality and supply, carbon sequestration, timber, and scenery.	Yes	New and updated plan components are needed to ensure ecologically sustainable management, including adaptation to climate change and ecological resilience to concentrated recreation use. National fire policy has changed since the plans and emphasizes management of fire for resource benefit and protection, recognizing that it is one of the most efficient means to reduce fire hazard while at the same time using a risk management approach to minimize loss of human life and values. Updated plan components that support widespread restoration have the potential to offer local employment opportunities and reduce threats of uncharacteristic fire to communities and

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Upper montane	Moderate	Declining, due to climate change, change in fire regime. Red fir and lodgepole pine forests are particularly vulnerable to climate change because they are associated with snowpack.	Some plan direction limits pace and scale of vegetation restoration, by both mechanical means and fire. The intensity and pattern of restoration is limited and focused at the stand scale. Current plan direction does not focus on restoring within-stand and landscape heterogeneity, impacting the ecological sustainability of wildlife habitat. Benefits to people have also been impacted, including recreation, biodiversity, cultural heritage and connection to the land, water quality and supply, carbon sequestration, and scenery.	Yes	New and updated plan components are needed to ensure ecologically sustainable management, including adaptation to climate change and ecological resilience to concentrated recreation use. National fire policy has changed since the plans and emphasizes management of fire for resource benefit and protection, recognizing that it is one of the most efficient means to reduce fire hazard while at the same time using a risk management approach to minimize loss of human life and values. Updated plan components would help improve conditions that support a variety of benefits to people, including recreation, biodiversity, cultural heritage, connections to the land, water quality and supply, carbon stability, timber, grazing, energy production, and scenery. Updated plan components that support widespread restoration have the potential to offer local employment opportunities and reduce threats of uncharacteristic fire to communities and infrastructure.
Old forest and complex early seral habitats	Poor	Declining, due to change in fire regime and vegetation density and	Plan direction for old forest emphasizes closed canopied conditions that contribute to reduced fire resilience and are inconsistent with new science on forest heterogeneity. Large-scale fires	Yes	New and updated plan components that emphasize desired conditions at within-patch and landscape scales would contribute to ecological fire resilience and improved ecological integrity. <sup>1</sup> Sustainability of these

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
		uniformity.	are contributing to large areas of high severity effects, fragmenting old forest and creating large patches of complex early seral habitats. There is a lack of widespread within-patch and landscape heterogeneity to provide landscape connectivity of these habitat types.		habitats is important for numerous habitat specialists. Updated plan components would support the benefits that these unique ecosystems provide, such as special aesthetic and recreational values. Updated plan components that support widespread restoration have the potential to offer local employment opportunities and reduce threats of fire to communities and infrastructure.
Aspen habitats	Poor	Declining, due to fire suppression and past management.	There is little to no plan direction specific to aspen. Plan direction on riparian areas, where a good portion of aspen occurs, limits active management (especially fire) that aspen needs to sustain. Conifer encroachment and fire as a process are particular issues for sustainability. Aspen is vulnerable to climate change.	Yes	New and updated plan components are needed to ensure ecologically sustainable management. Aspen supports a high level of biodiversity and is important for overall landscape ecological integrity. These areas are highly vulnerable to climate change. Without accelerated, active restoration, they are at risk of loss in many areas. Aspen groves contribute to social and economic sustainability by supporting recreation experiences and attracting visitors.
Connectivity <sup>2</sup>	Moderate to poor	Declining for many habitats. Improving condition for some habitats, such as early seral and fire-related habitats.	There is little direction specific to connectivity. Large-scale fires and other factors are resulting in fragmentation of habitat for wide-ranging species. This is a result of changes in vegetation specific to each ecological zone. See ecosystems sections above.	Yes	Recommended changes are primarily those described for ecosystems and fire. Updated plan components would contribute to ecological sustainability because connectivity affects the ability of species to move in response to climate change, and to migrate to different seasonal habitats. Connectivity also helps ensure genetic diversity.  Improving conditions contributes to social and economic sustainability through employment opportunities and benefits associated with recreation and wildlife. Connectivity is important to tribal culture and uses.
<b>Aquatic Ecosystems</b>					
Riparian areas	Moderate	Mostly stable. Declining in	Existing management direction in current plans and other watershed	Yes	Roads and trails, uncharacteristic fire, air pollution, climate change, compaction of soils,

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
		<p>some areas that have been fragmented or degraded from past actions.</p>	<p>programs or policies do not address impacts to riparian habitats at the landscape level from uncharacteristic fire, air pollution, invasive species, and climate change.</p>		<p>and recreation use influence riparian areas. There is a need to align plan direction to better manage riparian areas to improve resilience to climate change, fire, ozone, and nitrogen deposition.</p>
Streams and rivers	Moderate to some poor	Declining	<p>For examples, current direction allows for some fire and thinning in riparian areas. However, riparian areas continue to be impacted by fire exclusion because management direction for riparian areas and upland areas is not always aligned.<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Current management direction does not prioritize restoration needed to address the multitude of interacting factors that impact aquatic habitats and threaten native species and diversity.</p>	Yes	<p>Improved direction would contribute to benefits to people by supporting water supply, biodiversity, recreational opportunities, and grazing. Riparian areas are important to tribal culture and uses.</p> <p>Hydrologic changes, warming temperatures, invasive species, and lack of habitat connectivity have already been observed. Strategies to prioritize restoration of aquatic ecosystems would promote resilience and sustainability of aquatic diversity.</p> <p>Improved direction would contribute to benefits to people by supporting water supply, biodiversity, power generation, recreational opportunities, and grazing. Streams and rivers are important to tribal culture and uses.</p>
Lakes and ponds	Moderate to some poor	Declining, due to stressors	Current management direction does not take into account impacts from invasive species and climate change in prioritizing restoration.	Yes	<p>High elevation lakes and ponds are vulnerable to warming temperatures, changing hydrology, climate change, and invasive species. Restoration of lake and pond ecosystems could improve resilience to climate changes, pollution, and reduce invasive species. Strategies and other plan components are recommended to address restoration and sustainability of priority lake ecosystems,</p>

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Meadows and fens	Moderate to good	Stable. Declining in some areas where past actions have influenced condition.	Current standards and guidelines have provided some protection and allowed for many restoration projects. However, additional strategies are lacking that would improve resilience to climate change and fire. Current direction is focused on individual resource areas, such as hydrology, soils, wildlife, and vegetation, making integrated meadow management and restoration difficult.	Yes	<p>Improved direction would contribute to including habitats and diversity.</p> <p>Improved direction would contribute to benefits to people by supporting water supply, biodiversity, and recreational opportunities. Lakes and ponds are important to tribal culture and uses.</p>
Springs and seeps	Moderate	Declining, due to stressors	Springs and seeps are groundwater-dependent ecosystems. They may be impacted by factors such as grazing, recreation, water use, flood and drought, and climate change. Current plan direction does not address groundwater-based ecosystems.	Yes	<p>Strengthening strategies to prioritize restoration of meadows would improve sustainability of diversity and resilience to changing climate. Strategies and other plan components are recommended to address restoration and sustainability of priority meadows or fens. A multi-resource, integrated approach would better achieve ecological sustainability.</p> <p>Improved direction would contribute to benefits to people by supporting water supply, biodiversity, recreational opportunities, and grazing. Ecological sustainability of meadows is important for many tribal uses, including meadows along cross-Sierra traditional travel routes.</p> <p>Springs and seeps are affected by climate change that may trigger the need for adaptive management to protect these groundwater dependent ecosystems, at-risk species, and aesthetic values. Current plan direction does not reflect new policy for management of groundwater and other new policies.</p> <p>Improved direction would contribute to benefits to people by supporting water supply, biodiversity, and recreational opportunities.</p>

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Connectivity	Poor	Stable to declining, primarily due to climate change.	Dams and diversions contribute to aquatic habitat alteration by blocking fish movement or migration, and contribute to aquatic species isolation. The Forest Service does not have the authority to remove barriers such as large dams. However, the Forest Service can influence other issues related to connectivity. Current direction in the SNFPA ROD addresses connectivity through multiple standards and guidelines.	No	Current plan direction on connectivity of aquatic ecosystems exists. The Forest Service will continue to work with FERC, public utilities, and other partners to restore connectivity where possible. Adding strategies to prioritize restoration of aquatic and riparian ecosystems, as described in the other rows of this section, will also include consideration of habitat connectivity.
<b>Watersheds</b>					
Watersheds	Moderate	Stable	Many watersheds are in need of improvement. Current management direction does not address how restoration should be prioritized. The Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) protocol for identifying priority watersheds was developed after the development of current plans.	No	Identifying priority watersheds is a requirement of the 2012 Planning Rule and will be included in this revision effort.
<b>Air</b>					
Ozone and nitrogen	Poor	Declining, ozone and nitrogen are increasing due to increasing population and emissions in the	While the Forest Service has authority to influence the resilience of vegetation to emissions by reducing and managing vegetation density, there is limited ability to address the main source of emissions, which is vehicle use in the	Yes	Impacts to vegetation and other ecosystem components have been detected, as has an increased susceptibility to stressors. Changes in management direction described in the terrestrial ecological integrity and fire sections could improve resilience of vegetation to stress

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
		San Joaquin valley.	San Joaquin Valley.		by ozone and nitrogen. Restoration contributes to social and economic sustainability through employment opportunities.
Particulate matter	Poor	Declining, particulate matter is increasing due to uncharacteristic fire. Land use in the San Joaquin valley is another contributor.	There is an absence of management direction on tradeoffs between short-term and long-term smoke emission levels. The Forest Service has the ability to influence long-term particulate matter levels through restoration that reduces the frequency and size of high emission uncharacteristic wildfire events. State and federal air quality standards and national policy encompass much of what is relevant to management direction.	Yes	<p>The condition of vegetation across large spatial scales influences the concentration of smoke emissions when wildland fires occur. Across much of the landscape, current vegetation conditions of high fuel loadings result in high emissions.</p> <p>Planning strategies that increase the pace and scale of restoration may compromise short term local air quality but will improve long term air quality over a broader area.</p> <p>Good air quality is an important benefit for communities and forest users. Improved air quality can help protect the recreation experience and associated economic benefits.</p>
<b>Soil</b>					
Soil	Moderate	Stable to improving	Management of soils is adequately addressed in existing plans and agency policy to ensure indicators of soil quality are in an upward trend. A few areas exist with excessive soil degradation. The majority of areas with soil degradation are a result of legacy impacts and management practices on sensitive soils, e.g., meadow incision, compaction, and displacement.	No	Current management direction and best management practices are expected to continue to improve soil quality.
<b>Water</b>					

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
Water Quantity	Moderate	Declining, due to climate change	Current management does not address prioritization, restoration, and protection of floodplains, meadows, streams and rivers, and riparian areas that could increase water storage.	Yes	Modifications to plan components to recognize trends in water shortages and drought would assist the forests with future water use issues. Updated plan components contribute to benefits to people, including water supply for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses. These forests contribute a major portion of California's overall water supply.
Water Quality	Moderate	Stable	Fire suppression, climate change, human sanitation concerns from a growing population, and illegal use of toxic chemicals all pose an elevated risk to water quality since the last forest plans were written. <sup>4</sup> Overall, Forest Service best management practices have been effective at protecting water quality, and we can generally address needed changes outside the planning process through these best management practices.	Yes, where water quality objectives are not being met	While water quality on National Forest System lands is generally good, some water bodies are impaired (Clean Water Act, Section 303d listed) and/or exceed state regulated water quality objectives. Updated plan components and a geographic restoration focus where water bodies are impaired could help meet water quality objectives. Updated plan components would contribute to social and economic sustainability by supporting tribal uses, protecting recreational opportunities on the forests, and providing clean water to communities.
Groundwater	Groundwater quality is assumed to be good. Localized issues with groundwater quality likely exist.	Declining. A net deficit in precipitation since the 1930s and series of droughts indicate that groundwater recharge has decreased and the trend is likely to continue.	Both surface waters and groundwater are linked as water moves through the watershed. Strategies to improve water retention in meadows and deep organic soils will promote storage of groundwater. The new Forest Service Groundwater Directives provide direction for changes in monitoring and planning of groundwater resources. These changes need to be considered in the new management direction.	Yes	Forest plans should be aligned with the new Forest Service Groundwater Directives. Modifications to plan components to consider water uses would improve compliance with requirements for permitted uses, provide guidance in water conservation, and assist the forests with future water use issues. Updated plan components contribute to benefits to people, including groundwater supply for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses.
<b>Drivers and Stressors</b>					
Invasive Species	Moderate to poor	Declining, due to uncharacteristic	The Forest Service manages invasive plants and can influence existing	Yes	Updated plan components that align with existing agency policy and emphasize

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		<p>fire, climate change, and varied land uses.</p>	<p>populations and new infestations on National Forest System lands. However, management of invasive plants at the landscape scale depends on coordinated efforts with adjacent landowners and land managers. National direction exists for invasive plants, but current direction may not be harmonized with this direction. Proactive strategies to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species are often the only alternative and are lacking from current forest plans. Once established, invasive species are costly to remove.</p>		<p>coordination with partners could improve conditions. Limited resources are often the greatest barrier to more aggressive action. Strategies based on best available science to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive plants and animals have not yet been incorporated into forest plans. Updated plan components would contribute to benefits to people and sustainability by better protecting human communities, biodiversity, recreation opportunities, and ecosystem resilience. For some invasive species, including the barred owl, white pine blister rust, and chytrid disease, not enough is known that would warrant a change in plan direction at this time.</p>
Fire	Poor	<p>Declining, due to continued accumulation of fuels, increased human ignitions, and climate change.</p>	<p>Fire is a key ecological process, or “driver” in most of the area. See section above on fire as an ecological process. It is a “stressor” when it impacts communities and infrastructure, such as recreation facilities, power lines, communication towers, major roads, trails, dams, and energy production facilities. The interplay of extreme fire behavior, increased human population, infrastructure, and past fire policy have resulted in greater impacts and threats to communities. This interplay continues to raise suppression costs and increases the risk to firefighters and the</p>	Yes	<p>Federal Wildland Fire Policy and the National Cohesive Fire Management Strategy compel us to restore and maintain fire-resilient landscapes and create fire-adapted communities using risk management as a foundation of actions taken.<sup>5</sup> One aspect of this is the application of scientifically based risk management approaches to aid in determining the broader area where fires could originate and impact communities and other values. Current policy also allows more flexibility in managing fire for multiple objectives. Changes to LRMP’s are needed to better align with current policy. As described above in the section on fire as an ecological process, desired conditions that include fire type, severity, frequency and extent, specific to each ecosystem type, in</p>

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			<p>public.</p> <p>Existing LRMPs mainly focus on providing limited areas of strategically placed fuels treatments to protect assets and/or limit fire extent. They do not address the large areas that cannot be actively managed and focus more on fuels reduction than on fire as an ecological process. Current management direction greatly limits the ability to plan and implement ecological restoration and maintenance and fuel reduction by restricting prescribed fires, wildfires managed for multiple objectives, or mechanical treatments to modify vegetation.</p>		<p>combination with current federal fire policy, would result in a substantial increase in the pace and scale of restoration.</p> <p>Updated plan components would contribute to employment opportunities through fuels reduction activities and reduce the threat of fire impacts to natural resources, communities, and infrastructure.</p>
<b>Carbon</b> Carbon Stability	Poor	Declining, due to the increase in uncharacteristic fire and increased tree mortality due to a "stress complex" of air pollution, drought, insects,	Current plan direction and other factors have resulted in limited restoration that would improve resilience to fire and thus have greater carbon storage and sequestration stability. There is a complex interplay between denser forests having more trees to sequester and store carbon but at the same time being more vulnerable to carbon loss	Yes	<p>It is estimated that if current trends continue, forests in the region will become net emitters of carbon rather than sinks.</p> <p>Improved plan direction could contribute to stable carbon storage and sequestration, reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>See sections on montane and eastside terrestrial</p>

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<b>At-Risk Species<sup>6</sup></b>					
Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles	Moderate to poor	Slightly declining, due to limited populations and habitat fragmentation	Current plan direction is adequate to manage direct effects from activities for most species. Current plan direction for riparian habitats generally limits treatments due to short term potential for effects to riparian vegetation and changes in riparian condition. There are additional forest plan standards and guidelines that restrict activities when there is the potential for effects to the species. The current pace and scale of fuels treatments is not sufficient to reduce long-term and cumulative effects from large wildfires on riparian habitats. Current plan direction related to Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog, and Yosemite toad were developed when they were Forest Service sensitive species.	Yes	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the three amphibian species under the Endangered Species Act in April. Plan direction should be updated to incorporate new information and conservation practices to contribute to species recovery and to streamline later project planning. Updated plan components would contribute to sustainability by further protecting aquatic and riparian ecosystems, people's connection to the land, culture, and economic benefits from biodiversity.
Birds (Late-Seral/Old Forest Associated and Complex Early-Seral Associated)	Moderate	Declining	The current plan direction was developed specifically to try to reduce the rate of loss of old forests and California spotted owl habitat from wildfire while protecting key habitat areas and key habitat elements. However, for a variety of reasons, the pace and scale of fuels reducing activities has not been sufficient to reduce the wildfire threats to habitat. The current plan direction provides general direction for providing for post-	Yes	Managing wildfires for resource benefits would increase the restoration of fire to landscapes and improve resilience of old forest habitat to wildfire. A conservation assessment is currently being prepared for the California Spotted Owl that may be available in time to inform the development of plan direction. Strategies such as those described in PSW-GTR-220 and 237 and the Science Synthesis could be developed to address landscape patterns of late seral forests to reduce fragmentation and to identify areas where restoration and management toward late seral

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			fire complex early-seral habitat.		forest conditions are needed.  Plan components that incorporate both old forest/late-seral and early-seral considerations as part of ecological sustainability would improve conditions for both old forest and early-seral at-risk species. Updated plan components would contribute to benefits to people and sustainability by better protecting biodiversity of late seral and old forests.
Birds (Meadow and Riparian Associated)	Moderate	Stable to slightly declining	Current plan direction exists for some species (willow flycatcher and great gray owl). For others, management of meadows and riparian habitat is provided by the aquatic management strategy of the SNFPA.	No	Existing plan direction is generally adequate, and there are opportunities to make local adjustments within existing direction
Birds (Sagebrush Associated – e.g. greater-sage grouse on the Inyo National Forest)	Poor	Declining	The current Inyo LRMF does not include ecological requirements for the Bi-State DPS of greater-sage grouse. It provides some direction related to seral stage and structure of sagebrush, but does not recognize differences between sagebrush types.	Yes	The Inyo National Forest has a need to include plan direction that would allow for the restoration and maintenance of sage-grouse habitat. The recent forest plan amendment of the Humboldt-Toiyabe NF should be used as a model with the goal of having consistent direction where practical. Updated plan components would contribute to benefits to people and sustainability by better protecting biodiversity of sagebrush habitats.
Birds (Other e.g., condor, bald eagle, peregrine falcon)	Moderate	Stable or slightly improving	Current plan direction allows for management of early seral habitat for deer, a source of prey, though funding limits habitat improvement work. National Forest System lands provide cliff sites for peregrine falcons, which can be impacted by recreational uses.	No	Managing recreation and disturbance for existing plan peregrine falcons can and does occur under existing plan direction.
Mammals	Moderate to poor	Declining	Current plan direction addresses fuel reductions to lessen threats from large	Yes	A conservation strategy is currently being developed for the southern Sierra Nevada

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(Late-Seral/Old Forest Associated)			high severity wildfires; however, the pace and scale of treatment has not been sufficient to reduce the threat. Specific plan direction exists for fisher but some elements have proven difficult to implement.		population of fisher that may be available to inform plan development. Updated plan components aligned to the in-progress conservation strategy could improve the ability to accomplish more on-the-ground restoration activities to reduce threats to late seral forest conditions while conserving and restoring habitat and protecting key ecological conditions important to fisher. Updated plan components would contribute to benefits to people and sustainability by better protecting biodiversity of later seral and old forests.
Mammals (Other)	Moderate to good	Stable to slightly declining	Current plan direction and existing policy provide adequate management direction.	No	Current management direction is adequate.
Invertebrates	Moderate	Stable to declining	Existing plans do not have specific direction for at-risk invertebrates.	No	Because of their site-specific nature and variability, these species may best be managed at the project level but will also benefit by plan direction that considers the ecological integrity of their key ecological conditions.
Plants	Moderate to poor	Stable to slightly declining	There is little direction in the current plans specific to at-risk plant species; however, current practices require consideration of species needs at the project planning level.	Yes	Using the ecological integrity approach will allow better consideration of at risk plant species in unique habitats. Since many at-risk plants are thought to be sensitive to climate change, updating plan direction to consider climate change adaptation strategies will increase opportunities for conservation.
<b>Multiple Uses</b>					
Fish, Plants, Wildlife	Moderate	Stable to slightly declining	There is little direction in the current plans specific to providing for these multiple-uses. Where needed, agency policy provides for the evaluation of proposals and issuance of special-use or collection permits.	No	Existing agency policy and current plan direction are adequate to continue to provide these uses. Issuance of special use permits is limited by Forest Service staffing and capacity to evaluate proposals
Range <sup>7</sup> (Permitted Livestock	Moderate	Stable to slightly declining	Current plan direction provides some flexibility to apply adaptive management to address local issues	Yes	Plan components should be updated to try to reduce overlapping direction related to wildlife in existing plans to maintain or improve

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Use)			<p>related to wildlife, but implementation has been difficult.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Overlapping direction for a variety of resources (e.g., wildlife, riparian areas, and water quality) can make sustaining economically viable operations challenging.</p> <p>Current plan direction provides for landscape restoration activities (e.g., mechanical thinning treatments; returning fire to the ecosystem; removing conifer encroachment in meadows), but the pace and scale of implementation has not been sufficient to achieve the added benefit of increasing of livestock forage availability and improved livestock distribution by maintaining more open forested areas available for understory grazing.</p>		<p>economic sustainability of permitted livestock use. Improving economic sustainability of permitted livestock use also support social sustainability. Permitted livestock use on National Forest System lands is culturally important to many Sierra Nevada communities.</p>
Timber	Moderate to poor	Stable to declining	<p>Current plan direction limits the pace and scale of restoration. Current levels of forest product and biomass production marginally support an economically viable forest products industry. This then leads to further reductions in pace and scale of restoration because there are fewer mills and biomass facilities to process materials.</p> <p>The current plans contain outdated</p>	Yes	<p>Clear management objectives that encourage economically-viable vegetation management, with supporting standards and guidelines, could improve conditions. Incorporating plan components that encourage local hiring would further support restoration by building a skilled labor force that is able to implement restoration projects and process timber and biomass. This would support socioeconomic sustainability of local communities, as well as ecological sustainability.</p>

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			direction related to regulated timber harvest activities.		The SNFPA ROD indicates that, while multiple standards and guidelines have affected timber harvest options for the individual forest plans, no effort was made to adjust the schedule of timber harvests. This will be conducted as part of plan revision considering the pace and scale of ecological restoration.
<b>Recreation</b>					
Settings	Mostly moderate. Poor in some heavily used areas.	Declining where increased recreation use has impacted ecological and social conditions.	Current direction for management of recreation settings is outdated. Outdated Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classifications currently exist as a result of changes in management and land status since the last plans were written. Current ROS does not adequately capture valued recreation settings and opportunities. <sup>9</sup> Decreasing budgets affect management of recreation settings across the ROS.	Yes	New and updated plan components would improve and sustain the diversity and quality of recreation settings by addressing visitor use conflicts, aligning visitor use with settings, and focus limited resources. New and updated plan components would reduce ecological and social impacts. <sup>10</sup>  Updated plan components would contribute to sustainability by helping to manage ecological and social impacts in popular recreation areas, bringing social and cultural considerations into management, encouraging partnerships, and further supporting the economic benefits associated with quality and diverse recreation settings. <sup>11</sup>
Opportunities	Moderate to poor	Stable or declining due to increased public demand for recreation opportunities and lack of resources required to	Current direction for recreation is limited and does not address the wide range of recreation uses or public demand for additional recreation opportunities and access. Plan direction does not incorporate guidance to achieve desired conditions under the sustainable recreation framework,	Yes	New and updated plan components would help sustain the quality and diversity of year-round developed and dispersed recreation opportunities. Updated plan components would improve focus on key recreation opportunities and recreation distinctive roles and contributions. New and updated plan direction would address conflicts between competing

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		maintain developed recreation sites, road and trail systems, and manage dispersed recreation	which would improve the balance between social and environmental conditions and more integrated management. Current plans do not harmonize recreation opportunities with the recreation distinctive roles and contributions of each forest.		uses, and improve environmental conditions and the quality and diversity of recreation opportunities.  Updated plan components would contribute to sustainability by helping to focus resources on key recreation settings, encouraging partnerships and education, protecting areas where environmental damage has occurred, and further supporting the economic benefits associated with quality and diverse recreation opportunities. <sup>12</sup>
Access	Moderate to poor	Stable or declining where roads and trail systems are degraded, causing resource impacts, while demand for motorized and non-motorized recreation access continues to increase. Demographic shifts are challenging the way forests have traditionally communicated and outreach to communities.	Current plan direction does not provide guidance to address the increasing demand for non-motorized and motorized recreation access and the associated conflicting uses. In addition, plan direction is lacking or outdated in regards to public outreach and communication efforts that serve to connect people with nature.	Yes	New and updated plan components would improve the sustainability of year-round recreation access and minimize visitor use conflict. New plan components would contribute to improved communication technology to enlist public involvement in forest stewardship, public outreach, and improve the connection between people and nature, with emphasis on serving underrepresented populations.
Scenic Character	Moderate to poor	Declining due to dense forest conditions (increasing the	Current plan direction utilizes the outdated Visual Management System (VMS). Converting to the Scenery Management System (SMS) advances	Yes	Updated plan direction for scenic character would contribute to "sense of place" and integrate scenic character improvement with ecological restoration efforts. The protection

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		threat of uncharacteristically severe wildfire) and urbanization (higher demand for energy and communication infrastructure).	the contemporary paradigm that both natural and cultural (built element) features are part of scenic character and contribute to "sense of place". Under SMS, the concept of scenic stability ties scenery management to ecological restoration and reduces long-term risks to scenic character. In addition, incorporating sustainable recreation concepts into plan direction for ecological restoration can improve and protect scenic character.		and improvement of high quality scenic character contributes to people's recreation experience and increases the potential for connecting people with nature.
<b>Energy and Minerals</b>					
Transmission Corridors	Good	Stable. Existing lines are in compliance with permits. There are no new proposals.	Current direction provides for sufficient management of transmission corridors.	No	Current condition and trend does not warrant changes to management direction for transmission corridors.
Wind Energy	N/A	N/A	Wind energy development is already supported by existing law, regulation and policy and does not require additional plan components.	No	Wind energy facilities do not currently exist on any of the three forests. On the Inyo and Sequoia National Forests, there is potential for wind energy development. Wind energy production is unlikely on the Sierra National Forest.
Geothermal Energy	Good	Stable	Geothermal energy development is already supported by existing law, regulation, and policy and does not require additional plan components.	No	Existing geothermal leases on the Inyo National Forest are in compliance with permits and operations are expanding. The Sequoia and Sierra National Forests do not expect geothermal development.
Solar Power Facilities	N/A	N/A	Solar energy development is already supported by existing law, regulation and policy and does not require additional plan components.	No	There are no permitted solar power facilities on any of the forests, though the potential for solar energy development exists.
Hydropower Facilities	Moderate	Declining for hydropower capacity, due to	Management direction in forest plans does not influence condition of hydropower facilities. The Federal	No	Updated plan components would not impact the condition of hydropower facilities. However, the Forest Service does participate in

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Mining Resources	Good	Stable	Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issues hydroelectric permits and regulates projects. The Forest Service can affect change through participating in FERC relicensing. Current management direction is sufficient to appropriately manage active mining claims. Abandoned mine lands are being reclaimed as resources allow.	No	Current condition and trend does not warrant changes to management direction for mining resources.
<b>Infrastructure</b>					
Facilities and Transportation System	Poor	Declining, due to stable or decreasing budgets	Plans currently have direction to maintain facilities to standard. The current declining condition of the forest transportation system and facilities is primarily due to funding constraints, not management direction.	No	New or changed plan components would not likely affect the condition of transportation and facilities infrastructure. Current management direction carried forward in revised plans can provide the guidance needed to manage road and trail systems for resource protection.
Public Utilities	Good	Stable	Condition of public utilities is good. Existing plan direction appears to be sufficient to support public utilities.	No	Current condition and trend does not warrant changes to public utilities on the forests.
Private Uses	Good	Stable	Condition of private uses is good. Existing plan direction appears to be sufficient to support private uses.	No	Current condition and trend does not warrant changes to private uses on the forests.
<b>Areas of Tribal Importance</b>					
Areas of Tribal Importance	Moderate	Stable	Current management direction provides guidance on protecting and providing access to cultural sites. However, implementation is an issue due to resource limitations. Numerous federal authorities exist that provide opportunities for tribes to be involved at all levels of project planning and implementation. Forest leadership is key in providing direction to staff to work on the development of meaningful	Yes	New management direction could lay the groundwork to establish partnerships with tribes to develop programs and implement projects as funding becomes available. Establishing local protocols would ensure meaningful tribal participation in forest planning and project implementation. <sup>13</sup>  Updated plan components would contribute to social and economic sustainability by helping tribes maintain their culture and connection to

Topics and Subtopics	Resource Condition	Trend of Condition	Relationship Between Current Plan Direction and Resource Conditions	Change Recommended	Rationale for Recommendation
			collaboration with tribes in the process of planning projects.		<p>the land, as well as support economic opportunities through forest projects. Updated plan components would also contribute to sustainability by supporting traditional tribal management and encouraging partnerships to restore ecosystems.</p> <p>There are numerous opportunities to align tribal values and interests with ecological sustainability. Ecological sustainability benefits tribal interests by fostering access to and supporting uses of habitats and resources for traditional cultural purposes. Threats and declines in the ecological sustainability of terrestrial, aquatic, riparian, and meadow ecosystems negatively impact tribal interests and uses. See sections on terrestrial, aquatic, and riparian ecosystems for more detail on ecological sustainability.</p>
<b>Cultural and Historic Resources and Uses</b>					
Cultural and Historic Resource and Uses	Poor	Declining, due to impacts related to population growth; agency management practices that inadvertently create new threats such as fuels build up in or next to sites; road, bridge, and	In addition to current laws, regulation and policies, current plans provide some direction on protecting and interpreting cultural and historic resources. Current Plan direction is primarily focused on National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance processes that occur in response to undertakings proposed by other resource areas. These processes often emphasize flag-and-avoid methods. Constraints such as budget and staffing limit the agency's	Yes	Updated plan components that emphasize, as appropriate, the importance of protecting, interpreting and using cultural and historical resources could help improve the conditions of these resources. The guiding goals, principles and focus areas of the National Framework for Sustainable Recreation may provide for proactive management by aligning with goals that call for the protection of cultural resources, principles that emphasize connecting people with their cultural heritage, and focus areas that highlight investing in special places. Updated

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		building maintenance; illegal vandalism and looting; marijuana cultivation; wildfire; and climate change.	ability to influence current conditions and trends.		plan components would contribute to social and economic sustainability by helping to maintain connections to history and culture, supporting educational opportunities, drawing visitors to local communities,
<b>Land</b>					
Ownership	Good	Stable	Forest land is relatively consolidated and stable.	No	Current management is already supported by existing law, regulation and policy.
Status and Use	Moderate	Declining, due to increasing population, increasing demand for recreation opportunities, communication technology, and energy development.	Current management direction is sufficient to manage land status and uses.  The one exception is the lands acquired by the Inyo National Forest through the Nevada Enhancement Act, which continue to be managed under the Tonopah Bureau of Land Management (BLM) plan. When the forest acquired the BLM lands, the forest was supposed to revise or amend its plan to bring in those lands. During plan revision, management direction will apply to these enhancement lands as they would elsewhere on the forest.	No, except for the Nevada Enhancement Act lands on the Inyo National Forest	Current management direction is sufficient to manage land status and uses.  There is a need to update the Inyo LRM to include management direction for the acquired BLM lands.
<b>Existing Designated Areas</b>					
Wilderness	Moderate in general, but varies by specific wilderness	Trend varies by specific wilderness area from stable to declining or	While most of the current direction is adequate, new uses and issues have emerged since the last revision and individual wilderness plans were completed. Additionally there are new	Yes	Conditions can improve if we update direction to address new uses, issues, and updated performance standards. If we have in place what we need to develop a wilderness character baseline and can begin to monitor it

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	area.	unknown.	performance standards that have been implemented since the last revision that include requirements for adequate standards and for protocols for monitoring that are sufficient. A wilderness character baseline and monitoring program has not yet been developed for any of these wilderness areas.		<p>over time, we will be better able to identify trends that threaten wilderness character and meet national requirements.</p> <p>New wilderness areas and wilderness additions have occurred since the last plan revision.<sup>14</sup></p> <p>Updated plan components would contribute to benefits to people by protecting opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as well as other benefits such as clean air and water, climate regulation, and maintenance of biodiversity.</p>
Wild and Scenic Rivers	<p>Poor to moderate. The condition is variable for each specific river.</p>	<p>Trend varies by river, but ranges from stable to declining or unknown. Where baselines have not yet been established, trend cannot yet be evaluated or where insufficient monitoring has occurred conditions are unknown.</p>	<p>On the Inyo National Forest, a Comprehensive River Management Plan (CRMP), including a final boundary, has not been completed for two recently designated Wild and Scenic Rivers and is past the three year Congressional deadline to complete after designation. Additionally, final boundaries still need to be completed for these two rivers. On the Sierra National Forest and Sequoia National Forest, for the Kern and Kings and Merced Wild and Scenic Rivers, existing direction in CRMPs may be stale because it has been 20-24 years since those plans were updated to incorporate new information, new threats, changed conditions, or updated guidance on components of an adequate CRMP including capacity analysis and protection measures. Some lack adequate descriptions of outstandingly remarkable values, or conditions at designation like upland and channel</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>When management direction has not yet been developed or updated for long periods of time, wild and scenic values may not be adequately protected.</p> <p>Until baselines for river values and conditions are documented in a CRMP, and standards, guidelines, management practices, and monitoring are in place, the wild and scenic values are at risk. WSRs play an important role in the Forest Service's overall commitment to healthy watersheds and clean water, and protect water quality, free flow and river-related outstandingly remarkable values including scenery, recreation, fish, wildlife, botany, heritage, geological and other values that benefit people.</p>

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			<p>conditions.</p> <p>Only two of the five designated rivers are meeting the wild and scenic river performance standard of "rivers meeting statutory requirements" in part because planning elements have not been completed.</p>		
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Good in designated wilderness. Moderate to poor outside designated wilderness.	Stable in designated wilderness. Declining outside designated wilderness, due to increased visitor use, increased motorized trespass, and increased development and energy infrastructure.	Current direction to protect the recreation experience and scenery resources of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) is limited or absent. The trail corridor has not been defined.	Yes	<p>New plan direction would provide for consistent trail-wide management direction.</p> <p>Without a corridor definition and adequate plan components in place, the trail has been negatively impacted by infrastructure development adjacent to the trail and increasing recreation events on the trail. The cumulative impacts are significant.</p> <p>Updated direction would contribute to sustainability by better protecting scenic integrity, opportunities to connect with nature, and the recreation user experience. Updated direction would help protect the distinct role and contribution the PCT has in the landscape as the only national scenic trail crossing the Sierra and Cascade mountain ranges and providing long distance travel opportunities for hikers and equestrians from Mexico to Canada.</p>
National Recreation Trails	Moderate to poor	Stable. Declining where trail conditions are degraded.	National Recreation Trails were designated after the current forest plans were published. No direction currently exists to protect the attributes for which	Yes	<p>New plan direction would help protect the attributes or which these trails were designated. It would contribute to benefits to people and sustainability by better protecting the user</p>

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Other Designated Areas	Moderate to good	Stable to declining, due to fire and recreation	Management direction for other designated areas is adequate. these trails were designated.	No	experience, quality of the trails, and opportunities to connect with nature. Current condition and trend does not warrant changes to management direction for other designated areas. The declining trend due to fire and recreation is addressed in sections above.

