

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.

September 9, 2014

OPEN SESSION

10:00 a.m. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

1. **REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION AS REQUIRED BY LAW.**
2. **PUBLIC COMMENT**
3. **COUNTY DEPARTMENT REPORTS** (*Reports limited to two minutes*)

CONSENT AGENDA (Approval recommended by the County Administrator)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

4. Request Board authorize acceptance of the Inyo County Victim/Witness Assistance Program Grant from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services for Fiscal year 2014-15 and authorize the District Attorney to sign any documentation to accept and utilize the grant on behalf of the County.

PUBLIC WORKS

5. Request approval of Amendment No. 8 to the Contract between the County of Inyo and Nichols Consulting Engineers, Chtd, increasing the amount of the Contract by \$39,195 to a total not to exceed \$327,790 to cover the cost to update the second 1/3 portion of the pavement management system, extending the ending date of the Contract to September 30, 2015, contingent upon the Board's adoption of a FY 2014-15 budget; and authorize the Chairperson to sign.
6. Request Board A) approve the sole-source Contract with the Controller of the State of California for the preparation of the Annual Road Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, in an amount not to exceed \$4,000, contingent upon the Board's adoption of a FY 2014-15 budget; B) design the Road Commissioner to sign the Report per State law; and C) authorize the Road Commissioner to sign the Contract.
7. Request approval to pay the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service \$3,481 for the balance of services rendered in FY 2011-12 for the operation and maintenance of the sewer plant serving CSA 2.

8. Request approval of Amendment No. 1 to the Lease Agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service for certain property located at the Bishop Airport referenced as the Bishop Reload Base, extending the ending date of the Lease to October 31, 2019; and authorize the Chairperson to sign, contingent upon the appropriate signatures being obtained.
9. Request approval of Amendment No. 2 to the Lease Agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service for certain property located at the Independence Airport referenced as the Independence Airport Interagency Helitack Base, extending the ending date of the Lease to October 31, 2019; and authorize the Chairperson to sign, contingent upon the appropriate signatures being obtained.
10. Request approval of the Agreement between the County of Inyo and the FAA for the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report in the amount of \$176,543, contingent upon the Board's adoption of future budgets; and authorize the Public Works Director to sign, contingent upon the appropriate signatures being obtained.

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

11. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Budget** - Request Board A) conduct a review and discussion of the FY 2014-2015 Final Board Approved Budget including but not limited to: 1) those changes to the CAO Recommended Budget that were directed by your Board to be included in the Final Budget; and 2) any other changes which may be made as a result of this discussion; B) adopt the FY 2014-2015 Final Budget as recommended by the County Administrator and as amended, as necessary; and C) approve a resolution adopting the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015.
12. **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS – Supervisor Linda Arcularius** – Request Board receive an update on PILT and Secure Rural Schools funding legislation and provide direction as appropriate.
13. **PUBLIC WORKS** – Request Board approve and accept the Highway Easement Deed for the Rock Creek Road Improvement Project and approve County Counsel's preparation of a statement of legal sufficiency for the Deed.
14. **WATER DEPARTMENT** – Request Board receive a briefing on the Lower Owens River Project Summit, held July 29-31, 2014.
15. **WATER DEPARTMENT** – Request adoption of the 2014-2015 Fiscal year LORP Annual Work Plan and Budget.
16. **COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR – Personnel** – Request Board ratify and approve the Contract between the County of Inyo and Liebert Cassidy Whitmore for the provision of legal services in the area of general labor and employment advice and representation for the period of August 19, 2014 through June 30, 2015, in an amount not to exceed \$20,000, contingent upon the Board's adoption of a FY 2014-15 budget; and authorize the Chairperson to sign. (4/5's vote required.)
17. **CLERK OF THE BOARD** – Request approval of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors Special Meeting of August 20, 2014.

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

WORKSHOPS AND PRESENTATIONS (To be considered at the Board's convenience)

CORRESPONDENCE - ACTION

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

18. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF REPORTS

CORRESPONDENCE - INFORMATIONAL

19. **SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT** – Sheriff and Jail Overtime Report for the months of June and July, 2014.
20. **U.S.D.A. – Forest Service** – August 25, 2014 letter announcing the start of the scoping period for the revision of the Land and Resource Management Plans for the “early adopter” Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER
4

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

FROM: Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) – Victim/Witness Assistance Program Grant acceptance.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

- A) Request Board Authorize acceptance of the Inyo County Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VW14 23 0140) Grant from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for Fiscal Year 2014/2015, contingent upon adoption of the Fiscal Year 2014/2015 budget.
- B) Authorize District Attorney, Thomas L. Hardy to sign any documentation to accept and utilize the grant on behalf of the County.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

This is the (24th) twenty-fourth consecutive year we have applied for and been offered this grant.

The grant total is \$75,311. There is an increase of \$1,278 this year. The Victim/Witness Assistance Program augments the services provided by the Office of the District Attorney including crisis intervention, emergency assistance, resource assistance, follow-up counseling, victim compensation, property return, orientation to the criminal justice system, court escort and support, presentation to criminal justice, victim service providers and the media, case status reports, notification of family and friends, employer notification, restitution assistance, creditor intervention, child care assistance, witness notification, funeral arrangement assistance, crime prevention information, temporary restraining order assistance, transportation, and court waiting area.

Service is provided to victims of all types of crime upon request, not only crimes prosecuted by the District Attorney. Contact is made in person, by letter, telephone and by field visits. The goal of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program is to help victims of crime proceed through the criminal justice system and their victimization with a sense of understanding and participation in the process with a resulting empowerment to become a survivor; no longer a victim.

We respectfully request your consideration of acceptance of this grant, which along with the Victim/Witness Unserved/Underserved Grant funds the (2) two Victim/Witness Advocates salaries and benefits. Further, this year we are able to fund approximately 20% of the District Attorney's Office Clerk II salary and benefits to save the general fund.

ALTERNATIVES:

Without your Board's acceptance of the grant the project would be terminated.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

Inyo Sheriff's Department, Inyo Child and Adult Protective Services, Inyo County Probation Department, Bishop Police Department, California Highway Patrol, and Wild Iris Women's Services.

FINANCING:

Grant amount is \$75,311. Budget Number 620414. The County expends funds and then a claim is made to the State for reimbursement quarterly.

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>08/24/14</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>8/27/2014</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: 8/28/2014
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



August 14, 2014

Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney
Inyo County
P.O. Box Drawer D
Independence, CA 93526

Subject: **NOTIFICATION OF APPLICATION APPROVAL**
Victim/Witness Assistance Program
Award #: VW14 23 0140, Cal OES ID: 027-00000

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2014
Inyo District Attorney
Independence

Dear Mr. Hardy:

Congratulations! The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) has approved your application in the amount of \$75,311, subject to Budget approval. A copy of your approved subgrant is enclosed for your records.

Cal OES will make every effort to process payment requests within 60 days of receipt.

This subgrant is subject to the Cal OES Recipient Handbook. You are encouraged to read and familiarize yourself with the Cal OES Recipient Handbook, which can be viewed on Cal OES website at www.caloes.ca.gov.

Any funds received in excess of current needs, approved amounts, or those found owed as a result of a close-out or audit, must be refunded to the State within 30 days upon receipt of an invoice from Cal OES.

Should you have questions on your subgrant, please contact your Program Specialist.

PSVS Grant Processing

Enclosure

c: Recipient's file

(Cal OES Use Only)

Cal OES# 027-00000-16 FIPS# 02700000 VS _____ CFDA# _____ Grant# VW14230140

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES GRANT AWARD FACE SHEET (Cal OES 2-101)

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services hereafter designated Cal OES, hereby makes a Grant Award of funds to the following:

- 1. Grant Recipient: INYO COUNTY 1a. DUNS# 010706687
In the amount and for the purpose and duration set forth in this Grant Award.
- 2. Implementing Agency: INYO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY 2a. DUNS# 010706687
- 3. Implementing Agency Address: POST OFFICE DRAWER D INDEPENDENCE 93526-0000
Street City Zip+4
- 4. Location of Project: BISHOP/INDEPENDENCE INYO 93514-0000
City County Zip+4
- 5. Disaster/Program Title: VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE 6. Performance Period: 07/01/14 to 06/30/15

Grant Year	Fund Source	A. State	B. Federal	C. Total	D. Cash Match	E. In-Kind Match	F. Total Match	G. Total Project Cost
2014	7. VWA0	\$43,765					\$0	\$43,765
2014	8. VOCA		31,546				\$0	31,546
2014	9. VOCA		23,059		67,887		67,887	67,887
Select	10. Select						\$0	\$0
Select	11. Select						\$0	\$0
	12. TOTALS	\$43,765	31,546	75,311	67,887	\$0	67,887	12G. Total Project Cost: \$75,311

13. This Grant Award consists of this title page, the application for the grant, which is attached and made a part hereof, and the Assurances/Certifications. I hereby certify I am vested with the authority to enter into this Grant Award Agreement, and have the approval of the City/County Financial Officer, City Manager, County Administrator, Governing Board Chair, or other Approving Body. The Grant Recipient certifies that all funds received pursuant to this agreement will be spent exclusively on the purposes specified in the Grant Award. The Grant Recipient accepts this Grant Award and agrees to administer the grant project in accordance with the Grant Award as well as all applicable state and federal laws, audit requirements, federal program guidelines, and Cal OES policy and program guidance. The Grant Recipient further agrees that the allocation of funds may be contingent on the enactment of the State Budget.

- 14. Official Authorized to Sign for Applicant/Grant Recipient: Name: THOMAS L. HARDY Title: DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Telephone: 873-6669 (area code) FAX: 873-8359 (area code) Email: thardy@inyocounty.us
Payment Mailing Address: POST OFFICE DRAWER D City: INDEPENDENCE Zip+4: 93526-0604
Signature: [Signature] Date: 6-23-14
- 15. Federal Employer ID Number: 95-6005475 95600544

[FOR Cal OES USE ONLY]

I hereby certify upon my own personal knowledge that budgeted funds are available for the period and purposes of this expenditure stated above.

Katee Stanovich 8/13/14 [Signature] 8/13/14
 Cal OES Fiscal Officer Date Cal OES Director (or designee) Date

Yr: 2014/15 / Chapter: 25/ PCA No: 14250
 Item: 0690-102-0425 Fed Cat. #: N/A
 Component: 40.20.101
 Program: Victim/Witness Assistance Program
 Fund: Victim Witness Assistance
 Match Req.: None
 Project No.: 14VWA0 Amount: \$ 43,765

Yr: 2014/15 / Chapter: 25/ PCA No: 18204
 Item: 0690-101-0890 Fed Cat. #: 16.575
 Component: 40.20.451
 Program: Victim/Witness Assistance Program
 Fund: Federal Trust
 Match Req.: 20% CJK based on TPC-Match met by VWA Funds
 Project No.: 14VOCA Amount: \$ 31,546

RECEIVED
 JUL 02 2014
 595895



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

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

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER 5

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Approval of Amendment No. 8 to the contract for engineering services with Nichols Consulting Engineers, Chtd. (NCE).