<sup>1</sup> Public comments included a desire to limit post-fire salvage to hazard tree reduction and zero or minimal salvage of burned trees. This is stated to benefit species that depend on early seral habitats, to benefit natural recovery of landscapes, and to recognize that post-fire management alters natural ecological processes. Internally, there is concern with the impacts of large fires on long term carbon sequestration and storage, changes in fire regimes, and long term fragmentation in old forest habitats for species that depend on large trees and mature forests. In addition, there is concern about future fire management in areas not salvaged or where many large trees are cut and left. There is evidence that places with large amounts of down logs experience soil damage when re-burned. There is concern for land stability and erosion when large areas burn. We also are concerned with the loss of benefits to people from not harvesting burned trees and for not establishing future forests for future wood product use. There are impacts to visual quality and recreation in areas not managed post-disturbance. There were a few public comments echoing the need to manage and reforest burned areas. Current plan direction from the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) provides specific direction for managing large disturbance events, such as fires, insect mortality, and windstorms. It provides few hard limitations and considerable local flexibility. However, we could achieve benefits by clarifying plan component areas of overlap and potential conflict and by setting a desired condition and objectives for reforestation. It is unknown from recent fires whether major needs to change the plans were recognized through those experiences. It is known that at the project level there are delays because some direction is not clear in the plan, particularly related to how much should be left for early seral species. There are some economic elements that support the case for updated plan components to recognize benefits to people from managing burned areas, especially the relationship of timely action and costs and benefits. Strengthening this direction in the plan should help streamline project level NEPA.

<sup>2</sup> Connectivity was a major concern brought up through public input, particularly in relation to climate change and the need for animals and plants to respond and adapt to changes by moving across the landscape. While connectivity is an aspect of ecological integrity for each ecosystem type, the broader topic of connectivity was separately addressed to better respond to comments received from the public.

<sup>3</sup> The connection between upland and aquatic ecosystems was also emphasized in public comments received.

<sup>4</sup> Herbicides were brought up as a concern by the public. However, herbicide use is currently well regulated, and a need to change current plan direction was not identified.

<sup>5</sup> We received public input also emphasizing the connection between increasing fire resilience of ecosystems and increased human safety. Many members of the public support the notion of more holistic fire management. The public also expressed interest in the wildland urban interface, offering various recommendations for change.

<sup>6</sup> We received public input expressing a desire to see species-specific plan direction for wildlife conservation addressed in forest planning. However, the 2012 Planning Rule directs the agency to use an ecological approach first. The Forest Service will address specific species when an ecological approach is not sufficient.

<sup>7</sup> Some concerns were received from the public regarding the impacts of livestock management on wild horses on the Inyo National Forest. However, the forest's grazing utilization standards take into account other species that forage in these allotments. Wild horses are considered "wildlife" and effects determinations at the project-scale take into account leaving forage for wild horses. Other suggestions included promoting predators to control herd sizes. However, the Forest Service does not have the ability or jurisdiction to promote predators. States manage wildlife populations, including predators. There is also no evidence that more predators would keep the wild horse herd at sustainable levels. Some commenters felt that the Inyo National Forest needed to reduce or eliminate permanent fences and reduce restricted access to water. However, fences are in place to protect other resources and manage livestock on allotments, and the Forest Service will not be removing fences, unless they are no longer needed. Fences around water sources are there to protect those sources from over use, including over use by horses. Finally, comments were received that wild horses are not impacting sage-grouse and, rather, livestock grazing is creating those impacts. While impacts to the overall population of sage-grouse are not occurring, site-specific impacts are. Updating wild horse management plans is part of the sage-grouse action plan and something the agency will be required to address.

<sup>8</sup> Some people provided comments that grazing should be reduced or eliminated in meadows and riparian areas due to concerns for wildlife species. However, current plans include direction to manage grazing to consider needs and effects to wildlife species and to allow for local adaptive approaches, though implementation has been challenging.

<sup>9</sup> We received comments from the public that ROS classes do not adequately capture the valued recreation experience and treasured places. As part of our need to change, we recommend incorporating strategies for working with partners to adequately protect and managed these valued visitor experiences.

<sup>10</sup> Based on comments received, there is a wide spectrum of desires among the public for increasing and decreasing various recreation settings.

<sup>11</sup> Members of the public have also emphasized the importance of visitor spending to local economies, as well as the role that recreation plays in attracting people to live and work near high-value recreation areas.

<sup>12</sup> We received several comments highlighting the importance of dispersed recreation opportunities. The public has also expressed concerns over the effects of dispersed recreation on environmental conditions. The lack of adequate information about dispersed users and the effects was also identified. Many user groups, non-profit organizations, and agencies concerned about these conditions and trends have expressed the desire to partner with the Forest Service on these issues. The public has also emphasized the role that education and youth programs play in connecting people to the land and social sustainability.

<sup>13</sup> In comments received from the tribal community, they raised concerns about the continued protection of and access to culturally important resources and areas of tribal importance. Tribes would like more opportunities to assist in project-level planning and in the implementation of projects to include traditional place-

based knowledge and stimulate tribal economic development. Tribes have emphasized that many tribal values and interests are impacted by uncharacteristic fire, fire deficits, increased forest density and homogeneity, increased fuel loading of ecosystems used by tribes, decreased shrub and non-forest habitat that affect tribal access, and utilization of valued habitats and resources.

<sup>14</sup> The public provided feedback that having good direction and monitoring in place are only part of the equation. They felt that management of most of these wilderness areas is suffering from extreme staffing shortages. Partners and volunteers are helping to fill this gap to some degree, but not completely.

# DRAFT DESIRED CONDITIONS

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## TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

### All Terrestrial Vegetation Types

#### Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)

1. Each vegetation type contains a mosaic of vegetation conditions, densities, and structures. This mosaic occurs at a variety of scales across landscapes and watersheds and reflects conditions that provide for ecological integrity and diversity.
2. Vegetation conditions are resilient to the frequency, extent, and severity of ecological processes such as fire in fire-adapted systems, drought, and flooding in riparian systems. Functioning ecosystems retain their components, processes, and functions.
3. Native insect and disease populations are generally at endemic levels with occasional outbreaks. A variety of vegetation structures usually restrict the scale of localized insect and disease outbreaks.
4. Carbon storage and sequestration are within the carbon carrying capacity for a given ecosystem and stable or improving with trends in climate change, fire, and drought.
5. Ecosystems contain all key elements and conditions, including tree regeneration and recruitment, ecosystem productivity, animal-facilitated seed dispersal, food web dynamics, nutrient cycling, and symbiotic fungal associations.
6. Fire occurs as a key ecological process, creating, restoring, and maintaining ecosystem resilience, and fire-related composition and structure.
7. Planned and unplanned ignitions are managed to promote fire as an ecological process to increase the resiliency, understory plant vigor, heterogeneity, and range of diverse habitat.
8. The composition, density, structure, and condition of vegetation help reduce the threat of undesirable wildfires to local communities, ecosystems, and scenic character.
9. Ecological conditions contribute to the recovery of threatened and endangered species, conserve proposed and candidate species, and maintain viable populations of species of conservation concern.
10. The landscape contains a mosaic of vegetation types and structures that provide habitat, movement, and connectivity for a variety of species, including wide-ranging generalists such as bear, mountain lion, and deer; more localized, semi-specialist such as ground-nesting, shrub nesting, cavity nesting birds, and various bats; and specialists such as old forest-associated goshawk, spotted owl, fisher, and marten, or sagebrush-dependent greater sage grouse.
11. Native plants and plant communities dominate the landscape while non-native invasive species are nonexistent or in low abundance and do not disrupt ecological functioning.

12. Ecological conditions in relatively pristine landscapes (e.g., wilderness, recommended wilderness, and inventoried roadless areas) are the result of natural ecological processes which occur with little direct human influence across the larger landscape.
13. Vegetation provides sustainable amounts of forest products such as wood fiber, biomass, forage, firewood, plants, medicinal, boughs, bark, berries, and cones for commercial, tribal, personal, educational, and scientific uses, without adverse effects on soil and water productivity.
14. Local infrastructure and workforce for vegetation management is available and the forest contributes to local economies by utilizing these local businesses as appropriate.
15. Vegetation types support continued use by tribes for traditional, ceremonial, and medicinal purposes.
16. The landscape sustainably provides a variety of benefits that improve people's well-being, such as clean water, forest products, livestock grazing, carbon sequestration, energy generation, recreational opportunities, aesthetics, cultural uses, and habitat for biodiversity in the forest. Vegetation conditions support the long term sustainability of these benefits to people by reducing the risk of undesirable fire effects, disease and mortality, which interrupt and eliminate forest benefits.

#### **Post Large (greater than 1,000 acres), High Severity Fires in Forests**

1. Native vegetation types occur in a mosaic that ensures their long term viability and reduces the potential for vegetation type conversion. Long term seed sources of desired species are present.
2. Vegetation in the landscape is well-adapted to natural disturbance regimes and can respond to changes in climate and fire regimes.
3. Snags, logs, and live trees are distributed throughout large patches (greater than 100 acres) of high severity (greater than 80 percent top kill) in the burned area, consistent with other resource objectives (e.g., strategic fuel treatment locations or wildland urban interface).
4. Surface dead wood (fuel) levels are sufficient to provide for legacy soil microbial populations. Shrub, aspen and oak sprouts are well distributed in areas where they occur.

#### **Riparian**

1. Riparian vegetation types have a variety of native plant and animal species, especially those unique to riparian areas, and are resilient to disturbances such as flooding and fire. Riparian zones reduce the effects of flooding and fire, store and release water, recharge the aquifer, help regulate water temperature, and support a high diversity of native fauna.
2. Riparian species composition, stand density, and fuel loading are consistent with healthy riparian systems, and support rates of wildfire spread that are no higher than surrounding forests.
3. Fire increases the vigor and diversity of herbaceous meadow vegetation and prevents conifer encroachment.

## **Aspen**

1. The structure and function (e.g., regeneration, age and size distribution, habitat, biodiversity) of aspen are within the range of historic variability.
2. Canopy gaps and small openings (typically less than one acre) are periodically created by disturbance to provide favorable sites for aspen regeneration, growth, and potential expansion.
3. Fire occurs as a process to reduce conifer encroachment and competition.
4. Aspen is successfully regenerating and growing into larger sized trees. Size classes are naturally distributed, with most stems in the smallest classes.
5. Aspen groves contribute to social and economic sustainability by supporting recreational, cultural, economic, spiritual, and scenic enjoyment opportunities.

## **Eastside Vegetation Types (Inyo and Sequoia National Forests)**

### **Sagebrush**

1. The sagebrush type has a diversity of age classes, stand structure, cover classes, and understory composition, providing habitat for a variety of wildlife species, such as sage grouse, sage thrasher, and least chipmunk.
2. Sagebrush ecosystems are resilient to fire, disturbances such as grazing and recreation, invasive species (including cheatgrass), and climate change.
3. Grazed areas have or are trending toward satisfactory soils, functional hydrology, and biotic integrity.
4. Sagebrush ecosystems contain all key elements and conditions, including sagebrush regeneration and recruitment, ecosystem productivity, food web dynamics, nutrient cycling, and symbiotic mycorrhizal associations. Soils are stable and hydrological function is intact.
5. Rare species adapted to sagebrush habitats are distributed in numbers that provide for self-sustaining populations.
6. Suitable sage grouse habitat includes breeding, brood-rearing, and wintering habitats, and a distribution of these habitats to allow for dispersal and genetic flow.
7. Open sagebrush habitat with no overstory trees, such as pinyon pine, juniper, or Jeffrey pine, provides habitat connectivity. Fire occurs infrequently, or in small extents, as a natural process, limiting encroachment of conifer trees and noxious weeds such as cheatgrass.

### **Pinyon-Juniper**

1. Pinyon-juniper types have a mosaic of trees and open areas that provide wildlife habitat, contribute to functional soils, and are resilient to disturbances such as fire, invasive species, and climate change. A variety of habitat conditions are available for wildlife species such as pinyon jay, pinyon mouse, and plain titmouse.
2. Fire occurs infrequently.

3. Plant litter (e.g., leaves, needles) and coarse woody debris are present in sufficient quantity to resist accelerated soil erosion and promote nutrient cycling, water retention, and the microclimate conditions necessary for pinyon seed germination. Biological soil crusts are present to improve nutrient cycling and stabilize soils, especially in sandier soils.
4. Pinyon pine regeneration and recruitment ensures persistence of this vegetation type.
5. Mature pinyon pines provide foraging habitat for wildlife.
6. Mature pinyon pines provide opportunities for traditional collecting of pinyon nuts.

### **Montane Jeffrey Pine (Inyo and Sequoia National Forests)**

#### ***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. The Jeffrey pine type is part of a heterogeneous mosaic of shrublands, grasslands, or other forest types. Forests are dominated by Jeffrey pine trees and are generally open. Jeffrey pine forests are common in drier portions of the upper montane and montane vegetation of the Mono Basin, and southern Sierra Nevada, such as the Kern Plateau, Scodie Mountains, and Piute Mountains. Open-canopied stands dominate the landscape, with generally less than ten percent of the area with more than 40 percent canopy cover. Open canopies allow tree regeneration of shade-intolerant species such as Jeffrey pine.
2. Fire is a key ecological process, creating a diversity of vegetation types, lower surface fuels, diverse understory vegetation, in these areas. Fires burn with mostly low and moderate severity, with some patches of high severity up to five hundred acres, although most are fewer than two hundred acres. The proportion of areas burned with high severity is generally less than 20 percent, and in very dry or windy conditions up to 35 percent.
3. Over 60 percent of the Jeffrey pine forest contains old growth components, including old trees, dead trees (snags), and down woody debris, irregularly distributed across the landscape. Large snags, greater than 15 inches or greater in diameter, occur with up to two snags per acre, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat and averages up to five tons per acre.

#### ***Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 acres)***

4. Jeffrey pine forests are primarily composed of widely varying patches of uneven-aged trees, with mostly open canopies, and scattered individual trees.



**This photo shows a cross-section of a Jeffrey pine patch in the Indiana Summit Research Natural Area on the Inyo National Forest. It illustrates the widely spaced, irregularly grouped overstory of large pines and variable understory. On the left, three widely spaced large pines tower over a patch of saplings and pole sized pines. To the right, a single large pine occurs over a couple of pine seedlings and mostly open, sagebrush covered understory. To the right, a loosely grouped clump of three large pine trees and one large snag occur with little understory beneath them.**

5. Jeffrey pine forest is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining trees are an important component, providing wildlife nesting and denning habitat, and for future production of snags, down logs, and other coarse woody debris.
6. Dwarf mistletoe, Annosus and Armillaria root diseases, Jeffrey pine beetle, and other pathogens and insects are restricted to individual stands. Witches' brooms provide habitat for wildlife species.

***Fine Scale (ten acres or fewer)***

1. Size and age class diversity is high within Jeffrey pine stands (Lyderson et al. 2012). Individual large trees or tree groups provide nesting and denning habitat for northern goshawks and other wildlife.
2. Openings of various shapes surround and are intermixed with the trees. These gaps make up from 10-70 percent of the area, are typically less than one tenth to a half acre in size, and contain herbaceous plants, shrubs, and tree regeneration. These gaps provide a variety of habitat for wildlife and plant species.

## **Dry Mixed Conifer**

### ***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. The dry mixed conifer vegetation type has a mosaic of patches of trees of varied sizes and ages, with more than 70 percent of the area in open-canopied patches. It is dominated by Jeffrey or ponderosa pine trees, with varying amounts of white fir, red fir, incense cedar, or sugar pine.
2. Heterogeneity is high due to variability in tree density and presence of openings among the trees. Individual trees, small clumps, and groups of trees are interspersed with grass, forbs, and shrubs in variably sized openings. Understory grasses, forbs, and shrubs consist of a variety of native plant species, facilitate water infiltration, and reduce erosion. A mosaic of dense shrubs, litter, down wood, and some bare ground provide habitat for songbirds and small mammals.

### ***Mid-Scale (100 acres)***

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an uneven-aged forest. Tree sizes and ages are evenly distributed. Sufficient seedlings and saplings replace old growth as trees grow. Canopy cover ranges from 10 to 60 percent, with less than 30 percent of this area over 40 percent canopy cover. These areas are moderately to highly resilient to fire.
2. Snags are 15 inches or greater in diameter, with up to two snags per acre, and are well distributed, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat, is well distributed, and ranges from one to five tons per acre.
3. Black oak is reproducing successfully, and black oak trees, snags, and downed logs provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Black oak snags greater than 20 inches in diameter, and live oak trees with dead limbs, hollow boles, and cavities provide shelter, resting, and nesting habitat for wildlife such as owls, fisher, and bats. Black oak acorns are plentiful, providing food for wildlife and tribal resources.
4. Basal area of trees in California spotted owl, fisher denning or resting sites, and northern goshawk nest stands is 10-20 percent higher than in foraging areas and the surrounding forest. Forests are multi-aged in nest and den sites, but dominated by large trees with denser canopies. At least 30 percent of the area is covered by patches of smaller trees and shrubs that provide cover and forage for prey species and fledgling habitat.

### ***Fine Scale (10 acres or fewer)***

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight clumps. Small openings make up 10 to 50 percent of the area, are less than one quarter acre in size, and contain a mix of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

2. Openings and understory vegetation provide resting and foraging habitat for wide-ranging deer, bear, and mountain lions. Scattered small thickets of small trees, shrubs, and downed wood provide a variety of small mammal, reptile, and songbird habitat. Vigorous shrubs cover 10 to 60 percent of the area. Fuel loads are less than five to ten tons per acre.
3. Large trees with cavities, trees with large limbs, rock piles, snags, and large down logs are well distributed and provide fisher and marten denning and resting sites.

#### **Desert Shrub (Inyo National Forest)**

1. Desert shrub vegetation is a mosaic of diverse ecological types with native shrubs and grasses, generally blackbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, goldenbush, and horsebrush, in various age classes and patch sizes.
2. Vegetation conditions are resilient to natural and human disturbances.
3. Fires are very rare (occurring no more frequently than every 100 years on average).
4. Species diversity of native herbaceous species provides habitat for a diverse array of wildlife species, such as the long-tailed pocket mouse and black-throated sparrow.

#### **Dry Forb**

1. The composition, diversity, and structure of the dry forb vegetation communities, in the pumice sand flats in Mono County and colluvial meadow margins on the Kern Plateau, are resilient to recreational activities and other disturbances.
2. Microclimate or smaller scale habitat elements provide habitat and refugia for narrow endemics and species with restricted distribution, like *Ramshaw abronia* and Mono milk vetch.

#### **East Slope Black Oak and Canyon Live Oak**

1. Vigorous oak trees, snags, and down logs provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Black oak snags greater than 20 inches in diameter, and live oak trees with dead limbs, hollow boles, and cavities provide shelter, resting, and nesting habitat. Acorns are plentiful and provide food for wildlife and for tribal uses.

#### **Westside Foothill Vegetation Types (Sierra and Sequoia National Forests)**

##### **Blue Oak-Interior Oak Woodland**

1. Blue oak woodlands are a mosaic of varying age and size classes, with a highly variable and complex landscape pattern. Blue oak dominates the overstory in patches, but is also co-dominant with interior live oak or foothill pine. There are occasional flushes of blue oak regeneration to successfully replace mortality in older trees.
2. Blue oak conditions are maintained with a fire regime of low and moderate severity fires. Fires occur periodically to maintain lower levels of dead grass and litter levels that would fuel intense fire.
3. Blue oak regeneration provides wildlife forage (acorns from older mast trees).

4. Sufficient amounts and patterns of ungrazed plant matter remain after annual grazing cycles to influence the next year's germination and productivity and protect the soil.
5. Native plants are abundant and diverse.

### **Chaparral-Live Oak**

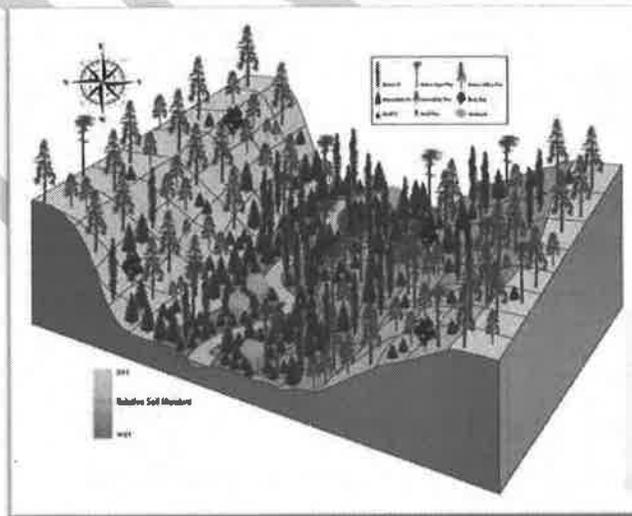
1. The chaparral vegetation type is composed of varying age classes and densities that protect against accelerated erosion, with two to 20 percent of the type in early seral grass and herbaceous cover, five to 20 percent in native herbs and shrubs, and 70 to 95 percent in dense shrubs.
2. Expanses of dense or older chaparral have fire-caused openings with chaparral regeneration. Soils are functioning sustainably.
3. Chaparral is in a constant state of transition from young to older stages and back again, with fire as the primary disturbance. High severity fires (greater than or equal to 75 percent mortality or top kill) occur every 35 to 100 years. Long fire return intervals allow for reestablishment of the fuel loads and spatial continuity of fuels necessary for high severity fire.

### **Montane Vegetation Types**

#### **All Montane Vegetation Types**

#### ***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. Montane vegetation occurs in a complex mosaic that varies with topography, soils, and precipitation. The composition, structure, and functions of vegetation are resilient to fire, drought, insects and pathogens, and climate change.

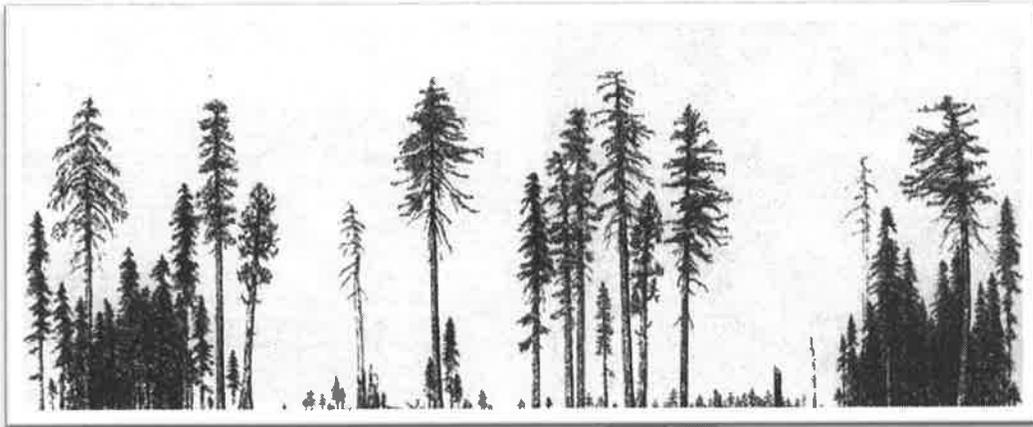


**This drawing is from the scientific publication by North and others (2009) “An ecosystem management strategy for Sierran mixed-conifer forests”. The diagram illustrates variation in dominant trees and tree density across the topography of a watershed. It shows a cross section of a watershed, with a river or stream in the middle and two slopes and ridges on either side. Sketches of individual trees are shown with lighter colors depicting pine trees and darker green fir trees. The slope on the left is south facing and has widely spaced pine trees with a few scattered fir trees, mostly on the valley bottom next to the stream. The valley bottom has a clumpy pattern of trees, dominated by fir and some kind of hardwood, likely alder that are denser overall. The north facing slope above this has a moderate density of trees that becomes more widely spaced on the ridge top.**

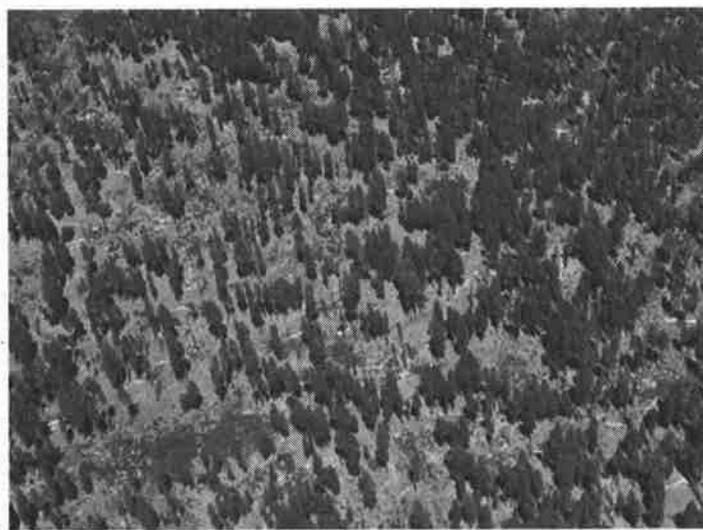
2. Montane vegetation provides ecological connectivity for a wide range of species, including old forest-associated species such as fisher, marten, owls, goshawks, and habitat generalists such as deer, and bear.
3. Old forest components such as large live trees, snags, and downed logs occur on 40-60 percent of the landscape. Old forest components are irregularly distributed. Large live trees in the old forest portion are well represented but variable in density. Trees greater than 30 inches in diameter vary in density from two to 20 trees per acre. On more productive sites, trees greater than 40 inches in diameter may also be present, but with lower densities. Large live oaks, especially black oaks, are well represented where they occur.
4. Fire is a key ecological process restoring and maintaining low fuel loads, and increasing heterogeneity and understory plant vigor. Fires generally burn with low to moderate severity, with some patches of high severity up to 1,000 acres, although most are fewer than 200 acres. The proportion of areas burned with high severity is generally less than 25 percent, but may reach up to 40 percent on very dry, windy, or steep terrain.

***Mid-Scale (100 to 10,000 acres)***

1. A complex mosaic of groups of trees, and shrub and herb patches provide diverse habitat for a wide variety of species including birds, reptiles, amphibians, bats, and small mammals, wide-ranging bear, deer, and mountain lions, and old forest-associated owls, goshawks, and forest carnivores.



**This diagram of a cross-section in a forest patch illustrates the heterogeneity, or complex mosaic, described by North and others (2009) in the scientific paper General Technical Report 220, published by the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region. From left to right, there are large and often old, overstory trees above a widely varying and clumpy understory. On the left, three large trees tower above a dense clump of mid and small fir trees. On the right encompassing two-thirds of the cross-section, several individual large trees and small clumps tower above a sparse understory, with scattered seedlings and clumps of shrubs. To the right, a similar dense patch as the one on the far left occurs, with a large snag and some mid-sized trees.**



**This photo is from the air above a heterogeneous patch of forest that has burned several times in the Ishi Wilderness. The upper right one-third of the photo is an area that has burned less. Large pine trees are spaced in highly varied patterns, from individual trees to small clumps or larger clumps. Overall, the overstory tree cover is ten to 60 percent, but averages about 30 percent. In between are widely varying sized patches of shrubs. Throughout, large down logs are visible but irregularly distributed.**

2. Vigorous understories of heterogeneous, patchy, and diverse native shrubs, herbs, and grass species support small mammal, bird, insect, and fungi communities, as well as good pollinator and herbivore forage.
3. Montane vegetation provides sustainable breeding habitat for California spotted owl, fisher, goshawks, marten, and other old forest habitat specialists.
4. Forests are composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining or decadent trees provide important habitat. Mistletoe and the Witches' brooms it causes provide habitat for wildlife species.

### **Ponderosa Pine (Sierra and Sequoia National Forests)**

#### ***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. The Ponderosa Pine vegetation type consists of a mosaic of varied tree sizes, densities, and understory vegetation, with open canopies over 60 to 90 percent of the landscape. They are dominated by ponderosa pine trees and, where black oak is common, co-dominated by black oak.
2. Heterogeneity is high due to variability in tree density and presence of openings among the trees. Individual trees, small clumps, and groups of trees are interspersed with grass, forbs, and shrubs in variably sized openings. Trees are denser in some locations such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms, but with closed canopies on only five to 30 percent of the landscape. A mosaic of openings, trees with all sizes and ages, and understory vegetation provides habitat for a variety of species, including spotted owls, northern goshawks, fisher, songbirds, bats, and reptiles.

#### ***Mid-Scale (100 to 5,000 acres)***

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an uneven-aged forest. Tree sizes and ages are evenly distributed. Numbers of seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old growth as trees grow. When black oak dominates the overstory canopy cover greater than 50 percent is more common. These areas are moderately to highly resilient to fire.



**The panoramic photo above shows an example of a ponderosa pine patch that is partially restored with some heterogeneity. In the foreground are several scattered large ponderosa pine trees, and one clump of three trees tower above a dense carpet of bear clover shrubs. In the background are groups of trees with mixed sizes and sometimes more uniform appearing ages.**

2. Snags are 15 inches or greater in diameter, with up to two snags per acre, and are well distributed, but highly irregular in density, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat, is well distributed, and ranges from one to five tons per acre.
3. Black oak is reproducing successfully, and black oak trees, snags, and downed logs provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Black oak snags greater than 20 inches in diameter, and live oak trees with dead limbs, hollow boles, and cavities provide shelter, resting, and nesting habitat for wildlife such as owls, fisher, and bats. Black oak acorns are plentiful, providing food for wildlife.
4. Acorns and other important plants are plentiful and available for tribal uses.

#### ***Fine Scale (100 acres or fewer)***

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight clumps. Small openings with less than ten percent tree cover are irregular in shape, make up ten to 50 percent of the area, and contain a mix of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.
2. Openings and understory vegetation provide resting and foraging habitat for wide-ranging deer, bear, and mountain lions. Scattered small thickets of small trees, shrubs, and downed wood provide a variety of small mammal, reptile, and songbird habitat. Vigorous shrubs cover ten to 60 percent of the area. Fuel loads are less than five to ten tons per acre, and patchy (cover 30 to 70 percent of the area).

#### **Mixed Conifer Types**

##### ***All Mixed Conifer Types***

1. The mixed conifer type has a mosaic of patches of trees of varied sizes and ages, and understory vegetation. Trees are denser in some locations such as north or east-facing slopes and canyon bottoms.
2. The mixed conifer vegetation type is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining or decadent trees provide important habitat. Mistletoe and the Witches' brooms it causes provide habitat for wildlife species.
3. Mixed conifer vegetation provides habitat for deer, black bear, California spotted owls, fisher, northern goshawk, songbirds, small mammals such as squirrels, reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife.

##### ***Dry Mixed Conifer***

#### **Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)**

1. The dry mixed conifer vegetation type has a mosaic of patches of trees of varied sizes and ages, with more than 70 percent of the area in open-canopied patches. It is dominated by

Jeffrey or ponderosa pine trees, with varying amounts of white fir, red fir, incense cedar, or sugar pine, and understory plants.

2. Heterogeneity is high due to variability in tree density and presence of openings among the trees. Individual trees, small clumps, and groups of trees are interspersed with grass, forbs, and shrubs in variably sized openings. Understory grasses, forbs, and shrubs consist of a variety of native plant species, facilitate water infiltration, and reduce erosion. A mosaic of dense shrubs, litter, down wood, and some bare ground provide habitat for songbirds and small mammals.

#### Mid-Scale (100 acres)

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an uneven-aged forest. Tree sizes and ages are evenly distributed. Sufficient seedlings and saplings replace old growth as trees grow, and are irregularly located. Canopy cover ranges from ten to 60 percent. Less than 30 percent of the area is over 40 percent canopy cover. These areas are moderately to highly resilient to fire.



**This photo shows a cross section of a dry mixed conifer patch on the Kern Plateau. It illustrates the generally open canopy, but highly varied, heterogeneous, spacing of trees. Throughout the stand, scattered individual large, medium, and small sized trees occur irregularly, punctuated by groups of two, three or more trees. In the center right, a large fallen tree, or log, can be seen. The soil is rocky and sandy, with scattered large boulders or rock outcrop showing and in between a patchy layer of widely spaced grasses and flowering plants. Overall, overstory tree cover is about 30 percent.**

2. Snags are 15 inches or greater in diameter, with up to two snags per acre, and are well distributed, but highly irregular in spacing, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat, is well distributed, and ranges from one to five tons per acre.
3. Black oak is reproducing successfully, and black oak trees, snags, and downed logs provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Black oak snags greater than 20 inches in diameter, and live oak trees with dead limbs, hollow boles, and cavities provide shelter, resting, and nesting habitat for wildlife such as owls, fisher, and bats. Black oak acorns are plentiful, providing food for wildlife.
4. Acorns and other important plants are plentiful and available for tribal uses.
5. Basal area of trees in California spotted owl, fisher denning or resting sites, and northern goshawk nest stands is ten to 20 percent higher than in foraging areas and the surrounding forest. Forests are multi-aged in nest and den sites, but dominated by large trees with denser canopies. At least 30 percent of the area is covered by patches of smaller trees and shrubs that provide cover and forage for prey species and fledgling habitat.

**Fine Scale (ten acres or fewer)**

4. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight clumps. Small openings make up ten to 50 percent of the area, are irregular in shape, and contain a mix of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.
5. Openings and understory vegetation provide resting and foraging habitat for wide-ranging deer, bear, and mountain lions. Scattered small thickets of small trees, shrubs, and downed wood provide a variety of small mammal, reptile, and songbird habitat. Vigorous shrubs cover ten to 60 percent of the area. Fuel loads are less than five to ten tons per acre.
6. Large trees with cavities, trees with large limbs, rock piles, snags, and large down logs are well distributed and provide fisher and marten denning and resting sites.

***Moist Mixed Conifer (Sequoia and Sierra National Forests)***

**Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)**

1. The moist mixed conifer type has a mosaic of patches of trees of varied sizes and ages, with more than 20 percent of the area in patches with greater than 50 percent canopy cover. This type is comprised of varying mixtures of Jeffrey or ponderosa pine, white fir, red fir, incense cedar, and sugar pine trees, and understory plants.
2. Heterogeneity is high due to variability in tree spacing and size, and the distribution of openings. An understory of shrubs is highly variable, with less than 40 percent of the area having more than 50 percent cover.

3. Fire is a key ecological process, and occurs with an average frequency of 15 to 25 years, reducing and maintaining lower fuel loads, and increasing heterogeneity and understory plant vigor. Fires burn mostly at low to moderate severity, with some patches of high severity up to 1,000 acres, although most are fewer than 300 acres. The proportion of areas burned with high severity is generally less than 25 percent, but may reach up to 40 percent on steep terrain, or in very dry and windy conditions.

#### Mid-Scale (100 acres)

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an uneven-aged forest with all age classes present, including old growth. Tree sizes are evenly distributed. Seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old growth as trees grow, but are not uniformly distributed in stands. Canopy cover ranges from 20-90 percent. More than 20 percent of this area is over 50 percent canopy cover. These areas are moderately to highly resilient to fire.
2. Snags are 15 inches or greater in diameter, with up to four snags per acre, and are well distributed but patchy, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Up to ten tons per acre of coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay provides important wildlife habitat, is irregularly distributed but averages fewer than five tons per acre.
3. Black oak is reproducing successfully, and black oak trees, snags, and downed logs provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Black oak snags greater than 20 inches in diameter, and live oak trees with dead limbs, hollow boles, and cavities provide shelter, resting, and nesting habitat for wildlife such as owls, fisher, and bats. Black oak acorns are plentiful, providing food for wildlife.
4. Acorns and other important plants are plentiful and available for tribal uses.
5. Sugar pine is reproducing, growing successfully, and is resistant to blister rust and insects.
6. Basal area of trees in California spotted owl nest stands, fisher denning or resting sites, and northern goshawk nest stands is ten to 20 percent higher than in foraging areas and the surrounding forest. Forests are multi-aged in nest and den sites, but dominated by large trees with denser canopies. At least 30 percent of the area is covered by patches of smaller trees and shrubs that provide cover and forage for prey species and fledgling habitat.