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Request Board approve Amendment No. 8 to County of Inyo Standard Contract No. 156 between the County of Inyo and Nichols Consulting Engineers, Chtd. (NCE) to:

1. Increase the amount of the contract \$39,195 for a total not to exceed amount of \$327,790;
2. Extend the contract to an ending date of September 30, 2015; and
3. Authorize the chairperson to sign, contingent upon the adoption of future budgets.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The County approved the award of a contract regarding pavement management services to Nichols Consulting Engineers, Chtd. (NCE) in 2008 for a term from 12/16/2008 to 6/30/2010. The Public Works Department administers the contract with NCE to provide engineering services for a county and city-wide pavement management program. The program provides a tool to evaluate roadway conditions and will assist county and city officials in making cost-effective decisions regarding capital expenditure funding on area roadways. NCE completed a comprehensive pavement management system in 2010 and then updated 1/3 of the system in 2011, 2012, and 2013 for a comprehensive update. The scope of work for this project is for NCE to update 1/3 of the system every year with a complete update occurring every three years after the initial evaluation. The original scope is to complete the comprehensive system evaluation and to complete two updates with the complete updates occurring every three years.

This amendment will increase the contract amount by \$39,195 to cover the expense by NCE to update the second 1/3 of the system in 2015. This is the second year of the second complete update. The term of the contract is being extended from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015. The amendment will also revise NCE's schedule of charges.

ALTERNATIVES:

The board could choose not to approve the amendment to extend the contract. This is not recommended, as the pavement management program will provide an objective evaluation of the condition of County streets and roads.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

- (1) County counsel to review and approve the amendment.
- (2) Auditor's office to review and approve the amendment, and make payments to the consultant.
- (3) The California Department of Transportation to reimburse the county for project costs as described below.

FINANCING:

The Public Works Department will pay for consultant costs through Budget Unit 504605, Transportation and Planning Services, Object Code 5265. The anticipated expenditures created by Amendment No. 8 are included in the department requested FY14/15 budget. The cost to prepare the County and City-wide Pavement Management System will be provided entirely by existing programming of Planning, Programming, and Monitoring funds in the State Transportation Improvement Program and by Rural Planning Assistance funds. Both of these types of funds are administered by the Inyo County Local Transportation Commission (LTC) and are included as tasks in the LTC Overall Work Program. There is no risk because adequate funding has already been allocated from the California Transportation Commission and via the execution of the Overall Work Program to fund the implementation of this project, as amended, during the contract period.

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>Margaret Kemp-Williams</u> ✓	Date <u>08/27/14</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>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>8/29/2014</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:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

[Signature]

Date: 8/29/14

**AMENDMENT NUMBER 8 TO
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
Nichols Consulting Engineers Chtd. (NCE)
FOR THE PROVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES**

WHEREAS, the County of Inyo (hereinafter referred to as "County") and Nichols Consulting Engineers Chtd. of Reno, Nevada (hereinafter referred to as "Contractor"), have entered into an Agreement for the provision of engineering services dated December 16, 2008, on County of Inyo Standard Contract No. 156, for the term from December 16, 2008 to June 30, 2010, which was subsequently extended to June 30, 2011, then to June 30, 2012, then to September 30, 2013, then to September 30, 2014, and now to September 30, 2015.

WHEREAS, such Agreement provides that it may be modified, amended, changed, added to, or subtracted from, by the mutual consent of the parties thereto, if such amendment or change is in written form, and executed with the same formalities as such Agreement, and attached to the original Agreement to maintain continuity.

WHEREAS, County and Contractor do desire and consent to amend such Agreement as set forth below.

1. The Scope of Work in Attachment A is amended as provided herein.
2. The Schedule of Fees in Attachment B is amended as provided herein.
3. Paragraph 3 Subparagraph D is amended to read as follows:

Limit upon amount payable under Agreement, The total sum of all payments made by the County to Contractor for services and work performed under this agreement, including travel and per diem shall not exceed Three hundred twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety (327,790) dollars (hereinafter referred to as "contract limit"). County expressly reserves the right to deny any payment or reimbursement requested by Contractor for services or work performed, including travel or per diem, which is in excess of the contract limit.

The effective date of this amendment to the Agreement is October 1, 2014.

All other terms and conditions of the Agreement are unchanged and shall remain the same.

**AMENDMENT NUMBER 8 TO
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
Nichols Consulting Engineers Chtd. (NCE)
FOR THE PROVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

IN WITNESS THEREOF, THE PARTIES HERETO HAVE SET THEIR HANDS AND SEALS THIS
____ DAY OF _____, 2014.

COUNTY OF INYO

CONTRACTOR

By: _____

By: _____

Dated: _____

Dated: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGALITY:

County Counsel

APPROVED AS TO ACCOUNTING
FORM:



County Auditor

APPROVED AS TO PERSONNEL
REQUIREMENTS:

Director of Personnel Services

APPROVED AS TO RISK ASSESSMENT:

County Risk Manager

ATTACHMENT A

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
Nichols Consulting Engineers Chtd.
FOR THE PROVISION OF Pavement Management Services**

TERM:

FROM: December 16, 2008 **TO:** September 30, 2015

SCOPE OF WORK:

Consultant shall perform all work necessary to prepare a City and County-wide Pavement Management System in accordance with the Nichols Consulting Engineers, Chtd. Scope of Work submitted on August 30, 2013 and attached hereto.

In addition, Inyo County Standard Contract No. 156 shall be amended in accordance with modifications included in the Amendments to Inyo County Standard Contract No. 156, attached hereto.



PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

In 2009, NCE was contracted to implement a Pavement Management Program (PMP) for Inyo County. Inyo County covers a large geographic area (see Figure 1) and is responsible for approximately 512 centerline miles of roads. The PMP serves as a valuable tool in not only tracking the paved road network spread across the county, but evaluating the future condition of this network. Additionally, NCE updated the City of Bishop's PMP, which contains approximately 18 miles of pavement roads.

As part of the implementation, NCE developed a MicroPaver database containing all roads within the jurisdiction of Inyo County. The road network was segmented into sections based on the geometry, functional class, and condition. The objective was to establish sections with homogenous conditions as these serve as management units within the PMP. Geometric and functional class information was obtained and included in the MicroPaver database. Historical construction information was also added to the database. This information, however, was very limited. In addition, pavement condition data was collected on each section within the County and City networks to determine a Pavement Condition Index (PCI) for each section. The sections were linked to shape files for use in GIS applications.

After populating the County databases with all of the current information about the road network, NCE worked with the County and City to establish decisions tree for selecting maintenance/rehabilitation activities based on PCI. NCE developed unit costs for each of the activities based on bid tabulations and other information provided by the County and City. The decision matrices and unit cost were added to the MicroPaver database. Multi-year analysis was performed on the data for various funding scenarios (as defined by the County) to study the impact on funding to the overall condition of the network.

In 2010-2014, NCE updated the MicroPaver database by collecting PCI data on approximately one third of the Inyo County network each year. This was performed to monitor the impact of natural pavement deterioration and maintenance/rehabilitation activities on the network condition. NCE collected data on pavements in Districts 1 and 3 in 2010 and 2014; District 4 in 2011-2012; and Districts 2 and 5 in 2013. Also in 2013, NCE collected data on the entire City of Bishop's network. As part of each annual update, NCE also added any documented pavement rehabilitation activities such as overlays that were conducted during the year. Reports were generated to show the current condition of the pavement network, the predicted future pavement conditions based on County funding, and to assist in identifying potential County maintenance/rehabilitation work.

SCOPE OF WORK

The County is interested in continuing the annual updates on a 3-year cycle. Based on the above understanding of the needs and objectives of the County for updating each PMS, the following is a description of the approach that NCE will take to collect data on one third of Inyo's network in 2015.

TASK Q - 2015 PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT UPDATE

NCE will provide all necessary services to update the County's MicroPAVER pavement management systems (PMS) for 2015. This will include the following subtasks:



- Kick-off Conference Call
- Condition Surveys/PCI Calculations
- Budget Analysis and Final Reports

KICKOFF CONFERENCE CALL

NCE will work with County staff to via a teleconference call to kickoff the 2015 update. As with previous updates, items to be discussed will include the following:

- Scope of work, project schedule, budget and invoicing requirements
- Points of contacts
- Review of 2014 pavement management reports - changes or modifications required?
- Scheduling and access requirements for field work
- Public safety concerns, requirements and procedures
- Quality Control activities
- Maintenance and rehabilitation (M&R) practices, records and costs
- Other issues as appropriate

CONDITION SURVEYS & PCI CALCULATIONS

NCE will next perform pavement condition surveys on approximately 1/3 of the County's pavement network. A total of 175 centerline miles will be surveyed, primarily in District 4 of the County.

Pavement condition surveys will be performed in accordance with the established standards as identified in Pavement Distress Identification Manuals published by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Any variation from the established procedures will be to accommodate unique local conditions e.g. chip seals over Portland cement concrete pavements, bleeding, edge cracking, etc.

Should County personnel wish to observe NCE's crews during the surveys, we will be more than happy to accommodate the County. Individual County staff may also accompany NCE's field crews for up to ½ day each - to gain hands-on training ***at no additional cost*** to the County. We have found that this is the most effective training method for agency staff, as they become part of the data collection crew, rather than just an observer.

Our scope of work and condition surveys do not address issues including but not limited to traffic, safety and road hazards, sidewalks, geometric issues, road shoulders, drainage issues or emergency and short term maintenance that should be performed.

Quality Control/Quality Assurance Checks are critical on a project such as this, when such a large amount of data needs to be collected and processed. As part of NCE's goal to provide a superior quality product for our clients, we incorporate a QC/QA component into all of our projects. For this project, we have proposed the inclusion of a QC/QA Manager, Ms. Margot Yapp. She will have the following project responsibilities:

- Calibration of all data collection activities
- Review of field activities,



- Reviewing field procedures and making changes as needed
- Comparing the field data collected with on-site conditions
- Review of all data entry functions, including random spot checks
- Review of reports generated and analyses performed to ensure a quality product

NCE will then prepare a final report that summarizes the results of the surveys and analyses. Specifically, the final report will contain:

- Inventory reports for the entire PMS database
- Condition (PCI) reports
- Maintenance and rehabilitation history reports
- Maintenance and rehabilitation decision trees

Finally, NCE will prepare an Executive Summary report for the County. This will be a 10-15 page report that will summarize the overall condition of the County's pavement network, and the maintenance & rehabilitation strategies used by the County.

As the deliverables for this task, NCE will provide:

- Technical memorandum summarizing the results of kickoff meeting
- PCI report (hardcopy and electronic)
- Executive Summaries
- Final reports containing all PMS reports
- Updated pavement management databases on DVD
- Updated pavement management database on DVD

The following cost estimate was developed based on this Scope of Work. These costs were developed using NCE's 2014 Schedule of Charges (attached) as well as NCE's estimate of direct costs such as travel and per diem. The 2014 U.S. Federal Per Diem rates for Inyo County were used in developing the cost estimate.



COST ESTIMATE

Task Description	Hourly Breakdown by Personnel					Total Costs
	Project Manager	QC/QA Manager	Project Engineer	Senior Technician	Clerical	
Task Q. 2015 Update (1/3 of Inyo System)						
Kickoff Teleconference	4		4			\$ 1,140
Condition Surveys	12	4	16	172	8	\$ 29,605
Final Reports	8	4	40			\$ 8,450
Totals	24	8	60	172	8	\$ 39,195

ATTACHMENT B

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
Nichols Consulting Engineers Chtd.
FOR THE PROVISION OF Pavement Management Services**

TERM:

FROM: December 16, 2008 **TO:** September 30, 2015

SCHEDULE OF FEES:

For all services performed, Consultant shall be compensated at hourly rates identified in the Nichols Consulting Engineers Schedule of Charges dated 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto.

The Consultant shall also be reimbursed for its direct costs involved in performing these services. Payment for the hourly labor rates and direct costs identified herein shall constitute full compensation for providing all services, labor, equipment, materials, and other incidentals (including communications such as telephones, cellular telephones, faxes, e-mails, etc...) necessary to perform all work described in Attachment A, Scope of Work.

The total compensation to be provided, including labor, direct costs, travel, and per diem, shall not exceed the total contract amount, subject to such adjustment as may be made by properly approved Amendments.



SCHEDULE OF CHARGES 2014

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Principal	\$220/hour
Associate	\$175/hour
Senior	\$145/hour
Project	\$120/hour
Staff	\$110/hour

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Senior Construction Manager*	\$120/hour
Senior Designer	\$120/hour
Senior Technician/Construction Inspector*	\$110/hour
CAD Technician	\$90/hour
Senior Field Scientist	\$105/hour
Field Scientist	\$85/hour
Project Administrator	\$90/hour
Field/Engineering Technician.....	\$85/hour
Technical Word Processing	\$70/hour
Clerical	\$70/hour

CONTRACT LABOR

From time to time, NCE retains outside professional and technical labor on a temporary basis to meet peak workload demands. Such contract labor will be charged at regular Schedule charges.

LITIGATION SUPPORT

Expert testimony in depositions, hearings, mediations, and trials will be charged at 300% of the above rates.

EQUIPMENT

Plotter Usage	(separate fee schedule)
Truck.....	\$85/day
Automobile.....	IRS Standard Mileage Rate+15%
Falling Weight Deflectometer Testing	\$3,500/Day
Coring	\$4,500/Day
Environmental Equipment	(separate fee schedule)

OUTSIDE SERVICES

Rental of equipment not ordinarily furnished by NCE and all other costs such as special printing, photographic work, travel by common carrier, subsistence, subcontractors, etc.cost+15%

COMMUNICATION/ REPRODUCTION

In-house costs for long-distance telephone, faxing, postage, printing and copying..... project labor charges x 5%

TERMS

Billings are payable upon presentation and are past due 30 days from invoice date. A finance charge of 1.5% per month, or the maximum amount allowable by law, will be charged on past-due accounts. NCE makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to its findings, recommendations, specifications, or professional advice except that they are prepared and issued in accordance with generally accepted professional practice.

* Rate will be adjusted for prevailing wages required on Public Works projects in the State of California.



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER
6

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

FROM: PUBLIC WORKS/ROAD DEPARTMENT

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September ⁹/₂, 2014

SUBJECT: Contract for Services to Prepare the Annual Road Report

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Request your Board approve the sole source contract with the Controller of the State of California for the preparation of the annual Road Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, in an amount not-to-exceed \$4,000.00, and
2. Designate the Road Commissioner to sign the Road Report per State Law, and
3. Authorize the Road Commissioner to sign the contract, contingent upon the Board's adoption of the fiscal year 2013/14 budget.

CAO RECOMMENDATIONS:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The Streets and Highways Code Section 2151 requires that the Road Department submit an Annual Road Report (Report) each year, which documents how the County expended the funds deposited in the Road Fund from the previous fiscal year. A representative from the State of California typically prepares the Report for several Counties throughout the State and has prepared the Report for Inyo County for many years. Consequently, they are most familiar with the requirements of the State and warrant consideration as a sole source provider of this service. Additionally, although the contract amount is set as NTE \$4,000, the actual amount charged has been less than that in the recent past, and was only \$3704.01 last year.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Board could deny the contract with the Controller of the State of California and direct the Road Department to submit an RFP to outside agencies to prepare the document. This alternative is not recommended, as the State of California has prepared the Road Report at a reasonable cost to the County in the past years. Your Board could authorize the Road Commissioner to sign the agreement annually.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

County Counsel, Auditor's office

FINANCING:

The Road Department has identified funds for this contract in Budget Unit 034600, Object Code 5265, Professional & Special Services.

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.)

Margaret Kemp-Williams

Approved: Yes

Date 08/27/14

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER

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

[Signature]

Approved: yes

Date 08/29/2014

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)

[Signature]

Date: 8/29/14



JOHN CHIANG
California State Controller

**CONTRACT FOR SERVICES TO PREPARE
THE ANNUAL ROAD REPORT**

This contract is executed in triplicate, between the Office of the State Controller, Division of Audits, and Inyo County.

Whereas Section 2151 of the California *Streets and Highways Code* requires counties to file an Annual Road Report,

Whereas Section 2151 of the California *Streets and Highways Code* requires this Report to be filed with the Controller on or before October 1 of each year; and

Whereas the Controller is able to furnish and the county wishes to receive the services of the Controller to prepare its report; now therefore, in consideration of the following promises and conditions, the parties hereby agree that:

- I. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, the Controller shall assist in the preparation of the county's report.
- II. The report shall be in the form prescribed by the Controller.
- III. It shall include a statement of all revenues and expenditures concerning county roads, and shall be prepared from the county's records made available to the Controller.
- IV. The report will be prepared from the county's unaudited records, and no determination shall be made at time of preparation regarding the accuracy of the records or the legality of the expenditures reported herein. The county understands that the report is subject to subsequent review by the Controller and exceptions may be taken at the time regarding the legality of expenditures contained in the report or the accuracy of the records from which the report was prepared.
- V. The Controller will furnish sufficient personnel to complete the report on or before October 1, 2014, except that the Controller is excused from such date if the county's accounting records and personnel are not ready for the preparation of the report at the time scheduled by the Controller and the county or if circumstances beyond the control of the parties prevent completion.
- VI. The county will designate a management-level individual to be responsible and accountable for overseeing the non-audit service.
- VII. The county will establish and monitor the performance of the non-audit service to ensure that it meets management's objectives.
- VIII. The county will make any decision that involves management functions related to the non-audit service and accepts full responsibility for such decisions.

- IX. The county will evaluate the adequacy of the services performed and any findings that result.
- X. This contract is subject to the Controller's charges for services rendered, and such charges shall be computed in accordance with Sections 8755 and 8755.1 of the State Administrative Manual. Charges shall include both direct and indirect costs, and shall be expressed in dollars per unit time whenever possible.
- XI. Except as provided in paragraph XII, the aggregate cost of services provided under this agreement shall not exceed \$4000.
- XII. If unforeseen circumstances develop during the course of the Controller's preparation of the report and additional time is needed to complete preparation, the parties will confer; and if it is agreed that the preparation of the report is to continue, the Controller is to be compensated for any additional time required. In any case, the Controller shall be compensated for services rendered prior to the development of such unforeseen circumstances.
- XIII. Upon completion of the report, the Controller will furnish one copy to the county and will retain one copy.
- XIV. The county will pay the Controller for services rendered in a timely manner (including additional time pursuant to Paragraph XII) and hereby warrants that funds are available from which payment may be made.
- XV. Either party may terminate this contract by giving seven days written notice. Notice may be served in person or by mail on the officer at the following address and is effective upon receipt. During the seven-day period, the Controller may continue with the preparation of the report then in progress.

Steven Mar, Chief
 Local Government Audits Bureau
 Division of Audits
 Post Office Box 942850
 Sacramento, CA 94250-5874

Inyo County

JOHN CHIANG
 STATE CONTROLLER

By: _____
 Signature

By: _____

Printed Name: _____

JEFFREY V. BROWNFIELD
 Chief, Division of Audits

Title: _____

Date: _____

Address: _____

Date: _____



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER 7

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

FROM: Public Works

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Approval of payment to U.S.D.A. - Forest Service

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Request your Board approve a payment totaling \$3,481 to the U.S.D.A. - Forest Service for the balance of services rendered in fiscal years 2011/2012. These services include 50% of the operation and maintenance costs for the sewer plant serving Community Services District 2 (Aspendell). The County of Inyo previously made a partial payment of \$30,596.74. Remittance of this invoice will result in total County costs of \$34,077.74 for fiscal year 2011/2012. It appears that the County of Inyo's 50% share of operating costs for the plant have ranged from approximately \$20,000 to \$35,000 annually for the previous five years.

CAO RECOMMENDATIONS:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

For several years confusion has existed regarding the agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A.-Forest Service for operation and maintenance of the sewer plant serving CSA2. County staff believed a written agreement existed limiting the County's liability to a maximum of \$25,000 annually and submitted payments based upon this belief. It has recently been determined that no such agreement exists and that the County is contractually obligated to fund 50% of the costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the plant. A Forest Service audit of previous fiscal years invoices and payments has revealed the County of Inyo does in fact have an outstanding balance of \$3,481. This amount has been confirmed by Public Works Staff and been included in the 2014/2015 budget.

Public Works staff is currently working with members of the Forest Service staff to mutually develop cost saving measures associated with the operation and maintenance of the sewer plant. Additionally, the improvements currently being completed as part of phase 1 of the CSA2 Sewer Rehab project should significantly reduce flows generated by residents of the district. This reduction in flows will be a product of the elimination of a large percentage of the ground water infiltration that currently exists and should result in a corresponding reduction in operating costs.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Board could direct staff to investigate alternative payment plans and/or renegotiate the terms of the agreement. This is not recommended as funding is available and budgeted in the 2014/2015 CSA2 budget.

FROM: Public Works

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

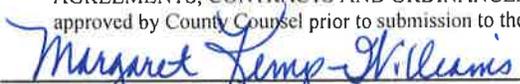
SUBJECT: Approval of payment to U.S.D.A. - Forest Service

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

County Counsel
Auditor Controller

FINANCING:

Funding is available in Budget Unit 810001- CSA2 Operating, Object Code 5265- Professional Services

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>09/01/14</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>9/2/2014</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:
(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)



Date: 9/3/14



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER
8

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

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Amendment #1 to the lease agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A – Forest Service for certain property located at the Bishop Airport.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Request your Board approve amendment #1 to the lease agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service for certain property located at the Bishop Airport as described in the attached lease document and referenced as the Bishop Reload Base. The proposed amendment will extend the expiration date through October 31, 2019 while maintaining all other current terms and conditions including the monthly rental fee of \$1,000 for those months in which the base is inactive and \$2,000 for months in which the reload base is activated.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

On November 1, 2009 the County of Inyo entered into a lease agreement with the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service for certain property located at the Bishop Airport with an expiration date of October 31, 2014. It is the mutual desire of the County of Inyo Public Works Department and U.S.D.A. – Forest Service to amend the current agreement extending the expiration through October 31, 2019 while maintaining all other current terms and conditions including the monthly rental fee of \$1,000 for those months in which the base is inactive and \$2,000 for months in which the reload base is activated. The lease agreement provides space at the Bishop Airport for a “reload base”, allowing for greatly enhanced fire fighting capabilities region wide.

ALTERNATIVES:

Direct staff to return to the Board with additional information or to renegotiate the terms of the agreement.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

County Counsel
Auditor Controller

FINANCING:

The lease agreement provides an excellent source of consistent revenue for the Bishop Airport

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Amendment #1 to the lease agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A – Forest Service for certain property located at the Bishop Airport.

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.)

Margaret Kemp-Williams

Approved:

Date 09/01/14

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER

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

[Signature]

Approved: yes

Date 9/8/2014

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)

[Signature]

Date: 9/3/14



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Pacific
Southwest
Region

Regional Office, R5
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592
(707) 562-8737 Voice
(707) 562-9240 Text (TDD)

File Code: 6440

Date: May 13, 2014

County of Inyo
Director of Public Works
P.O. Box Q
Independence CA 93526

Re: Bishop Airport Reloading Base, Lease 57-91S8-11-1D04

This letter serves as notification of our intent to extend our land lease at the Eastern Sierra Regional Airport.

Enclosed are two copies of a Lease Amendment for your signature. This amendment will extend the lease from November 1, 2014 through October 31, 2019 at the rental rate provided in paragraph 4 of the lease. Please sign both documents and return one original to me. Upon receipt I will sign and return an original.