#### Fine Scale (fewer than 100 acres)

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight clumps. Small openings with less than ten percent tree cover make up ten to 50 percent of the area, are irregular in shape, and contain a mix of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.
2. Openings and understory vegetation provide resting and foraging habitat for wide-ranging deer, bear, and mountain lions. Scattered small thickets of small trees, shrubs, and downed wood provide a variety of small mammal, reptile, and songbird habitat.

Vigorous shrubs cover ten to 90 percent of the area. Litter and understory fuel cover is patchy, from 30 to 70 percent in cover, but with less than five to 15 tons per acre of fuel loading.

3. Large trees with cavities, trees with large limbs, rock piles, snags, and large down logs are well distributed and provide fisher and marten denning and resting sites.

## **Upper Montane Types**

### **All Upper Montane Types**

1. The composition, structure, and functions of upper montane vegetation are resilient to fire, drought, insects and pathogens, and climate change.
2. The landscape contains a mosaic of vegetation types and structures that provide habitat, movement, and connectivity for species of conservation concern such as the marten and Sierra Nevada red fox.
3. Organic ground cover (litter, duff, and fine woody debris) and native herbaceous vegetation facilitate water infiltration and retention, and contribute to plant, fungi, microbial, and animal diversity.
4. In moist areas, canopy gaps and small openings provide favorable sites for aspen regeneration, growth, and potential expansion.
5. Fires in this vegetation type burn with low, moderate, or mixed severity, with some patches of high severity up to 1,000 acres, although most are fewer than 300 acres. The proportion of areas burned with high severity is generally less than 25 percent, but may rise to 40 percent in very dry or windy conditions.

### **Red Fir**

#### ***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. The red fir forest type is part of a heterogeneous mosaic of tree species and vegetation structure (tree density, size, age, and shrub cover), with patches of Jeffrey pine, meadows, and montane chaparral. Tree cover is less than 50 percent over most of the landscape, but at least 20 percent is in closed-canopy stands. It is dominated by red fir trees, with varying amounts of white fir, Jeffrey pine, western white pine, sugar pine, lodgepole pine, and mountain hemlock.
2. Fire is a key ecological process, creating a diversity of vegetation types and structural conditions in these areas. Fires occur with highly variable frequency and severity, depending upon weather and the surrounding landscape.

#### ***Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 acres)***

1. Distribution and structure of red fir forests are primarily composed of small patches of even or uneven-aged trees, with both closed and open canopies. Structural diversity and heterogeneity are high. Overstory tree canopy cover ranges from 20 to 70 percent, with at least 20 percent of the area in closed-canopy stands.



**These three photos show three different within-patch forest structures typical in red fir forests. All of the photos are from the Illilouette Basin of Yosemite National Park which has experienced repeated fires from lightning strikes. The top photo shows a stand of widely spaced, very large (greater than 40 inches diameter at breast height), with fire blackened bases. Three people from about 30 feet away are seen in the lower left. The tree stems are**

widely spaced, but irregularly distributed, all at different spacings. There is one partially burned out snag in the lower right, leaning and about to fall down. The understory is very sunny, with little shade, indicating the low overstory canopy cover. The second photo shows an opening, approximately one tenth to one quarter acre in size, with a dense cover of green, low growing shrubs. Tree cover around is moderate, at least 50 percent. The third photo shows a stand that is intermediate. It has a dense understory and moderately dense but clumpy overstory of mostly red fir trees. These three photos illustrate the variety of stand structures in red fir forests that make up “heterogeneity”.

2. Red fir is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining trees are an important component, providing wildlife nesting and denning habitat and for future production of snags, down logs, and other coarse woody debris.
3. Up to four large snags per acre, greater than 15 inches in diameter, are well distributed, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat, is well distributed, and ranges from one to five tons per acre.
4. Dwarf mistletoe, Cytospora canker, annosus root disease, fir engraver beetle, and other pathogens and insects occur only in individual clumps of trees. Witches’ brooms provide habitat for wildlife species.
5. White pines (western white pine, sugar pine, and whitebark pine) are healthy and vigorous, with a low incidence of white pine blister rust, and are resilient to moisture stress and drought. White pine blister rust-resistant trees are regenerating and populations are sustained.

***Fine Scale (ten acres or fewer)***

1. Tree size and age diversity is high within red fir stands. Irregularly-shaped groups of trees are variably spaced, with scattered individual trees or clumps.
2. Small openings of various shapes, with less than ten percent tree cover, are intermixed with the trees. They make up ten to 25 percent of the area, are irregularly shaped, and contain herbaceous plants (e.g., lupine species, Brewer’s aster, Torrey’s collinsia), shrubs, and tree regeneration. These gaps provide a variety of habitat for deer, bear, small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds.

**Upper Montane Jeffrey Pine (all forests, high elevation Sierra)**

***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. The Jeffrey pine type is part of a heterogeneous mosaic of shrubland, grassland, and other forest types (mostly red fir and lodgepole pine). Forests are dominated by Jeffrey pine

trees and are generally very open. Jeffrey pine forests are common in rockier and drier portions of the upper montane landscapes of the southern Sierra Nevada. Open-canopied stands dominate the landscape, with generally less than ten percent of the area with more than 40 percent canopy cover. Open canopies allow tree regeneration of shade-intolerant species such as Jeffrey pine.

2. Fire is a key ecological process, creating a diversity of vegetation types, including understory, and lowering surface fuels in these areas. Fires occur frequently, every five to 15 years, with mostly low and moderate severity. Some patches of high severity are as large as 1,000 acres, although most are fewer than 200 acres. The proportion of areas burned with high severity is less than 15 percent, but may rise to 25 percent in very dry or windy conditions.

***Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 acres)***

1. Jeffrey pine forests are composed of variable patches of uneven-aged trees with open canopies, and scattered individual trees.



**This photo shows a patch of Jeffrey pine, typical of upper montane landscapes in the southern Sierra Nevada. Very widely spaced, mostly large and old Jeffrey pine are scattered among granite rock outcrops and patches of sandy soil. Overstory tree cover is about ten percent.**

2. Jeffrey pine forest is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining trees are an important component, providing wildlife nesting and denning habitat and for future production of snags, down logs, and other coarse woody debris.
3. Large snags, greater than 15 inches in diameter, with up to two snags per acre, are well distributed, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large down logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat, is well distributed, and ranges from one to five tons per acre.

4. Dwarf mistletoe, Annosus and Armillaria root diseases, Jeffrey pine beetle, and other pathogens and insects are restricted to individual stands. Witches' brooms provide habitat for wildlife species.

#### ***Fine Scale (ten acres or fewer)***

1. Size and age class diversity is high within Jeffrey pine stands. Individual large trees or tree groups provide nesting and denning habitat for northern goshawks and other wildlife.
2. Openings of various shapes are intermixed with trees. They make up ten to 70 percent of the area, are irregular in shape, and contain herbaceous plants (e.g., pioneer rockcress, pine cryptantha, Coville's gayophytum), shrubs, and tree regeneration. These gaps provide a variety of habitat for wildlife and plant species.

#### **Lodgepole Pine**

##### ***Landscape Scale (10,000 acres or greater)***

1. The lodgepole pine type is part of a heterogeneous mosaic of tree species and structural conditions (tree density, age, size, and shrub cover). Sixty to 80 percent of lodgepole pine forests are dominated by mid and late seral stages.
2. Fire is a key ecological process, creating a diversity of vegetation types, seral classes, and structural conditions. Fires occur infrequently, with mixed severity. Fires are predominantly localized crown fires, with some patches of high severity up to 1,000 acres, but most are fewer than 300 acres.
3. Thirty to 70 percent of the lodgepole pine forest contains old growth components, including old trees, dead trees (snags), and down woody debris, irregularly distributed across the landscape.

##### ***Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 acres)***

1. Distribution and structure of lodgepole pine forests are highly heterogeneous, varying from small patches of even-aged trees, with both closed and open canopies, to uneven-aged, irregular patches.
2. Lodgepole pine forest is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining trees are an important component, providing wildlife nesting and denning habitat and for future production of snags, down logs, and other coarse woody debris.
3. Dwarf mistletoe, Annosus root diseases, mountain pine beetle, and other pathogens and insects are restricted to localized areas within individual stands. Witches' brooms provide habitat for wildlife species.
4. White pines (western white pine, whitebark pine, and foxtail pine) are healthy and vigorous, with a low incidence of white pine blister rust, and resilient to moisture stress and drought. White pine blister rust-resistant trees are regenerating and populations are sustained.
5. Cone-bearing trees produce adequate food for conifer seed-dependent wildlife such as Clark's nutcrackers, red crossbills, and pine grosbeaks.

### ***Fine Scale (10 acres or fewer)***

1. Size and age class diversity is high within lodgepole pine stands. Irregularly-shaped groups of large and intermediate trees greater than 16 inches in diameter are variably sized, with some overlapping tree crowns. Smaller trees are randomly distributed. Tree groups contain other tree species such as red fir. Sufficient tree regeneration in openings provides for stand replacement.

### **Subalpine**

1. Subalpine woodlands are highly variable in structure and composition. Diverse patch types vary from open woodlands with scattered trees to small, dense groves. Subalpine woodlands provide connectivity and dispersal corridors for species of conservation concern such as the marten and Sierra Nevada red fox.
2. Fires occur infrequently, with mixed severity. Fire intensity is highly variable, but crown fires are usually limited in size.
3. Subalpine woodlands are resilient to insects, diseases, fire, wind, and climate change. High-elevation white pines (whitebark pine and foxtail pine) are healthy and vigorous, with a low incidence of white pine blister rust, and resilient to moisture stress and drought. White pine blister rust-resistant trees are regenerating and populations of high-elevation white pines are expanding above the tree line.
4. Mature cone-bearing whitebark pine trees are well-distributed spatially for natural regeneration to protect and conserve genetic diversity.
5. Habitat for Clark's nutcracker is present and occupied to ensure whitebark pine seed dispersal.

### **Alpine**

1. The composition, diversity, and structure of alpine vegetation are resilient to insects, diseases, fire, wind, and climate change. They contain all key elements and ecological processes, including alpine plant reproduction and recruitment, ecosystem productivity, animal-facilitated seed dispersal, food web dynamics, nutrient cycling, and symbiotic fungal associations.
2. Alpine vegetation communities provide resilient habitat for alpine species. Microclimate or smaller scale elements exist in adequate quantities to provide habitat and refugia for narrow endemics and species with restricted distributions. Patches of herbaceous and dwarf shrub-dominated alpine vegetation provide habitat for varied species including alpine chipmunk, pika, white-tailed jackrabbit, heather vole, gray-crowned rosy finch, and Mason's sky pilot.

## **FIRE**

### **Fire Management**

1. Wildland fires burn with a range of intensity, severity and frequency that allows ecosystems to function in a healthy and sustainable manner. Wildland fire is accepted as a necessary natural process integral to the sustainability of the forest's fire-adapted vegetation communities.
2. Fire management activities minimize the risk of loss of life, property, or ecosystem function.
3. Fire management utilizes an all lands, landscape approach that is risk based and consistent with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and latest social science.

### **Communities and Infrastructure**

1. Communities adjacent to and within the forest are fire-adapted and able to withstand wildfire without loss of life and property.
2. Residents living within and adjacent to the forest are knowledgeable about wildfire protection of their homes and property, and have created and maintained defensible space.
3. Fuel conditions across wildland landscapes pose low wildfire risk to communities and infrastructure.
4. Wildland fires within and near communities are predominantly low to moderate-intensity surface fires that allow direct suppression tactics.

## **AIR QUALITY**

1. Air quality-related values of high quality visual conditions and healthy breathable air are maintained within Class I areas.
2. Visibility, human health, quality of life, economic opportunities, high quality recreation, and wilderness values are maintained by good air quality. Deleterious effects to resources as a result of air pollution do not occur.

## **AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS**

### **Water Quality and Water Quantity**

1. Adequate quantity and timing of water flows support ecological functions, including aquatic species and riparian vegetation consistent with existing water rights and claims.
2. Water quantity (base flows) in intermittent and perennial streams are seasonally sustained, while peak flows and flood potential occur within the natural range of variability.

3. Water quality is sustained at a level that retains the biological, physical, and chemical integrity of aquatic systems and benefits the survival, growth, reproduction, and migration of native aquatic and riparian species. Water quality meets or exceeds federal, California, and Nevada water quality standards.
4. Watersheds with recharge areas for segments of designated and eligible wild and scenic rivers retain water quality and recharge to those segments.

### **Aquatic and Riparian Resources**

1. In aquatic and riparian ecosystems, there is a full range of native species, habitats, and ecological processes.
2. Watersheds are fully functioning, are resilient and recover rapidly from natural and human disturbances, and have a high degree of connectivity, laterally across the floodplain and valley bottom, and vertically between surface and subsurface flows. They provide important ecosystem services such as high quality water, recharge of streams and aquifers, maintenance of riparian communities, and moderation of climate change, and maintain long term soil productivity.
3. Soil and vegetation functions in upland and riparian settings are retained or enhanced. Resilient landscapes provide forage for browsing and grazing animals, timber production, and recreation opportunities, without adversely affecting soil and water productivity.
4. Aquatic and riparian ecosystems provide for habitat, and hydrologic and nutrient cycling processes, and are able to adjust and recover from natural and human-caused disturbances.
5. Species composition and structural diversity of plant and animal communities in riparian areas, wetlands, and meadows provide habitat and promote ecological processes. Native biotic communities dominate the landscape while invasive species are nonexistent or in low abundance and do not occur at levels that disrupt ecological function.
6. Connections between floodplains, channels, and water tables distribute flood flows and sustain diverse habitats. Physical (geomorphic, hydrologic) connectivity and associated surface processes, such as runoff, flood-pulse, in-stream flow regime, erosion, and sedimentation, are maintained.
7. Spatial and temporal connectivity for riparian and aquatic-dependent species is maintained within and between watersheds.
8. Soils with favorable infiltration characteristics and diverse vegetative cover absorb and filter precipitation and sustain favorable stream flows.
9. Wetlands and groundwater-dependent ecosystems, including springs, seeps, fens, wet meadows, and associated wetlands or riparian systems, support stable herbaceous and woody vegetative communities that are resilient to drought, climate change, and other stressors. Root masses stabilize stream channels, shorelines, and soil surfaces. The natural hydrologic, hydraulic, and geomorphic processes in these ecosystems function at a level that allows retention of their unique functions and biological diversity.

10. Native vegetation surrounding aquatic systems contains diverse age classes and composition and includes species that indicate wet soils, such as sedges, rushes, and willows.
11. Lakes and ponds retain necessary attributes, such as adequate vegetation and large woody debris, to function properly and support native biotic communities. They filter sediment and aid floodplain development, improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge, develop root masses that stabilize islands and shoreline features against cutting actions, and develop diverse ponding characteristics to provide for amphibian production, waterfowl breeding, and biodiversity.
12. In-stream flows are sufficient to sustain riparian, aquatic, wetland, and meadow habitats and natural sediment regimes.
13. On the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests, anadromous fish and native aquatic species and their habitat are present in channels where these species were historically found.

### **Meadows and Fens**

1. A complexity of meadow habitat types and successional patterns support native plant and animal communities. Meadow species composition is predominantly native, where graminoid species are well represented and vigorous, and regeneration occurs naturally. Healthy stands of willow, alder, and aspen are present within and adjacent to meadows where they would naturally occur. Natural disturbances and management activities are sufficient to maintain desired vegetation structure, species diversity, and nutrient cycling.
2. Meadows are resilient and recover rapidly from natural and human disturbances. They exhibit a high degree of hydrologic connectivity, laterally across the floodplain, and vertically between surface and subsurface flows. They provide important ecosystem services such as high quality water, recharge of streams and aquifers, and moderation of climate variability and change.
3. Soil in wet and headwater meadows has a spongy, moist nature, generally as a result of a shallow water table and functions to filter water. These soils also store and release water over an extended period of time and release it so it is distributed downstream and through associated meadows.
4. Meadows are managed to maintain or improve ground cover and species composition as represented by condition class (e.g., good to excellent), species richness and diversity. Meadows with perennial streams contain a diversity of age classes (at least two) of hardwood shrubs along the stream bank, where the potential exists.
5. Fens are in proper functioning condition or improving. Fens are resilient and development of the fen continues. Necessary soil, hydrologic regime, vegetation, and soil and water characteristics sustain that system's ability to support unique physical and biological attributes.

## **Springs and Seeps**

1. Springs provide sufficient water to maintain healthy habitats for native riparian and aquatic species and meet demands of water rights and uses.
2. Springs are resilient to natural disturbances and changing climate conditions and function within their type and capability.
3. Soil, water, and vegetation attributes sustain healthy springs. Water flow, recharge rates, and geochemistry are similar to historic levels and persist over time.

## **Stream Ecosystems**

1. Stream ecosystems, riparian corridors, and associated stream courses are functioning properly and are resilient to natural disturbances (e.g., flooding) and climate change, promote the natural movement of water, sediment, and woody debris, and provide habitat for native aquatic species.
2. Streams maintain their natural sinuosity, and their flood plains are intact. Channel depths allow flood plains and riparian zones to be wetted during floods. Energy is dissipated without causing damage to streambanks or the channel.
3. Watercourses, associated flood plains, and riparian zones filter sediment, capture and/or transport bedload, improve floodwater retention, improve or maintain water quality, and provide groundwater recharge within their natural potential.
4. Stream ecosystems, including ephemeral watercourses, exhibit full connectivity where appropriate to maintain aquatic species diversity. Barriers to nonnative fish are maintained in good condition. Ephemeral watercourses provide for dispersal, access to new habitats, and perpetuation of genetic diversity, as well as nesting and foraging for special status species.
5. Flooding is the primary disturbance. Streams and rivers maintain a natural hydrograph, or water flow, over time, including periodic flooding, which promotes natural movement of water, sediment, nutrients, and woody debris. Flooding creates a mix of stream substrates for fish habitat, including clean gravels for fish spawning and sites for germination and establishment of riparian vegetation.
6. Native fish and other native aquatic species are present, and habitat conditions support self-sustaining populations. Fish habitat includes deep pools and overhanging banks. Woody and herbaceous overstory and understory regulate stream temperatures. Aquatic and upland components are linked, providing access to food, water, cover, nesting areas, and protected pathways for aquatic and upland species.

## **Riparian Areas**

1. The structure and function (e.g., regeneration, age and size distribution, habitat, biodiversity) of aspen are within the range of historic variability. Aspen is successfully regenerating and growing into larger sized trees. Size classes are naturally distributed, with most stems in the smallest classes.

2. Riparian areas have healthy watersheds that are resilient to disturbances (e.g., fire and flooding), allow a variety of plant and animal species to thrive, especially those unique to these habitats, and allow ecological processes to perform their natural role.
3. Native riparian vegetation is diverse, provides the structure and composition to function within their natural potential, and provides food and cover for wildlife.
4. Riparian areas are properly functioning and contain diverse age classes of riparian-wetland vegetation. Sufficient seedlings and saplings are present for replacement and succession. Riparian vegetation includes native aquatic plants, aquatic macrophytes, aquatic emergents, grasses and sedges, forbs, shrubs, and deciduous trees. Structural diversity includes aquatic vegetation, leaf litter, ground cover and understory, mid-story, overstory, live and dead trees, and dead and down woody material.
5. Riparian areas provide abiotic structure such as silt, sand, gravel, cobble, boulders, and bedrock for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial fauna. Associated water tables support riparian vegetation and restrict non-riparian vegetation.
6. Soil function is sustained to infiltrate and disperse water properly, withstand accelerated erosion, and cycle nutrients. Upland vegetation prevents excessive erosion of or sedimentation into downstream aquatic habitat.
7. Fire plays an important role in creating and maintaining dynamic, heterogeneous vegetation structure and composition.

## **MULTIPLE USES**

### **Range**

1. Rangelands are in satisfactory condition with a minimum condition rating of fair and an upward trend. Rangelands provide large areas of unfragmented open space. These open spaces sustain biological diversity and ecological processes and help preserve the rural landscape and cultural heritage of the central, southern, and eastern Sierra Nevada, as well as the areas around the White Mountains and Inyo Mountains.
2. Management of domestic livestock grazing maintains the desired species composition, structure, and the condition of plant communities. Forage, browse, and cover needs of wildlife and authorized livestock are managed in balance with available forage. Areas that are grazed have satisfactory soils, functional hydrology, and biotic integrity.
3. Livestock grazing contributes to the economic and social wellbeing of people by providing opportunities for economic diversity, promoting stability for communities that depend on range resources, and by supporting a variety of benefits that depend on range vegetation, e.g., livestock forage, wildlife food and habitat, and outdoor recreation.

### **Timber**

1. Valuable forest products are produced in a sustainable manner, improving forest conditions and contributing to local community stability.

2. Predictable forest product yields support economic stability sufficient to maintain local industry infrastructure.

## **RECREATION**

### **Recreation Settings**

1. The diverse landscapes of the forest offer a variety of high quality summer and winter recreation settings for a broad range of nature-based recreation opportunities that complement the distinctive roles and contributions of the forest. The diverse visitor base finds a rich and varied range of sustainable recreation, education, and social opportunities, enhanced by facilities and settings in healthy, functioning ecosystems.
2. Recreation settings support specific opportunities, activities, and expected experiences that are compatible with the landscape's natural and cultural resource values and contribute to the economic sustainability of local communities and businesses.
3. Skilled stewardship organizations are engaged as partners with the agency in managing recreation settings across all Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes.

### **Recreation Opportunities**

1. All types of non-motorized, motorized, dispersed, and developed recreation opportunities on land, water, and in the air complement the forest's distinctive roles and contributions.
2. Culturally diverse populations benefit from a full spectrum of summer and winter outdoor recreation opportunities.
3. Well-established partnerships with outdoor recreation and tourism providers, communities, recreation interest groups, and other partners provide recreation opportunities to connect individuals and communities to the forest and promote stewardship of public lands.
4. Visitors to the national forest connect to nature and cultural heritage through a wide variety of high quality, resource-based recreation opportunities. These opportunities provide satisfying experiences while protecting the ecological integrity and sustainability of the natural and cultural environment. Interpretation and conservation education convey clear messages about natural and cultural resources and multiple uses, including Native American heritage and culture.
5. Forest visitors find opportunities for solitude, and primitive and unconfined recreation in wilderness and recommended wilderness.
6. Recreation opportunities enhance local tourism.

### **Access**

1. The National Forest Transportation System is safe, sustainable, and properly sized to provide public and administrative access for visitor enjoyment and forest management, while minimizing adverse resource effects.

2. Forest roads provide safe access to recreation destinations, to sites where Native American traditional, cultural, and religious activities are practiced, and to other forest areas that generate economic benefits for local communities.
3. Forest trails provide safe motorized and non-motorized summer and winter public access to support trail-related recreation activities.
4. Access routes provide effective informational and interpretative materials that are convenient, use contemporary media, and allow people from culturally diverse backgrounds and of all abilities to reach, understand, and appreciate the forest.
5. All modes of access to the national forest are safe, sustainable, and compliment the forest's distinctive roles and contributions.

### **Scenic Character**

1. A variety of ecologically sound, resilient, and visually appealing forest landscapes support the forest's distinctive roles and contributions.
2. Landscapes reflect healthy ecosystem diversity and contribute to visitors' sense of place.
3. Scenic integrity is evident in places people prefer to visit and view, with little evidence of past management activities. The Forest Service, other agencies, and other adjacent landowners maintain shared vistas.
4. Heritage resources, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites are protected through consultation with Indian tribes, traditional cultural practitioners, consulting parties, and project design.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

1. Cultural resources (buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects) having scientific, cultural, or social values are preserved and protected for their cultural importance. Site integrity and stability is protected and maintained on sites that are susceptible to imminent risks or threats, or where the values are rare or unique. Priority heritage assets are stable and their significant values protected. Vandalism, looting, theft, and human-caused damage to heritage resources are rare. Site significance and integrity are maintained through conservation and preservation efforts and receive minimal impact from visitors.
2. Cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites are protected through consultation with Indian tribes, traditional cultural practitioners, consulting parties, and project design.
3. Cultural resources provide educational opportunities that connect people, past and present, to the land and its history. Through positive heritage experiences provided by interpretive sites, historic standing structures and other materials, the public has an appreciation for the region's history and develops an awareness of preservation efforts. In some cases, historic routes (e.g., railroad grades) are used for recreation trails with interpretation of their history and some historic features. Heritage-based recreation

opportunities are connected, where practical, with other recreation opportunities such as trails.

4. Public enjoyment is enhanced by opportunities to visit interpretive cultural resource sites. Archaeological site etiquette information is readily available to national forest visitors. Interpretation of the human history of the forest promotes greater public understanding of the communities that have depended on this landscape for their livelihood, recreation and spiritual wellbeing.
5. Opportunities exist for volunteers to participate in cultural resource conservation activities such as research, site stabilization, conservation, and interpretation. Cultural resource programs, interpretive presentations, or publications are available to provide the public with opportunities to learn about, understand and experience the forest's past.

## **AREAS OF TRIBAL IMPORTANCE**

1. The forests coordinate with tribes to adequately protect traditional cultural properties and sacred sites, where historic preservation laws alone do not adequately protect the cultural resource.
2. Native American cultural practitioners have access to areas that provide them an opportunity to practice traditional, cultural, and religious activities, such as plant gathering and ceremonial activities that are essential in maintaining their cultural identity and the continuity of their culture.
3. Traditional knowledge is a valued part of the process when developing and implementing restoration projects.

## **DESIGNATED AREAS**

### **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail**

1. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and its corridor offer a remote, predominantly undisturbed environment for solitude and closeness with nature. Hikers and equestrians experience the highly scenic and diverse cultural heritage, history, and unique traditions of the Sierra Nevada mountain ranges.

### **Wilderness**

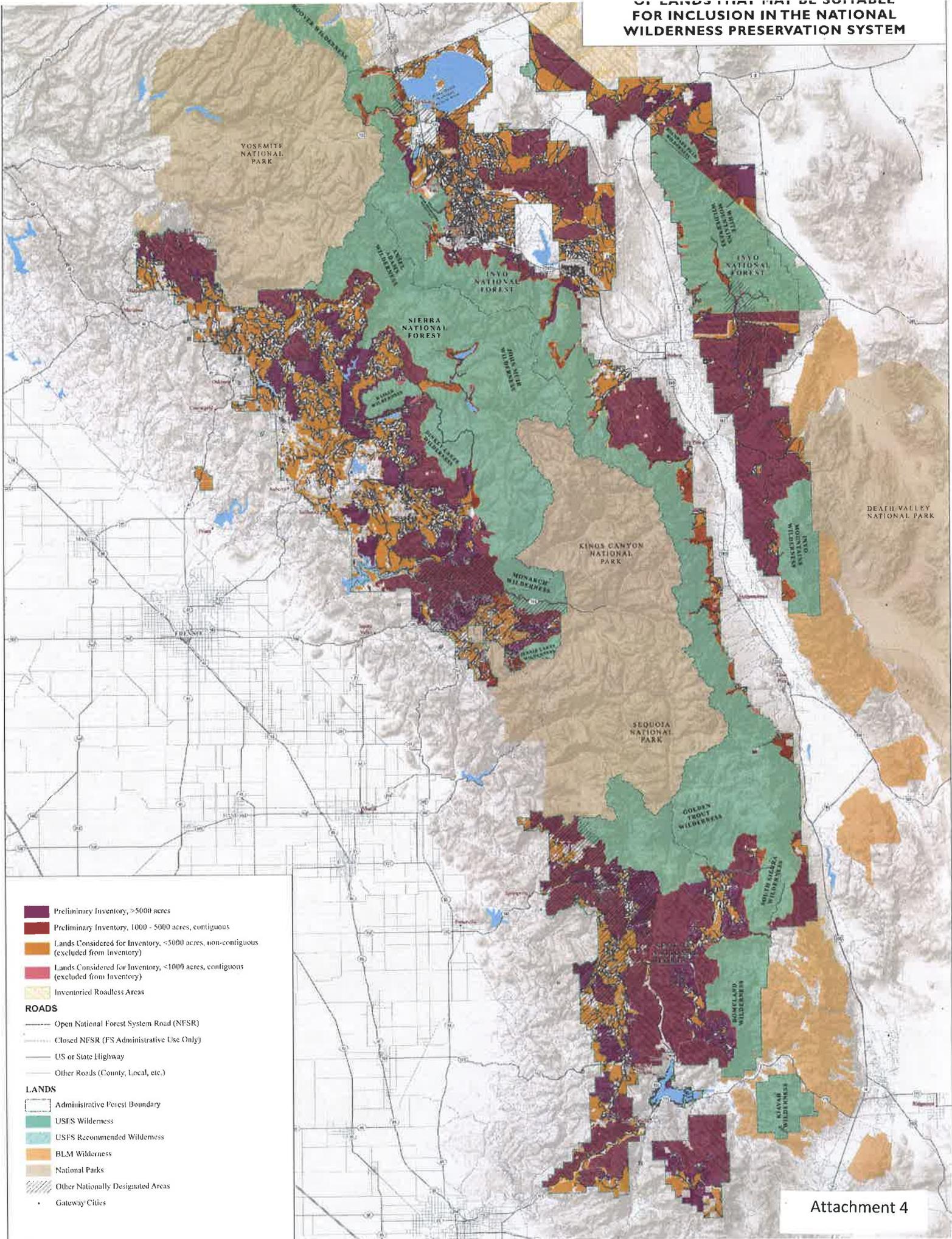
1. The wilderness character of each wilderness, including the qualities of untrammeled, natural, undeveloped, opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation, and other features of value (ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, or scenic value unique to each specific wilderness area) are preserved and, when possible, enhanced.
2. Areas recommended for wilderness, and similar areas designated through forest plans, are managed to retain their wilderness character until their designations as wilderness or other use are determined by Congress.

## **Wild and Scenic Rivers**

1. The free flowing condition, water quality, and specific outstandingly remarkable values of designated wild and scenic rivers are retained or enhanced. Any development is consistent with the classification, and management is consistent with a current Comprehensive River Management Plan.
2. Eligible and recommended wild and scenic rivers retain their free-flowing condition, water quality, and specific outstandingly remarkable values. Recommended classifications remain intact until further study is conducted or until designation by Congress.

DRAFT

**OF LANDS THAT MAY BE SUITABLE  
FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL  
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM**



- Preliminary Inventory, >5000 acres
- Preliminary Inventory, 1000 - 5000 acres, contiguous
- Lands Considered for Inventory, <5000 acres, non-contiguous (excluded from Inventory)
- Lands Considered for Inventory, <1000 acres, contiguous (excluded from Inventory)
- Inventoried Roadless Areas

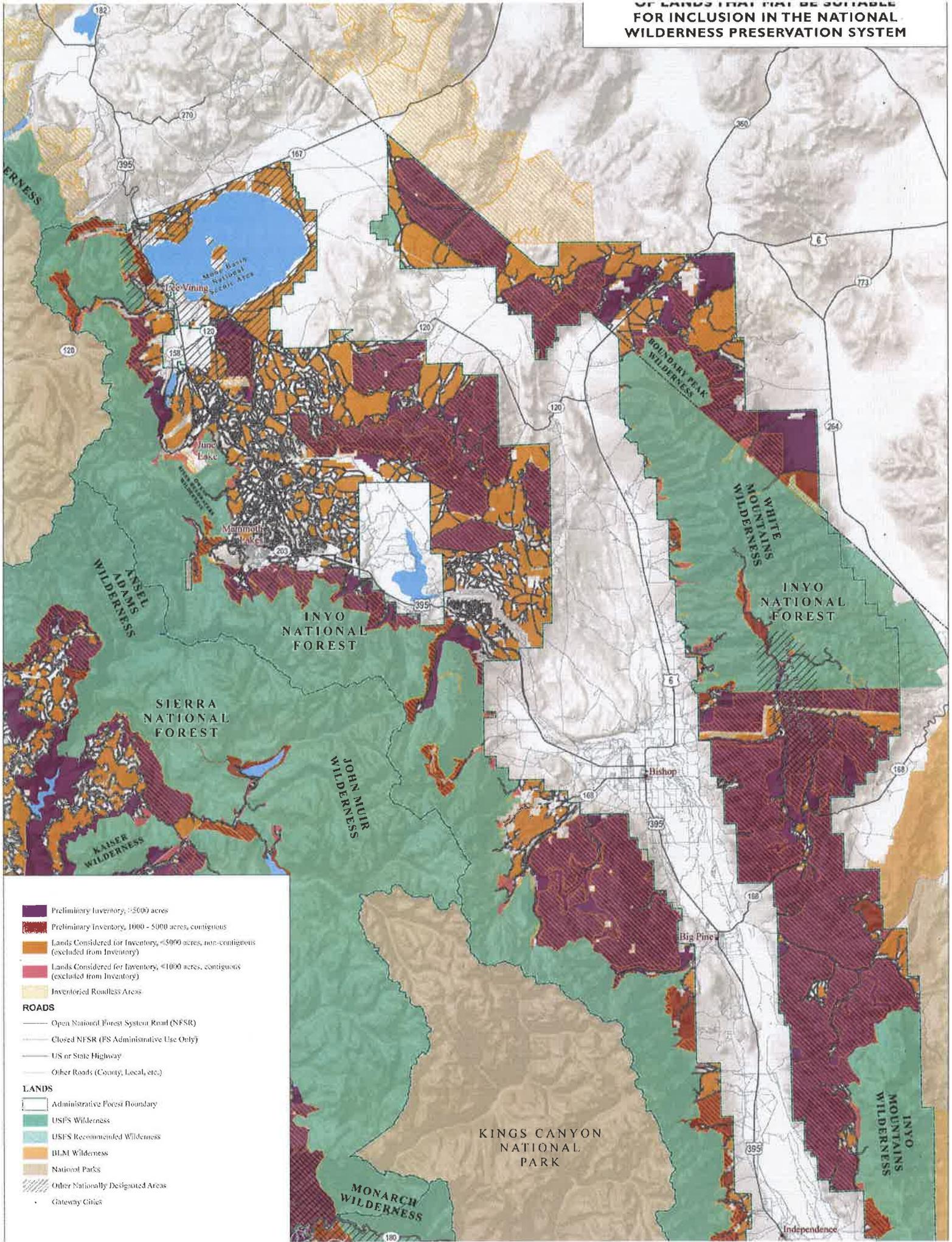
**ROADS**

- Open National Forest System Road (NFSR)
- Closed NFSR (FS Administrative Use Only)
- US or State Highway
- Other Roads (County, Local, etc.)

**LANDS**

- Administrative Forest Boundary
- USFS Wilderness
- USFS Recommended Wilderness
- BLM Wilderness
- National Parks
- Other Nationally Designated Areas
- Gateway Cities

**OF LANDS THAT MAY BE SUITABLE  
FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL  
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM**



- Preliminary Inventory, >5000 acres
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  - Lands Considered for Inventory, <5000 acres, non-contiguous (excluded from Inventory)
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  - Inventoried Roadless Areas
- ROADS**
- Open National Forest System Road (NFSTR)
  - Closed NFSTR (FS Administrative Use Only)
  - US or State Highway
  - Other Roads (County, Local, etc.)
- LANDS**
- Administrative Forest Boundary
  - USFS Wilderness
  - USFS Recommended Wilderness
  - BLM Wilderness
  - National Parks
  - Other Nationally Designated Areas
  - Gateway Cities

**OF LANDS THAT MAY BE SUITABLE  
FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL  
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM**

DEATH VALLEY  
NATIONAL PARK

KINGS CANYON  
NATIONAL PARK

CH  
ESS

LAKES  
WILDERNESS

INYO  
MOUNTAINS  
WILDERNESS

Independence

Lonc  
Ping

SEQUOIA  
NATIONAL PARK

GOLDEN  
TROUT  
WILDERNESS

SOUTH SIERRA  
WILDERNESS

DOMELAND  
WILDERNESS

KIAVAH  
WILDERNESS

Ridgecrest

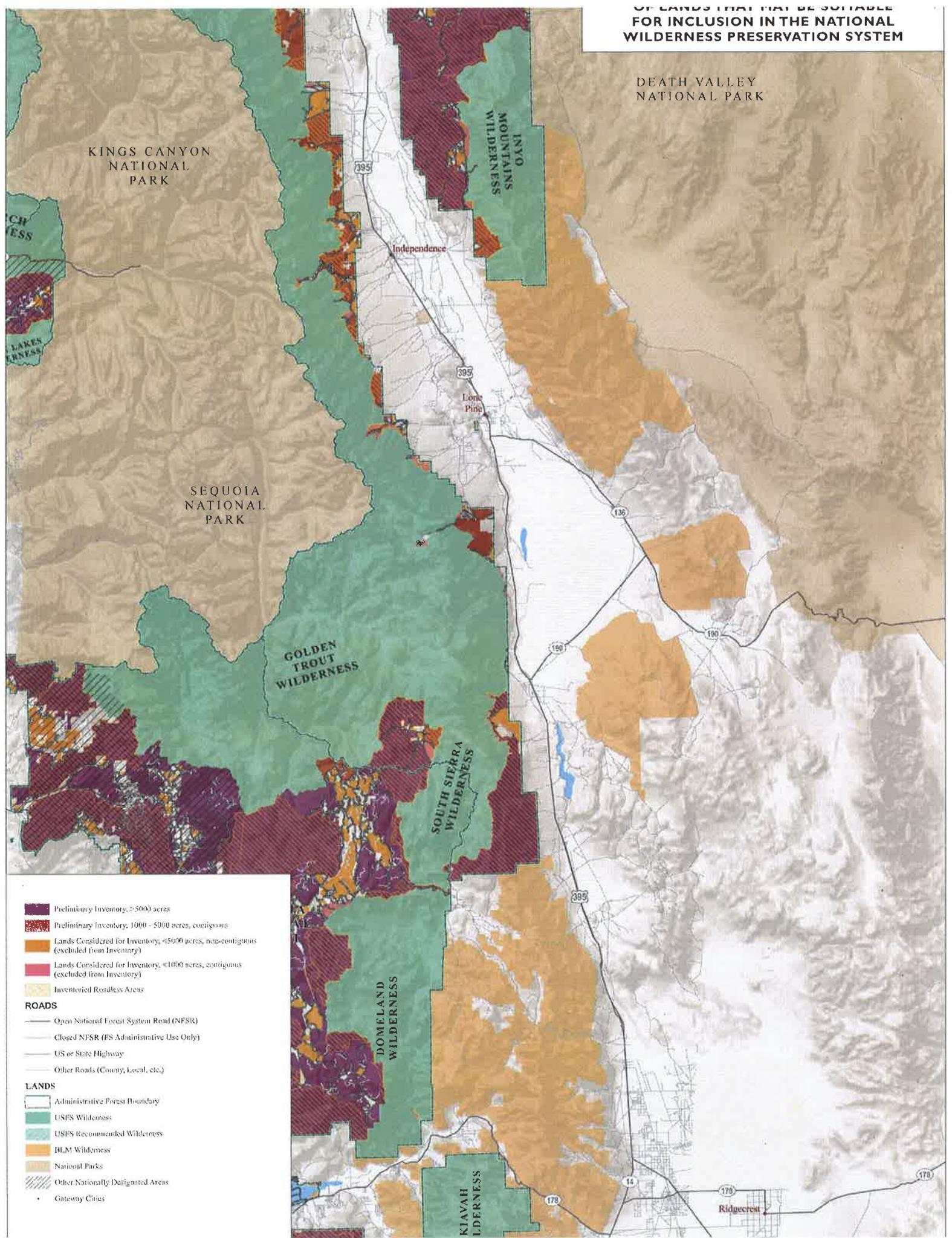
-  Preliminary Inventory, >5000 acres
-  Preliminary Inventory, 1000 - 5000 acres, contiguous
-  Lands Considered for Inventory, <5000 acres, non-contiguous (excluded from Inventory)
-  Lands Considered for Inventory, <1000 acres, contiguous (excluded from Inventory)
-  Inventoried Roadless Areas

**ROADS**

-  Open National Forest System Road (NFSR)
-  Closed NFSR (FS Administrative Use Only)
-  US or State Highway
-  Other Roads (County, Local, etc.)

**LANDS**

-  Administrative Forest Boundary
-  USFS Wilderness
-  USFS Recommended Wilderness
-  BLM Wilderness
-  National Parks
-  Other Nationally Designated Areas
-  Gateway Cities





## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF INYO

P. O. BOX N • INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA 93526  
TELEPHONE (760) 878-0373 • FAX (760) 878-2241  
e-mail: [pgunsolley@inyocounty.us](mailto:pgunsolley@inyocounty.us)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD  
LINDA ARCULARIUS  
JEFF GRIFFITHS  
RICK PUCCI  
MARK TILLEMANS  
MATT KINGSLEY

KEVIN D. CARUNCHIO  
*Clerk of the Board*

PATRICIA GUNSOLLEY  
*Assistant Clerk of the Board*

January 28, 2014

Land Management Plan Revision  
US Forest Service  
Ecosystem Planning Staff  
1323 Club Drive  
Vallejo, CA 94592

**Re: Draft Preliminary Need for Change for Inyo National Forest Plan Update/Revision**

To Whom it May Concern,

On behalf of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, thank you for the opportunity to review the draft Preliminary Need for Change for the Inyo National Forest (INF) Plan Update/Revision. Per our previous input, we continue to be disappointed in the time it is taking to execute the cooperating agency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that we have been working on with Forest Service staff since mid-2012; we continue to look forward to expeditious execution of the MOU to guide our coordination efforts.

Despite the delays in execution of the MOU, we had been pleased that local Forest Service staff was working with our staff in the spirit of coordination. Unfortunately, we were not included in development of the Preliminary Need for Change. We understand that this document was created by Regional Office staff, and we request that the Regional Office include the County in development of future documents in the spirit of coordination embodied by the MOU.

We have been participating in development of the INF for several years now and have expended substantial resources in the endeavor. As you might imagine, we are dismayed that much of our previous input, and particularly most of the issues of most importance to the people of Inyo County, has not been incorporated into the draft Preliminary Need for Change. I will not belabor this input herein (as it is available to Forest Service staff through our previous correspondence and on our website<sup>1</sup>). Briefly though, I offer the following:

- Multiple Uses must be addressed throughout the document, pursuant to the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act.
- Permitting burdens should be identified as issues to be addressed.
- Socioeconomics should be an Emphasis Area; attached are Focus Papers that we have prepared demonstrating the specific need for such an Emphasis Area. In particular, the uniqueness of the eastern Sierra and the relative dependence of east-side communities on the INF should be addressed. The need for change should emphasize developing public-private partnerships to enhance our communities and provide for economic resilience and vitality.
- We believe that grazing should be emphasized, and that the need for change should include expanding managed grazing.
- Due to the continuing diminishment of access, we believe that the need for change should include enhanced access.
- The need to minimize smoke impacts from controlled fires to downwind communities should be identified.
- We know that services, infrastructure, and utilities are significant issues for the INF, and should be addressed at a programmatic scale in the Plan Update.
- We acknowledge the document's references to sustainability, and request that this topic be emphasized to a greater degree.

Furthermore, the assumptions used as the basis of narrowing the scope of the process are inappropriate. There is no documentation in the Planning Rule that allows the agency, based on a shortened timeline, to not perform a complete analysis and address all the issues identified in the assessment. The idea that "not all changes must be addressed now" is not contemplated in the new rule. In fact the plan amendment process in the new rule contemplates that all issues

identified at this stage of the planning process were addressed appropriately. The plan amendment process bases the amendment on "new information, changed conditions, or changed circumstances." [See Section 219.13(b)] Nothing in the plan amendment process suggests the agency will address identified areas of need for change based on information or circumstances previously identified by the agency which the agency did not have time to address due to a self-enforced timeline. The weakness of the process the agency has decided to pursue is not only that some areas of need for change will not be addressed but the alternatives analysis of those unaddressed areas will also not occur. This results in a substantially weakened need for change document.

The County of Inyo is also concerned that a need for change document that is supposed to address individual forest land management plans was not created. Instead, in the interest of time and efficiency, the forest service decided to publish a generic need for change document that is supposed to be used as a basis for revision of three forest land management plans. The criteria and recommendations drafted in the need for change document are so generic that they provide the individual forest managers with little or no direction on what changes should be considered when drafting a new plan. They also provide the public with almost no understanding of the issues that need to be addressed in the new land management plan. The public is left with the choice of drafting their own need for change document instead of reviewing and commenting on an agency proposed draft. The individual members of the public are not responsible for managing the forest pursuant to the current plan, reviewing all of the comments from the public and other government agencies during the assessment phase, and of identifying those areas of emphasis that need to be addressed in the need for change stage of the planning process. This is the agency's responsibility, and the agency clearly did not perform its responsibilities during this stage of the process. The excuse that the agency does not have time to complete its responsibilities is unacceptable.

Thank you for your consideration. If you have any questions, please contact the County's Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, at (760) 878-0292.

Sincerely,



Supervisor Richard Pucci, Chairperson  
Inyo County Board of Supervisors

#### Attachments

cc: Board of Supervisors  
County Administrative Officer  
County Counsel  
Planning Department  
Doug Wilson, Willdan  
Regional Council of Rural Counties  
California State Association of Counties  
National Association of Counties  
Ed Armenta, Inyo National Forest  
Randy Moore, Region 5 Forester



## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF INYO

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KEVIN D. CARUNCHIO  
*Clerk of the Board*

PATRICIA GUNSOLLEY  
*Assistant Clerk of the Board*

February 25, 2014

U.S. Forest Service  
Attn.: Randy Moore  
1323 Club Drive  
Vallejo, CA 94592

**Re: Inyo National Forest Plan Update/Revision  
Roles and Contributions, Desired Conditions, Purpose and Need, and Objectives**

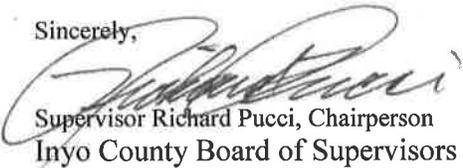
Dear Mr. Moore:

On behalf of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, attached is input regarding the Roles and Contributions, Desired Conditions, Purpose and Need, and Objectives for the Inyo National Forest Plan Update/Revision. We had been working closely with the local planning team for the Forest Plan Update, but we understand that with the decision to prepare on Environmental Impact Statement for the three early adopter Forests in the Region, many of the decisions are being made at the Regional level which reduces our opportunity to have meaningful input. We recognize that the Forest Service has not requested this input from us, despite the fact that our draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) calls for it, but we are providing it because we feel that this is one of the most important stages of the Plan Update process. We are saddened that the schedule is driving this process at this very important phase of Plan Revision, contrary to letter and spirit the 2012 Planning Rule. However, we hope that your staff will consider this input in development of these components of the Notice of Intent (NOI). We also hope that you will work with us to execute the MOU and fully implement its provisions as soon as possible.

As we have conveyed to Forest Service staff in the past, we are dismayed that one Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for the three early adopter Forests in the Region. We believe that it is unwise to develop these documents that are so integral to the Plan update in the context of one NOI for three planning processes. Furthermore, we request you to take some time to work with us in developing these integral documents prior to the NOI.

Thank you for your consideration of our input. If you have any questions, please contact the County Administrative Officer, Kevin Carunchio, at (760) 878-0292 or at [kcarunchio@inyocounty.us](mailto:kcarunchio@inyocounty.us).

Sincerely,

  
Supervisor Richard Pucci, Chairperson  
Inyo County Board of Supervisors

cc: Board of Supervisors  
County Administrative Officer  
County Counsel  
Planning Department  
Doug Wilson, Willdan  
Ed Armenta  
Regional Council of Rural Counties  
California State Association of Counties  
National Association of Counties  
Ed Armenta, Inyo National Forest

## **Attachment**

### **Roles and Contributions**

The Roles and Contributions should be enhanced to accentuate socioeconomics, access, downwind smoke impacts, and public services/infrastructure.

### **Desired Conditions**

The Board identified the following in its June 19, 2012 correspondence regarding the County's priorities for the Update/Revision, which should guide the Desired Conditions.

1. Access – enhanced to accommodate vehicular use, packing, hunting, hiking, and other recreational opportunities, as well as mining and other uses of the Forest. Mitigation opportunities for potential environmental impacts resulting from increased access should be identified and implemented.
  - a. Roads and trails should be protected and expanded to provide access for recreation and exploration for natural resources and other uses of the Forest, including grazing, mining, and the activities of native peoples (such as gathering).
  - b. Roadless Areas should be identified for removal that are no longer relevant or roadless.
  - c. Conflicts between biological resources and human access should be identified and planned for.
  
2. Vibrant Economy – the Plan should contribute substantially to the local economy due to the impact of the Forest on the County's culture and fiscal health, and should not result in significant socioeconomic impacts.
  - a. Grazing, Mining, Renewable Energy Production, and other Uses – the Plan should support and encourage consumptive and sustainable uses of the Forest to contribute to the County's economy and culture.
  - b. Roads and trails should be protected and expanded to provide access for recreation and exploration for natural resources. This type of recreation is an important economic driver for the County.
  - c. Mitigation Bank – opportunities to shift land acquisition for mitigation of environmental impacts to restoration of degraded wilderness areas should be incorporated into the Plan to accommodate mitigation of human development elsewhere in the County.
  
3. Local Culture – the Plan should support and enhance the culture of local communities to the extent social and cultural issues revolve around the forest.
  - a. Public Safety – access and accommodation for public safety purposes should be of paramount concern in the Plan, including for law enforcement (such as eradicating illegal drug production), fire management and suppression, and search and rescue.
  - b. Provide access to the Forest for gathering activities, prospecting, sightseeing, exploration, and camping.
  - c. Provide a continuing voice to the people living around the forest through their local government representatives.

### **Purpose and Need**

We offer the following guiding principles for the Purpose and Need from the County's perspective, based on previous input into the Plan Update.

1. There is a need to expand multiple uses per the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act. Multiple uses have been diminished in the Forest, and there is a need to refocus the Forest's planning priorities to expand and enhance multiple uses.

2. There is a need to protect communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire and for measures to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and further other provisions of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.
3. There is a need to streamline the permitting process. Permittees and the Forest outlay significant resources for minor permits, and streamlining the process can enhance the local economy.
4. There is a need to accentuate the private sector's role in the vibrancy of our Forests. Forest Service resources are inadequate to provide for all of the Forest's needs, and with continuing diminished budgets, this situation is expected to worsen. By partnering with local businesses and communities, land management and economic development can be enhanced.
5. There is a need to address the fragility of small rural economies such as ours, which is dependent on the National Forest. The socio-cultural links between the Forest and our communities make this dependency all the more sensitive to change.
6. There is a need to provide for robust fire management capabilities and manage smoke impacts to communities. Severe wildfires can devastate the Forest and impact our communities, and there is a need for expanded fuels management programs; however, care should be taken to minimize smoke impacts to our communities from these activities.
7. There is a need to better plan for public services and infrastructure. These assets are in many cases tied to the Forest, and can be enhanced through resource-sharing.

### **Objectives**

We believe that the following Objectives exemplify the type of outcomes that would be most productive for the Forest Plan Update:

1. Work to enhance populations of the Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog, the Northern Distinct Population Segment of the Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog, and the Yosemite Toad while preserving fishing opportunities.
2. Provide for enhanced access to existing trailheads, including expanded camping and parking opportunities.
3. Enter into agreements with private sector and non-profit entities to expand existing campgrounds and develop new campgrounds.
4. Reduce permit processing times by 25 percent within five years.
5. Reinstigate grazing in meadows.
6. Partner with local businesses, communities, community groups, non-profit organizations, and volunteers to manage projects and recreational amenities.
7. Expand multiple uses in the Forest and quantitatively measure the scope, number, and nature of such uses.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
**COUNTY OF INYO**

Consent     Departmental    Correspondence Action    Public Hearing  
 Schedule time for    Closed Session    Informational

For Clerk's Use Only:
<b>AGENDA NUMBER</b>
29

FROM: County Counsel

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: July 1, 2014

SUBJECT: Request to Hire One Deputy County Counsel I

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Request your Board find consistent with the adopted Authorized Position Review Policy:

- (1) The availability of funding for the requested position comes from the General Fund and, possibly, Non General Fund sources depending on how the attorney is assigned, as certified by the County Counsel and concurred with by the County Administrator and Auditor-Controller;
- (2) Where the County is facing layoffs and internal candidates meet the qualifications for the position, the vacancy could be filled by an internal candidate, but an open recruitment is more appropriate to ensure a pool of qualified applicants apply; and
- (3) Authorize the hiring one Deputy County Counsel I, Step A (\$5,471-\$6,652) per month, contingent upon qualifications.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

I believe that it is in the County's interest and the department's interest to proceed with filling this vacancy at this time. However, I do not necessarily concur with the assessment that the County Counsel's Office cannot perform its function over the long term without three attorneys. The office has functioned for long periods of time in the past without three attorneys, and the County Counsel recently indicated to your Board that, when fully staffed, the office had sufficient capacity to contract for the provision of 50 hours a month of time to the Child Support Services department before the nascent proposal was rejected by the State Department of Child Support Services. For this reason, if a second vacancy opens in the office, it may be prudent to examine filling the Office's needs through part-time or contract attorney's depending on the range and quality of experience of current staff, and County Counsel has agreed to work with Administration on this assessment.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:**

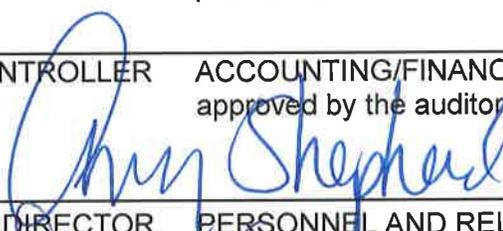
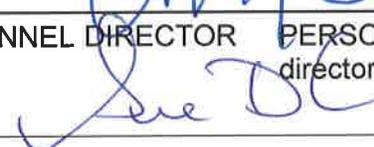
Former Deputy County Counsel Dana Crom recently filled a Deputy District Attorney IV position which created a vacancy in our office. Since our attorney manpower is allocated three positions, we cannot adequately serve our clients in the long run without the three lawyers. While ours is a General Fund department, the Health and Human Services Director, Jean Turner, has graciously agreed to increase its \$70,000 annual payment, which commenced in 2005 to fund the County Counsel assuming responsibility for CPS cases, to an amount equal to a full-time salary and benefits for our new attorney totaling \$90,757.00. If the attorney is assigned to HHS, this might be one way to offset some General Fund costs with the position.

We will continue to pay for any incidental costs for the person to maintain his/her State of California Bar license.

**ALTERNATIVES:** Existing staff are not adequate to handle the office's workload on a long-term basis: the County Counsel averages 218 hours per month on her time sheet, Steve Porter 173 hours per month and Dana Crom averaged 163 hours per month. County Counsel could potentially retain outside counsel to provide service to some departments. This would likely be more expensive than handling the workload internally.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** CAO; Auditor, Personnel and the Health and Human Services

**FINANCING:** This position is budgeted in the County Counsel's Budget 010700 and could be subject to the above agreement with DHHS.

APPROVALS	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by County Counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved:  _____ Date <u>6/26/14</u>
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.) Approved:  _____ Date <u>6/26/14</u>

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) Margaret Kemp-Williams Date: 6-26-14

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**

30

- Consent   
  Departmental   
  Correspondence Action   
  Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for   
  Closed Session   
  Informational

**FROM:** Kevin D. Carunchio, County Administrator

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Continuation of declaration of local emergency

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** - Request Board discuss and consider staff's recommendation regarding continuation of the local emergency, The Death Valley Roadeater Emergency, that resulted in flooding in the eastern portion of Inyo County during the month of August 2012, per Resolution #2012-32.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** - During your August 28, 2012 Board of Supervisors meeting your Board took action to declare a local emergency, which has been named The Death Valley Roadeater Emergency, which was a result of flooding in the southeastern portion of Inyo County during the month of August. Since the circumstances and conditions relating to this emergency persist, your Board directed that the continuation of the declaration be considered on a by-weekly basis. The recommendation is that the emergency be continued until the further evaluation of the damage is completed and staff makes the recommendation to end the emergency.

**ALTERNATIVES:** N/A

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** N/A

**FINANCING:** N/A

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
 (Not to be signed until all approvals are received) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**

31

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Kevin D. Carunchio, County Administrator

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Continuation of declaration of local emergency

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** - Request Board discuss and consider staff's recommendation regarding continuation of the local emergency, The Gully Washer Emergency, that resulted in flooding in the central, south and southeastern portion of Inyo County during the month of July, 2013.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** - During your August 6, 2013 Board of Supervisors meeting your Board took action to declare a local emergency, which has been named The Gully Washer Emergency, which was a result of flooding in the central, southern and southeastern portion of Inyo County during the month of July. Since the circumstances and conditions relating to this emergency persist, your Board directed that the continuation of the declaration be considered on a by-weekly basis. The recommendation is that the emergency be continued until the further evaluation of the damage is completed and staff makes the recommendation to end the emergency.

**ALTERNATIVES:** N/A

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** N/A

**FINANCING:** N/A

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**  
  
37

- Consent   
  Departmental   
  Correspondence Action   
  Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for   
  Closed Session   
  Informational

**FROM:** Kevin D. Carunchio, County Administrator

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Continuation of declaration of local emergency

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** - Request Board discuss and consider staff's recommendation regarding continuation of the local emergency, The Canyon Crusher Emergency, that resulted in flooding in the portions of Inyo County during the month of August, 2013.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** - During your September 17, 2013 Board of Supervisors meeting your Board took action to declare a local emergency, which has been named The Canyon Crusher Emergency, which was a result of flooding in the portions of Inyo County during the month of August. Since the circumstances and conditions relating to this emergency persist, your Board directed that the continuation of the declaration be considered on a by-weekly basis. The recommendation is that the emergency be continued until the further evaluation of the damage is completed and staff makes the recommendation to end the emergency.

**ALTERNATIVES:** N/A

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** N/A

**FINANCING:** N/A

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
**AGENDA NUMBER**  
  
33

- Consent   
 Departmental   
 Correspondence Action   
 Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for   
 Closed Session   
 Informational

**FROM:** Kevin D. Carunchio, County Administrator

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Continuation of proclamation of local emergency

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** - Request Board discuss and consider staff's recommendation regarding continuation of the local emergency, known as the "Land of EVEN Less Water Emergency" that was proclaimed as a result of extreme drought conditions that exist in the County.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** - During your January 28, 2014 Board of Supervisors meeting your Board took action to proclaim a local emergency, which has been named the Land of EVEN Less Water Emergency, that is a result of severe and extreme drought conditions that exist in the County. Since the circumstances and conditions relating to this emergency persist, your Board directed that the continuation of the resolution be considered on a by-weekly basis.

**ALTERNATIVES:** N/A

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** N/A

**FINANCING:** N/A

**APPROVALS**

COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
**COUNTY OF INYO**

For Clerk's Use Only;  
**AGENDA NUMBER**  
 34

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** CLERK OF THE BOARD  
**By:** Patricia Gunsolley, Assistant Clerk of the Board

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Approval of Minutes

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** - Request approval the minutes of the Board of Supervisors Meetings of June 17, 2014.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** - The Board is required to keep minutes of its proceedings. Once the Board has approved the minutes as requested, the minutes will be made available to the public via the County's web page at [www.inyocounty.us](http://www.inyocounty.us).

**ALTERNATIVES:** - Staff awaits your Board's changes and/or corrections.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** - n/a

**FINANCING:** n/a

**APPROVALS**

BUDGET OFFICER:	BUDGET AMENDMENTS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by Budget Officer prior to being approved by others, as needed, and submission to the Assistant Clerk of the Board.)</i>
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the Assistant Clerk of the Board.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the Assistant Clerk of the Board.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the Assistant Clerk of the Board.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:  
AGENDA NUMBER

36

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for 11:00 a.m.     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Executive Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee  
(Probation Department as the assigned Chairperson)

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** *Updated* Community Corrections Partnership Plan in accordance with the Public Safety and Realignment Act of 2011 (Assembly Bill 109)

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** Request Board to 1) approve the updated local Community Corrections Partnership Plan in accordance with the Public Safety and Realignment Act of 2011 and as recommended by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and approved by the Executive Committee pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1230 and 1230.1 and 2) authorize the Inyo County Board Chairperson to sign the Plan.

**CAO RECOMMENDATION:**

Recognize that, pursuant to state law, the Updated CCP being recommended by the Executive Committee is deemed to have been approved unless rejected by a 4/5ths vote of your Board. Your Board, however, retains all constitutional budget authority relative to implementing the CCP.

In considering whether to accept the CCP, and any subsequent requests brought before your Board as a result of the approved CCP, I recommend your Board evaluate any requested action relative to the principles the Board of Supervisors has adopted in the last three (3) Board Approved County Budgets to guide the implementation of criminal justice realignment in Inyo County:

- Reject any Community Corrections Plan (with a 4/5ths vote) that cannot be implemented (e.g., demonstrating adequate budget) with public safety realignment funding provided by the State, or County monies your Board is willing to re-appropriate from other programs.
- Require County public safety departments to absorb costs associated with implementing public safety realignment within their existing budgets. If we are really talking about changing the way we conduct the business of criminal justice and rehabilitation, and not simply expanding the criminal justice industrial complex, then costs associated with old programming methodologies should give way to new ones. If your Board accepts community corrections plans that simply add layers of new infrastructure instead of re-structuring and re-integrating existing infrastructure, there will never be enough money to fund this endeavor.
- Utilize a centralized budget (as is included in the year's Budget) and/or cost centers to manage funds; consider having involved departments submit quarterly billings for pre-approved costs as opposed to simply transferring funds into those departments' budgets.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** In June 2011, the Chief Probation Officer presented information on Senate Bill 678: Criminal Recidivism [California Community Corrections Performance Act of 2009 (SB678)] and Assembly Bill 109: Criminal Justice Alignment [Public Safety and Realignment Act of 2011 (AB109)], at which point your Board appointed Kevin D. Carunchio, the County Administrative Officer, as the Board's representative.

**Background:** Senate Bill 678 authorized each County to establish a Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund (CCPIF) and authorized the State to annually allocate money into a State Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to be used for specific purposes relating to improving local probation supervision practices and capacities. SB678 provided a formula based system for sharing State savings with Probation Departments for improved supervision of felony probationers and reduced prison admissions. SB678 required each County using CCPIF funds to identify and track specific outcome-based measures and report to the Administrative Office of the Courts on the effectiveness of the programs paid for by the CCPIF. In addition, SB678 required the community corrections programs be developed and implemented by the Chief Probation Officer, as advised by a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). The bill established within each county local Community Corrections Partnership an executive committee, as specified, to recommend a local plan to the County Board of Supervisors on how AB109 should be implemented within that county.

**Assembly Bill 109: Criminal Justice Alignment** [Public Safety and Realignment Act of 2011 (AB109)] was signed into law in April 2011, which shifted incarceration of inmates convicted of offenses deemed non-serious, non-violent and non-sexual offenders to County jails and supervision of those offenders to Probation Departments. AB109 established an Executive Committee, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, which would make a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors on how to spend the monies.

**Funding:** Specifically, AB109 legislation required each county to develop its own implementation plan on how best to utilize sanctions and evidence-based practices to improve services and reduce recidivism. As a result, the State legislature constitutionally protected certain funds to allocate to each county to assist in the burden placed on local agencies. State funding for public safety realignment has been allocated to the Local Community Corrections Account.

**Inyo County's Community Corrections Plan**

Over the last several months the Community Corrections Partnership and the Executive Committee worked with members of the public and other County and private agencies to discuss and evaluate the progress to date of the Community Corrections Partnership Plan that was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in March of 2012. After numerous meetings and discussions, the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership updated and approved the attached Plan. The Plan provides for several recommendations for the Board's consideration.

Inyo County's Public Safety Realignment Plan addresses the roles, responsibilities and activities proposed for County agencies, the courts, law enforcement agencies and community treatment providers for implementing the new public safety realignment legislation. The Plan does not include the specifics of how each Participant will accomplish the implementation of public safety realignment, as the specifics are left to be determined by the experts within each Agency. However, the Plan does recognize the anticipated short and/or long term effects of the realignment on each individual Participant.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors approve the local Community Corrections Partnership Plan in accordance with the Public Safety and Realignment Act of 2011 as recommended by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and approved by the Executive Committee.

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Board could choose not to approve the Plan; however, this is not recommended as the Agencies, acting as the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee, were involved in the composition of this Plan and have approved it. If the Board chooses not to approve the Plan, the Board will need to give direction to the Chief Probation Officer, Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee [Chief Probation Officer, Sheriff, District Attorney, City of Bishop Police Chief, Director of Health and Human Services, representative of Public Defenders (Jeremy Ibrahim)]

**FINANCING:** The state allocation of realignment funds to Inyo County is currently held in the Local Community Corrections Account. All funds to be expended will be based on a budget that is approved by the Board of Supervisors at a future date.

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
COUNTY COUNSEL: <i>N/A</i>	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER: <i>N/A</i>	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: <i>N/A</i>	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>  Approved: _____ Date _____

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**  
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received) *[Signature]* Date: *6/26/14*

**KEVIN D. CARUNCHIO,**  
**COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER:** *[Signature]* Date: *06-26-2014*

# INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP



FY 13/14

AB 109-REVISED PLAN



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# INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

## AB 109-REVISED PLAN

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On April 4, 2011, in an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and to assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) was signed into law. AB 109, which was subsequently revised by Assembly Bill 117 on June 29, 2011, represented what is widely viewed as the single, broadest change to California criminal justice in the history of the state, transferring responsibility for specified lower level offenders from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to the counties. Implementation of AB 109 and AB 117 occurred on October 1, 2011.

Arising out of the Public Safety Realignment Act, California Penal Code Section 1230.1 was added, which reads "(a) Each county local Community Corrections Partnership established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1230 shall recommend a local plan to the county Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment. (b) The plan shall be voted on by an executive committee of each county's Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation Officer of the county as chair, a chief of police, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or his or her designee, and one department representative listed in either subparagraph (G), (H), or (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1230, as designated by the county Board of Supervisors for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan. (c) The plan shall be deemed accepted by the Board of Supervisors unless the Board rejects the plan by a vote of four-fifths of the Board, in which case the plan goes back to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration. (d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include the recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources and evidence based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multi-service centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs and work training programs."

In Inyo County, the original Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) consisted of the Chief Probation Officer, as Chair, the Chief of Police of the Bishop Police Department, the Inyo County Sheriff, the Inyo County District Attorney, a Public Defender participant, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court and the Director of Health and Human Services. Additionally, multiple partner agencies participated in the Community Corrections Partnership and the development of Inyo County's original plan, including the

## INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

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Superintendent of Schools, Toiyabe Family Services, members of Inyo County Health and Human Services, Probation Department personnel, the Bishop Paiute Tribe Career Development Center, Superior Court personnel, Sheriff's Department personnel, District Attorney personnel, and the Inyo County Chief Administrative Officer. On April 10, 2012, the original Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership Plan was unanimously approved by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors.

In the nearly 2.5 years since the Public Safety Realignment Act was implemented by the state, and since April 10, 2012, when the Community Corrections Partnership Plan was adopted, the CCP has continued to meet on a monthly basis to monitor and collaboratively strategize the AB 109 implementation process. Through the present, the CCP and partner agencies have achieved a moderate degree of success in their efforts to redesign services and manage the realignment population as provided for in the original plan, and as required by AB 109. While programs and services have been implemented as recommended, largely due to a lack of infrastructure (staffing, facilities) and the unpredictable nature of AB 109 funding and the current Inyo County budget, the Community Corrections Partnership agencies have had to manage the realignment population and implement those programs and services with existing resources and without having to increase staff levels. In part, the ability to do this has been related to a relatively stable realignment population in Inyo County to date, in addition to the commitment and dedication of agency personnel. That being said, as we enter the next phase of implementation, the long term jail commitments arising out of realignment continues to grow, as do the caseloads and supervision requirements of both probation and treatment personnel. Necessarily, this will mean that the Community Corrections Partnership Plan will have to be modified to accommodate both the current realignment population trends and the current budget trends, without sacrificing public safety.

In December of 2013, due to a looming structural deficit, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors entered into a service redesign project involving all county departments, in addition to the City of Bishop and Mono County. The purpose of service redesign is to collaboratively restructure local area services, such that core services and staff do not have to be eliminated to address the structural deficit. Necessarily, this might involve such strategies as sharing services and resources, outsourcing services, insourcing services, selling services to other agencies and self-service.

In its conclusion, the original Community Corrections Partnership Plan as approved by the Board stated:

*"The Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 presents as one of the broadest, most challenging events in California criminal justice history, presenting not only significant fiscal challenges for Inyo County, but requiring collaboration between all local partner agencies on a here-to-for unseen level. Fortunately, the Inyo County Community has and will continue to effectively collaborate for the common good, manage our resources, and successfully preserve the way of life that is unique to our side of California.*

*There is no doubt that the requirements of Assembly Bill 109 necessitate that we develop a new philosophy and a new approach to local criminal justice. The implementation of evidence based practices in criminal justice is a complete cultural change that at first appears, "soft on crime," and that is fraught with the potential for failure. Indeed, without the support and collaboration of all community members and agencies, the potential for failure is real. It is therefore crucial that we proceed with some amount of caution and responsibility, that we refrain from reactionary decision making and change the former perception of being, "soft on crime," with a philosophy and policies that are smart on crime. **This new approach, being smart on crime, will mandate intelligent, informed, fiscally responsible decision making, particularly given the limited fiscal resources we have been provided, and given the absence of a guarantee from the state that resources will continue beyond 2012. Fiscally responsible decision making and policy implementation will necessitate use of criminal justice practices that are research driven, that are scientifically tested, and that are outcome driven, allowing for ongoing re-evaluation and if***

## INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

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*necessary, redirection of resources to policies and programs that work within the culture and communities of Inyo County. This will include the ongoing use of a validated risk assessment to target the specific criminogenic risks and needs of offenders and to match those risks and needs with appropriate services.*

*With respect to the plan itself and the proposals and recommendations therein, given the vast amount of unknown variables that are likely to arise, the need for ongoing study and the near constant legislative changes relative to realignment, it is proposed that the Community Corrections Partnership and its sub-groups conduct ongoing evaluations and meetings to discuss the impact of realignment on the County and the community and to provide regular updates to the Board of Supervisors. In this sense, the plan will continue to be a fluid document, subject to regular revision and modification.*

*It is with this sense of ethics and community pride and responsibility that the Community Corrections Partnership proceeds and recommends that the County of Inyo adopt and approve this implementation plan."*

With this in mind, the Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership contends that it is, and always has been, a service redesign model, driven by necessity to collaboratively strategize and manage criminal justice realignment with limited resources. The service redesign concept in criminal justice is furthermore now mandated by law. California Penal Code Section 17.5 states: "(5) Realigning low-level felony offenders who do not have prior convictions for serious, violent, or sex offenses to locally run community-based corrections programs which are strengthened through community-based punishment, evidence based practices, improved supervision strategies, and enhanced secured capacity, will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons and facilitate their reintegration back into society. (6) Community-based corrections programs require a partnership between local public safety entities and the county to provide and expand the use of community-based punishment for low-level offender populations. Each County's Local Community Corrections Partnership, as established in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1230, should play a critical role in developing programs and ensuring appropriate outcomes for low-level offenders. (7) Fiscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county. "Justice Reinvestment" is a data driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety. The purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost-effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable."

It is therefore offered that the successes of the CCP thus far, and the new proposals contained within this revised plan, have and will continue to represent a very spirited and intelligent approach to the service redesign of local criminal justice services and public safety, in conformity with both the legal mandates of the state and the unique needs of the Inyo County community.