If you have questions, feel free to contact me by telephone at (707) 562-8907 or by email at njstrawn@fs.fed.us.

Sincerely,

NANCY STRAWN
Lease Contracting Officer

Enclosure

Cc: Julie Hall

RECEIVED

MAY 16 2014



AMENDMENT NUMBER 1 TO
LEASE BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – U.S. FOREST SERVICE
FOR THE LEASE OF LAND OCCUPIED BY THE BISHOP RELOAD BASE
LEASE NO. 57-91S8-11-1D04

WHEREAS, the County of Inyo (hereinafter referred to as "County") and the United States Department of Agriculture – U.S. Forest Service (hereinafter referred to as "Lessee") have entered into a Lease of the Bishop Reload Base for a term of November 1, 2009 to October 31, 2014.

WHEREAS, County and Lessee desire to amend the lease.

County and Lessee hereby amend such Lease as follows:

Per Section 3. TERM:

Add: Extend term of the lease for the period November 1, 2014 through October 31, 2019.

The effective date of this Amendment to the Lease is November 1, 2014.

All other terms and conditions of the Lease are unchanged and remain the same.

**AMENDMENT NUMBER 1 TO
LEASE BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – U.S. FOREST SERVICE
FOR THE LEASE OF LAND OCCUPIED BY THE BISHOP RELOAD BASE**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seals the ____ day of _____, 2014.

COUNTY

County of Inyo

LESSEE

U.S.D.A. – Forest Service

By: _____

By: _____

By: Nancy Strawn, Lease Contracting Officer
Print Name

Date: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to form and content:

County's Lease Administrator

Approved as to form and legality

County Counsel

Approved as to account form and content:

County Auditor-Controller

Approved as to insurance and risk management:

County Risk Manager



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

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

For Clerk's Use
Only:

AGENDA NUMBER

9

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Amendment #2 to the lease agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A – Forest Service for certain property located at the Independence Airport

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Request your Board approve amendment #2 to the lease agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service for certain property located at the Independence Airport as described in the attached lease document and referenced as the Independence Airport Interagency Helitack Base. The proposed amendment will extend the expiration date through October 31, 2019 while maintaining all other current terms and conditions including the annual rental fee of \$14,400.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

On November 1, 2009 the County of Inyo entered into a lease agreement with the U.S.D.A. – Forest Service for certain property located at the Independence Airport with an expiration date of October 31, 2014. It is the mutual desire of the County of Inyo Public Works Department and U.S.D.A. – Forest Service to amend the current agreement extending the expiration through October 31, 2019 while maintaining all other current terms and conditions including the annual rental fee of \$14,400. The lease agreement provides space at the Independence Airport for an Interagency Helitack base, allowing for greatly enhanced fire fighting capabilities region wide.

ALTERNATIVES:

Direct staff to return to the Board with additional information or to renegotiate the terms of the agreement.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

County Counsel
Auditor Controller

FINANCING:

The lease agreement provides an excellent source of consistent revenue for the Bishop Airport

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Amendment #2 to the lease agreement between the County of Inyo and the U.S.D.A – Forest Service for certain property located at the Independence Airport

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.)

Margaret Kemp-Williams

Approved: yes

Date 09/01/14

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER

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

[Signature]

Approved: yes

Date 9/2/2014

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)

[Signature]

Date: 9/9/14



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Pacific
Southwest
Region

Regional Office, R5
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592
(707) 562-8737 Voice
(707) 562-9240 Text (TDD)

File Code: 6440

Date: May 13, 2014

County of Inyo
Director of Public Works
P.O. Box Q
Independence CA 93526

Re: Independence Helitack Base, Lease 57-91S8-11-1D05

This letter serves as notification of our intent to extend our land lease at the Independence Airport.

Enclosed are two copies of a Lease Amendment for your signature. This amendment will extend the lease from November 1, 2014 through October 31, 2019 at the rental rate provided in paragraph 4 of the lease. Please sign both documents and return one original to me. Upon receipt I will sign and return an original.

If you have questions, feel free to contact me by telephone at (707) 562-8907 or by email at njstrawn@fs.fed.us.

Sincerely,

NANCY STRAWN
Lease Contracting Officer

Enclosure

Cc: Julie Hall



AMENDMENT NUMBER 2 TO
LEASE BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – FOREST SERVICE
FOR THE LEASE OF SIX PARCELS OF LAND OCCUPIED BY THE INDEPENDENCE AIRPORT
INTERAGENCY HELITACK BASE
LEASE NO. 57-91S8-11-1D05

WHEREAS, the County of Inyo (hereinafter referred to as "County") and the United States Department of Agriculture – Forest Service (hereinafter referred to as "Lessee") have entered into a Lease of the Independence Airport Interagency Helitack Base for a term of November 1, 2009 to October 31, 2014.

WHEREAS, County and Lessee desire to amend the lease.

County and Lessee hereby amend such Lease as follows:

Per Section 3. TERM:

Add: Extend term of the lease for the period November 1, 2014 through October 31, 2019.

The effective date of this Amendment to the Lease is November 1, 2014.

All other terms and conditions of the Lease are unchanged and remain the same.

**AMENDMENT NUMBER 2 TO
LEASE BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF INYO AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – FOREST SERVICE
FOR THE LEASE OF SIX PARCELS OF LAND OCCUPIED BY THE INDEPENDENCE AIRPORT
INTERAGENCY HELITACK BASE**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seals the ____ day
of _____, 2014.

COUNTY

LESSEE

County of Inyo

U.S.D.A. – Forest Service

By: _____

By: _____

By: Nancy Strawn, Lease Contracting Officer

Print Name

Date: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to form and content:

County's Lease Administrator

Approved as to form and legality

County Counsel

Approved as to account form and content:

County Auditor-Controller

Approved as to insurance and risk management:

County Risk Manager



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

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

For Clerk's Use
Only:

AGENDA NUMBER

10

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Approval of a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Grant Agreement for the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Approve the Grant Agreement between Inyo County and the (FAA) for the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report, in the amount of \$176,543.00, contingent upon review and approval of agreement by county counsel, contingent upon appropriate signatures being obtained; contingent upon adoption of the fiscal year 2014-2015 and future budgets, and;
2. Authorize the public works director to sign the grant agreement on behalf of the County.

CAO RECOMMENDATIONS:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The FAA has approved the grant application for the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report.

The objective of the project is to prepare an updated Airport Layout Plan meeting current FAA requirements and standards, to identify future airport development projects that will meet current and future demands, and to prepare planning-level cost estimates for future projects. The anticipated benefits include updating the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Set, establishing future project costs and priorities, and improving the airport management and operations.

The scope of work for the project includes; a) obtaining basic planning data by collecting base reference materials, b) obtaining current photographs and planimetric maps, c) developing detailed forecasts of aviation activities in the short, intermediate, and long-range time frames, d) determine facility needs in order to meet forecasts of future aviation demands, e) preparing an airport plan set, f) establishment of a capital improvement program with associated costs, f) prepare a report discusses all considerations and analyses made during the study, and g) presenting results and recommendations.

The funds for the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report will be provided by the annual FAA entitlement funds for Lone Pine Airport; by a California Division of Aeronautics (CDA) Matching Grant; and by the County, as shown below:

FAA Grant (90% of total project cost)	\$176,543.00
CDA Matching Grant (4.5% of total project cost)	\$ 8,827.00
County (5.5% of total project cost)	\$ 10,789.00
Total Project Cost	\$196,159.00

September 9, 2014

Agenda Request Form: Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report

Page 2 of 2

Project costs will be funded through the Public Works Department Budget Unit 150502, Lone Pine *Airport Improvement Projects*, with object codes for expenditures and revenues as shown below:

Funding Source	Expenditure Object Code	Revenue Object Code
FAA Grant	5265	4555
CDA Matching Grant	5265	4498
County	5700	4998

The FAA requires that the grant be accepted and signed by a representative of the county and submitted to the FAA on or before September 15, 2014 so that the FAA can process it before the end of the federal fiscal year on September 30, 2014. Therefore, the Public Works Department requests that the board tentatively approve the grant agreement, contingent upon review by county counsel, and authorize the acting public works director to sign the agreement.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Board could choose not to approve the grant agreement. This alternative is not recommended because funds are available now but will expire at the end of the federal fiscal year. Additionally, the Lone Pine Airport Layout Plan Update and Narrative Report is an important planning document providing information for future development of the airport.

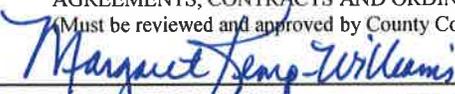
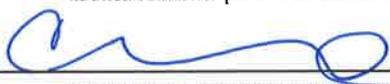
OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

County Counsel
Auditor's Office

FINANCING:

Up to 90% of the project cost will be reimbursed by the FAA grant, and, if approved, up to 4.5% will be reimbursed by a CDA grant. However, CDA matching grant funds are limited, and are distributed on a first-come first-served basis, and it is unknown at this time whether CDA funds will be available. The remaining costs will be funded by an in-kind match from the Public Works Department. The FAA and CDA grants require reimbursement to local agencies upon submittal of progress invoices for expenditures actually made. Therefore, this grant will require a temporary 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:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Date: 09/03/14
AUDITOR/CONTROLLER	ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor/controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)	Approved:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Date: 9/3/14
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: 9/3/14

- Copy -



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

GRANT AGREEMENT

PART I – OFFER

Date of Offer August 22, 2014

Airport/Planning Area Lone Pine

AIP Grant Number 3-06-0126-009-2014

DUNS Number 008909830

TO: County of Inyo
 (herein called the "Sponsor") (For Co-Sponsors, list all Co-Sponsor names. The word "Sponsor" in this Grant Agreement also applies to a Co-Sponsor.)

FROM: **The United States of America** (acting through the Federal Aviation Administration, herein called the "FAA")

WHEREAS, the Sponsor has submitted to the FAA a Project Application dated April 8, 2014, for a grant of Federal funds for a project at or associated with the Lone Pine Airport which is included as part of this Grant Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the FAA has approved a project for the Lone Pine Airport (herein called the "Project") consisting of the following:

Update Airport Master Plan Study (Update Airport Layout Plan and Exhibit A Property Map)

which is more fully described in the Project Application.

NOW THEREFORE, According to the applicable provisions of the former Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended and recodified, 49 U.S.C. 40101, et seq., and the former Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (AAIA), as amended and recodified, 49 U.S.C. 47101, et seq., (herein the AAIA grant statute is referred to as "the Act"), the representations contained in the Project Application, and in consideration of (a) the Sponsor's adoption and ratification of the Grant Assurances dated April 3, 2014, and the Sponsor's acceptance of this Offer, and (b) the benefits to accrue to the United States and the public from the accomplishment of the Project and compliance with the Grant Assurances and conditions as herein provided,

THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES, HEREBY OFFERS AND AGREES to pay 90 percent of the allowable costs incurred accomplishing the Project as the United States share of the Project.

This Offer is made on and **SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

CONDITIONS

1. **Maximum Obligation.** The maximum obligation of the United States payable under this Offer is \$176,543

For the purposes of any future grant amendments which may increase the foregoing maximum obligation of the United States under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. § 47108(b), the following amounts are being specified for this purpose:

\$176,543 for planning

\$ for airport development or noise program implementation

\$ for land acquisition.

2. **Ineligible or Unallowable Costs.** The Sponsor must not include any costs in the project that the FAA has determined to be ineligible or unallowable.
3. **Determining the Final Federal Share of Costs.** The United States' share of allowable project costs will be made in accordance with the regulations, policies and procedures of the Secretary. Final determination of the United States' share will be based upon the final audit of the total amount of allowable project costs and settlement will be made for any upward or downward adjustments to the Federal share of costs.
4. **Completing the Project Without Delay and in Conformance with Requirements.** The Sponsor must carry out and complete the project without undue delays and in accordance with this agreement, and the regulations, policies and procedures of the Secretary. The Sponsor also agrees to comply with the assurances which are part of this agreement.
5. **Amendments or Withdrawals before Grant Acceptance.** The FAA reserves the right to amend or withdraw this offer at any time prior to its acceptance by the Sponsor.
6. **Offer Expiration Date.** This offer will expire and the United States will not be obligated to pay any part of the costs of the project unless this offer has been accepted by the Sponsor on or before September 15, 2014 or such subsequent date as may be prescribed in writing by the FAA.
7. **Improper Use of Federal Funds.** The Sponsor must take all steps, including litigation if necessary, to recover Federal funds spent fraudulently, wastefully, or in violation of Federal antitrust statutes, or misused in any other manner in any project upon which Federal funds have been expended. For the purposes of this grant agreement, the term "Federal funds" means funds however used or dispersed by the Sponsor that were originally paid pursuant to this or any other Federal grant agreement. The Sponsor must obtain the approval of the Secretary as to any determination of the amount of the Federal share of such funds. The Sponsor must return the recovered Federal share, including funds

recovered by settlement, order, or judgment, to the Secretary. The Sponsor must furnish to the Secretary, upon request, all documents and records pertaining to the determination of the amount of the Federal share or to any settlement, litigation, negotiation, or other efforts taken to recover such funds. All settlements or other final positions of the Sponsor, in court or otherwise, involving the recovery of such Federal share require advance approval by the Secretary.

8. **United States Not Liable for Damage or Injury.** The United States is not be responsible or liable for damage to property or injury to persons which may arise from, or be incident to, compliance with this grant agreement.
9. **System for Award Management (SAM) Registration And Universal Identifier.**
 - A. Requirement for System for Award Management (SAM): Unless the Sponsor is exempted from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, the Sponsor must maintain their information current in the SAM until the Sponsor submits the final financial report required under this grant, or receives the final payment, whichever is later. This requires that the Sponsor review and update the information at least annually after the initial registration and more frequently if required by changes in information or another award term. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at the SAM website (currently at <http://www.sam.gov>).
 - B. Requirement for Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Numbers
 1. The Sponsor must notify potential subrecipient that it cannot receive a contract unless it has provided its DUNS number to the Sponsor. A subrecipient means a consultant, contractor, or other entity that enters into an agreement with the Sponsor to provide services or other work to further this project, and is accountable to the Sponsor for the use of the Federal funds provided by the agreement, which may be provided through any legal agreement, including a contract.
 2. The Sponsor may not make an award to a subrecipient unless the subrecipient has provided its DUNS number to the Sponsor.
 3. Data Universal Numbering System: DUNS number means the nine-digit number established and assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (D & B) to uniquely identify business entities. A DUNS number may be obtained from D & B by telephone (currently 866-492-0280) or the Internet (currently at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>).
10. **Electronic Grant Payment(s).** Unless otherwise directed by the FAA, the Sponsor must make each payment request under this agreement electronically via the Delphi Invoicing System for Department of Transportation (DOT) Financial Assistance Awardees.
11. **Informal Letter Amendment of AIP Projects.** If, during the life of the project, the FAA determines that the maximum grant obligation of the United States exceeds the expected needs of the Sponsor by \$25,000 or five percent (5%), whichever is greater, the FAA can issue a letter to the Sponsor unilaterally reducing the maximum obligation. The FAA can also issue a letter to the Sponsor increasing the maximum obligation if there is an overrun in the total actual eligible and allowable project costs to cover the amount of the overrun provided it will not exceed the statutory limitations for grant amendments. If the FAA determines that a change in the grant description is advantageous and in the best interests of the United States, the FAA can issue a letter to the

Sponsor amending the grant description.

By issuing an Informal Letter Amendment, the FAA has changed the grant amount or grant description to the amount or description in the letter.

12. **Air and Water Quality.** The Sponsor is required to comply with all applicable air and water quality standards for all projects in this grant. If the Sponsor fails to comply with this requirement, the FAA may suspend, cancel, or terminate this grant.
13. **Financial Reporting and Payment Requirements.** The Sponsor will comply with all federal financial reporting requirements and payment requirements, including submittal of timely and accurate reports.
14. **Buy American.** Unless otherwise approved in advance by the FAA, the Sponsor will not acquire or permit any contractor or subcontractor to acquire any steel or manufactured products produced outside the United States to be used for any project for which funds are provided under this grant. The Sponsor will include a provision implementing Buy American in every contract.
15. **Maximum Obligation Increase For Nonprimary Airports.** In accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 47108(b), as amended, the maximum obligation of the United States, as stated in Condition No. 1 of this Grant Offer:
 - A. May not be increased for a planning project;
 - B. May be increased by not more than 15 percent for development projects;
 - C. May be increased by not more than 15 percent or by an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the total increase in allowable costs attributable to the acquisition of land or interests in land, whichever is greater, based on current credible appraisals or a court award in a condemnation proceeding.
16. **Audits for Public Sponsors.** The Sponsor must provide for a Single Audit in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200. The Sponsor must submit the Single Audit reporting package to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse on the Federal Audit Clearinghouse's Internet Data Entry System at <http://harvester.census.gov/facweb/>. The Sponsor must also provide one copy of the completed 2 CFR Part 200 audit to the Airports District Office.
17. **Suspension or Debarment.** The Sponsor must inform the FAA when the Sponsor suspends or debars a contractor, person, or entity.
18. **Ban on Texting While Driving.**
 - A. In accordance with Executive Order 13513, Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving, October 1, 2009, and DOT Order 3902.10, Text Messaging While Driving, December 30, 2009, the Sponsor is encouraged to:
 1. Adopt and enforce workplace safety policies to decrease crashes caused by distracted drivers including policies to ban text messaging while driving when performing any work for, or on behalf of, the Federal government, including work relating to a grant or subgrant.
 2. Conduct workplace safety initiatives in a manner commensurate with the size of the business, such as:

- a. Establishment of new rules and programs or re-evaluation of existing programs to prohibit text messaging while driving; and
 - b. Education, awareness, and other outreach to employees about the safety risks associated with texting while driving.
- B. The Sponsor must insert the substance of this clause on banning texting when driving in all subgrants, contracts and subcontracts.

19. Trafficking in Persons.

- A. Prohibitions: The prohibitions against trafficking in persons (Prohibitions) that apply to any entity other than a State, local government, Indian tribe, or foreign public entity. This includes private Sponsors, public Sponsor employees, subrecipients of private or public Sponsors (private entity) are:
- 1. Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the agreement is in effect;
 - 2. Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the agreement is in effect; or
 - 3. Using forced labor in the performance of the agreement, including subcontracts or subagreements under the agreement.
- B. In addition to all other remedies for noncompliance that are available to the FAA, Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), allows the FAA to unilaterally terminate this agreement, without penalty, if a private entity –
- 1. Is determined to have violated the Prohibitions; or
 - 2. Has an employee who the FAA determines has violated the Prohibitions through conduct that is either—
 - a. Associated with performance under this agreement; or
 - b. Imputed to the Sponsor or subrecipient using 2 CFR part 180, “OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),” as implemented by the FAA at 49 CFR Part 29.

20. **Exhibit “A” Property Map.** The Exhibit “A” Property Map dated will be updated.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Update Approved Exhibit “A” Property Map for Land in Project: The Sponsor understands and agrees to update the Exhibit “A” Property Map to standards satisfactory to the FAA and submit it in final form to the FAA. It is further mutually agreed that the reasonable cost of developing said Exhibit “A” Property Map is an allowable cost within the scope of this project.

Coordination: The Sponsor agrees to coordinate this master planning study with the metropolitan planning organizations, other local planning agencies, and with the State Airport System Plan prepared by the State’s Department of Transportation and consider any pertinent information, data, projections, and forecasts which are currently available or as will become available. The Sponsor agrees to consider any State Clearinghouse comments and to furnish a copy of the final report to the State’s Department of Transportation.

The Sponsor's acceptance of this Offer and ratification and adoption of the Project Application incorporated herein shall be evidenced by execution of this instrument by the Sponsor, as hereinafter provided, and this Offer and Acceptance shall comprise a Grant Agreement, as provided by the Act, constituting the contractual obligations and rights of the United States and the Sponsor with respect to the accomplishment of the Project and compliance with the assurances and conditions as provided herein. Such Grant Agreement shall become effective upon the Sponsor's acceptance of this Offer.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION**



(Signature)

Patrick Lammerding

Assistant Manager, Los Angeles Airports District
Office

PART II – ACCEPTANCE

The Sponsor does hereby ratify and adopt all assurances, statements, representations, warranties, covenants, and agreements contained in the Project Application and incorporated materials referred to in the foregoing Offer, and does hereby accept this Offer and by such acceptance agrees to comply with all of the terms and conditions in this Offer and in the Project Application.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.¹

Executed this _____ day of _____, 2014.

County of Inyo

(Signature of Sponsor's Designated Official Representative)

By:

(Typed Name of Sponsor's Designated Official Representative)

Title:

¹ Knowingly and willfully providing false information to the Federal government is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 (False Statements) and could subject you to fines, imprisonment, or both.

(Title of Sponsor)

CERTIFICATE OF SPONSOR'S ATTORNEY

I, Margaret Kemp-Williams acting as Attorney for the Sponsor do hereby certify:

That in my opinion the Sponsor is empowered to enter into the foregoing Grant Agreement under the laws of the State of California. Further, I have examined the foregoing Grant Agreement and the actions taken by said Sponsor and Sponsor's official representative has been duly authorized and that the execution thereof is in all respects due and proper and in accordance with the laws of the said State and the Act. In addition, for grants involving projects to be carried out on property not owned by the Sponsor, there are no legal impediments that will prevent full performance by the Sponsor. Further, it is my opinion that the said Grant Agreement constitutes a legal and binding obligation of the Sponsor in accordance with the terms thereof.

Dated at Independence this 01 day of September, 2014.
(Location)

By Margaret Kemp-Williams
(Signature of Sponsor's Attorney)



ASSURANCES

Planning Agency Sponsors

A. General.

1. These assurances shall be complied with in the performance of grant agreements for airport development, airport planning, and noise compatibility program grants for airport sponsors.
2. These assurances are required to be submitted as part of the project application by sponsors requesting funds under the provisions of Title 49, U.S.C., subtitle VII, as amended. As used herein, the term "public agency sponsor" means a public agency with control of a public-use airport; the term "private sponsor" means a private owner of a public-use airport; and the term "sponsor" includes both public agency sponsors and private sponsors.
3. Upon acceptance of this grant offer by the sponsor, these assurances are incorporated in and become part of this grant agreement.

B. Duration and Applicability.

The terms, conditions and assurances of this grant agreement shall remain in full force and effect during the life of the project.

C. Sponsor Certification.

The sponsor hereby assures and certifies, with respect to this grant that:

1. General Federal Requirements.

It will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, executive orders, policies, guidelines, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance and use of Federal funds for this project including but not limited to the following:

Federal Legislation

- a. Title 49, U.S.C., subtitle VII, as amended.
- b. Federal Fair Labor Standards Act - 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq.
- c. Hatch Act - 5 U.S.C. 1501, et seq.²
- d. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 - 29 U.S.C. 794
- e. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., 78 stat. 252) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin)
- f. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability
- g. Age Discrimination Act of 1975 - 42 U.S.C. 6101, et seq.
- h. Single Audit Act of 1984 - 31 U.S.C. 7501, et seq.²
- i. Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 - 41 U.S.C. 702 through 706.