### **FY 14/15 Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee**

Jeffrey L. Thomson-Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Bill Lutze-Inyo County Sheriff

Chris Carter-Chief of Police, Bishop Police Department

Thomas L. Hardy-Inyo County District Attorney

Jean Turner-Inyo County Health and Human Services Director

Tammy Grimm-Inyo County Superior Court

A designated Public Defender

## INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

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### Additional Community Corrections Partnership members and participants

Jacob E. Morgan-Deputy Chief Probation Officer (Plan Author)

Dr. Terry McAteer-Inyo County Superintendent of Schools

Marilyn Mann-Director of Health and Human Services Division of Adult and Children's Services

Linda Benson-Assistant Director, Health and Human Services

Dr. Gail Zwier-Health and Human Services Behavioral Health Director

Eric Pritchard-Inyo County Sheriff's Department, Lieutenant

Nick Vaughn-Inyo County Sheriff's Department, Corporal

Alisa Lembke-Inyo County Probation Department Administrative Legal Secretary (CCP Secretary)

Susanne Rizo-Child Support Services Director

The Honorable Dean T. Stout-Inyo County Superior Court

Sophie Bidet-Public Defender

Denelle Carrington-Health and Human Services

Sheila Turner-Toiyabe Family Services

Darcia B. Lent-Owens Valley Career Development Center

Heidi Hart-Tribal TANF

Karalee Joseph-Owens Valley Career Development Center

### **AB 109 REVISITED-KEY PROVISIONS**

**Redefined felonies**-Revised the definition of a felony to include specified lower-level crimes that would be punishable by county jail or other local sentencing options. The felonies are non-violent, non-serious, non-sex crimes. Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5), felony offenders no longer eligible for commitment to state prison can be sentenced to county jail for the full term or a portion of the term, with the balance suspended for a period known as *Mandatory Supervision (MSO)*. The offenders are supervised by the Probation Department and received day for day credit for time served during the period of supervision.

**Established Post Release Community Supervision**-Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, after serving a sentence for an eligible offense, are subject to, for a period not to exceed three (3) years, Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by an agency designated by the county Board of Supervisors. Each county agency shall establish a review process for assessing and refining a person's program of Post Release Community Supervision. A PRCS agreement shall include the offender waiving his or her right to a court hearing prior to the imposition of a period of "flash incarceration" of not more than 10 days for any violation of his or her supervision conditions. PRCS offenders are eligible to request early termination of supervision at six (6) months with no violations and must be terminated after 1 year with no violations.

## **INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

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**Revocations Heard and Served Locally**-Revocation hearings for PRCS and state parolees will be heard locally and revocation time will be served in county jails with a maximum of sentence of 180 days, with the exceptions of paroled "lifers" who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days.

**Changes to Custody Credits**-Pursuant to Penal Code Section 4019, jail inmates serving prison sentences earn four (4) days credit for every two (2) days served. Time served on electronic monitoring is credited as time spent in jail custody. The Sheriff's Department has the authority to grant up to six (6) weeks of credit per year for inmates who successfully complete treatment programs while incarcerated.

**Alternative Custody**-Penal Code Section 1203.018 authorizes the use of electronic monitoring for inmates being housed in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses.

**Penal Code Section 1203.016**-Expands and authorizes a program under which inmates committed to a county jail or other county correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence, in lieu of their confinement in the county jail or other county correctional facility, or program under the auspices of the Probation Officer.

### **AB 109 Target Populations**

**Probation**-AB 109 did not change how probation is granted or revoked.

**Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)**-CDCR inmates serving sentences for a non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense are now released under the supervision of county. PRCS violations are heard in the local court with custodial time served in the county jail. In Inyo County, PRCS offenders are supervised by the Probation Department.

**Mandatory Supervision (MSO)**-Offenders convicted of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex crimes without a disqualifying prior conviction now must serve their time in the county jail instead of state prison. Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5) authorizes the court to suspend the tail portion of a county jail prison term and release the inmate under the supervision of the Probation Department on mandatory supervision (MSO). While in custody, the offender receives 4 days credit for every 2 days served. While released on mandatory supervision, they receive day for day credit towards the total term of incarceration.

**Pre-Trial Population**-The Pre-Trial population consists of offenders who are pending trial or settlement of their cases. Pre-Trial clients are either in custody with bail set, or released on bail or on their own recognizance, often with supervision conditions and under the supervision of the Probation Department.

### **AB 109 POPULATION DATA FOR INYO COUNTY**

#### **Post Release Community Supervision**

Total PRCS caseload since 10/01/2011: 14

Total PRCS revocations since 10/01/2011: 1

Total PRCS transfers to other jurisdictions since 10/01/2011: 2

Total PRCS early terminations since 10/01/2011: 9

Total PRCS clients currently supervised: 3

**INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

**Probation Caseload**

**2014 CURRENT PROBATION CASELOAD SNAPSHOT**

Total misdemeanor cases, active and warrant, under supervision: 241

Total felony cases, active and warrant, under supervision: 218

Total Pre-Trial Services cases under current supervision: 18

Total Mandatory Supervision caseload under current supervision: 5

Total PRCS caseload under current supervision: 4

**TOTAL CURRENT PROBATION DEPARTMENT CASELOAD: 549**

Total Number of Static Risk Assessments (STR) completed since 2011: 682

Total Number of Offender Needs Guide (ONG) Assessments completed since 2011: 56

**Offender Risk Level Data**

	10/01/2011-07/01/2012	07/02/2012-07/01/2013	07/02/2013-12/31/2013
<b>High Risk Drug</b>	6	8	4
<b>High Risk Property</b>	15	12	2
<b>High Risk Violent</b>	13	8	10
<b>Moderate Risk</b>	61	51	37
<b>Low Risk</b>	75	73	43

**Average Felony Caseload by year with Probation Revocations by year**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Average felony caseload</b>	247	237	216	216
<b>Total Felony Probation Revocations</b>	11*	12*	57**	39**

\* Pre-AB 109 defendants sentenced to state prison. \*\* Post AB 109 revocations sentenced to either state or county jail.

**INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

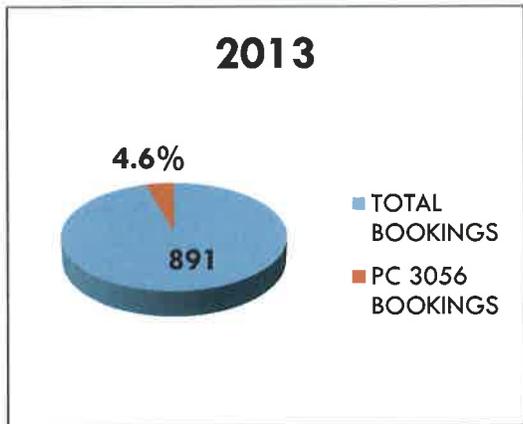
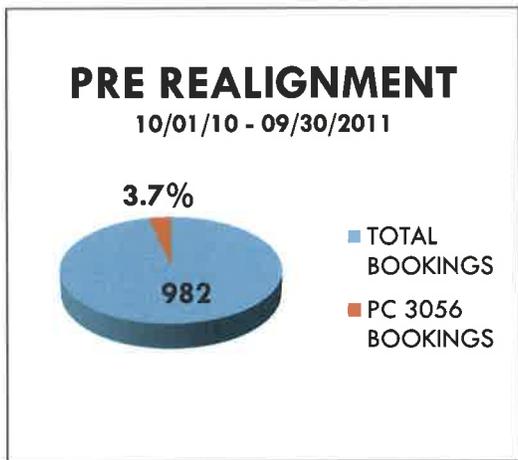
**Jail Prison Sentences pursuant to PC 1170(h)**

	10/01/2011-07/01/2012	07/02/2012-07/01/2013	07/02/2013-12/31/2013
PC 1170(h) cases straight time only*	10	16	2
PC 1170(h) cases with split sentences and MSO	0	13	5
<b>TOTAL PC 1170(h) CASES</b>	10	29	7

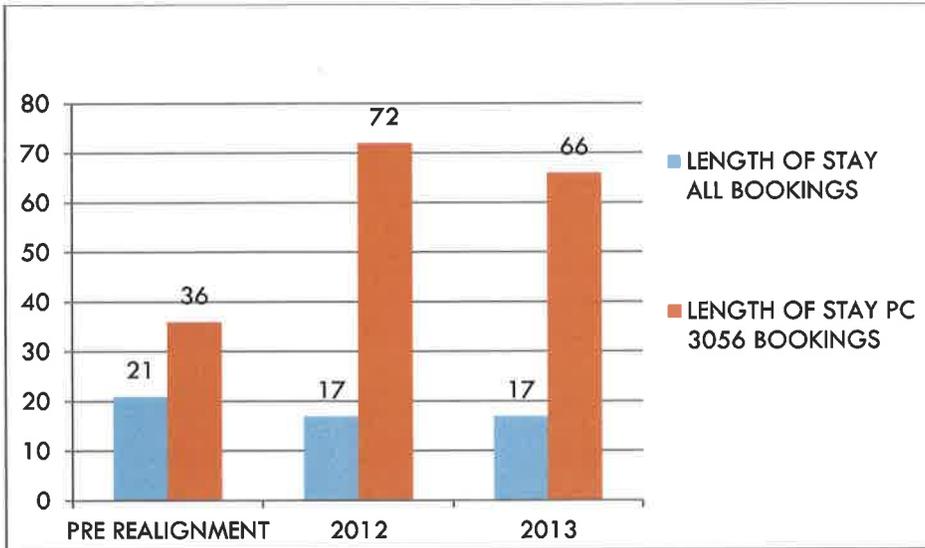
\* Defendants serving a period of incarceration without release on Mandatory Supervision.

**Custody/Jail Data**

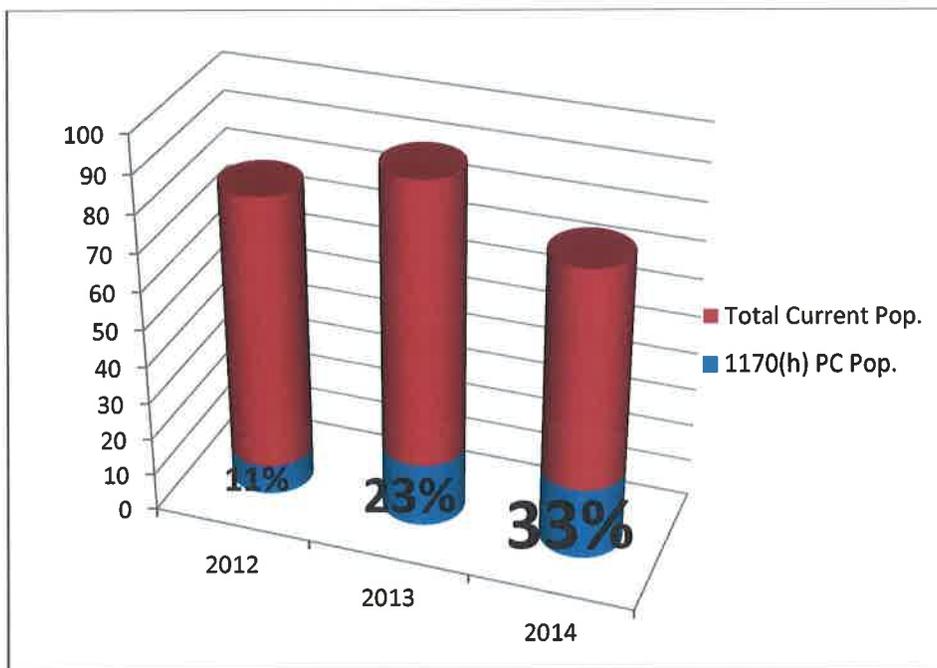
**Booking Data (State Parole Bookings)**



**Parole Data (Length Stay in Days)**

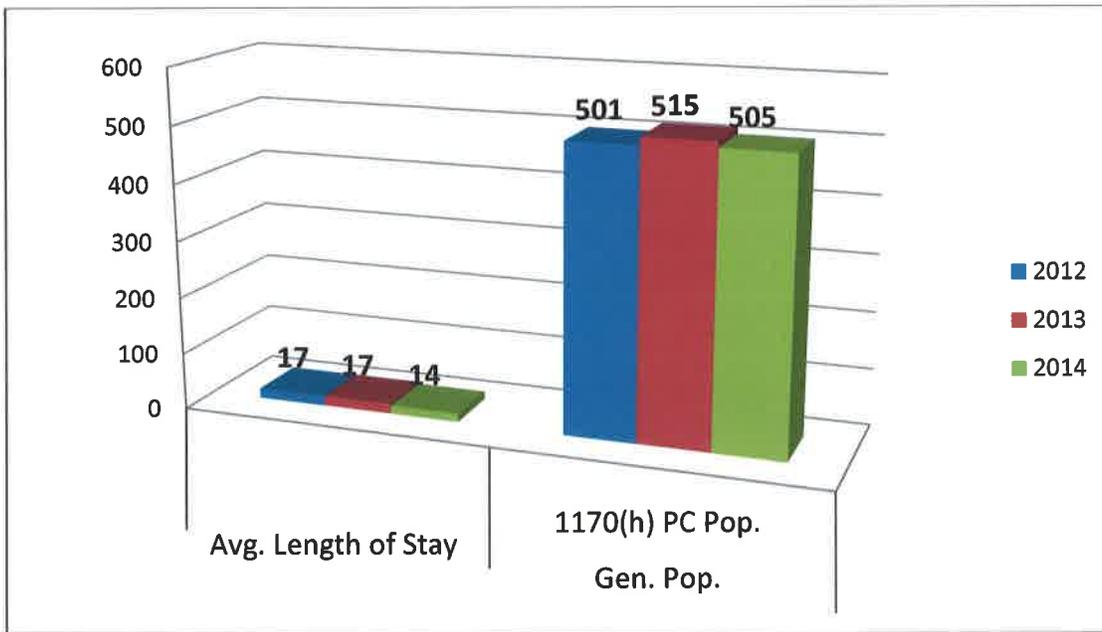


**PC 1170(h) Data-% of total jail population.**

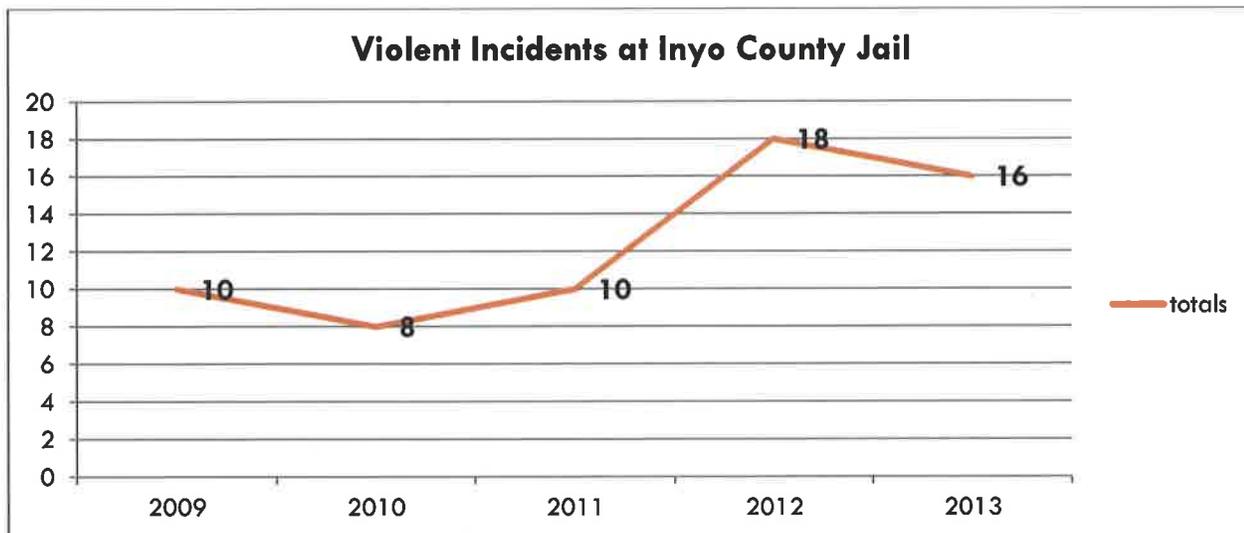


**INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

**PC 1170(h) (Length of Stay in Days)**



**Jail Violent Incidents Data**



**ALTERNATIVE CUSTODY PROGRAMS**

**Pre-Trial Supervision**

Total cases since December 1, 2012: 47

Total days supervised for all offenders, all cases: 5717

Average length of time offender is on Pre-Trial Supervision: 122

Pre-Trial Services Average Daily Population: 12

Pre-Trial Services Jail Beds Saved: Pre-Trial Services: 4510 days/beds. Savings: \$712, 580.00

Staff Cost: \$36, 591.60 (1 .4 FTE Deputy Probation Officer)

**Electronic Monitoring**

Total Cases since April, 2012: 47

Total days supervised for all offenders, all cases: 2056 days.

Average length of time on electronic monitoring: 114 days.

Electronic Monitoring Average Daily Population: 6

Electronic Monitoring Jail Beds Saved: 2056 days/beds Savings: \$324, 848.00

Electronic Monitoring Staff Cost: \$36, 591.60 (1 .4 FTE Deputy Probation Officer)

**Adult Community Service**

Total Cases since implementation: 45

Total community service hours completed: 1456

Adult Community Service Program Average Daily Population: 4

Adult Community Service Jail Beds Saved: 1456 days/beds Savings: \$230, 048.00

Adult Community Service Staff Cost: : \$41, 006.00 (1 .5 FTE Probation Assistant)

**Sheriff's Work Release Alternative Program (WRAP)**

Total WRAP cases 2013: 71

Total days served by all cases: 1342

WRAP Average Daily Population: 4

WRAP jail beds saved: 1342 days/beds Savings: \$212, 036.00

WRAP Staff Cost: \$58, 482.00 ( 1 .5 FTE Sheriff's Corporal)

## **AB 109 IMPACTS**

### **Probation Department**

The advent of Criminal Justice Realignment has proven to be the single, largest period of change the probation profession has ever experienced. Prior to the passage of AB 109, in 2009, Senate Bill 678, The California Community Corrections Performance Act, was signed into law. SB 678 provided a formula based system for sharing state savings with Probation Departments for improved supervision of felony probationers and reduced state prison admissions. In 2010, the Inyo County Probation Department was awarded a grant through the California Office of Emergency Management (CalEMA), to be utilized as start-up dollars for the purpose of implementing evidenced based practices in adult probation, as mandated by SB 678. That money was pooled with grants received by member counties of the Central California Probation Consortium and utilized to purchase and implement the STRONG risk assessment for use in identifying the risk levels of clients currently on probation and entering the criminal justice system, and thereafter create evidence based case plans and supervision plans. In 2010, the Probation Department commenced a series of in-service trainings for its entire staff to commence the cultural change necessary to effectuate the implementation of SB 678. Simultaneously, in the Juvenile Division, the Probation Department had been the recipient of the Best Practices Approach Initiative Grant (BPAI), a technical assistance grant designed to assist with the implementation of evidence based practices in juvenile justice. This proved fortuitous, as it permitted the Probation Department to commence staff training in evidence based practices and to begin laying the foundation for what would ultimately prove necessary under Criminal Justice Realignment.

Since October 1, 2011, the Probation Department has fully implemented the following evidence based programs:

- Staff have been fully trained in Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS), evidence based, cognitive behavioral based intervention designed by the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Institute. EPICS allows a line Deputy Probation Officer to provide cognitive behavioral based intervention at the client check-in, so that the check-in is a more productive interaction and contributes to actual rehabilitation. Five (5) Department employees (2 Deputy Probation Officer and 3 Juvenile Hall Group Counselors) were trained as EPICS Coaches so the program can be sustained through continual coaching and training.
- Pre-Trial Services were implemented in late 2012. This program provides the Court with a release option other than traditional own recognizance release with the aim of reducing the jail population by reducing the number of inmates sitting in jail awaiting either trial or settlement of their cases. Offenders are released to the supervision of the Probation Department with specified terms and conditions.
- Electronic Monitoring (EMP) was implemented in April of 2013. The goal of EMP is to reduce the jail population and enhance public safety by providing the court with both an alternative sentence and an alternative to pre-trial incarceration. Offenders are released under the supervision of the Probation Department on either GPS, RF House Arrest or remote alcohol monitoring. Implementation and ongoing management of the EMP program is a collaborative effort with the Sheriff's Department, with a Deputy Probation Officer responsible for direct supervision of clients and the Sheriff's Department assisting with enforcement. The EMP program is offender paid and is based on a sliding scale, with clients required to pay one week in advance for each week on the program. In

year one of the program, the Department has collected \$25,000.00 in fees from clients assigned to EMP.

- A Violation Response/Reward Matrix has been implemented. This program creates a risk based matrix of supervision violations with a corresponding series of options for how the Deputy Probation Officer can respond. A violation response matrix allows the Deputy Probation Officer to respond to violations at the front end, without a court hearing, thereby saving valuable court resources and jail beds. A reward matrix allows the Deputy Probation Officer to reward offender progress and thereby encourage rehabilitation and positive outcomes. The Matrix has thus far proven to be a beneficial tool for Deputy Probation Officers and has become fully integrated into daily case management, however, actual outcomes have proven difficult to generate. With an anticipated, modern case management system that generates outcomes, the Matrix can be utilized more efficiently and modified to better utilize with the ever changing realignment population.
- Random Drug Testing has been implemented. Random Drug Testing is a program that is managed by MedTox, the drug testing lab currently in use by the Probation Department. Clients are assigned a color by a Deputy Probation Officer, which corresponds to the frequency a test will occur. The client calls a number every morning and if their color is indicated, they report to test. While the program initially appears to have reduced recidivism, it has proven to be extremely labor intensive for Deputy Probation Officers, as it requires them to conduct frequent urine tests throughout the day, often interfering with their other duties. The Probation Department is currently seeking to modify policy with respect to what types of clients are assigned to the program.
- Adult Community Service has been implemented. Adult Community Service can either be utilized as an intermediate sanction imposed by a Deputy Probation Officer for a low level violation of probation, or as an alternative sentence by the Court for lower level offenders who otherwise might have had a short jail term imposed. Valuable jail beds are therefore saved and offender accountability is increased.
- The STRONG risk assessment and accompanying case plan have been implemented and are in full use by Deputy Probation Officers. The STRONG is comprised of two (2) separate assessments; the STR, which is a static risk assessment and utilized to determine risk to reoffend, and the ONG (Offender Needs Guide), which is utilized for moderate to higher risk offenders to determine risk and needs factors. When the ONG is completed, it gives the Deputy Probation Officer the option of moving forward with a risk/needs based case plan.
- Interactive Journaling has been fully implemented. This program is another evidence based tool that Deputy Probation Officers utilize with clients to address recidivistic behavior. The program targets specific behaviors, such as substance abuse. The client is assigned a journal and homework, which they are required to present to and go over with a Deputy Probation Officer at check-in.

With the implementation of so many new programs, in addition to the new legal requirements and required skillsets brought forth by AB 109, the duties of the Deputy Probation Officer have broadened substantially, however, it cannot be forgotten that the historical duties and supervision and case management of offenders on probation have not changed. Since the Probation Department has been able to manage AB 109 and the new programs with existing resources, of necessity, the Department was required to make significant changes to how the total caseload is supervised and managed.

- Both the Electronic Monitoring Program and Pre-Trial Services programs are a new caseload, requiring a dedicated Deputy Probation Officer to manage. Thus, one existing officer had to be re-assigned from his regular court services assignment. Court services had to be divided up between remaining officers. The officer assigned to EMP and Pre-Trial Services is required to be available to respond after hours and weekends in the event an EMP violation occurs. That officer's ability to conduct pre-sentence investigations was also substantially diminished and work had to be divided amongst remaining officers.
- New policy and procedure had to be developed with respect to how clients are supervised. The Department implemented three (3) supervision levels: Banked, Administrative and Active. Clients are assigned a supervision level based upon both risk to reoffend and uncompleted probation requirements, such as outstanding victim restitution, fines or uncompleted treatment programs. This strategy serves to reduce the number of lower level offenders being directly supervised and allows officers to focus their efforts on higher risk offenders.
- Given that Probation Officers are now required to supervise high risk clients that were formerly supervised by State Parole, officers had to be trained and outfitted for safer field operations. The Department purchased new firearms and commenced training and qualification with firearms. By spring of 2014, the Department will have its own Range Master and firearms instructor so that training can remain "in house." The Department also trained officers in the use of the RCB (Rapid Containment Baton) and batons were purchased and issued. Efforts to bolster officer's weaponless defense skills were also initiated. One (1) officer and one (1) Juvenile Hall Group Counselor were trained and certified as weaponless defense instructors, and regular, monthly refresher trainings will commence in the spring of 2014.
- In January of 2012, the Department met with the Superior Court to examine ways to re-structure Probation Court Services in a manner that would not negatively impact the function of the Superior Court. As a result of that meeting, the Court is now referring less misdemeanor cases to the Department for pre-sentence investigation and report, and rather, is sentencing those offenders from the bench and referring them for supervision only. Additionally, the Court agreed to no longer refer defendants for investigation for drug diversion eligibility, and those offenders are no longer supervised by the Department.

While the Probation Department has been able to implement programs and services and manage the AB 109 population with existing resources thus far, significant concern does exist about the Department's ability to do so in the future, given the current trends. If, for example PC 1170(h) split sentences continue to increase, an entirely new caseload of higher risk offenders will be created that will require additional service redesign to manage. It is the contention of the Probation Department the PC 1170(h), Mandatory Supervision, in addition to the PRCS population, are higher risk offenders that were formerly supervised by State Parole. Those offenders are therefore active supervision cases that need, and should have, more intensive supervision than probation cases, meaning putting more officers in the field with specialized training. If the Department is not able to create or fill a position to manage that caseload, it may become necessary to utilize existing staff in the Juvenile Division, which would diminish juvenile services significantly. The Department is furthermore concerned about the rising PC 1170(h) population in the jail. That population also requires specialized case management, such as treatment, services and risk assessments, if they are to successfully reenter the community and not recidivate. Currently, while those inmates are receiving programs and services, there is no person or

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position to manage them and that burden is already falling upon existing Deputy Probation Officers, who are frequently called upon to navigate medical issues, treatment and services, and assess those inmates for appropriate programs after their release. The advent of alternative sentencing programs and Pre-Trial Services has served to keep the jail population at a manageable level and as indicated, those programs have been implemented and managed with existing resources. When, however, it becomes necessary to utilize those programs more frequently to address future jail over-crowding, the Department will have to increase staff in the Adult Division or attempt to redirect already limited department resources to that area.

### **Sheriff's Department**

While the last several years in Inyo County have seen the crime rate trend downwards, the impact of AB 109 on the jail has been significant.

- PC 1170(h) sentences have increased 72% since year one of realignment. Those inmates now represent 23% of the total jail population and have an average sentence length of 515 days. It is anticipated that given the average length of sentence, the significant increase in felony probation revocations and the increase in PC 1170(h) cases, that in 1-2 years, there is a potential that PC 1170(h) cases will approach 40-50% of the inmate population. This causes additional and very significant issues due to the need to segregate some inmates from others, e.g., there will be a point in time where there is simply no place to house those inmates.
- Violent incidents in the jail have increased approximately 44% since realignment. This would appear due to the fact that the jail is now housing higher risk offenders that formerly would have been housed in state prison. The "state prison culture," is now becoming the culture of the Inyo County Jail, thereby increasing liability due to officer safety risks. As an example, on March 9, 2014, a female PRCS offender who had been arrested for a new crime, seriously assaulted another inmate and then proceeded to assault a correctional officer. This has, and will continue to, necessitate on-going staff training in managing higher risk inmates and managing violent incidents.
- In 2013, the average daily population of the jail was 78 with a jail operational cost of \$4,465,398.00. The highest one day population in 2013 was 91. If the jail crosses the 99 inmate threshold, 1 full time nurse will have to be employed and 4 full time correctional officers, with the potential to have to expand the capacity of the jail. The cost of being required to add staff alone would increase operational cost by approximately \$423, 508.00. While alternative custody programs have staved off the need to expand corrections staff, given the current trends, the jail will soon, potentially in 2014, be at a point where one weekend of multiple felony arrests or one probation/parole sweep will push the jail into an unmanageable population.
- Prior to realignment, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation experienced a 70% recidivism rate with paroled offenders. Most of those offenders were returned to state prison to serve violation time. If Inyo County experiences similar recidivism rates, the impact on the jail will be substantial and potentially unmanageable. The Sheriff's Department has therefore collaborated with the Probation Department, Health and Human Services and the School District to bring multiple treatment, educational and vocational programs to the jail in an effort to provide long term inmates with the services and skills necessary for their safe and productive return to the community. While this has not required additional staffing (2 Correctional Officers trained as GED facilitators), it has required jail managers to creatively manage the scheduling of programs and services and provide

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the needed space for the programs to occur. Long term sustainability of services and programs will require either the construction of a building or the purchase of a modular and may require additional staff to provide oversight while the programs and services are taking place.

Existing strategies to manage the current jail population have consisted primarily of collaborating with the Probation Department to implement and manage alternative custody programs to alleviate jail overcrowding. Those programs, including electronic monitoring and the Sheriff's Department's own Work Release Alternative Program, have served to keep the jail population at a manageable level, all with existing staff resources and without having had to pull additional patrol deputies into the jail. As part of Inyo County's ongoing service redesign efforts, an examination of the 2013 jail average daily population was conducted, which revealed that were it not for alternative custody programs, the jail population would have been 104 and the need to increase staff would have occurred during that year. If, therefore, the current trends continue, as it is predicted they will, a tipping point will be reached where the Sheriff's Department will have to either increase , or re-direct existing staff at the sacrifice of public safety will occur.

The Sheriff's Department is therefore committed to the ongoing examination and collaborative management of the realignment population, including alternative custody programs, the continued implementation of treatment and service programs to reduce recidivism, and the implementation of a Corrections Care Coordinator position to better manage the burgeoning jail population.

### **Health and Human Services**

Criminal Justice Realignment has impacted Health and Human Services in the following areas.

- The HHS Public Health budget and staff manage inmate medical issues. Staff definitely are monitoring a concerning trend of increased medical care costs in our Jail with the extension of Jail sentences for the AB 109 population. The attached chart of "Jail Health Care Costs By Month in 2013-2014" demonstrates the percentages of total Jail medical costs attributed to inmates labeled as "AB 109ers." There is a huge concern that revenues available for inmate medical care will not be keeping pace with the ever-increasing costs associated with inmate medical care. Should this happen, our Public Health services to the community at large will be negatively impacted in significant ways.
- Within our HHS Human Service programs, in an effort to assist our criminal justice partners to develop building blocks for early release options, we have sharpened our targeting of services to those at risk of incarceration as well as those already incarcerated. We are developing various modules of a Wellness Program in the Jail. Some of the 2011 realignment of certain human service prevention programs removed some former state rules, thus allowing us more local flexibility to provide certain services such as parenting classes to inmates. An interest inventory conducted with inmates indicated a very strong interest among inmates in participating in parent education classes. Spring 2014 evidence-based parent education will begin targeting incarcerated fathers of teenagers, incarcerated fathers of preschoolers and incarcerated mothers of preschoolers. Our HHS sharper focus on services to inmates will also be resulting in increased evidenced-based mental health and addiction services in the Jail. Further, HHS is also in the early stages of training staff to provide domestic violence services to inmates and possibly as part of a future pre-sentencing diversion option.

**District Attorney's Office**

The advent of Criminal Justice Realignment has thus far had little direct impact on the Office of the District Attorney, with respect to the number of cases being prosecuted, other than inheriting a relatively small number of Parole Revocation Hearings formerly handled by the Parole Board. These Parole Revocation hearings have, so far, been relatively summary proceedings comparable to probation violation hearings prosecuted by the District Attorney prior to realignment.

The more significant impact of Criminal Justice Realignment has been more of a cultural change with respect to how cases are resolved. Prior to realignment, the potential for an "actual" state prison sentence (i.e., one served in a facility of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) was an effective bargaining tool in settling a case and in providing an incentive to offenders to participate in treatment and rehabilitation programs. AB 109 has effectively removed that incentive to agree to probation and a local jail settlement offer. Conversely, with defendants now earning half-time credits, they seem more and more inclined to accept a PC 1170(h) non-probation settlement and avoid the effort of program compliance. The effect of AB 109, therefore, has significantly changed the "art" of settlement and has caused prosecutors to significantly adjust their strategies to achieve the most effective balance between public safety, appropriate consequences for criminal behavior, and the long term benefits of recidivism reduction through appropriate treatment and services programs. The District Attorney's office remains absolutely committed to reducing recidivism; the best way to protect the public is to prevent crime from occurring in the first instance, and it will continue to develop tactics and strategies designed to meet that goal.

As Inyo County progresses through future phases of AB 109, the most significant need contemplated for the District Attorney's Office is the implementation of an effective case management system that will allow for more efficient management of cases, more efficient communication with justice partners, and the production of real outcome measures that will enhance the ability to make prosecutorial decisions and better direct fiscal and staff resources. While many of the outcome measures for defendants lie in the realm of the Probation Department, the District Attorney currently does not have effective metrics tracking the "intake" side of the system, nor systemic impacts (time to resolve cases; costs to the DA and court system, etc.) of decisions made by the office.

The District Attorney's Office is committed to the ongoing collaborative efforts of the Community Corrections Partnership in the management of Criminal Justice Realignment in Inyo County, and to working with all of our partner agencies to protect the citizens and visitors to Inyo County.

**Superior Court**

Specifically, realignment has introduced sudden and massive legal complexity and uncertainty to the entire criminal justice system, coinciding with a period of declining trial-court funding, with a principal consequence of increasing the time it takes and the number of court proceedings it takes to resolve serious criminal cases by trial or by settlement. This has heightened the probability, and caused the reality, of substantive injustice arising in cases of criminal prosecution, affecting the People and criminal defendants both. In particular, there are now significantly more opportunities for clerical and legal error, more occasions for surprise or misunderstanding concerning party and judicial expectations during settlement and sentencing, and less consistency and expertise among attorneys, probation officers, and judges in felony case dispositions.

Some new resources are a net positive for the administration of justice. A notable "plus" are new options for the pre-trial release of defendants on bail or "own recognizance" (OR) under terms of Probation supervision, including mandatory check-ins, drug and alcohol testing, and electronic monitoring. This alternative has appreciably lowered the proportion of the jail population consisting of inmates who are detained before

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conviction, by reducing the number and the length of potentially unwarranted in-custody detentions in cases where the issue of the defendant's guilt or innocence is yet to be decided. Countervailing the value of these services, the contention and decision about when and under what terms pre-trial release will be allowed adds incrementally to the complexity and therefore to the time it takes to conclude each criminal case.

Realignment's other innovations to the legal system for punishing serious crime do not appear to have improved noticeably the objective quality of criminal case outcomes.

### **Public Defender**

#### **Impact of Realignment on Public Defenders**

Since fiscal year 2011 and the beginning of Realignment, the Inyo County Public Defenders have not seen an appreciable change in the total number of cases handled by the contract public defenders. Realignment has had a relatively small impact in the day to day operations of the public defenders and will likely continue to have a minimal impact on the day to day operations in the future. In fiscal year 2011 through 2012, the Inyo County District Attorney's Office filed 207 felony cases and 791 misdemeanor cases for a total of 998 cases. In the calendar year of 2013, a total of 953 cases, 207 felonies and 738 misdemeanors, were filed by the Inyo County District Attorney's Office.

The additional responsibilities of representing PRCS clients and Parolees have added a negligible amount of work to the total caseload of the public defenders. Those added clients were integrated into one of the existing public defender contracts at no additional cost to the county. Since July 1, 2013, eight parole revocation petitions have been filed on five different parolees. One full parole revocation hearing has been conducted since July 1, 2013, when the local courts took over responsibility for Parole Revocation Hearings.

The real impact of Realignment on the Inyo County Public Defenders has been in developing strategies for settlement negotiations that do not result in increased incarceration in the Inyo County Jail. The public defenders have utilized alternatives to incarceration such as home arrest, electronic monitoring, community work service, work furloughs, and inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation facilities for low level, low risk offenders and offenders with substance abuse issues. Since the advent of Realignment, the implementation of these alternatives by the Inyo County Probation Department and Inyo County Sheriff's Department, and acceptance of these alternatives by the Inyo County District Attorney's Office, the public defenders have been able to meet the needs of our clients while not increasing the risk to the community. Although the public defenders take additional time to negotiate, research, and settle cases for these alternative sentences, they have made every effort to not increase the inmate population in the Inyo County Jail for clients charged with misdemeanor and low level felony offenses.

One of the unintended consequences of Realignment that has become a reality in Inyo County involves repeat offenders or probationers with multiple probation violations denying probation or revoking probation for a straight jail sentence. Since Realignment began, the public defenders are seeing an increased trend in denying or revoking probation and attribute this change to county jail inmates earning four days credit for every four days served instead of earning four days credit for every six days served prior to Realignment. This is a continuing upward trend and we believe it will continue to increase for those clients whose maximum punishment is a year or less in county jail.

In regards to the clients who qualify under Penal Code Section 1170(h) sentencing scheme, we have seen an increase in split sentences with mandatory supervision being required after a period of incarceration. Although the terms of each client's mandatory supervision differ greatly depending on the needs of the client, we are seeing a period of rehabilitation for substance abuse being required. Currently, Inyo County does not have a "Re-Entry Court" for the 1170(h) population and the public defenders are not yet involved in the post

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sentence supervision of the 1170(h) population. However, the public defenders have become involved with clients when they violate the terms of their mandatory supervision. Currently, petitions to revoke mandatory supervision have been few and not added an appreciable amount of work to the Inyo County Public Defenders but that could change as the mandatory supervision population increases.

### Future Impact of Realignment on Public Defenders

With the Inyo County Sheriff's Department and the Inyo County Probation Department offering classes and services at the jail for the 1170(h) population, we will likely see an increase in court reviews for the inmates as soon as the programs begin. The programs and classes that have been discussed are DV classes, anger management classes, parenting classes, ART, MRT, GED classes, and substance abuse programs. The court currently conducts reviews of out of custody clients required to complete these classes and programs. Realistically, the court will be required to conduct the same reviews for in-custody clients as soon as those classes are offered and ordered as a term and condition of probation or mandatory supervision. This will increase the current caseload of the public defenders.

The Public Defender has seen an upward trend in mandatory supervision sentences and if the court develops a "Re-entry Court," modeled on the Collaborative Courts, as described in Penal Code §3015(e), the Public Defender's involvement will be significant and the current caseload of public defenders will significantly increase. Some current models of "Re-Entry Court" require a public defender's or private defense attorney participation to aid the client, the court, and other criminal justice partners in determining the best treatment and community supervision plans for the client. Participants are required to attend regularly scheduled court sessions, which can be one to four times a month. This will require a public defender's required court appearance and additional time to be spent in court in addition to their current required court appearances. Furthermore, "Re-Entry Courts" require weekly meetings to discuss the progress of the clients before their upcoming court appearances. This will be an added time constraint on the limited time the public defenders have with their current workloads.

In counties who have implemented "Re-Entry Courts," they have seen a decrease in their county jail populations for low risk low level offenders with mental health or substance abuse issues. Should Inyo County implement a "Re-Entry Court," the Public Defenders believe that we can decrease the incarceration levels for these types of offenders while maintaining public safety and minimizing the risk to the community. However, to effectively implement a "Re-Entry Court," changes to the current public defender contracts will need to be made to address the added court time and meetings required.

### Public Defenders Realignment Strategy

The attorneys assigned to cases involving the realigned population and low risk, low level offenders, will be responsible to continue to collaborate on the design of alternative sentencing plans and identifying clients who are eligible for programs under AB 109 and alternative sentences. The public defenders will continue to seek training on alternative sentencing strategies and best practices in recidivism reduction. The Public Defender will continue to work with the Inyo County District Attorney, Probation Department, Sheriff's Department and Superior Court to explore and develop new sentencing alternatives.

The Public Defender will continue to collaborate with the CCP to discuss the possibility of implementing "Re-Entry Courts" for clients that qualify under the 1170(h) sentencing scheme. As soon as a "Re-Entry Court" is established, one public defender should be assigned to represent the mandatory supervision population and should receive training regarding "Re-Entry Courts." The response of the Public Defenders will continue to evolve and workload will be assessed to identify the resources needed to fulfill the role given to the Public Defenders by AB 109.

**AB 109 FUNDING**

In November of 2012, the California voters approved a Constitutional Amendment that guarantees funding to local jurisdictions for the management of Criminal Justice Realignment. The Inyo County Criminal Justice Realignment budget for FY 14/15 will be presented to the Inyo County Board of Supervisors as a separate agenda item at a date proceeding presentation of the Revised AB-109 Plan. For FY 14/15, the AB 109 established programmatic allocation for Inyo County is estimated at \$426, 320.00, with an estimated grown allocation of \$280, 892.00.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE RE-DESIGN-AB 109 PHASE 3 IMPLEMENTATION PROPOSALS**

If the current AB 109 population trends continue, there is a very real possibility that Inyo County could be confronted with a significant fiscal crisis arising out of multiple arenas: Jail overcrowding; a significant custodial health care issue; liability associated with officer safety; high recidivism rates arising out of diminished treatment, services, alternative custody programs; and community supervision of higher risk offenders. Any of these potential situations could prove to be the tipping point into crisis. Fiscally responsible, intelligent criminal justice redesign, incorporating the “being smart on crime is being tough on crime” philosophy has thus far prevented an unmanageable jail population and promoted public safety. Cost avoidance, therefore, has become the focus of the Community Corrections Partnership, including the shorter term cost avoidance gained from managing the growing jail population and the longer term cost avoidance gained from reducing recidivism.

A review of the current data suggests that the largest impact of Criminal Justice Realignment thus far has been on the Inyo County Jail and the custody population and that during the upcoming Phase 3 of implementation, that significant investments must be made to manage the custody population and sustain the alternative custody programs that have thus far prevented jail overcrowding. This may require Inyo County to make several investments, primarily in the recruitment of Probation Department personnel and in the creation of a Re-entry Coordinator position to manage the long term custodial population at the jail. Should those steps be taken, the ability to sustain alternative custody programs, better manage treatment (including healthcare) and services programs in the jail and promote the development of a Reentry Court for long term inmates will be significantly enhanced. The following proposals and goals for Phase 3 of Criminal Justice Realignment implementation are therefore set forth:

**Case Management System/Outcome Measures**

One of the core principles of Evidence Based Practice, as well as one of the requirements of AB 109, is the development of a means to constantly measure the outcomes of programs, policies and procedures. This allows an agency or organization to redirect limited resources from programs that do not work to programs that do work and make the necessary policy and cultural changes to sustain them. A reliable means of obtaining outcome measures promotes fiscally responsible decision making and promotes the philosophy of being smart on crime.

Presently, the Court, the Probation Department and District Attorney’s Office are using an antiquated case management system, JALAN, that makes it extremely difficult and time consuming for staff to gather data to formulate outcome measures, as often actual hand counts are necessary. The Sheriff’s Department, Health and Human Services and other justice partners all use their own respective case management systems, none of which are capable of communicating with one another.

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At the present, JALAN will only be operable for two more years. The Court will be implementing One Solution, a windows based system and the District Attorney's Office is also planning to implement a new case management system.

Start-up cost for a new case management averages between \$30,000.00 and \$80,000.00. Despite the high cost, long and short term cost savings will be realized arising out of improved efficiency, the capability of paperless filing, the capability of generating mandatory state reports and the capability of running actual outcome measures. Limited communication between the respective systems will also be possible, thereby enhancing systemic efficiency. The projected implementation of a new case management system will be Fiscal Year 14/15, with a goal of full implementation occurring in early 2015.

### Programs and Services

In addition to the currently implemented treatment and services programs, it is proposed that the following programs be considered for possible implementation at the Inyo County Jail.

- **Domestic Violence Counseling**-Under California law, any offender who is convicted of a domestic violence or domestic violence related crime is required to complete a 52 week batterer's program. Currently, there is only one domestic violence counseling program in Inyo County being offered by Alpine Center in Bishop. By law, the Probation Department is responsible for certifying those programs. Frequently, offenders are required to serve a jail term prior to commencing their program and frequently, programs are interrupted when offenders violate supervision conditions and are returned to custody. Therefore, there is a significant need to offer a batterers treatment program at the jail. It is proposed that this can be accomplished with existing resources, by training a qualified employee of Health and Services and subsequently certifying them to provide the service at the jail.
- **Nutrition/Food Handling Program**-Frequently, inmates enter and leave custody with no job skills, making it difficult for them to secure employment and consequently contributing to higher recidivism rates. It is proposed that in collaboration with the Superintendent of Schools, a Nutrition/Food Handling program be implemented at the jail, which will provide participants with a food handling certificate and increase their ability to locate employment upon release. This can be accomplished with existing resources, utilizing the jail kitchen and existing personnel at the Sheriff's Department, who can be certified as a Food Handling Instructor.
- **Increased 12-Step/NA programs**-While Moral Reconation Training (MRT) has been implemented, given that substance abuse is the most common variable associated with crime and recidivism, increasing inmates access to 12-Step meetings and NA programs will significantly contribute to recidivism reduction. This can be accomplished with existing community based organizations.
- **Computer/Keyboarding Program**-In conjunction with the existing life skills program being offered at the jail by the Superintendent of Schools, including basic computer/keyboarding instructions to better enhance inmate employability upon their reentry into the community.
- **Art/Music Programs**-In collaboration with the Superintendent of Schools and other community based organizations, offer art and music programs to long term inmates at the jail, thereby enhancing cultural awareness and potentially contributing to employability upon reentry into the community.

- **Sweat Lodge/Talking Circles**-Lack of access to cultural, spiritual and historical practices often contributes to recidivism amongst our Native American inmates, particularly when they are incarcerated for long periods of time. Sweat lodge and talking circles have been proven to contribute to the long term health and sobriety of our Native American clients and will be crucial to their successful reentry into the community. If current technical, space and security issues at the jail can be overcome, the Bishop Paiute Tribe stands ready to move forward with providing this crucial service.
- **Parenting Program**-Presently, there are many inmates who are confined for lengthy periods of time who have children and who have little to no access to their families. Inmates who have strong familial support systems upon their release are far less likely to reoffend. A parenting program would provide a foundation for long term inmates to successfully reenter the community and strengthen their ability to meaningfully engage their family members and children.
- **Wellness Program**-Teaching inmates how to manage their health and health related problems could have long term benefits to both the inmate and the community. This program can be accomplished with existing Health and Human Services resources.

**Intensive Supervision/Case Management of the new AB 109 population**

As discussed, the Probation Department has been able to implement and manage realignment thus far with existing staff. While the overall caseload has remained somewhat static since 2011, the duties of the line Deputy Probation Officer have broadened substantially, such that officers have essentially had to be retrained on how to do their jobs on a daily basis. In addition, with the need for alternative custody programs to alleviate jail overcrowding, an entirely new caseload had to be created, necessitating the reassignment of a full time Deputy Probation Officer to Pre-Trial Supervision and Electronic Monitoring and detracting from his ability to assist with the other mandatory duties of the Adult Probation Officer, including pre-sentence investigations, field supervision and court duty. As the PC 1170(h) caseload continues to grow, an entirely new caseload of higher risk offenders will require intensive supervision and case management on a level that cannot be provided by existing staff. Therefore, there will be a need to fill one existing vacant Deputy Probation Officer position in the Probation Department and to assign that officer to the supervision and case management of PC 1170(h) cases. Essential duties of that officer would include case management of Mandatory Supervision clients; field supervision of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS clients; participation in a Reentry Court team and other duties as assigned, which might include the supervision of a small number of high risk offenders granted probation. It is the contention of the CCP that the filling of this position will be necessary for the promotion of public safety, given the need to provide a higher level of supervision and management for this unique offender population. With the addition of a Deputy Probation Officer position, the organizational structure and service redesign of the department would be as follows:

**Re-Entry Services Coordinator**

As discussed, prior to AB 109, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation experienced a 70% recidivism rate with parolees, most of whom were returned to custody to serve violation time, thereby exacerbating CDCR's population crisis. Furthermore, the very reason Criminal Justice Realignment occurred was due to the Coleman and Plata lawsuits, which successfully alleged CDCR had failed to provide adequate health and psychological care to those incarcerated. Inyo County cannot afford to experience the same situation as that of CDCR. While programs and services have been implemented at the jail, with more to follow, existing staff will not be able to successfully manage them or provide the level of case management

## **INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

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necessary to direct inmates into appropriate programs. Furthermore, as more and more inmates are confined, there is an increased need to case manage health care and have the capability to direct inmates to appropriate health care services. It is therefore proposed that Inyo County create a Corrections Care Coordinator position, funded by realignment dollars, to effectively manage the treatment and services of both long term PC 1170(h) inmates and long term jail commitments imposed as a condition of probation.

The Re-Entry Services Coordinator position would be somewhat similar to the Correctional Counselor currently employed by CDCR, with, however, a more localized focus on the Inyo County community and the local realignment population. The position would be a non-sworn employee managed by Health and Human Services. Duties would include, but not be limited to:

- Creation of a custodial case plan: The case plan would be a living document that includes goals, interventions and programs and services for the individual inmate while incarcerated, and would follow that inmate through the reentry process and while they are under the community supervision of the Probation Officer.
- Assessment of inmates for alternative custody-In the event that the jail is approaching an unmanageable population level, the Re-Entry Services Coordinator would be in the best position to evaluate inmates and make recommendations for release into alternative custody programs.
- Case management of inmate health care-In collaboration with jail medical staff, monitor and case manage inmate health care needs. The Re-Entry Services Coordinator would be in the best position to make recommendations for release on alternative custody, should an inmate have, or develop, a critical health care need that could potentially cost the county millions of dollars.
- Develop community supports for inmates prior to release-The Re-Entry Services Coordinator would be integral in developing community supports for inmates prior to release, including family supports, spiritual, vocational and other pro-social community supports to assist the inmate with reentry into the community.
- Serve on a Reentry Court team-The Re-Entry Services Coordinator would be an integral part of a Reentry Court team, formulating plans for an inmate's transition into the community and subsequent services, community supervision and Court oversight of an inmate's Mandatory Supervision.

It is proposed that this new position be funded entirely by AB 109 dollars at a Range 73, or \$73, 851.00 annually. This position, however, would have the ability to bill Medi-Cal for certain duties that occur with clients outside of the jail, thereby allowing the County to recoup an estimated \$49,905.00, with AB 109 dollars in the amount of \$23, 946.00 offsetting the balance of the salary.

### **Catastrophic Illness Fund**

For the purpose of being prepared to manage a catastrophic illness with an incarcerated AB 109 client, it is proposed that realignment dollars in the amount \$300,000 be kept in reserve. If some of those dollars are used to address a medical crisis, annual realignment funds may be utilized to keep the reserve at \$300,000.

**Reentry Court**

Reentry Court is defined in the National Institute of Corrections publication, "Do Reentry Courts Reduce Recidivism? Results from the Harlem Parole Reentry Court (Center for Court Innovation, Zachary Hamilton, March 2010): "One major reentry problem is the inefficient transition from prison to parole supervision. The period immediately following release represents an initial opportunity to build a support system and thereby reduce the likelihood of recidivism (Travis, 2005). The Reentry Court model was created to address this need (Maruna and LeBel, 2003; Travis, 2005). Adapting successful components of the drug court model, the reentry court uses judicial oversight and a collaborative case management process, with parole officers taking on a larger role in finding new and additional resources for their parolees and assisting in the design of the reentry plan with a judge and other court partners. In addition to providing an extra layer of oversight, the judge administers incentives and sanctions to promote compliance."

The Reentry Court would therefore provide the necessary oversight for offenders transitioning from long term custodial sentences back into the community, in addition to oversight of the various systemic partners involved in the supervision, treatment and care of that population.

<sup>1</sup> Reentry Court would provide:

- Assessment and Planning-Eligibility criteria and psycho-social assessment and service need identification, and multiple reentry planning partners (e.g. Judge, Probation Officers, Case Managers, Corrections Administrators, Law Enforcement, District Attorney, Public Defender)
- Active Oversight-Formal court appearances and judicial involvement.
- Management of Support Services-Court monitored social services.
- Accountability to Community-Feedback and input provided by an advisory board, efforts made to pay fees and restitution and involvement of victims' organizations.
- Graduated and Parsimonious Sanctions-The use of predetermined sanctions for violations in lieu of revocations and sanctions administered universally.
- Incentives for Success-Rewarding completion of program milestones (e.g. early release, graduation ceremonies to recognize milestones.)

With the growing amount of PC 1170(h) cases and the trend towards imposing split sentences, the development of a local Reentry Court would greatly enhance local public safety by providing a system of oversight and case management of offenders who otherwise would have been managed no differently than the typical probation case or the historical parole case. As the PC 1170(h)/Mandatory Supervision offender is by definition a higher risk offender, who would have historically been supervised by State Parole, of necessity, managing that population at an appropriately higher level is crucial to reducing recidivism and protecting the public. Implementation of a Reentry Court is therefore viewed as evidence based practice that has been proven to work and as one of the primary and most important goals of the Community Corrections Partnership during the next several phases of realignment implementation. Based upon the demonstrated success of the Inyo County Drug Court Program, there is significant support for the concept of a local Reentry Court, with current steps being taken to examine existing courts in California for the purpose of formulating a local model. Funding for a Reentry Court would largely be provided by AB 109 dollars and with the exception of a Corrections Care Coordinator and Deputy Probation Officer position, the program would be staffed by existing personnel.

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<sup>1</sup> "Do Reentry Courts Reduce Recidivism? Results from the Harlem Parole Reentry Court" Center for Court Innovation, March 2010

**CONCLUSION**

Criminal Justice Realignment has, thus far, proven to be a challenging process for the Inyo County Criminal Justice System and its partners, representing the most significant redesign process the local system and its partners have ever experienced. Since October 1, 2011, and April of 2012 when the initial AB 109 Plan was submitted to the Board of Supervisors, the collaborative agencies have reached many of the goals originally set forth, including implementation of multiple evidence based treatment and services programs, alternative custody programs and the training and retraining of personnel. This has largely been accomplished with existing staff and resources and funded by AB 109 dollars and the budgets of individual agencies.

While the AB 109 population has largely remained static during the initial three years, current trends indicate that there is a strong probability that the jail population will reach an unmanageable level in 2014 or 2015, and that the Probation Department will no longer be able to effectively manage both the new Mandatory Supervision caseload and the alternative sentencing programs necessary to keep the jail population manageable, while accomplishing its mission of maintaining public safety and rehabilitating offenders. If the jail reaches that tipping point, or if any other unforeseeable events occur, such as one inmate with a severe medical issue, Inyo County will be faced with a significant financial crisis. The role of the Community Corrections Partnership, therefore, has transformed from the design of cost savings programs (alternative custody programs, treatment programs, etc.) to creating both short and long term cost avoidance solutions. This will, however, require the County to make several investments.

Short term cost avoidance solutions include the development of a Corrections Care Coordinator position to manage inmates sentenced to the jail for long term commitments, and the back filling of a currently authorized Deputy Probation Officer position to both manage the Mandatory Supervision caseload and assist with the other mandated duties of the Adult Probation Officer so that the current alternative custody programs can be sustained. Additionally, a new case management system will be implemented to not only increase staff efficiency, but provide for a means to generate actual outcome measures that contribute to evidence based, fiscally responsible decision making and policy changes.

Long term cost avoidance solutions include investing in programs designed to reduce recidivism, including incentivizing probation by reducing the term from five (5) years to three (3) years; implementation of additional treatment and service programs for both incarcerated offenders and offenders under community supervision; and most importantly, the implementation of a Reentry Court based upon the successful Drug Court model Inyo County has already benefited from.

As we progress, the Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership will continue to meet on a monthly basis to engage in ongoing collaboration and implementation of the next phase of Criminal Justice Realignment, with a "smart on crime," approach to public safety, recidivism reduction and criminal justice service redesign.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

With the above in mind, the following recommendations have been made by the Executive Committee of the Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership and presented to the Board of Supervisors for consideration.

1. The development of a Re-Entry Services Coordinator position to manage inmates sentenced to the jail for long term commitments.
2. The authorization to fill a vacant Deputy Probation Officer position within the Probation Department to provide intensive supervision and case management services to the Post Release Community

## **INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

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Supervision population, the Mandatory Supervision caseload, and to other high risk violent probationers.

3. Invest in a comprehensive case management/data management system(s) that will allow the Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Health and Human Services, the Sheriff's Department, the Courts and other community partners to be integrated in some form to enhance data sharing and outcome measures.
4. Create a medical reserve account to be used in case of a catastrophic medical issue(s) with an inmate who is sentenced to a long term commitment in the Inyo County Jail pursuant to PC §1170(h).
5. Continue investing in programs designed to reduce recidivism by the; implementation of additional treatment and services programs for both incarcerated offenders and offenders under community supervision; enhancing the existing inmate worker program; and most importantly, the implementation of a Re-Entry Court based upon the successful Drug Court model Inyo County has already benefited from.

### **GOALS/BENCHMARKS**

If the Board of Supervisors accepts the Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership's proposals and adopts this plan, given the proper resources, the following goals may be met:

1. Sustain alternative sentencing programs, treatment programs and offender supervision to keep the jail population under 99.
2. Reduce recidivism rates in Inyo County to less than the State CDCR parole average rate of 70%.
3. Implement a case management system that will allow for the creation of baseline data and the creation of benchmarks for success.
4. 100% of PC 1170(h) inmates will be released from jail with a case plan designed to address the offender's risks and needs in an effort to give them the best possible chance of success. In addition, a supervision plan will be developed to provide accountability for the offender.
5. Enhance In Custody Work Program to better provide a skill building program for inmates and supplement the local workforce.

**INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,



Jeffrey L. Thomson  
Chief Probation Officer (CCP Chair)



Tammy Grimm  
Inyo County Superior Court Executive Officer



Bill Lutze  
Inyo County Sheriff

 for

Thomas L. Hardy  
Inyo County District Attorney



Chris Carter  
City of Bishop-Chief of Police



Jean Turner  
Inyo County Health and Human Services  
Director

**INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

**APPENDIX A-AB 109 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OVERVIEW**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Staff Requirements</b>
Electronic Monitoring	Probation w/Sheriff's Department	100% implemented	Pre-trial clients; PC 1170(h) clients; Probation clients; PRCS	.4 FTE Deputy Probation Officer.  Sheriff personnel when needed.
Pre-Trial Services	Probation Department	100% implemented	Pre-Trial clients	.4 FTE Deputy Probation Officer
Random Drug Testing	Probation Department	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
STRONG Risk Assessment	Probation Department	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
ORAS Pre-Trial Risk Assessment	Probation Department	100% implemented	Pre-Trial clients	.4 FTE Deputy Probation Officer
Staff Training- Evidence Based Skillsets	Probation Department	Ongoing	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS; Pre-Trial clients	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
Anger Replacement Training (ART)	Probation Department; HHS; School District	50% implemented	Probation clients (Adult and Juvenile); School clients; Probation clients; PC 1170(h); PRCS  *Target population for adults are males age 18-30	.3 FTE Deputy Probation Officer 2 .4 FTE Juvenile Center Group Counselors 2 Behavioral Health personnel
Violation Response Matrix	Probation	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
Interactive Journaling	Probation	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
Moral Reconation Training (MRT)	HHS	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; Re-entry clients	
Adult Community Service	Probation Department	100% implemented	Probation clients; court referred clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	.8 FTE Probation Assistant
Parenting and Wellness	HHS	25% implemented	Re-entry clients; PC 1170(h) clients	
Life Skills	School District	100% implemented	In custody PC 1170(h) and probation clients	
GED program	School District/Sheriff's Department	100% implemented	In custody PC 1170(h) and probation clients	



## Individual Inmate Health Care Costs Over \$10,000

<b>July 2013-October 2013 YEAR TO DATE</b> (includes those who may exceed \$10,000 by the end of the FY)				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>98,266</b>
<b>Inmate #1 (AB 109)</b>			<b>Inmate #2</b>		
Hospital and Doctors	\$	<b>34,917</b>	Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>22,626</b>
<b>Inmate #3 (AB 109)</b>			<b>Inmate #4</b>		
Hospital	\$	<b>16,410</b>	Hospital	\$	<b>12,082</b>
<b>Inmate #5</b>			<b>Inmate #6</b>		
Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>5,614</b>	Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>6,617</b>
<b>FY 12/13</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>11,062</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>					
Ambulance Transport, Hospital, and Doctors	\$	<b>11,062</b>			
<b>FY 11/12</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>-</b>
No inmates with medical bills greater than \$10,000					
<b>FY 10/11</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>60,882</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>			<b>Inmate #2</b>		
Ambulance Transport and Hospitals	\$	<b>23,597</b>	Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>15,490</b>
<b>Inmate #3</b>					
Hospitals and Doctors	\$	<b>21,795</b>			
<b>FY 09/10</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>47,041</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>			<b>Inmate #2</b>		
Ambulance Transport and Hospitals	\$	<b>14,301</b>	Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>15,996</b>
<b>Inmate #3</b>					
Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>16,744</b>			
<b>FY 08/09</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>10,454</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>					
Ambulance Transport and Hospitals	\$	<b>10,454</b>			
<b>FY 07/08</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>89,191</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>			<b>Inmate #2</b>		
Air and Ambulance Transport	\$	<b>16,466</b>	Hospital	\$	<b>15,041</b>
<b>Inmate #3</b>			<b>Inmate #4</b>		
Air Ambulance, Surgeons, Hospitals Negotiated discounts and received some restitution from	\$	<b>47,449</b>	Ambulance Transport and Hospitals	\$	<b>10,235</b>
<b>FY 06/07</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>167,174</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>			<b>Inmate #2</b>		
Air and Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>26,104</b>	Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>11,711</b>
<b>Inmate #3</b>			<b>Inmate #4</b>		
Ambulance, Hospital and Surgeons Negotiated 80% discount from Loma Linda Medical Center	\$	<b>47,369</b>	Hospitals Negotiated 20% from NIH	\$	<b>28,318</b>
<b>Inmate #5</b>					
Hospitals and Doctors Negotiated for discounts from Loma Linda and NIH and	\$	<b>53,672</b>			
<b>FY 05/06</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>10,476</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>					
Ambulance Transport and Hospital	\$	<b>10,476</b>			
<b>FY 04/05</b>				<b>TOTAL: \$</b>	<b>41,702</b>
<b>Inmate #1</b>			<b>Inmate #2</b>		
Hospital	\$	<b>20,814</b>	Air and Ambulance Transport	\$	<b>20,888</b>

**2011-12 AB 109 Allocations**

County	2011-12 Allocation Percentage (AB 109)	[1] 2011-12 Allocation for AB 109 PROGRAMS	[2] 2011-12 Allocation for AB 109 DA/PD Activities (revocation)	[3] 2011-12 allocation for training, retention purposes (one-time)	[4] 2011-12 allocation for Comm Corrections Partnership planning (one-time)	Total
ALAMEDA	2.6026%	\$9,221,012	\$330,530	\$650,650	\$200,000	\$10,402,192
ALPINE	0.0217%	\$76,883	\$2,756	\$5,425	\$100,000	\$185,064
AMADOR	0.1534%	\$543,496	\$19,482	\$38,350	\$100,000	\$701,328
BUTTE	0.7722%	\$2,735,905	\$98,069	\$193,050	\$150,000	\$3,177,024
CALAVERAS	0.0990%	\$350,757	\$12,573	\$24,750	\$100,000	\$488,080
COLUSA	0.0605%	\$214,352	\$7,684	\$15,125	\$100,000	\$337,160
CONTRA COSTA	1.2907%	\$4,572,950	\$163,919	\$322,675	\$200,000	\$5,259,544
DEL NORTE	0.0625%	\$221,438	\$7,938	\$15,625	\$100,000	\$345,000
EL DORADO	0.3417%	\$1,210,643	\$43,396	\$85,425	\$100,000	\$1,439,464
FRESNO	2.4946%	\$8,838,368	\$316,814	\$623,650	\$200,000	\$9,978,832
GLENN	0.0935%	\$331,271	\$11,875	\$23,375	\$100,000	\$466,520
HUMBOLDT	0.4309%	\$1,526,679	\$54,724	\$107,725	\$100,000	\$1,789,128
IMPERIAL	0.3659%	\$1,296,384	\$46,469	\$91,475	\$100,000	\$1,534,328
INYO	0.0539%	\$190,968	\$6,845	\$13,475	\$100,000	\$311,288
KERN	3.0579%	\$10,834,140	\$388,353	\$764,475	\$200,000	\$12,186,968
KINGS	0.8078%	\$2,862,035	\$102,591	\$201,950	\$100,000	\$3,266,576
LAKE	0.2317%	\$820,913	\$29,426	\$57,925	\$100,000	\$1,008,264
LASSEN	0.1086%	\$384,770	\$13,792	\$27,150	\$100,000	\$525,712
LOS ANGELES	31.7692%	\$112,558,276	\$4,034,688	\$7,942,300	\$200,000	\$124,735,264
MADERA	0.4765%	\$1,688,240	\$60,516	\$119,125	\$100,000	\$1,967,880
MARIN	0.3681%	\$1,304,178	\$46,749	\$92,025	\$150,000	\$1,592,952
MARIPOSA	0.0467%	\$165,458	\$5,931	\$11,675	\$100,000	\$283,064
MENDOCINO	0.2805%	\$993,812	\$35,624	\$70,125	\$100,000	\$1,199,560
MERCED	0.7052%	\$2,498,524	\$89,560	\$176,300	\$150,000	\$2,914,384
MODOC	0.0217%	\$76,883	\$2,756	\$5,425	\$100,000	\$185,064
MONO	0.0283%	\$100,267	\$3,594	\$7,075	\$100,000	\$210,936
MONTEREY	1.0858%	\$3,846,989	\$137,897	\$271,450	\$150,000	\$4,406,336
NAPA	0.2969%	\$1,051,917	\$37,706	\$74,225	\$100,000	\$1,263,848
NEVADA	0.1454%	\$515,152	\$18,466	\$36,350	\$100,000	\$669,968
ORANGE	6.5138%	\$23,078,393	\$827,253	\$1,628,450	\$200,000	\$25,734,096
PLACER	0.8429%	\$2,986,395	\$107,048	\$210,725	\$150,000	\$3,454,168
PLUMAS	0.0434%	\$153,766	\$5,512	\$10,850	\$100,000	\$270,128
RIVERSIDE	5.9482%	\$21,074,473	\$755,421	\$1,487,050	\$200,000	\$23,516,944
SACRAMENTO	3.7088%	\$13,140,278	\$471,018	\$927,200	\$200,000	\$14,738,496
SAN BENITO	0.1546%	\$547,748	\$19,634	\$38,650	\$100,000	\$706,032
SAN BERNARDINO	7.2779%	\$25,785,600	\$924,293	\$1,819,475	\$200,000	\$28,729,368
SAN DIEGO	7.0860%	\$25,105,698	\$899,922	\$1,771,500	\$200,000	\$27,977,120
SAN FRANCISCO	1.4253%	\$5,049,838	\$181,013	\$356,325	\$200,000	\$5,787,176
SAN JOAQUIN	1.9153%	\$6,785,908	\$243,243	\$478,825	\$150,000	\$7,657,976
SAN LUIS OBISPO	0.6211%	\$2,200,557	\$78,880	\$155,275	\$150,000	\$2,584,712
SAN MATEO	1.1919%	\$4,222,902	\$151,371	\$297,975	\$150,000	\$4,822,248
SANTA BARBARA	1.0948%	\$3,878,876	\$139,040	\$273,700	\$150,000	\$4,441,616
SANTA CLARA	3.5468%	\$12,566,312	\$450,444	\$886,700	\$200,000	\$14,103,456
SANTA CRUZ	0.4693%	\$1,662,730	\$59,601	\$117,325	\$150,000	\$1,989,656
SHASTA	0.8436%	\$2,988,875	\$107,137	\$210,900	\$100,000	\$3,406,912
SIERRA	0.0217%	\$76,883	\$2,756	\$5,425	\$100,000	\$185,064
SISKIYOU	0.1256%	\$445,001	\$15,951	\$31,400	\$100,000	\$592,352
SOLANO	1.0747%	\$3,807,662	\$136,487	\$268,675	\$150,000	\$4,362,824
SONOMA	0.9146%	\$3,240,428	\$116,154	\$228,650	\$150,000	\$3,735,232
STANISLAUS	1.6965%	\$6,010,700	\$215,456	\$424,125	\$150,000	\$6,800,280
SUTTER	0.3295%	\$1,167,419	\$41,847	\$82,375	\$100,000	\$1,391,640
TEHAMA	0.3422%	\$1,212,415	\$43,459	\$85,550	\$100,000	\$1,441,424
TRINITY	0.0408%	\$144,554	\$5,182	\$10,200	\$100,000	\$259,936
TULARE	1.5969%	\$5,657,817	\$202,806	\$399,225	\$150,000	\$6,409,848
TUOLUMNE	0.1690%	\$598,767	\$21,463	\$42,250	\$100,000	\$762,480
VENTURA	1.6079%	\$5,696,790	\$204,203	\$401,975	\$200,000	\$6,502,968
YOLO	0.8396%	\$2,974,703	\$106,629	\$209,900	\$150,000	\$3,441,232
YUBA	0.2839%	\$1,005,858	\$36,055	\$70,975	\$100,000	\$1,212,888
TOTAL	1.0000	\$354,300,000	\$12,700,000	\$25,000,000	\$7,850,000	\$399,850,000