Executive Orders

- a. Executive Order 12372 - Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs

Federal Regulations

- a. 2 CFR Part 180 - OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement).
- b. 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. [OMB Circular A-87 Cost Principles Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Governments, and OMB Circular A-133 - Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations].^{4, 5, 6}
- c. 2 CFR Part 1200 – Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment
- d. 14 CFR Part 13 - Investigative and Enforcement Procedures
- e. 14 CFR Part 16 - Rules of Practice For Federally Assisted Airport Enforcement Proceedings.
- f. 28 CFR § 50.3 - U.S. Department of Justice Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- g. 49 CFR Part 18 - Uniform administrative requirements for grants and cooperative agreements to state and local governments.³
- h. 49 CFR Part 20 - New restrictions on lobbying.
- i. 49 CFR Part 21 – Nondiscrimination in federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation - effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- j. 49 CFR Part 26 – Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Programs.
- k. 49 CFR Part 28 – Enforcement of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs or Activities conducted by the Department of Transportation.
- l. 49 CFR Part 30 - Denial of public works contracts to suppliers of goods and services of countries that deny procurement market access to U.S. contractors.
- m. 28 CFR Part 35- Discrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.
- n. 28 CFR § 50.3 - U.S. Department of Justice Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- o. 49 CFR Part 28 – Enforcement of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs or Activities conducted by the Department of Transportation.
- p. 49 CFR Part 32 – Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Financial Assistance)
- q. The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, as amended (Pub. L. 109-282, as amended by section 6202 of Public Law 110-252).

Specific Assurances

Specific assurances required to be included in grant agreements by any of the above laws, regulations or circulars are incorporated by reference in this grant agreement.

Footnotes to Assurance C.1.

- ¹ These laws do not apply to airport planning sponsors.
- ² These laws do not apply to private sponsors.
- ³ 49 CFR Part 18 and 2 CFR Part 200 contain requirements for State and Local Governments receiving Federal assistance. Any requirement levied upon State and Local Governments by this regulation and circular shall also be applicable to private sponsors receiving Federal assistance under Title 49, United States Code.
- ⁴ On December 26, 2013 at 78 FR 78590, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards in 2 CFR Part 200. 2 CFR Part 200 replaces and combines the former Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants (OMB Circular A-102 and Circular A-110 or 2 CFR Part 215 or Circular) as well as the Cost Principles (Circulars A-21 or 2 CFR part 220; Circular A-87 or 2 CFR part 225; and A-122, 2 CFR part 230). Additionally it replaces Circular A-133 guidance on the Single Annual Audit. In accordance with 2 CFR section 200.110, the standards set forth in Part 200 which affect administration of Federal awards issued by Federal agencies become effective once implemented by Federal agencies or when any future amendment to this Part becomes final. Federal agencies, including the Department of Transportation, must implement the policies and procedures applicable to Federal awards by promulgating a regulation to be effective by December 26, 2014 unless different provisions are required by statute or approved by OMB.
- ⁵ Cost principles established in 2 CFR part 200 subpart E must be used as guidelines for determining the eligibility of specific types of expenses.
- ⁶ Audit requirements established in 2 CFR part 200 subpart F are the guidelines for audits.

2. Responsibility and Authority of the Sponsor.

It has legal authority to apply for this grant, and to finance and carry out the proposed project; that a resolution, motion or similar action has been duly adopted or passed as an official act of the applicant's governing body authorizing the filing of the application, including all understandings and assurances contained therein, and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative of the applicant to act in connection with the application and to provide such additional information as may be required.

3. Sponsor Fund Availability.

It has sufficient funds available for that portion of the project costs which are not to be paid by the United States.

4. Preserving Rights and Powers.

It will not take or permit any action which would operate to deprive it of any of the rights and powers necessary to perform any or all of the terms, conditions, and assurances in this grant agreement without the written approval of the Secretary

5. Consistency with Local Plans.

The project is reasonably consistent with plans (existing at the time of submission of this application) of public agencies in the planning area.

6. Accounting System, Audit, and Record Keeping Requirements.

- a. It shall keep all project accounts and records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by the recipient of the proceeds of this grant, the total cost of the project in connection with which this grant is given or used, and the amount or nature of that portion of the cost of the project supplied by other sources, and such other financial records pertinent to the project. The accounts and records shall be kept in accordance with an accounting system that will facilitate an effective audit in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984.
- b. It shall make available to the Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, for the purpose of audit and examination, any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to this grant. The Secretary may require that an appropriate audit be conducted by a recipient. In any case in which an independent audit is made of the accounts of a sponsor relating to the disposition of the proceeds of a grant or relating to the project in connection with which this grant was given or used, it shall file a certified copy of such audit with the Comptroller General of the United States not later than six (6) months following the close of the fiscal year for which the audit was made.

7. Planning Projects.

In carrying out planning projects:

- a. It will execute the project in accordance with the approved program narrative contained in the project application or with modifications similarly approved.
- b. It will furnish the Secretary with such periodic reports as required pertaining to the planning project and planning work activities.
- c. It will include in all published material prepared in connection with the planning project a notice that the material was prepared under a grant provided by the United States.
- d. It will make such material available for examination by the public, and agrees that no material prepared with funds under this project shall be subject to copyright in the United States or any other country.
- e. It will give the Secretary unrestricted authority to publish, disclose, distribute, and otherwise use any of the material prepared in connection with this grant.
- f. It will grant the Secretary the right to disapprove the Sponsor's employment of specific consultants and their subcontractors to do all or any part of this project as

well as the right to disapprove the proposed scope and cost of professional services.

- g. It will grant the Secretary the right to disapprove the use of the sponsor's employees to do all or any part of the project.
- h. It understands and agrees that the Secretary's approval of this project grant or the Secretary's approval of any planning material developed as part of this grant does not mean constitute or imply any assurance or commitment on the part of the Secretary to approve any pending or future application for a Federal airport grant.

8. Reports and Inspections.

It will submit to the Secretary such annual or special financial and operations reports as the Secretary may reasonably request.

9. Civil Rights.

It will promptly take any measures necessary to ensure that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in any activity conducted with, or benefiting from, funds received from this grant.

- a. Using the definitions of activity, facility and program as found and defined in §§ 21.23 (b) and 21.23 (e) of 49 CFR § 21, the sponsor will facilitate all programs, operate all facilities, or conduct all programs in compliance with all non-discrimination requirements imposed by, or pursuant to these assurances.
- b. Applicability
 - 1) Programs and Activities. If the sponsor has received a grant (or other federal assistance) for any of the sponsor's program or activities, these requirements extend to all of the sponsor's programs and activities.
 - 2) Facilities. Where it receives a grant or other federal financial assistance to construct, expand, renovate, remodel, alter or acquire a facility, or part of a facility, the assurance extends to the entire facility and facilities operated in connection therewith.
 - 3) Real Property. Where the sponsor receives a grant or other Federal financial assistance in the form of, or for the acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, the assurance will extend to rights to space on, over, or under such property.

c. Duration.

The sponsor agrees that it is obligated to this assurance for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended to the program, except where the Federal financial assistance is to provide, or is in the form of, personal property, or real property, or interest therein, or structures or improvements thereon, in which case the assurance obligates the sponsor, or any transferee for the longer of the following periods:

- 1) So long as the airport is used as an airport, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits; or
- 2) So long as the sponsor retains ownership or possession of the property.

d. Required Solicitation Language.

It will include the following notification in all solicitations for bids, Requests For Proposals for work, or material under this grant agreement and in all proposals for agreements, including airport concessions, regardless of funding source:

“The **(Name of Sponsor)**, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises and airport concession disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award.”

e. Required Contract Provisions.

- 1) It will insert the non-discrimination contract clauses requiring compliance with the acts and regulations relative to non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the DOT, and incorporating the acts and regulations into the contracts by reference in every contract or agreement subject to the non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the DOT acts and regulations.
 - 2) It will include a list of the pertinent non-discrimination authorities in every contract that is subject to the non-discrimination acts and regulations.
 - 3) It will insert non-discrimination contract clauses as a covenant running with the land, in any deed from the United States effecting or recording a transfer of real property, structures, use, or improvements thereon or interest therein to a sponsor.
 - 4) It will insert non-discrimination contract clauses prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, creed, sex, age, or handicap as a covenant running with the land, in any future deeds, leases, license, permits, or similar instruments entered into by the sponsor with other parties:
 - a) For the subsequent transfer of real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program; and
 - b) For the construction or use of, or access to, space on, over, or under real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program.
- f. It will provide for such methods of administration for the program as are found by the Secretary to give reasonable guarantee that it, other recipients, sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants of Federal financial assistance under such program

will comply with all requirements imposed or pursuant to the acts, the regulations, and this assurance.

- g. It agrees that the United States has a right to seek judicial enforcement with regard to any matter arising under the acts, the regulations, and this assurance.

10. Engineering and Design Services.

It will award each contract, or sub-contract for program management, construction management, planning studies, feasibility studies, architectural services, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping or related services with respect to the project in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under Title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or an equivalent qualifications-based requirement prescribed for or by the sponsor of the airport.

11. Foreign Market Restrictions.

It will not allow funds provided under this grant to be used to fund any project which uses any product or service of a foreign country during the period in which such foreign country is listed by the United States Trade Representative as denying fair and equitable market opportunities for products and suppliers of the United States in procurement and construction.

12. Policies, Standards, and Specifications.

It will carry out the project in accordance with policies, standards, and specifications approved by the Secretary.

13. Disadvantaged Business Enterprises.

The recipient shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex in the award and performance of any DOT-assisted contract covered by 49 CFR Part 26. The recipient shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR Part 26 to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. The recipient's DBE program, as required by 49 CFR Parts 26, and as approved by DOT, is incorporated by reference in this agreement. Implementation of these programs is a legal obligation and failure to carry out its terms shall be treated as a violation of this agreement. Upon notification to the recipient of its failure to carry out its approved program, the Department may impose sanctions as provided for under Parts 26 and 23 and may, in appropriate cases, refer the matter for enforcement under 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and/or the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1936 (31 U.S.C. § 3801).



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER

11

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

FROM: County Administrator

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Adoption of the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Final Board Approved Budget

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

Request your Board:

- A. Conduct a review and discussion of the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Final Board Approved Budget, including but not limited to:
- 1) Those changes to the CAO Recommended Budget that were directed by your Board to be included in the Final Budget;
 - 2) Any other changes which may be made as a result of this discussion.
- B. Adopt the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budget as recommended by the County Administrator, and as amended, as necessary;
- C. Approve Resolution adopting the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

On September 3, 2014, your Board closed Budget Hearings for Fiscal Year 2014-2015 and directed the County Administrator to make all changes necessary to compile the Final Board Approved Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015. Consequently, the County Budget document contains a countywide estimated revenue total of \$85,098,492, and \$90,346,578 in projected expenditures. The amount of the General Fund portion of the County Budget is \$48,185,355 in revenues, and \$51,715,144 in expenditures. General Fund Balance covers the \$3,529,789 gap between General Fund revenues and expenditures. On September 3rd, the Auditor Controller certified Final Fund Balance for the year ending June 30, 2014, as \$3,529,789, which is \$548,972 higher than originally anticipated.