**2012-13 AB 109 Allocations**

County	2012-13 Allocation Percentage (AB 109)	[1] 2012-13 Allocation for AB 109 PROGRAMS	2012-13 Allocation Percentage (DA/PD)	[2] 2012-13 Allocation for AB 109 DA/PD Activities (revocation)	[3] 2012-13 allocation for Comm Corrections Partnership planning (one-time)	Total
ALAMEDA	3.4667%	\$29,220,814	2.7104%	\$395,718	\$200,000	\$29,816,533
ALPINE	0.0182%	\$153,408	0.0180%	\$2,628	\$100,000	\$256,036
AMADOR	0.1341%	\$1,130,329	0.1476%	\$21,550	\$100,000	\$1,251,879
BUTTE	0.6646%	\$5,601,913	0.7549%	\$110,215	\$150,000	\$5,862,129
CALAVERAS	0.0943%	\$794,855	0.0951%	\$13,885	\$100,000	\$908,739
COLUSA	0.0513%	\$432,408	0.0560%	\$8,176	\$100,000	\$540,584
CONTRA COSTA	2.2880%	\$19,285,552	1.4172%	\$206,911	\$200,000	\$19,692,463
DEL NORTE	0.0647%	\$545,356	0.0595%	\$8,687	\$100,000	\$654,043
EL DORADO	0.3950%	\$3,329,455	0.3453%	\$50,414	\$100,000	\$3,479,869
FRESNO	2.4658%	\$20,784,228	2.4875%	\$363,175	\$200,000	\$21,347,403
GLENN	0.0786%	\$662,519	0.0883%	\$12,892	\$100,000	\$775,411
HUMBOLDT	0.3964%	\$3,341,256	0.4231%	\$61,773	\$100,000	\$3,503,028
IMPERIAL	0.3709%	\$3,126,316	0.3633%	\$53,042	\$100,000	\$3,279,358
INYO	0.0469%	\$395,320	0.0497%	\$7,256	\$100,000	\$502,576
KERN	2.7823%	\$23,452,007	3.0187%	\$440,730	\$200,000	\$24,092,737
KINGS	0.7167%	\$6,041,064	0.7926%	\$115,720	\$100,000	\$6,256,784
LAKE	0.2054%	\$1,731,317	0.2247%	\$32,806	\$100,000	\$1,864,123
LASSEN	0.0923%	\$777,997	0.1032%	\$15,067	\$100,000	\$893,064
LOS ANGELES	31.7692%	\$267,782,587	31.7692%	\$4,638,303	\$200,000	\$272,620,890
MADERA	0.4083%	\$3,441,561	0.4643%	\$67,788	\$100,000	\$3,609,349
MARIN	0.5414%	\$4,563,461	0.3873%	\$56,546	\$150,000	\$4,770,006
MARIPOSA	0.0402%	\$338,846	0.0425%	\$6,205	\$100,000	\$445,051
MENDOCINO	0.2448%	\$2,063,419	0.2726%	\$39,800	\$100,000	\$2,203,219
MERCED	0.6179%	\$5,208,279	0.6905%	\$100,813	\$150,000	\$5,459,092
MODOC	0.0198%	\$166,894	0.0182%	\$2,657	\$100,000	\$269,551
MONO	0.0343%	\$289,115	0.0258%	\$3,767	\$100,000	\$392,882
MONTEREY	0.9410%	\$7,931,689	1.0637%	\$155,300	\$150,000	\$8,236,989
NAPA	0.2927%	\$2,467,168	0.2931%	\$42,793	\$100,000	\$2,609,961
NEVADA	0.2100%	\$1,770,090	0.1505%	\$21,973	\$100,000	\$1,892,063
ORANGE	6.6797%	\$56,303,191	6.5321%	\$953,687	\$200,000	\$57,456,878
PLACER	0.7340%	\$6,186,886	0.8254%	\$120,508	\$150,000	\$6,457,394
PLUMAS	0.0422%	\$355,704	0.0399%	\$5,825	\$100,000	\$461,529
RIVERSIDE	5.1232%	\$43,183,453	5.8375%	\$852,275	\$200,000	\$44,235,728
SACRAMENTO	3.3308%	\$28,075,313	3.6563%	\$533,820	\$200,000	\$28,809,133
SAN BENITO	0.1300%	\$1,095,770	0.1481%	\$21,623	\$100,000	\$1,217,393
SAN BERNARDINO	6.6254%	\$55,845,497	7.1875%	\$1,049,375	\$200,000	\$57,094,872
SAN DIEGO	7.0156%	\$59,134,492	7.0735%	\$1,032,731	\$200,000	\$60,367,223
SAN FRANCISCO	2.0262%	\$17,078,840	1.5002%	\$219,029	\$200,000	\$17,497,869
SAN JOAQUIN	1.7534%	\$14,779,409	1.8909%	\$276,071	\$150,000	\$15,205,480
SAN LUIS OBISPO	0.6145%	\$5,179,621	0.6169%	\$90,067	\$150,000	\$5,419,688
SAN MATEO	1.5961%	\$13,453,527	1.2412%	\$181,215	\$150,000	\$13,784,742
SANTA BARBARA	0.9457%	\$7,971,305	1.0721%	\$156,527	\$150,000	\$8,277,832
SANTA CLARA	4.0037%	\$33,747,187	3.6030%	\$526,038	\$200,000	\$34,473,225
SANTA CRUZ	0.6139%	\$5,174,563	0.4848%	\$70,781	\$150,000	\$5,395,344
SHASTA	0.7419%	\$6,253,475	0.8271%	\$120,757	\$100,000	\$6,474,232
SIERRA	0.0182%	\$153,408	0.2097%	\$30,616	\$100,000	\$284,024
SISKIYOU	0.1065%	\$897,689	0.1198%	\$17,491	\$100,000	\$1,015,179
SOLANO	1.0024%	\$8,449,230	1.0620%	\$155,052	\$150,000	\$8,754,282
SONOMA	1.0710%	\$9,027,459	0.9317%	\$136,028	\$150,000	\$9,313,487
STANISLAUS	1.4525%	\$12,243,123	1.6617%	\$242,608	\$150,000	\$12,635,731
SUTTER	0.2978%	\$2,510,156	0.3221%	\$47,027	\$100,000	\$2,657,183
TEHAMA	0.3032%	\$2,555,673	0.3338%	\$48,735	\$100,000	\$2,704,408
TRINITY	0.0353%	\$297,544	0.0368%	\$5,373	\$100,000	\$402,917
TULARE	1.3899%	\$11,715,467	1.5667%	\$228,738	\$150,000	\$12,094,205
TUOLUMNE	0.1422%	\$1,198,604	0.1622%	\$23,681	\$100,000	\$1,322,285
VENTURA	1.7880%	\$15,071,052	1.6280%	\$237,688	\$200,000	\$15,508,740
YOLO	0.7162%	\$6,036,850	0.8202%	\$119,749	\$150,000	\$6,306,599
YUBA	0.2487%	\$2,096,292	0.2760%	\$40,296	\$100,000	\$2,236,588
TOTAL*	1.0000	\$842,900,000	1.0000	\$14,600,000	\$7,850,000	\$865,350,000

\*Does not Include Growth

**2013-14 AB 109 Allocations**

County	2013-14 Allocation Percentage (AB 109)	[1] 2013-14 Allocation for AB 109 PROGRAMS	2013-14 Allocation Percentage (DA/PD)	[2] 2013-14 Allocation for AB 109 DA/PD Activities (revocation)	[3] 2013-14 allocation for Comm Corrections Partnership planning (one-time)	Total
ALAMEDA	3.4667%	\$34,628,866	2.7104%	\$463,478	\$0	\$35,092,345
ALPINE	0.0182%	\$181,800	0.0180%	\$3,078	\$0	\$184,878
AMADOR	0.1341%	\$1,339,525	0.1476%	\$25,240	\$0	\$1,364,765
BUTTE	0.6646%	\$6,638,689	0.7549%	\$129,088	\$0	\$6,767,777
CALAVERAS	0.0943%	\$941,963	0.0951%	\$16,262	\$0	\$958,225
COLUSA	0.0513%	\$512,436	0.0560%	\$9,576	\$0	\$522,012
CONTRA COSTA	2.2880%	\$22,854,832	1.4172%	\$242,341	\$0	\$23,097,173
DEL NORTE	0.0647%	\$646,288	0.0595%	\$10,175	\$0	\$656,463
EL DORADO	0.3950%	\$3,945,655	0.3453%	\$59,046	\$0	\$4,004,701
FRESNO	2.4658%	\$24,630,876	2.4875%	\$425,363	\$0	\$25,056,239
GLENN	0.0786%	\$785,135	0.0883%	\$15,099	\$0	\$800,235
HUMBOLDT	0.3964%	\$3,959,640	0.4231%	\$72,350	\$0	\$4,031,990
IMPERIAL	0.3709%	\$3,704,920	0.3633%	\$62,124	\$0	\$3,767,044
INYO	0.0469%	\$468,484	0.0497%	\$8,499	\$0	\$476,983
KERN	2.7823%	\$27,792,395	3.0187%	\$516,198	\$0	\$28,308,592
KINGS	0.7167%	\$7,159,116	0.7926%	\$135,535	\$0	\$7,294,651
LAKE	0.2054%	\$2,051,741	0.2247%	\$38,424	\$0	\$2,090,164
LASSEN	0.0923%	\$921,985	0.1032%	\$17,647	\$0	\$939,632
LOS ANGELES	31.7692%	\$317,342,539	31.7692%	\$5,432,533	\$0	\$322,775,072
MADERA	0.4083%	\$4,078,509	0.4643%	\$79,395	\$0	\$4,157,904
MARIN	0.5414%	\$5,408,045	0.3873%	\$66,228	\$0	\$5,474,273
MARIPOSA	0.0402%	\$401,558	0.0425%	\$7,268	\$0	\$408,825
MENDOCINO	0.2448%	\$2,445,307	0.2726%	\$46,615	\$0	\$2,491,922
MERCED	0.6179%	\$6,172,203	0.6905%	\$118,076	\$0	\$6,290,279
MODOC	0.0198%	\$197,782	0.0182%	\$3,112	\$0	\$200,894
MONO	0.0343%	\$342,623	0.0258%	\$4,412	\$0	\$347,035
MONTEREY	0.9410%	\$9,399,649	1.0637%	\$181,893	\$0	\$9,581,542
NAPA	0.2927%	\$2,923,780	0.2931%	\$50,120	\$0	\$2,973,900
NEVADA	0.2100%	\$2,097,690	0.1505%	\$25,736	\$0	\$2,123,426
ORANGE	6.6797%	\$66,723,523	6.5321%	\$1,116,989	\$0	\$67,840,512
PLACER	0.7340%	\$7,331,926	0.8254%	\$141,143	\$0	\$7,473,069
PLUMAS	0.0422%	\$421,536	0.0399%	\$6,823	\$0	\$428,359
RIVERSIDE	5.1232%	\$51,175,645	5.8375%	\$998,213	\$0	\$52,173,857
SACRAMENTO	3.3308%	\$33,271,361	3.6563%	\$625,227	\$0	\$33,896,589
SAN BENITO	0.1300%	\$1,298,570	0.1481%	\$25,325	\$0	\$1,323,895
SAN BERNARDINO	6.6254%	\$66,181,121	7.1875%	\$1,229,063	\$0	\$67,410,183
SAN DIEGO	7.0156%	\$70,078,828	7.0735%	\$1,209,569	\$0	\$71,288,397
SAN FRANCISCO	2.0262%	\$20,239,712	1.5002%	\$256,534	\$0	\$20,496,246
SAN JOAQUIN	1.7534%	\$17,514,713	1.8909%	\$323,344	\$0	\$17,838,057
SAN LUIS OBISPO	0.6145%	\$6,138,241	0.6169%	\$105,490	\$0	\$6,243,730
SAN MATEO	1.5961%	\$15,943,443	1.2412%	\$212,245	\$0	\$16,155,688
SANTA BARBARA	0.9457%	\$9,446,597	1.0721%	\$183,329	\$0	\$9,629,926
SANTA CLARA	4.0037%	\$39,992,959	3.6030%	\$616,113	\$0	\$40,609,072
SANTA CRUZ	0.6139%	\$6,132,247	0.4848%	\$82,901	\$0	\$6,215,148
SHASTA	0.7419%	\$7,410,839	0.8271%	\$141,434	\$0	\$7,552,273
SIERRA	0.0182%	\$181,800	0.2097%	\$35,859	\$0	\$217,659
SISKIYOU	0.1065%	\$1,063,829	0.1198%	\$20,486	\$0	\$1,084,314
SOLANO	1.0024%	\$10,012,974	1.0620%	\$181,602	\$0	\$10,194,576
SONOMA	1.0710%	\$10,698,219	0.9317%	\$159,321	\$0	\$10,857,540
STANISLAUS	1.4525%	\$14,509,023	1.6617%	\$284,151	\$0	\$14,793,173
SUTTER	0.2978%	\$2,974,724	0.3221%	\$55,079	\$0	\$3,029,803
TEHAMA	0.3032%	\$3,028,665	0.3338%	\$57,080	\$0	\$3,085,745
TRINITY	0.0353%	\$352,612	0.0368%	\$6,293	\$0	\$358,905
TULARE	1.3899%	\$13,883,711	1.5667%	\$267,906	\$0	\$14,151,617
TUOLUMNE	0.1422%	\$1,420,436	0.1622%	\$27,736	\$0	\$1,448,172
VENTURA	1.7880%	\$17,860,332	1.6280%	\$278,388	\$0	\$18,138,720
YOLO	0.7162%	\$7,154,122	0.8202%	\$140,254	\$0	\$7,294,376
YUBA	0.2487%	\$2,484,264	0.2760%	\$47,196	\$0	\$2,531,460
TOTAL*	1.0000	\$998,900,000	1.0000	\$17,100,000	\$0	\$1,016,000,000

\*Does not Include Growth

**Realignment Funding - Final Budget**  
(\$'s in Millions)

<b>Program</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
Court Security	\$496.4	\$496.4	\$496.4	\$496.4
Public Safety Programs	489.9	489.9	489.9	489.9
Local Jurisdiction of Lower-level Offenders and Parole Violators				
Local Costs	239.9	581.1	759.0	762.2
Reimbursement of State Costs	956.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Realign Adult Parole				
Local Costs	127.1	276.4	257.0	187.7
Reimbursement of State Costs	262.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mental Health Services				
EPSDT	0.0	629.0	629.0	629.0
Mental Health Managed Care	0.0	183.7	183.7	183.7
Existing Community Mental Health Programs	1,083.6	1,119.4	1,119.4	1,119.4
Substance Abuse Treatment	183.6	183.6	183.6	183.6
Foster Care and Child Welfare Services	1,567.2	1,567.2	1,567.2	1,567.2
Adult Protective Services	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Existing Juvenile Justice Realignment	97.1	104.1	103.2	103.3
Program Cost Growth*	0.0	339.0	624.5	1,063.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,559.1</b>	<b>\$6,024.8</b>	<b>\$6,467.9</b>	<b>\$6,841.3</b>
<b>VLF Funds</b>	<b>\$453.4</b>	<b>\$453.4</b>	<b>\$453.4</b>	<b>\$453.4</b>
<b>1.0625% Sales Tax</b>	<b>\$5,105.7</b>	<b>\$5,571.4</b>	<b>\$6,014.5</b>	<b>\$6,387.9</b>

\* - This amount will be subject to discussion and is intended to cover county costs and reimburse reasonable state costs.

INYO COUNTY  
PERSONNEL SERVICES  
P. O. BOX 249  
INDEPENDENCE, CA 93526



(760) 878-0377  
FAX (760) 878-0465

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER  
(WOMEN, MINORITIES, AND DISABLED ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY)

### **RE-ENTRY SERVICES COORDINATOR**

**DEPARTMENT:** Health and Human Services  
**LOCATION:** Inyo County Jail and Countywide  
**SALARY:** Range 73 \$4256;

**\*\*BENEFITS:** CalPERS Retirement System (2% at 55); employee contribution of 7% paid by Inyo County (EPMC reported as wages). Medical Plan – Employee responsibility for employee and dependent monthly premium on PERS Choice plan is 1% of base salary; 100% of employee and dependent monthly premium paid for dental and vision; \$20,000 term life insurance policy on employee. Vacation – 10 days per year during the first three years; 15 days per year after three years; 1 additional day for each year of service after ten years to a maximum of 25 days per year. Sick leave – 15 days per year. Flex (personal days) – 5 days per fiscal year. Paid holidays – 11 per year.

**DEFINITION:** Under the general clinical oversight of the HHS Behavioral Health Director who will be assigning tasks as directed by the CCP (Community Corrections Partnership) Executive Team, provide assessment, counseling, care coordination and community re-entry support to persons in a correctional or community correctional setting.

#### **ESSENTIAL JOB DUTIES:**

In a correctional setting as well as in the community, provides assessment of inmates committed to jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h); coordinates inmate treatment and services programs and refers inmates to appropriate treatment and services programs; assists in the development and implementation of a re-entry care plan; provides individual and group counseling around chemical dependency and/or mental health issues using evidence-based intervention strategies for persons in the correctional system. Provides individual case coordination and skill-building for inmates and/or persons re-entering the community: provides support and case management to same clients around benefits and access to housing, healthcare, employment or educational opportunities and other general living and recovery. Provides crisis intervention when appropriate and communicates around crisis conditions to appropriate partners. Participates in collaborative team meetings and trainings; prepares reports, chart notes, and completes data collection forms in a timely, accurate manner; communicates effectively both orally and in writing with the Custody staff, Courts and Probation and/or other collaborative partners; maintains appropriate client service standards in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations; manages confidentiality appropriately; maintains appropriate and timely documentation, as required performs related duties as assigned.

#### **EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS**

##### **Education/Experience:**

A. A bachelor's degree in behavioral health with emphasis in social work, health education, drug and alcohol issues, vocational guidance, employment counseling, career assessment, or a closely related field.

OR

- B. (1) Six months of experience performing duties comparable to the Case Manager II or Social Worker I class; AND (2) completion of 15 semester or 22 quarter college units in a human service or behavioral health field. Six months of additional experience may be substituted for the required education.

OR

- C. One year of experience performing duties comparable to the Social Worker I or Case Manager II class;

**Knowledge of:** Current best practices in the assessment, treatment, and care management of persons with chemical dependency, mental health issues or co-occurring disorders within a corrections setting and as applicable to re-entry into the community. Cultural issues, family dynamics, and impact of trauma as applicable in the provision of services to this population. Partners, services, and resources within the community to assist in effective service provision. Laws pertaining to confidentiality and the ethical care of persons with addictions.

**Ability to:** Work effectively in a custodial setting as well as in a variety of other settings including the home and at other professional and/or community site. Assess adults using a standardized measure of risk, addictions, mental health needs and related issues. Obtain facts and recognize the relevant and significant considerations; organize and maintain work detail; utilize supervision and teamwork to assess situations and develop effective intervention plans. Communicate effectively both orally and in writing with Custody Staff, Courts, Probation, and other collaborative partners. Diligently engage persons to establish a trusting relationship. Maintain client rapport; analyze situations and adopt effective course of action; demonstrate skill in the more difficult casework areas; act effectively under stressful situations. Work effectively with the target populations being able to identify the individual's goals, strength and needs in their current setting. Seek out and effectively link clients with appropriate community resources. Establish and maintain working relationships with other professionals from a variety of agencies, and with community members. Keep accurate, clear and timely records and documentation; work some evenings as needs or program needs require. Ability to stand, walk, lift and carry up to 25 pounds, climb and descend stairs; sit for prolonged periods of time; produce written documentation by hand or computer; use a telephone; drive a motor vehicle. Consistent attendance is an essential function of the position.

**Special requirements:** Applicants must possess and maintain certification as a drug and alcohol counselor during the term of employment

Applicants must: successfully complete a pre-employment background investigation and physical examination, submit to yearly tuberculosis test, possess or obtain within six months of employment a valid First Aid and CPR certification and maintain during term of employment, and possess a valid operator's license issued by the State Department of Motor Vehicles.



**AGENDA REQUEST FORM**  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER
38

- Consent     Departmental     Correspondence Action     Public Hearing  
 Scheduled Time for 1:30     Closed Session     Informational

**FROM:** Environmental Health Services Department

**FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF:** July 1, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Lahontan RWQCB Bishop Creek Bacteriological Monitoring Project Workshop

**DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:** Conduct a workshop to discuss an appropriate course of action in response to findings from the recent Lahontan RWQCB bacteriological monitoring study which indicated that portions of Bishop Creek are contaminated with fecal coliform bacteria.

**SUMMARY DISCUSSION:** The Lahontan RWQCB, as part of their Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), recently conducted sampling of Bishop Creek for fecal coliform bacteria analyses. Approximately 325 samples were collected from 10 different sites between May, 2012 and December, 2013. Results documented high concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria in Bishop Creek during 2012-13. These results frequently exceeded the public health goals for surface waters in the Lahontan Region. While the sources remain unknown, the recurring high concentrations may indicate ongoing risks to human health from water contact recreation.

A meeting was held on April 16, 2014 in Bishop to inform all interested parties of the study results, and to discuss follow-up options. Attendees included representatives from the City of Bishop, Inyo County, LADWP, Bishop Paiute Tribe and the Lahontan RWQCB. This workshop was scheduled to discuss specific response strategies on a regional level. All of the attendees of the initial meeting were invited to attend this workshop.

A regional response should focus on (1) remediation of the contamination source(s), and (2) possible public health interventions. The Bishop Paiute Tribe has an ongoing program to modify grazing practices along Bishop Creek. This project seeks to change irrigation methods and limit large animal access to the creek. It is not known however, what percentage of reservation creek footage has been improved to date. There are other lease properties adjacent to Bishop Creek, and not on the reservation, that may be contributing sources. Other potential sources of contamination include birds, ducks, household pets, unidentified septic systems, leaky sewer lines, urban runoff, and more.

The Lahontan RWQCB has entered into a contract with the Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory to conduct microbial source tracking (MST) monitoring of Bishop Creek in 2014. This study will provide results that can determine whether the fecal coliform bacteria is derived from human, cattle or other sources. This information will be very helpful in identifying sources and remediating them.

Public health concerns involve the many children who swim and play in Bishop Creek during the hot summer months. The Bishop Paiute Tribe has a system in place for posting areas that have recently tested high in fecal coliform bacteria as unsafe for water contact. Consideration should

be given to the posting of non-reservation popular swimming areas that have tested high in bacteriological content. One such spot may be at the canal and East Line Street.

Lahontan staff have indicated that they consider Bishop Creek to be contaminated with fecal coliform bacteria and that this water body will soon be added to the State 301(d) list as an impaired water body. This could result in the assignment of total maximum daily loading (TMDL) limits for the Bishop Creek watershed. This could negatively impact activities that could contribute to the bacterial contamination of the creek. However, a proactive, unified approach to address the issue may delay, or minimize State regulatory actions.

### ***Next Steps***

Once the Board provides direction regarding the specified topics, staff plans to provide a media release to inform the public of the situation, and request public assistance in resolving the issues.

When MST results are received, remediation efforts can be fine-tuned to address the specific sources identified.

The Bishop Paiute Tribe will continue to remediate creek frontage through the reservation, and improve grazing practices.

LADWP lease lands along the creek will be evaluated for potential contaminant contributing activities. Lahontan has provided grant program information towards this goal.

Discussions with the County Health Officer to determine potential adverse health effects associated with water contact activities in subject waters.

Discussion of posting areas as unfit for swimming. Issues include where to post, specific wording, maintenance of signage, continued sampling program to determine how long posting is needed.

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Board could direct staff to alter the approach to specific issues, or bring back specific issues for more in-depth consideration.

**OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:** Lahontan RWQCB, Los Angeles DWP, Bishop Paiute Tribe, City of Bishop.

**FINANCING:** No financial impacts at this time. Future costs may be incurred for signage or bacteriological monitoring, if determined appropriate.

<b><u>APPROVALS</u></b>	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i>

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS ( <i>Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.</i> )
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:	PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)

**DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:**

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

 Date: 6/19/14

**Attachments:**

1. "Bishop Creek Monitoring Results" correspondence from Lahontan RWQCB dated 5/30/2014.



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.  
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ  
SECRETARY FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

May 30, 2014

To: Distribution List (see below)

### **Bishop Creek Bacteria Monitoring Results**

The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) staff collected water samples for bacteria analysis in the Owens River Watershed during 2012 and 2013. I am transmitting the attached data and maps to inform you that high concentrations of bacteria were detected at some locations along Bishop Creek. These high concentrations exceed both Water Board standards and US EPA's Recreational Water Quality Criteria. Depending upon the bacteria sources, certain management actions may help to reduce the bacteria levels to acceptable concentrations. Because we are concerned about these high concentrations and risks to human health, we attended a meeting in Bishop with many interested agencies and the Bishop Paiute Tribe on April 16 to present the data and discuss next steps.

Water Board staff (along with Board Member Peter Pumphrey) attended the meeting that was hosted by Inyo County Health Department to inform community leaders about the findings of Water Board and Tribal bacteria monitoring programs in the Bishop area, and to initiate discussions about appropriate responses. The meeting attendees included representatives of Inyo County, Eastern Sierra CSD, Bishop Paiute Tribe, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the University of California's Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL), and two members of the Bishop City Council.

Water Board staff presented findings of bacteria monitoring that was conducted in the Bishop area in 2012 and 2013 by the Water Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program. After initial results documented high levels of bacteria at some locations along Bishop Creek, Water Board staff designed a monitoring project to characterize the magnitude and extent of the problem. About a dozen locations along the various forks of Bishop Creek were tested for bacteria (several times per month) during 2012-2013.

The results documented frequently high concentrations of indicator bacteria (i.e., fecal coliform bacteria and *E. coli*) in Bishop Creek during 2012-13. While the sources of indicator bacteria in Bishop Creek remain unknown, the recurring high concentrations indicate ongoing risks to human health from water contact recreation. Enclosure 1 contains maps showing the approximate locations of the sampling sites and Enclosure 2 contains the bacteria monitoring data.

Staff also informed the group that the Water Board has recently contracted SNARL to begin "microbial source tracking" (MST) at Bishop Creek and at ten other bacteria-impaired rivers & streams throughout the Lahontan Region. The MST project will provide an initial assessment of bacteria sources at bacteria-impaired waters throughout the Region. Based on the MST results and identification of sources, management actions should be implemented to address any sources attributable to human activities, including human or animal wastes.

County health department staff expressed a desire to organize interested individuals and organizations to further discuss and deliberate a coordinated community response to the bacterial pollution of Bishop Creek. Water Board staff are happy to work collaboratively and to provide technical assistance to the group and we plan to keep this group informed of the MST results as they become available. We encourage all land use managers to consider the attached data and begin implementing measures to reduce bacteria sources within the watershed.

If you have any questions, please contact either Mike Plaziak, Division Manager in our Victorville office at [MPlaziak@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:MPlaziak@waterboards.ca.gov) (760) 2412-7325, or Doug Smith, Division Manager in our South Lake Tahoe office at [DFSmith@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:DFSmith@waterboards.ca.gov) (530) 542-5453.



Lauri Kemper, P.E.  
Assistant Executive Officer

Enclosures: 1. Bishop Creek Bacteria Sampling Locations.pdf  
2. Bishop Creek Bacteria data.pdf

Distribution List:

Bishop Paiute Tribe: *BryAnna Vaughn*

City of Bishop Officials: *Jim Ellis, Patricia Gardner, Keith Glidewell, Laura Smith, David Stottlemyre, Robert Kimball*

City of Bishop Staff: *Keith Caldwell, David Grah, Deston Dishion (via email)*

Inyo County Supervisors: *Linda Arcularius, Rick Pucci, Matt Kingsley, Jeff Griffiths, Mark Tillemans*

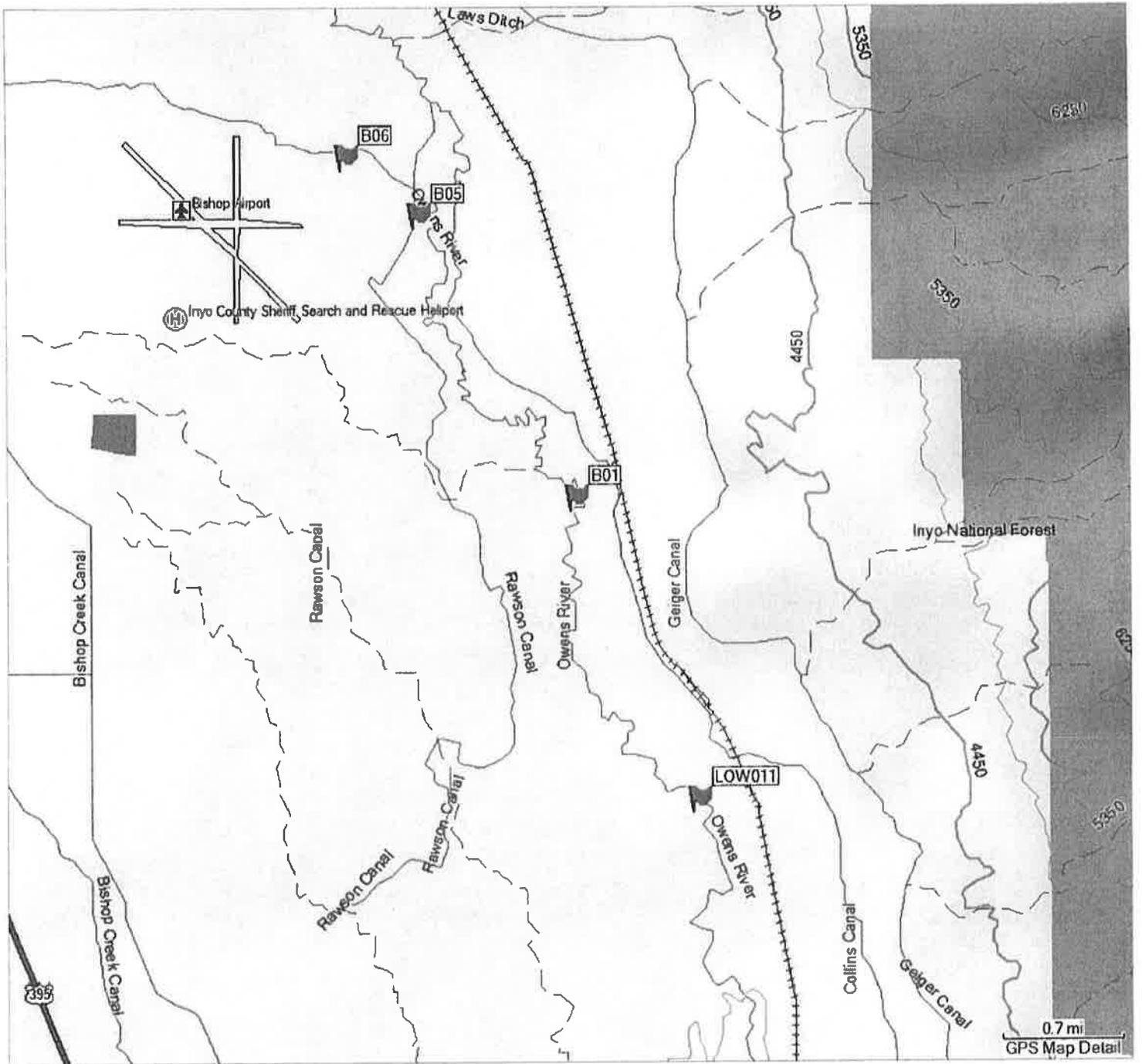
Inyo County Administrative Officer

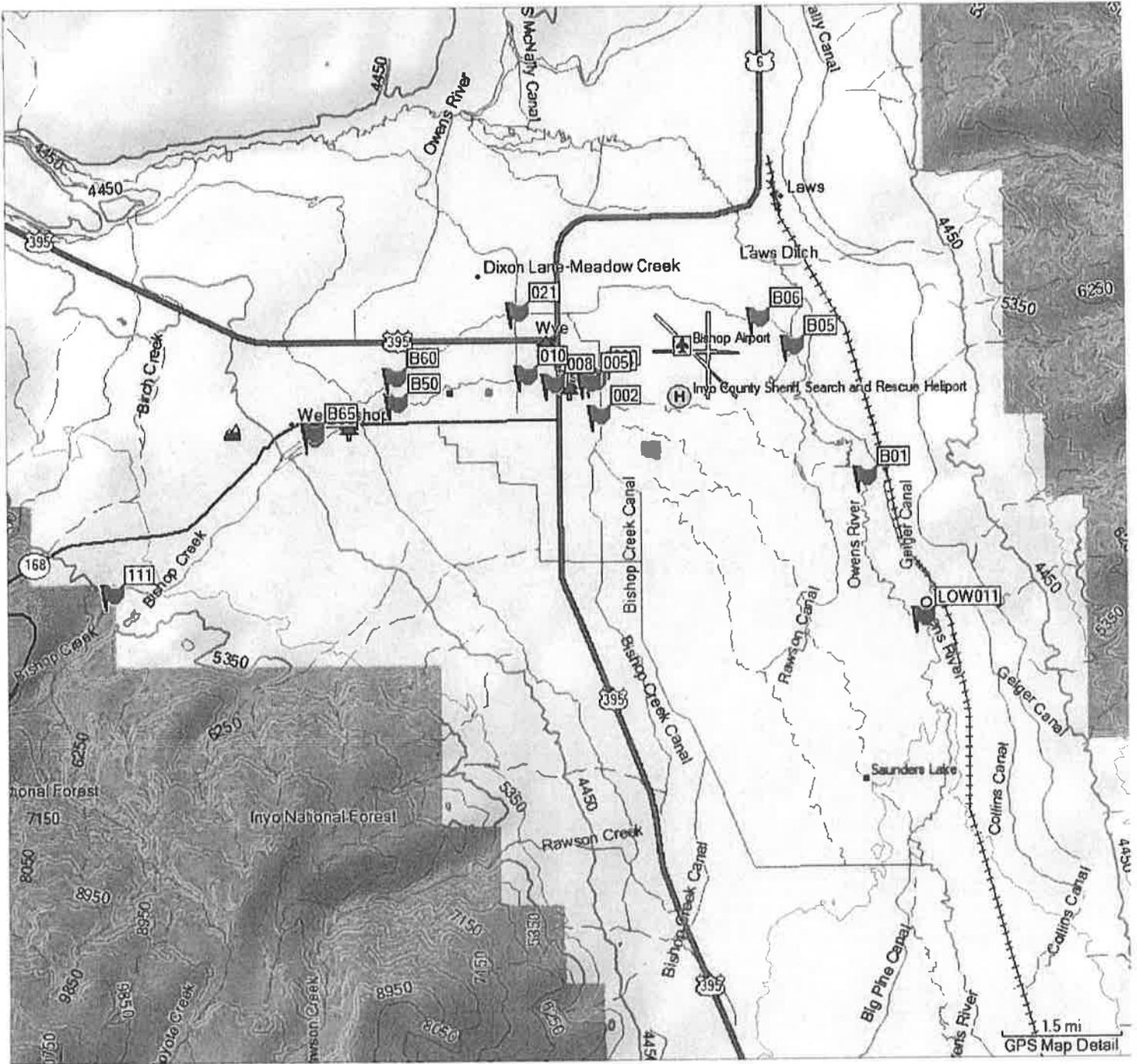
Inyo County Staff (*via email*): *Marvin Moskowitz, Bob Harrington*

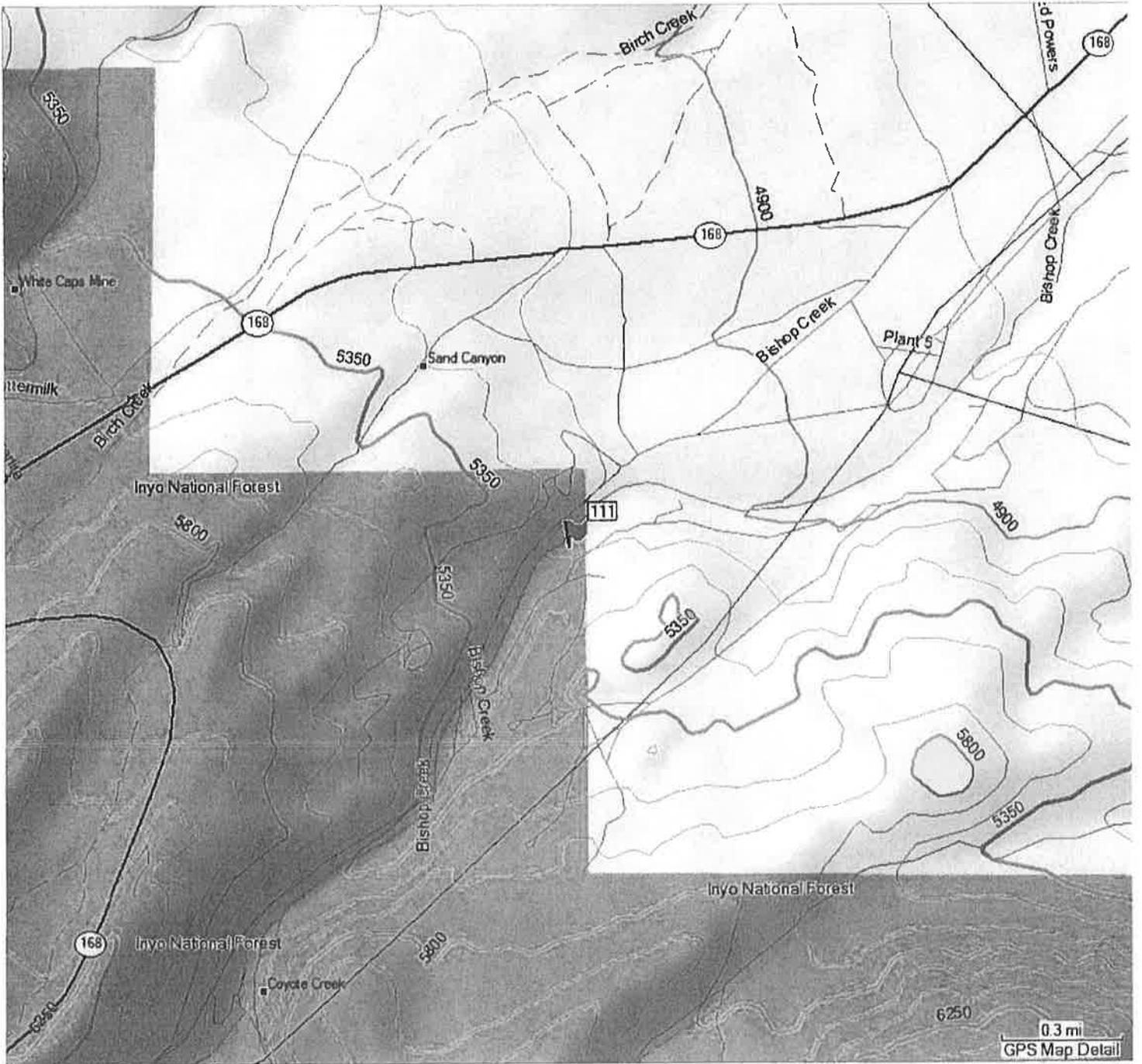
LADWP: *Katherine Rubin - Manager of Wastewater Quality and Compliance Group*