As directed during the Budget Hearings, changes include adding \$100,000 into the General Reserves budget, \$50,760 to the Grants In Support budget, \$95,000 into the Advertising County Resources budget, \$195,794 to the Contingencies budget, \$7,418 to the Sheriff Safety budget, and making a \$100,000 contribution to the County's OPEB Trust for funding future retiree healthcare costs. Additionally, \$1,000,000 is being moved from the Economic Stabilization Fund to the General Reserve Fund as directed by your Board.

Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Recommended Board Approved Budget for the General Fund

The expenditure total in this recommended Final Board Approved Budget for the General Fund is \$51,715,144 which is \$548,972 higher than the CAO Recommended Budget. Revenues are \$48,185,355, which is the CAO Recommended Budget. A summary of the General Fund is included as Attachment A. The increases in expenditures and revenues are due to the net effect of the following changes:

Actions Directed By Your Board or Recommended By Staff during Budget Hearings – General Fund

1. Increasing expense in the General Revenues & Expenditures budget by \$100,000 to fund a contribution to the County's OPEB Trust for funding future retiree healthcare costs.
2. Increasing expense in the General Revenues and Expenditures budget by \$100,000 to transfer funds into the General Reserves budget.
3. Increasing expense in the Grants-In-Support budget by \$50,760.
4. Increasing expense in Advertising County Resources budget by \$95,000.
5. Increasing expense in Contingencies budget by \$195,794.
6. Increasing expense in Sheriff Safety budget by \$7,418.

Actions Recommended By Staff After Budget Hearings – General Fund

Staff has no subsequent recommendations to change revenues and expenditures in General Fund Budgets from those comprising the CAO Recommended Budget or otherwise directed by, or discussed with your Board during the Budget Hearing.

Fiscal Year Recommended Board Approved Budget for Other Funds

The expenditure total in this recommended Final Board Approved Budget for Other Funds is \$38,631,434, which is \$1,370,899 higher than the CAO Recommended Budget. Revenues are \$36,913,137, which is \$1,400,000 higher than the CAO Recommended Budget. A summary of Non-General Fund is included as Attachment B.

Actions Directed By Your Board or Recommended By Staff During Budget Hearings – Non General Fund

1. Increasing revenue in General Reserves by \$100,000.
2. Increasing revenue in General Reserves by \$1,000,000.
3. Increasing expenditure in Economic Stabilization by \$1,000,000.
4. Increasing revenue and expense in the Water budget by \$300,000 to recognize funding from LADWP to administer the Green Book Vegetation Monitoring and Analysis program.
5. Decreasing expense in the Water budget, as requested by the department, by \$17,101 in motorpool costs.
6. Increasing expense in the Cal-Met budget by \$25,000 to recognize the payment to the Sheriff Safety budget that was included in the Department Requested budget.

Actions Recommended By Staff After Budget Hearings –Non General Fund

Staff has no subsequent recommendations to change revenues and expenditures in Non General Fund Budgets from those comprising the CAO Recommended Budget or otherwise directed by, or discussed with your Board during the Budget Hearing.

ALTERNATIVES:

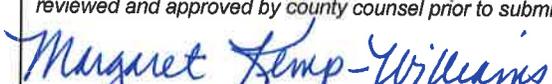
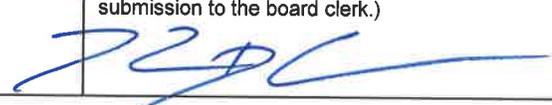
Your Board has the alternative to not approve the Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015, in whole or in part as recommended by the CAO and/or modify the Budget as presented and provide additional direction to staff.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

The Fiscal Year 2014-2015 CAO Recommended Budget is currently based on direction provided by your Board and recommendations made by staff during the Budget Hearing, and developed with significant support from the Auditor-Controller, Personnel and Information Services staff, and all County departments.

FINANCING:

This item sets the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 countywide spending plan in a total amount of \$90,346,578. The General Fund portion totals \$51,715,144.

<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>yes</u> Date <u>09/04/2014</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>9/4/2014</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>09-04-2014</u>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)
(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)



Date: 09-04-2014

RESOLUTION No.

**A RESOLUTION OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
COUNTY OF INYO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADOPTING THE FINAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015**

WHEREAS, the Government Code requires the County to conduct Budget Hearings prior to adopting a Final Budget; and

WHEREAS, the Government Code requires the Final Budget to be adopted no later than October 2nd of each fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors has conducted and concluded Budget Hearings on September 3, 2014, and has received input and recommendations and, at the conclusion of the Budget Hearings, directed the preparation of the Final Budget; and

WHEREAS, the Final Budget has been prepared in accordance with the Government Code and the Board of Supervisors' directions during Budget Hearings; and

WHEREAS, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors desires to approve the Final Budget as presented by the Budget Officer and the Auditor-Controller.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Inyo County Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Final Budget for the County of Inyo as set forth in the attached documents, which are incorporated herein by reference.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, this 9th day of September, 2014, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Chairperson, Inyo County Board of Supervisors

*Attest: Kevin D. Carunchio
Clerk of the Board*

by: _____
Patricia Gunsolley, Assistant

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015	
FUND: 0001 GENERAL FUND								
REVENUES:								
4001	CURRENT SECURED TAXES	\$9,771,459	\$9,350,000	\$9,350,000	\$9,965,109	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$0
4004	CURRENT UNSECURED TAXES	\$1,517,517	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,532,900	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$0
4005	CURRENT UNSECURED AIRCRAFT TAX	\$39,360	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$30,802	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$0
4008	SB813 DISTRIBUTIONS	\$102,791	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$87,028	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
4021	PRIOR YEAR SECURED TAXES	\$87,982	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$96,964	\$99,000	\$99,000	\$0
4023	PRIOR YEAR UNSECURED TAXES	\$34,120	\$58,000	\$58,000	\$225,197	\$58,000	\$58,000	\$0
4041	PENALTIES ON DELINQUENT TAXES	\$115,849	\$110,000	\$117,500	\$117,439	\$131,000	\$131,000	\$0
4042	COSTS OF DELINQUENT COLLECTION	\$6,060	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,680	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$0
	TAXES - PROPERTY	\$11,675,142	\$10,920,000	\$10,927,500	\$12,061,122	\$11,090,000	\$11,090,000	\$0
4063	IN LIEU OF SALES & USE TAX	\$341,669	\$300,000	\$280,522	\$280,523	\$281,000	\$281,000	\$0
4082	REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX	\$61,795	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$58,087	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
4083	TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX	\$2,877,947	\$2,650,000	\$2,650,000	\$2,975,323	\$2,650,000	\$2,650,000	\$0
	TAXES - OTHER	\$3,281,411	\$2,995,000	\$2,975,522	\$3,313,934	\$2,981,000	\$2,981,000	\$0
4062	SALES TAX	\$936,044	\$910,000	\$915,960	\$962,622	\$840,000	\$880,000	\$0
	TAXES - SALES	\$936,044	\$910,000	\$915,960	\$962,622	\$840,000	\$880,000	\$0
4101	ANIMAL LICENSES	\$26,385	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$26,677	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$0
4131	CONSTRUCTION PERMITS	\$119,029	\$111,900	\$111,900	\$145,992	\$117,500	\$117,500	\$0
4135	FEES FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION	\$2,695	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$5,290	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$0
4141	ROAD PRIVILEGES & PERMITS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$0
4156	RECLAMATION PLAN FEES	\$11,900	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$12,100	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$0
4161	FRANCHISE FEES	\$131,170	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$176,328	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$0
4170	WELL PERMITS	\$11,677	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$17,604	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
4171	D H R PERMITS	\$420	\$350	\$450	\$498	\$400	\$400	\$0
4172	SEWER APPLICATIONS	\$1,569	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$2,335	\$2,335	\$2,335	\$0
4174	WELL & WATER SYSTEM PERMITS	\$55,135	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$49,471	\$47,708	\$47,708	\$0
4175	PERMITS TO OPERATE	\$1,140	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,292	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$0
4176	LICENSES	\$3,277	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$4,672	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
4177	GUN PERMITS	\$4,463	\$3,200	\$3,675	\$6,107	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
4178	FINGERPRINT PERMITS	\$12,954	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$15,117	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
4179	EXPLOSIVE PERMITS	\$32	\$100	\$100	\$32	\$50	\$50	\$0
4180	DEVICE REGISTRATION FEE	\$30,130	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$32,764	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
4182	SWIMMING POOL PERMITS	\$8,834	\$8,800	\$9,000	\$9,053	\$9,053	\$9,053	\$0
4183	FOOD ESTABLISHMENT PERMITS	\$41,341	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$42,324	\$41,740	\$41,740	\$0
4184	SEWAGE PUMP VEHICLE PERMIT	\$720	\$735	\$735	\$588	\$588	\$588	\$0
4186	DEVICE REPAIRMAN LICENSE	\$121	\$250	\$250	\$0	\$100	\$100	\$0