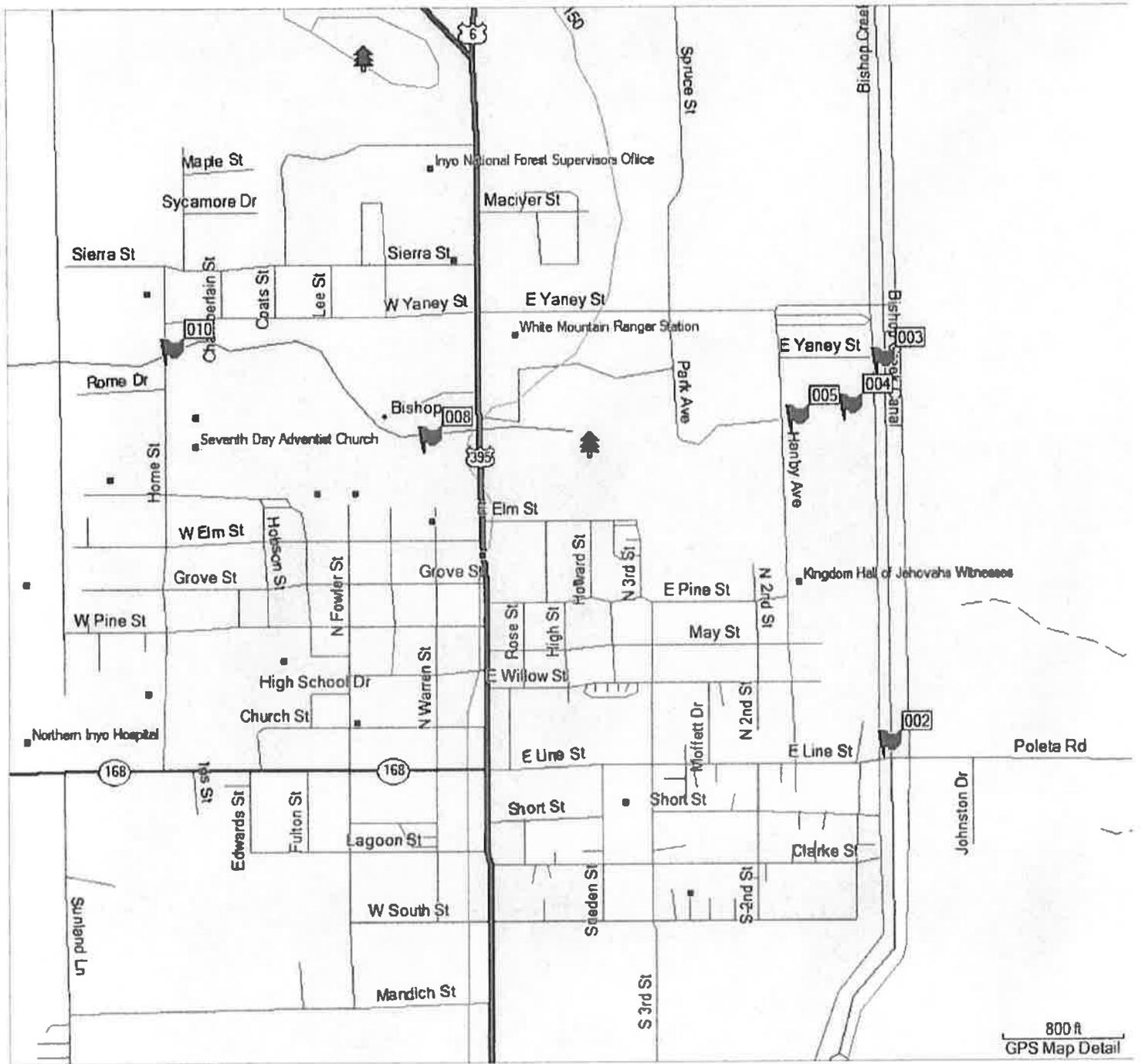
LADWP (*via email*): *Clayton Yoshida, Anne Parekh, Michael Mechardo*

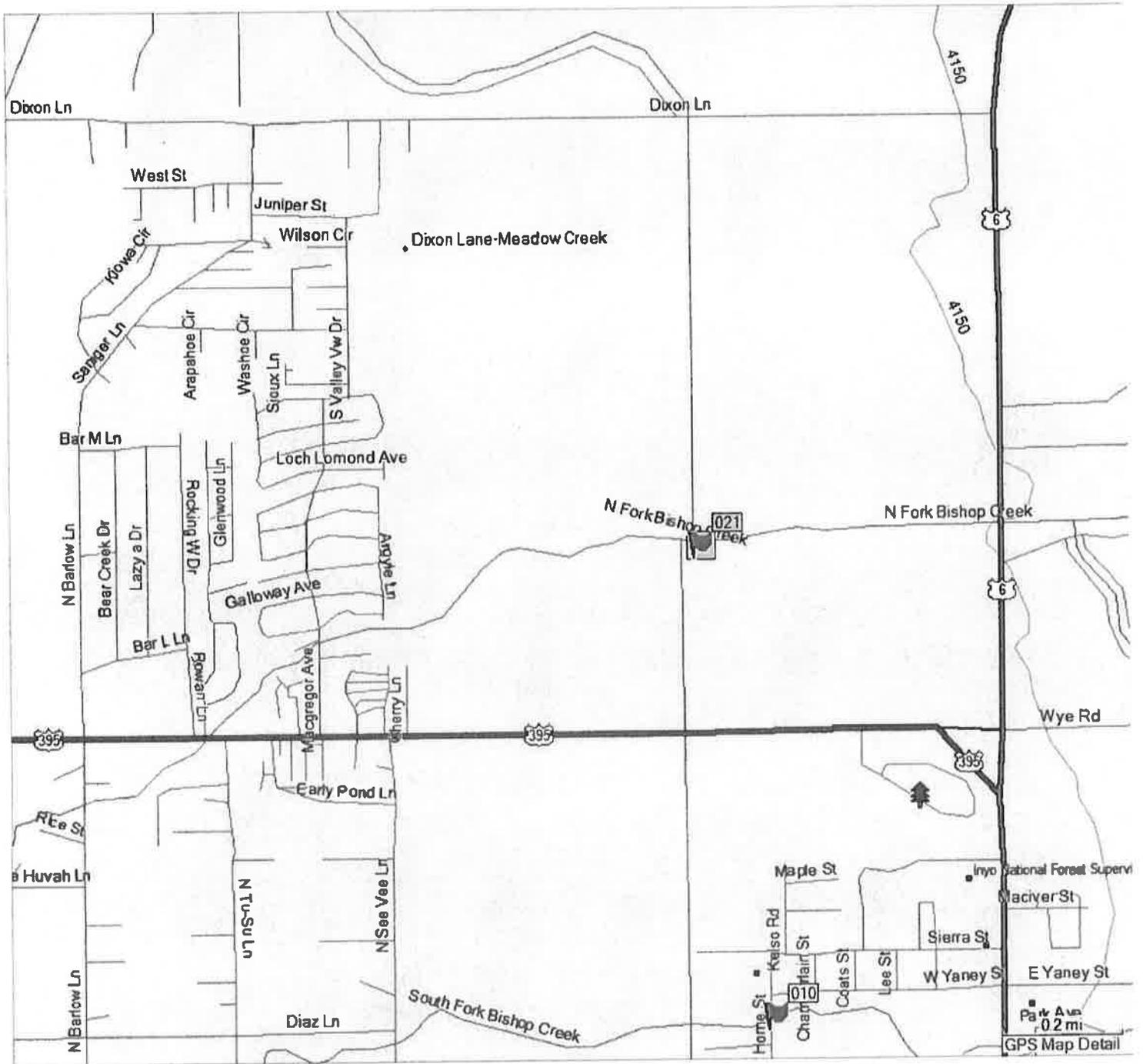
**Enclosure 1: Bishop Creek Bacteria Sampling  
Locations.pdf**

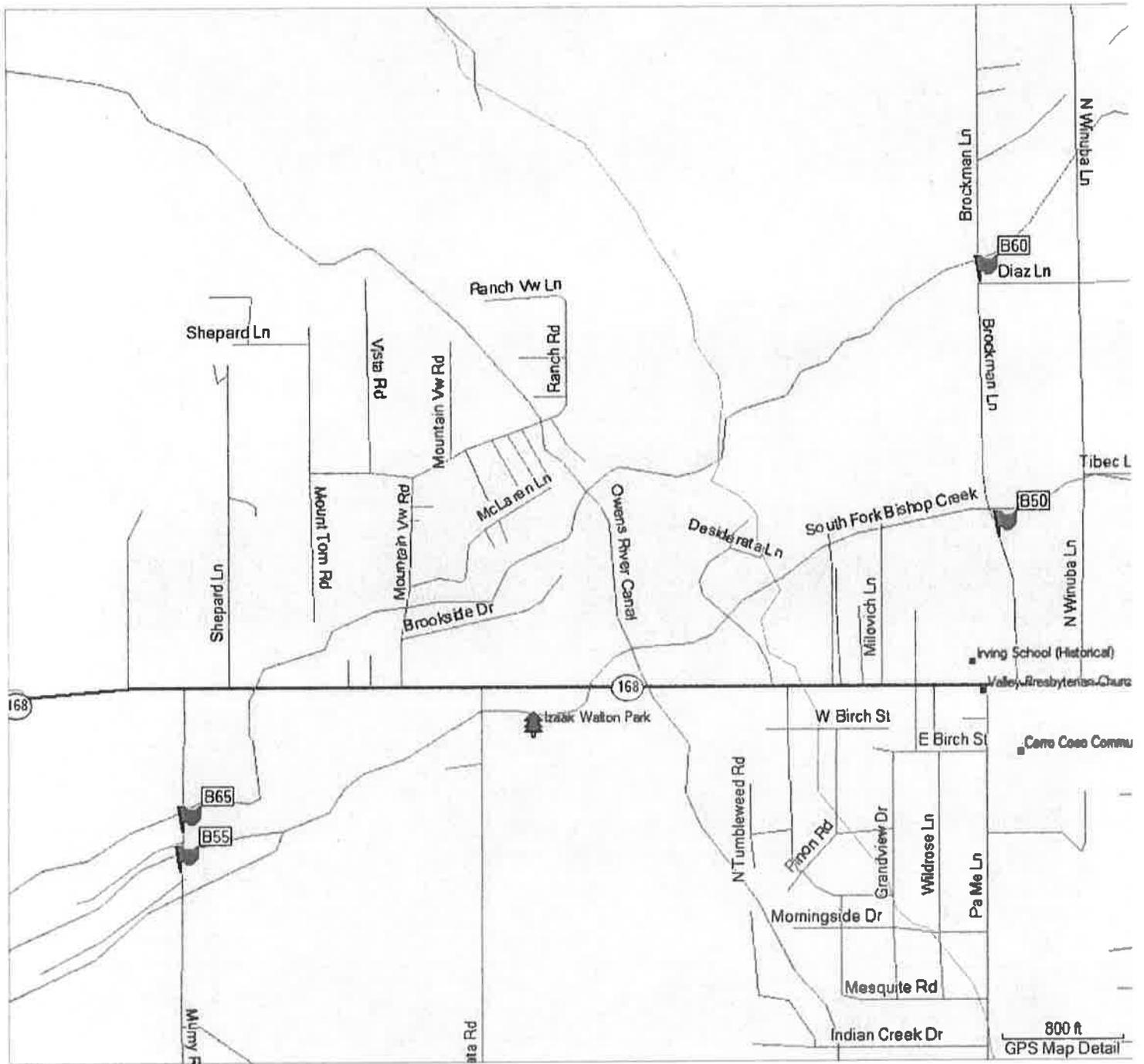












Enclosure 2: Bishop Creek Bacteria Data.pdf

**Bishop Creek Canal @ East Line Street (603BSP002)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
5/30/2012	6/28/2012	4	19 <sup>a</sup>	35	45	17 <sup>a</sup>	29
5/31/2012	6/29/2012	3	38	43	46	22	35
6/5/2012	7/4/2012	3	44	50	57	44	35
6/19/2012	7/18/2012	3	46	287	6863	46	202
7/3/2012	8/1/2012	6	60	132	4392	21	41
7/9/2012	8/7/2012	6	8564 <sup>a,e</sup>	140	4392	8564 <sup>a,e</sup>	51
7/19/2012	8/17/2012	6	16	60	154	8	22
7/23/2012	8/21/2012	6	52	66	154	8	27
7/24/2012	8/22/2012	5	220	70	167	8	34
8/1/2012	8/30/2012	5	55	52	75	55	46
8/7/2012	9/5/2012	4	88	51	77	76	44
8/13/2012	9/11/2012	4	52	47	59	48	41
8/21/2012	9/19/2012	3	30	45	59	30	39
8/30/2012	9/28/2012	4	49	108	275	35	84
9/11/2012	10/10/2012	5	62	88	255	57	67
9/20/2012	10/19/2012	5	134	80	255	76	62
9/24/2012	10/23/2012	5	336	64	222	336	55
10/2/2012	10/31/2012	6	52	52	78	32	45
10/9/2012	11/7/2012	5	36 <sup>a</sup>	52	80	29 <sup>a</sup>	49
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	40	42	80	40	41
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	43 <sup>h</sup>	43	82	40 <sup>h</sup>	41
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	88	42	84	88	41
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	67 <sup>a</sup>	30	62	67 <sup>a</sup>	28
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	13 <sup>a</sup>	13	13	12 <sup>a</sup>	12
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	4	1	4	4	4
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	1	16	16	16	16	16
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	1	27 <sup>a</sup>	27	27	4 <sup>a</sup>	4
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	73 <sup>a,h</sup>	68	72	72 <sup>a,h</sup>	49
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	1	64	64	64	34	34
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	1	552	552	552	44	44
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	44	25	41	20	9
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	14	9	13	4	4
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	6	8	11	4	6
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	11 <sup>a</sup>	11	11	8 <sup>a</sup>	8

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<sup>e</sup> = estimated; used statistical analysis to calculate estimated result

<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded

**Bishop Creek Canal above South Fork Bishop Creek (603BSP003)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
5/30/2012	6/28/2012	4	20 <sup>a</sup>	47	114	18 <sup>a</sup>	42
5/31/2012	6/29/2012	3	145 <sup>a</sup>	62	124	145 <sup>a</sup>	57
6/5/2012	7/4/2012	3	41 <sup>a</sup>	45	52	39 <sup>a</sup>	31
6/19/2012	7/18/2012	3	40 <sup>a</sup>	43	52	32 <sup>a</sup>	30
7/3/2012	8/1/2012	6	55	27	56	23	20
7/9/2012	8/7/2012	6	36	24	46	36	20
7/19/2012	8/17/2012	6	14	27	71	14	24
7/23/2012	8/21/2012	6	15	42	133	15	35
7/24/2012	8/22/2012	5	15	52	142	13	41
8/1/2012	8/30/2012	5	56	52	142	30	43
8/7/2012	9/5/2012	4	28	51	152	24	46
8/13/2012	9/11/2012	4	86	56	152	86	50
8/21/2012	9/19/2012	3	180	49	152	140	42
8/30/2012	9/28/2012	4	16	24	40	16	20
9/11/2012	10/10/2012	5	40	35	73	32	20
9/20/2012	10/19/2012	5	40	36	75	36	21
9/24/2012	10/23/2012	5	13	33	75	8	19
10/2/2012	10/31/2012	6	95	34	70	17	21
10/9/2012	11/7/2012	5	28	28	38	22	22
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	44	14	36	40	12
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	24 <sup>h</sup>	11	25	20 <sup>h</sup>	9
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	22	8	24	19	7
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	25	5	23	17	4
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	3	11	40	3	9
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	44	44	44	30	30
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	2	138 <sup>a</sup>	56	127	134 <sup>a</sup>	52
3/23/2013	4/21/2013	1	23 <sup>a</sup>	23	23	20 <sup>a</sup>	20
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	37	56	79	9	19
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	84	70	81	42	49
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	58	53	57	58	43
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	48	48	48	32	31
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	48	39	50	30	22
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	24 <sup>a</sup>	24	46	18 <sup>a</sup>	14
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	51	30	50	19	17
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	11 <sup>a</sup>	33	65	8 <sup>a</sup>	20
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	46	57	68	30	31
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	70	35	65	32	17
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	18	16	18	9	11
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	14	11	13	14	7
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	8	8	8	4	4
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	2	3	4	1	1
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	4	4	4	2	2

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded

**South Fork Bishop Creek above Bishop Creek Canal (603BSP004)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
6/5/2012	7/4/2012	3	191	180	195	191	173
6/19/2012	7/18/2012	3	196	194	231	192	143
7/3/2012	8/1/2012	6	156	160	238	140	124
7/9/2012	8/7/2012	6	240	148	238	108	116
7/19/2012	8/17/2012	6	92	127	200	92	114
7/23/2012	8/21/2012	6	236	110	200	216	99
7/24/2012	8/22/2012	5	128	95	150	112	85
8/1/2012	8/30/2012	5	164	86	137	108	77
8/7/2012	9/5/2012	4	95	73	96	95	71
8/13/2012	9/11/2012	4	96	93	197	96	88
8/21/2012	9/19/2012	3	40	92	208	40	85
8/30/2012	9/28/2012	3	80	302	1191	70	124
9/11/2012	10/10/2012	4	240	396	1084	220	355
9/24/2012	10/23/2012	5	1429 <sup>e</sup>	248	969	1429 <sup>e</sup>	142
10/2/2012	10/31/2012	6	256	145	272	180	129
10/9/2012	11/7/2012	5	280	129	274	280	120
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	35 <sup>a</sup>	94	207	35 <sup>a</sup>	87
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	264 <sup>h</sup>	120	221	228 <sup>h</sup>	109
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	122	92	120	110	86
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	114	80	108	102	76
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	56	56	56	56	56
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	13 <sup>a</sup>	4	12	13 <sup>a</sup>	4
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	1	1	1	1	1
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	2	51	167	495	49	155
3/23/2013	4/21/2013	1	544	544	544	488	488
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	62	142	298	30	93
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	324	161	300	288	129
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	80 <sup>h</sup>	163	309	58 <sup>h</sup>	128
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	334	253	320	282	233
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	192	259	734	192	105
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	104	201	717	60	74
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	870	206	718	100	83
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	90	122	166	68	95
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	112	142	173	84	113
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	180	203	223	152	180
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	228	165	217	212	149
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	120	177	246	105	159
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	260	260	260	240	240
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	76	210	530	72	199
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	580	580	580	551 <sup>e</sup>	551

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates  
<sup>e</sup> = estimated; used statistical analysis to calculate estimated result  
<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded

<b>South Fork Bishop Creek @ Hanby Street (603BSP005)</b>							
<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>to date (30 days)</b>	<b># of samples in 30-day period</b>	<b>fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)</b>	<b>fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)</b>	<b>fecal coliform 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)</b>	<b>E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)</b>	<b>E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)</b>
6/5/2012	7/4/2012	3	375	283	356	375	253
6/19/2012	7/18/2012	3	280	285	363	250	195
7/3/2012	8/1/2012	6	216	139	300	172	88
7/9/2012	8/7/2012	6	384	117	278	172	72
7/19/2012	8/17/2012	6	110	95	141	90	58
7/23/2012	8/21/2012	6	172	101	164	144	63
7/24/2012	8/22/2012	5	75	90	137	60	54
8/1/2012	8/30/2012	5	60	92	137	20	57
8/7/2012	9/5/2012	4	80	103	142	52	75
8/13/2012	9/11/2012	4	108	133	205	48	104
8/21/2012	9/19/2012	3	156	142	212	152	135
8/30/2012	9/28/2012	4	82 <sup>a</sup>	169	261	82 <sup>a</sup>	158
9/11/2012	10/10/2012	5	226 <sup>a</sup>	221	268	198 <sup>a</sup>	197
9/20/2012	10/19/2012	5	158 <sup>a</sup>	310	857	148 <sup>a</sup>	285
9/24/2012	10/23/2012	5	276 <sup>a</sup>	322	857	260 <sup>a</sup>	282
10/2/2012	10/31/2012	6	208 <sup>a</sup>	182	750	170 <sup>a</sup>	151
10/9/2012	11/7/2012	5	255	178	849	230	148
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	1245	113	823	1245	96
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	190 <sup>h</sup>	62	161	140 <sup>h</sup>	51
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	32	43	80	20	36
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	92	50	86	88	49
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	27	27	27	27	27
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	13	10	12	13	9
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	7	7	7	6	6
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	1	58	58	58	31	31
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	1	330	330	330	130	130
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	270	137	250	130	130
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	70	47	66	-	-
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	32 <sup>a</sup>	60	106	24 <sup>a</sup>	52
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	114	114	114	112	112

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates  
<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded  
- = no result due to laboratory error

**South Fork Bishop Creek @ Creekside Inn (603BSP008)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
5/30/2012	6/28/2012	3	170	212	362	170	204
6/5/2012	7/4/2012	3	136	228	370	124	207
6/19/2012	7/18/2012	3	410	254	370	400	216
7/3/2012	8/1/2012	5	212	159	202	180	124
7/9/2012	8/7/2012	5	188	140	186	140	98
7/19/2012	8/17/2012	5	88	132	173	60	90
7/24/2012	8/22/2012	5	156	133	173	140	97
8/1/2012	8/30/2012	5	184	110	167	140	82
8/7/2012	9/5/2012	4	112	97	133	56	72
8/13/2012	9/11/2012	4	142 <sup>a</sup>	96	132	90 <sup>a</sup>	79
8/21/2012	9/19/2012	3	90 <sup>a</sup>	84	104	86 <sup>a</sup>	75
8/30/2012	9/28/2012	4	62	108	254	62	79
9/11/2012	10/10/2012	5	108	162	305	80	89
9/20/2012	10/19/2012	5	64	245	636	50	143
9/24/2012	10/23/2012	5	316	263	636	160	159
10/2/2012	10/31/2012	6	288	154	569	56	108
10/9/2012	11/7/2012	5	180	136	582	155	123
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	850	98	546	850	91
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	90 <sup>a,h</sup>	57	83	85 <sup>a,h</sup>	52
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	68 <sup>a</sup>	49	64	50 <sup>a</sup>	44
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	50	41	48	50	41
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	34	34	34	34	34
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	34	18	32	34	15
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10	10	7 <sup>a</sup>	7
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	1	50	50	50	40	40

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded

**South Fork Bishop Creek @ Home Street (603BSP010)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
5/30/2012	6/28/2012	3	44	128	338	44	128
6/5/2012	7/4/2012	3	121	163	338	121	151
6/19/2012	7/18/2012	3	392	141	332	392	132
7/3/2012	8/1/2012	6	90 <sup>a</sup>	141	454	73 <sup>a</sup>	132
7/9/2012	8/7/2012	6	80	132	454	80	125
7/19/2012	8/17/2012	6	82	121	454	82	114
7/23/2012	8/21/2012	6	738	119	454	736	112
7/24/2012	8/22/2012	5	170	82	144	165	77
8/1/2012	8/30/2012	5	105	47	93	90	44
8/7/2012	9/5/2012	4	60	38	70	52	37
8/13/2012	9/11/2012	4	48	61	297	48	61
8/21/2012	9/19/2012	3	74	66	328	72	66
8/30/2012	9/28/2012	4	10	77	327	10	72
9/11/2012	10/10/2012	5	392	102	306	392	93
9/20/2012	10/19/2012	5	50	91	201	40	83
9/24/2012	10/23/2012	5	176	93	201	176	89
10/2/2012	10/31/2012	6	32	51	159	28	48
10/9/2012	11/7/2012	5	100	56	171	92	53
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	218	31	153	218	28
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	56 <sup>h</sup>	19	46	56 <sup>h</sup>	17
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	20	13	22	20	11
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	22	10	20	19	9
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	5	5	5	4	4
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	16	65	237	16	65
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	261 <sup>a</sup>	261	261	261 <sup>a</sup>	261
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	2	8	8	8	8	6
3/23/2013	4/21/2013	1	8	8	8	4	4
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	14	39	100	9	31
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	110 <sup>a</sup>	55	102	110 <sup>a</sup>	55
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	28	96	296	28	73
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	326	298	318	192	204
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	272	158	318	216	51
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	44	96	276	31	21
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	330	98	276	20	23
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	60	98	276	15	50
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	47	125	302	39	90
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	330	120	301	210	46
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	44	44	45	10	16
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	45	28	42	25	17
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	18	18	18	12	12
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	30 <sup>a</sup>	16	28	30 <sup>a</sup>	11
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	9 <sup>a</sup>	9	9	4 <sup>a</sup>	4

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded

**North Fork Bishop Creek above Bishop Creek Canal (603BSP021)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	1	20	20	20	18	18
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	23 <sup>a</sup>	50	100	9 <sup>a</sup>	25
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	108	113	117	68	63
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	118	327	829	58	100
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	908	578	854	172	213
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	368	178	338	264	101
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	70	73	190	56	41
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	220	106	219	70	51
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	25	108	232	18	68
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	216 <sup>a</sup>	226	234	108 <sup>a</sup>	133
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	236	197	229	164	92
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	164	118	156	52	64
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	85	109	135	80	85
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	140	140	140	90	90
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	25	11	23	24	11
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	5	5	5	5	5

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<b>North Fork Bishop Creek @ Brockman Lane (603BSPB60)</b>							
<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>to date (30 days)</b>	<b># of samples in 30-day period</b>	<b>fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)</b>	<b>fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)</b>	<b>fecal coliform 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)</b>	<b>E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)</b>	<b>E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)</b>
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	28	20	30	28	19
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	31	19	29	21	17
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	23	16	22	23	16
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	16 <sup>a</sup>	13	16	16 <sup>a</sup>	13
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	11	11	11	11	11
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	3	0 <sup>a</sup>	1
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	3 <sup>a</sup>	3	3	3 <sup>a</sup>	3
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	40	88	177	18	59
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	1	192 <sup>a</sup>	192	192	192 <sup>a</sup>	192
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	124	194	556	124	123
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	88	118	549	60	68
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	664	104	543	248	57
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	28 <sup>a</sup>	59	108	21 <sup>a</sup>	42
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	60	85	114	36	59
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	120	106	117	96	85
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	94	99	103	76	89
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	104	74	99	104	72
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	52	52	52	50	50
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	21	16	20	20	15
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	12	12	12	12	12

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

**South Fork Bishop Creek @ Brockman Lane (603BSPB50)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	12	10	19	12	10
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	23	10	19	23	10
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	7	8	10	7	7
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	11	8	11	9	7
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	6	6	6	6	6
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	3	2	3	3	2
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	1	1	1	0	0
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	19	45	97	13	37
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	1	106	106	106	106	106
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	88	66	136	88	45
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	22 <sup>a</sup>	49	126	11 <sup>a</sup>	31
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	148	59	126	92	42
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	37	43	54	29	22
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	38	47	56	28	20
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	58	71	85	14	17
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	88	44	81	20	18
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	22	16	21	16	16
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	11	11	11	-	-
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	9 <sup>a</sup>	5	8	7 <sup>a</sup>	3
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	3 <sup>a</sup>	3	3	2 <sup>a</sup>	2

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates  
 - = no result due to laboratory error

**North Fork Bishop Creek @ Mumy Lane (603BSPB65)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period.	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	2	2	4	2	2
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	3	2	4	3	2
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	4	2	4	4	2
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	2	1	2	2	1
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	0	0	0	0	0
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	0	1	4	0	1
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	4	4	4	4	4
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	2	16	3	14	16	3
3/23/2013	4/21/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	0	2	5	0	2
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	5	3	5	5	3
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	2 <sup>a</sup>	2	2	2 <sup>a</sup>	1
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	2	6	17	1	4
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	19	15	74	19	13
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	2	4	71	2	4
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	88	8	72	62	5
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	0	2	8	0	1
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	10	4	9	4	2
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	2	4	8	1	2
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	9	5	8	4	3
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	3	3	3	3	3
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	3	3	3	3	3
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	0	0	0	0	0
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

**South Fork Bishop Creek @ Mumy Lane (603BSPB55)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	5	3	3	3	3	2
10/23/2012	11/21/2012	4	2	2	3	2	2
10/26/2012	11/24/2012	3	3	3	3	2	2
10/30/2012	11/28/2012	2	2	2	3	2	2
11/15/2012	12/14/2012	1	3	3	3	3	3
1/23/2013	2/21/2013	2	0	0	0	0	0
2/1/2013	3/2/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0
3/21/2013	4/19/2013	2	17 <sup>a</sup>	34	63	17 <sup>a</sup>	34
3/23/2013	4/21/2013	1	68 <sup>a</sup>	68	68	68 <sup>a</sup>	68
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	2	1	2	2	1
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	0	1	4	0	1
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	4	6	8	4	6
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	8	8	9	8	8
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	9	8	88	9	7
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	0	3	86	0	3
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	108	5	87	68	4
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	0	2	8	0	2
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	3	5	8	2	4
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	9	7	9	8	6
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	5	2	5	5	2
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	1	1	1	1	1
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	0	0	0	0	0
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<b>Bishop Creek @ National Forest Boundary (603BSP111)</b>							
<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>to date (30 days)</b>	<b># of samples in 30-day period</b>	<b>fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)</b>	<b>fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)</b>	<b>fecal coliform 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)</b>	<b>E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)</b>	<b>E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)</b>
4/22/2013	5/21/2013	2	0	1	2	0	1
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	2	1	2	1	1
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	1	1	2	1	1
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	2 <sup>a</sup>	4	7	2 <sup>a</sup>	3
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	3	8	4	11	5	3
7/19/2013	8/17/2013	3	0	1	10	0	1
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	3	12	3	11	9	3
8/11/2013	9/9/2013	3	0	2	5	0	2
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	5	5	5	5	5
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	5	2	5	5	2
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	1	1	1	0	1
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	1	1	1	1	1
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	1	1	1	1	1
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	0	0	0	0	0
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

## Artesian Swimming Holes

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
<b>Artesian Swimming Hole North 1 (603ARTB05)</b>							
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	1	1	1	1	0	0
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	3	4	5	3	4
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	5 <sup>h</sup>	2	5	5 <sup>h</sup>	2
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	2	4	4	4	0	1
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	4	1	4	1	1
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	0	1	1	0	0
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	1	4	17	0	1
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	19	4	17	2	1
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	1	1	1	1	1
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	0	1	4	0	1
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Artesian Swimming Hole North 2 (603ARTB06)</b>							
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	1	0	0	0	0	0
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	13	12	13	13	11
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	12 <sup>h</sup>	8	11	10 <sup>h</sup>	7
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	1	6	6	6	5	5
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	2	800 <sup>e</sup>	57	720	4	4
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	4	9	19	4	9
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	21	5	19	20	3
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	1	1	1	0	0
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	0	0	0	0	0
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	-	-	-	-	-
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	0	1	1	0	1
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Artesian Swimming Hole South 1 (603ARTB01)</b>							
10/18/2012	11/16/2012	1	0	0	0	0	0
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	0	0	0	0	0
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	0 <sup>h</sup>	2	7	0 <sup>h</sup>	1
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	1	8	8	8	1	1
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	2	2 <sup>a</sup>	1	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	0
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	2	0	6	68	0	5
9/4/2013	10/3/2013	2	75 <sup>a</sup>	61	73	50 <sup>a</sup>	5
9/23/2013	10/22/2013	2	50	32	47	0	1
10/22/2013	11/20/2013	2	21	3	19	3	1
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	0	0	0	0	0
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	2	0	3	20	0	0
12/2/2013	12/31/2013	1	22	22	22	0	0

<sup>a</sup> = average value of two duplicates

<sup>e</sup> = estimated; used statistical analysis to calculate estimated result

<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded

- = no result due to laboratory error

**Lower Owens River @ Warm Springs Road (603LOW011)**

Sample Date	to date (30 days)	# of samples in 30-day period	fecal coliform (colonies per 100 ml)	fecal coliform 30-d log mean (20/100 ml)	fecal coliform 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (40/100 ml)	E. coli (colonies per 100 ml)	E. coli 30-d log mean (100/100ml)
4/30/2013	5/29/2013	2	30	39	50	30	36
5/22/2013	6/20/2013	2	52 <sup>h</sup>	30	49	44 <sup>h</sup>	27
6/11/2013	7/10/2013	2	17	9	16	17	9
7/10/2013	8/8/2013	2	5	9	15	5	9
7/25/2013	8/23/2013	2	16	14	16	15	9
8/21/2013	9/19/2013	1	12	12	12	6	6
10/24/2013	11/22/2013	1	3	3	3	1	1
11/25/2013	12/24/2013	1	7	7	7	7	7

<sup>h</sup> = hold time exceeded



June 17, 2014

Inyo County Board of Supervisors  
Post Office Drawer N  
Independence, CA 93526

Re: California Arts Council Request

Dear Members of the Board,

Inyo Council for the Arts is pleased to inform you that our organization continues to receive funding from the California Arts Council (CAC) for a variety of programs and services in our community.

As a formality, the CAC requires that the Inyo County Board of Supervisors pass a resolution to designate Inyo Council for the Arts as the official partner to the California Arts Council.

I have attached a sample resolution and we ask that you place the item on the July agenda or as soon as possible for consideration and authorization.

If you should have any questions, or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your continuing support of ICA and our many important events, projects and programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lynn Cooper". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Lynn Cooper  
Executive Director  
Inyo Council for the Arts

**RESOLUTION NO.**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DESIGNATING INYO COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS AS THE COUNTY'S  
PARTNER TO THE CALIFORNIA ARTS COUNCIL**

**Whereas**, The California Arts Council and the California State Legislature have established a State-Local Partnership Program designed to encourage local cultural tourism, arts education and awareness, and to reach previously under served constituents; and

**Whereas**, in Inyo County the Inyo Council for the Arts has been the organization which has been designated to administer program funds; and

**Whereas**, the California Arts Council has requested that the Inyo Council for the Arts again be designated the County's partner to the State Council; and

**Now, therefore, be it resolved**, that the Inyo County Board of Supervisors designates the Inyo Council for the Arts as its partner to the California Arts Council.

**Passed and Adopted** by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors this      day of July, 2014 by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors:

**AYES:**

**NOTES:**

**ABSENT:**

**ABSTAIN:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Chairperson, Inyo County Board of Supervisors*

**Attest:** *KEVIN D. CARUNCHIO*  
*Clerk of the Board*

by \_\_\_\_\_  
*Patricia Gunsolley, Assistant*

43



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 6, 2014

To the California County Boards of Supervisors:

Consistent with the requirement in Elections Code section 12000, enclosed please find a copy of the proclamation calling the Statewide General Election on Tuesday, November 4, 2014.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jonathan K. Renner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "R".

JONATHAN K. RENNER  
Legal Affairs Secretary

Enclosure



**Executive Department**  
**State of California**

**A PROCLAMATION**

**BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

I, **EDMUND G. BROWN JR.**, Governor of the State of California, pursuant to section 12000 of the Elections Code, proclaim that a General Election will be held throughout this State on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 2014, at which the following offices are to be filled:

GOVERNOR;

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;

SECRETARY OF STATE;

CONTROLLER;

TREASURER;

ATTORNEY GENERAL;

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER;

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION from each of the four equalization districts of the State;

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES from each of the 53 congressional districts of the State;

STATE SENATORS from the even-numbered districts of the 40 senatorial districts of the State;

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY from each of the 80 assembly districts of the State;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION;

Also, such other state, county, judicial or other officers as are provided by law to be filled at such election.



CC BALS  
C/O  
Personnel 44

Nancy B. Masters  
P.O. Box 478  
Independence, California 93526

June 24, 2014

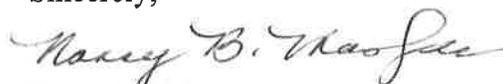
Inyo County Board of Supervisors  
P.O. Drawer N  
Independence, California 93526

Dear Members of the Board;

Please accept a donation of \$100 per pay period from me to begin July 1, 2014. This is roughly equal to 4% of my pay check, which is the amount of the recent raises. I intend that this donation be utilized within the Inyo County Free Library budget to fund additional staff. Although this is a small amount, some might say a token, I am hopeful that others might be encouraged to contribute to the Library during this difficult time.

I would appreciate it if you would place this matter on the July 1, 2014 agenda for approval.

Sincerely,



Nancy B. Masters

RECEIVED  
2014 JUN 25 AM 8:02  
INYO COUNTY  
ADMINISTRATOR  
CLERK DEBRA DEAN