ATTACHMENT A

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015	
4187	NITRATE ANALYSES	\$1,494	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,088	\$1,072	\$1,072	\$0
	LICENSES & PERMITS	\$464,490	\$433,935	\$442,210	\$549,355	\$455,346	\$455,346	\$0
4211	CRIMINAL FINES	\$3,187	\$10,075	\$10,550	\$7,634	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$0
4212	ANIMAL FINES	\$7,238	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$3,460	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
4214	SUPERIOR COURT FINES	\$32,063	\$47,850	\$47,850	\$32,515	\$51,120	\$51,120	\$0
4215	JUSTICE COURT FINES	\$195,995	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$194,023	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$0
4220	LAW LIBRARY FINES	\$7,685	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$5,247	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
4224	COURT REALIGNMENT FINES	\$740,125	\$740,000	\$740,000	\$724,693	\$730,000	\$730,000	\$0
4226	CHILD SAFETY SEAT FINES & FORFEITURES	\$0 \$986,295	\$0 \$1,005,925	\$0 \$1,006,400	\$281 \$967,854	\$0 \$999,620	\$0 \$999,620	\$0 \$0
4351	DIAZ LAKE CONCESSIONS	\$6,225	\$6,225	\$6,225	\$5,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
4352	MILLPOND CONCESSIONS RENTS & LEASES	\$8,625 \$14,850	\$8,300 \$14,525	\$8,300 \$14,525	\$8,910 \$14,410	\$8,800 \$8,800	\$8,800 \$8,800	\$0 \$0
4301	INTEREST FROM TREASURY	\$69,724	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$65,913	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
4303	INTEREST ON TAX FUNDS	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0
4311	RENTS	\$72,308	\$74,286	\$74,286	\$68,724	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0
4312	LEASES	\$1,845	\$1,972	\$1,972	\$1,971	\$1,972	\$1,972	\$0
4316	STATHAM HALL RENT	\$651	\$750	\$895	\$942	\$750	\$750	\$0
4317	BIG PINE LEGION HALL RENT	\$472	\$440	\$500	\$635	\$440	\$440	\$0
4318	INDEPENDENCE LEGION HALL RENT REV USE OF MONEY & PROPERTY	\$130 \$145,131	\$130 \$159,078	\$100 \$159,253	\$97 \$138,284	\$130 \$139,792	\$130 \$139,792	\$0 \$0
4411	STATE MOTOR VEHICLE IN LIEU TX	\$726,966	\$626,296	\$874,237	\$943,022	\$744,668	\$744,668	\$0
4413	PROPERTY TAX IN LIEU OF VLF	\$2,074,715	\$2,050,000	\$1,963,128	\$1,963,128	\$1,965,000	\$1,965,000	\$0
4420	SOCIAL SERVICE REALIGNMENT	\$747,235	\$766,437	\$828,768	\$773,391	\$835,624	\$846,539	\$0
4421	STATE PUBLIC ASSIST ADMIN	\$1,419,158	\$1,426,319	\$2,200,000	\$1,933,220	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
4425	AID FAMILY DEPENDENT CHILDREN	\$115,637	\$0	\$180,000	\$119,592	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0
4427	FOSTER CARE	\$4,366	\$0	\$70,000	\$30,146	\$77,000	\$77,000	\$0
4430	HEALTH REALIGNMENT	\$461,376	\$437,764	\$441,872	\$441,872	\$521,166	\$530,550	\$0
4447	OTHER AID FOR HEALTH	\$117,177	\$117,177	\$117,177	\$106,251	\$117,177	\$117,177	\$0
4450	MENTAL HEALTH REALIGNMENT	\$1,011,904	\$991,143	\$991,143	\$1,019,518	\$1,094,782	\$1,094,782	\$0
4460	REALIGNMENT - 2011	\$1,786,364	\$2,356,392	\$1,672,946	\$1,417,891	\$1,888,489	\$1,902,873	\$0
4463	UNREFUNDED GAS TAX	\$180,583	\$65,000	\$92,103	\$92,103	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
4472	HOMEOWNERS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF	\$38,804	\$82,000	\$82,000	\$115,779	\$82,000	\$82,000	\$0
4473	STATE AID FOR VETERANS AFFAIRS	\$22,008	\$25,416	\$25,416	\$18,532	\$25,416	\$25,416	\$0
4483	STANDARDS & TRAIN FOR CORRECT	\$30,525	\$31,625	\$31,625	\$28,885	\$27,040	\$27,040	\$0
4485	STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES	\$1,805,929	\$1,795,000	\$1,795,000	\$1,854,646	\$1,802,332	\$1,802,332	\$0
4486	AB443 - SHERIFF	\$0	\$288,302	\$358,302	\$318,302	\$259,917	\$259,917	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014
FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015	
4488	CITIZEN OPTION - PUBLIC SAFETY	\$99,339	\$6,000	\$147,187	\$88,827	\$6,900	\$81,900	\$0
4489	JUVENILE JUSTICE	\$41,256	\$50,302	\$53,067	\$45,642	\$53,067	\$53,067	\$0
4497	STATE MANDATE PROGRAMS	\$156,385	\$0	\$0	\$35,298	\$0	\$0	\$0
4498	STATE GRANTS	\$1,704,180	\$2,061,310	\$2,117,420	\$1,605,342	\$2,833,374	\$2,998,791	\$0
4499	STATE OTHER	\$532,899	\$1,051,790	\$1,248,274	\$822,118	\$958,329	\$962,329	\$0
4501	FEDERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMN	\$1,674,831	\$2,146,673	\$1,621,585	\$1,388,455	\$1,665,441	\$1,665,441	\$0
4511	FEDERAL AID TO FAMILY W/ CHILD	\$30,843	\$20,000	\$120,000	\$85,657	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0
4512	FEDERAL FOSTER CARE	\$157,673	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$53,724	\$179,000	\$179,000	\$0
4541	FEDERAL IN LIEU TAXES	\$1,712,393	\$1,673,865	\$1,673,865	\$1,673,865	\$1,793,364	\$1,793,364	\$0
4552	FEDERAL OTHER	\$478,624	\$847,597	\$808,487	\$202,644	\$790,585	\$790,585	\$0
4555	FEDERAL GRANTS	\$11,789	\$12,312	\$12,312	\$0	\$12,312	\$12,312	\$0
4561	AID FROM MONO COUNTY	\$208,678	\$210,282	\$165,726	\$174,427	\$178,667	\$178,667	\$0
4563	CONTRIBUTION FROM DWP	\$3,331,790	\$3,347,450	\$3,347,450	\$3,347,763	\$3,479,061	\$3,479,061	\$0
4599	OTHER AGENCIES	\$251,256	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$162,784	\$165,000	\$177,193	\$0
	AID FROM OTHER GOVT AGENCIES	\$20,934,692	\$22,851,452	\$23,404,090	\$20,862,833	\$24,360,711	\$24,652,004	\$0
4601	TAX REDEMPTION FEES	\$2,590	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,770	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$0
4602	ASSESSMENT & COLLECTION FEES	\$54,520	\$16,900	\$16,900	\$14,583	\$13,600	\$13,600	\$0
4603	SB813 COLLECTION FEES	\$17,607	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$7,722	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
4605	DELINQUENT TAX SALE FEE	\$106,732	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$0	\$0	\$0
4612	SPEC DIST & GRANT ACCOUNTING	\$27,000	\$49,550	\$49,550	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$0
4618	EMS ACCOUNTING	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
4621	DISTRICT ELECTIONS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11	\$2,500	\$5,200	\$0
4622	CANDIDATE STATEMENTS	\$4,487	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$2,550	\$0	\$2,600	\$0
4623	ELECTION FILING FEES	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$9,862	\$0	\$0	\$0
4624	MISCELLANEOUS ELECTION SERVICE	\$412	\$300	\$300	\$453	\$0	\$0	\$0
4631	COUNTY COUNSEL FEES	\$539	\$150	\$369	\$369	\$150	\$150	\$0
4632	PUBLIC DEFENDER FEES	\$2,607	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$1,308	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
4654	PLANNING & ENGINEERING FEES	\$178,709	\$189,191	\$189,191	\$146,332	\$176,985	\$176,985	\$0
4655	MAP CHECKING	\$2,552	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
4663	PEST MILL REFUND	\$70,000	\$66,000	\$71,000	\$71,000	\$71,000	\$71,000	\$0
4664	NURSERY	\$500	\$814	\$814	\$1,176	\$800	\$800	\$0
4665	PETROLEUM PRODUCT INSPECTION	\$300	\$3,225	\$3,225	\$5,490	\$3,465	\$3,465	\$0
4666	RODENT CONTROL	\$1,260	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$240	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
4667	NON COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATIONS	\$425	\$500	\$500	\$92	\$100	\$100	\$0
4671	CIVIL FINES	\$0	\$0	\$287	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4672	CLERK FEES	\$198	\$100	\$100	\$240	\$100	\$100	\$0
4673	COST OF PROBATION	\$45,797	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$42,780	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
4676	RESTITUTION	\$17,372	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4681	LPS PRIVATE PAY	\$22,400	\$24,436	\$24,436	\$13,384	\$15,243	\$15,243	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

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 FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015	
4682	ESTATE FEES	\$4,044	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,505	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
4683	PUBLIC GUARDIAN FEES	\$4,108	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$2,645	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
4691	JAIL BOOKING FEES	\$3,313	\$2,850	\$2,850	\$3,434	\$2,850	\$2,850	\$0
4693	FOREST SERVICE	\$11,097	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$24,053	\$22,769	\$22,769	\$0
4695	SEARCH & RESCUE	\$19,714	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$4,555	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
4697	FEDERAL & STATE PRISONER HOLD	\$15,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4698	INVESTIGATIONS	\$67,053	\$67,053	\$67,053	\$67,053	\$67,053	\$67,053	\$0
4699	CIVIL PROCESS SERVICE	\$6,270	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$4,813	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$0
4701	VITAL STATISTICS	\$8,631	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$11,349	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0
4702	RECORDING FEES	\$81,448	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$62,976	\$61,500	\$61,500	\$0
4720	NON FEDERAL MEDICARE	\$3,276	\$3,863	\$4,396	\$9,293	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0
4722	FEDERAL MEDICARE MEDICAID	\$8,427	\$9,211	\$17,426	\$25,128	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
4723	WATER SAMPLES	\$79,183	\$76,275	\$76,275	\$83,952	\$75,662	\$75,662	\$0
4729	EH WASTE INSPECTION & PERMITS	\$15,516	\$15,888	\$15,840	\$15,840	\$16,155	\$16,155	\$0
4732	E.M.S. RADIO MAINTENANCE	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$0
4742	PATIENT PAYMENTS	\$62,078	\$53,324	\$63,700	\$63,748	\$63,800	\$63,800	\$0
4747	INSURANCE PAYMENTS	\$11,484	\$7,963	\$8,499	\$7,086	\$5,000	\$75,000	\$0
4748	MENTAL HEALTH MEDICAL	\$701,734	\$868,518	\$868,518	\$891,575	\$846,773	\$846,773	\$0
4754	HAZARDOUS WASTE FEES	\$83,578	\$82,000	\$84,500	\$87,396	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$0
4765	P.O.S.T.	\$36,276	\$45,500	\$45,500	\$17,264	\$52,099	\$52,099	\$0
4771	LIBRARY SERVICES	\$1,205	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$2,852	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0
4781	PLEASANT VALLEY - CAMP	\$55,472	\$69,600	\$56,000	\$58,887	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$0
4783	SCHOBER LANE - CAMP	\$39,781	\$40,000	\$55,300	\$55,300	\$55,300	\$55,300	\$0
4784	BIG PINE TRIANGLE - CAMP	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0
4785	BAKER CREEK - CAMP	\$21,049	\$22,800	\$21,500	\$21,513	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0
4786	TINNEMAHA - CAMP	\$15,550	\$19,200	\$15,500	\$18,980	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$0
4787	TABOOSE - CAMP	\$25,422	\$38,400	\$25,500	\$28,023	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0
4788	INDEPENDENCE CREEK - CAMP	\$8,027	\$9,720	\$8,200	\$9,510	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0
4789	PORTAGI JOE - CAMP	\$8,870	\$11,000	\$9,000	\$7,890	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$0
4790	DIAZ LAKE - CAMP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,982	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0
4791	TECOPA HOT SPRINGS - CAMP	\$10,119	\$8,815	\$7,594	\$7,594	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
4792	DAY USE FEES	\$2,800	\$3,600	\$2,800	\$2,875	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$0
4809	WRAP FEES	\$3,765	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,270	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0
4812	NSF CHARGES	\$440	\$75	\$75	\$50	\$30	\$30	\$0
4813	SHIPPING & HANDLING	\$193	\$75	\$75	\$90	\$75	\$75	\$0
4815	PROJECT REIMBURSABLES	\$621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4817	LAFCO FEES	\$9,251	\$8,900	\$8,900	\$6,077	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0
4819	SERVICES & FEES	\$400,454	\$348,888	\$328,413	\$176,738	\$131,572	\$131,572	\$0
4820	COUNTY COST PLAN	\$1,355,072	\$1,149,830	\$1,149,830	\$1,142,770	\$1,213,153	\$1,213,153	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014
FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

		YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
4821	INTRA COUNTY CHARGES	\$741,855	\$856,384	\$917,332	\$872,622	\$964,985	\$954,490	\$0
4822	INTRA COUNTY INSURANCE ADMIN	\$730,769	\$662,450	\$662,450	\$744,608	\$744,850	\$744,850	\$0
4824	INTER GOVERNMENT CHARGES	\$475,026	\$321,824	\$372,595	\$401,315	\$366,749	\$366,749	\$0
4825	OTHER CURRENT CHARGES	\$306,412	\$306,721	\$314,721	\$329,683	\$328,657	\$328,657	\$0
4827	TRIAL COURT CHARGES	\$134,716	\$174,820	\$174,820	\$174,820	\$105,790	\$105,790	\$0
4829	COPIER LEASE REVENUE	\$109,185	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$100,879	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$0
	CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$6,269,008	\$5,998,188	\$6,103,309	\$5,938,787	\$6,013,940	\$6,078,745	\$0
4998	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$1,254,338	\$958,102	\$985,150	\$520,851	\$142,500	\$752,398	\$0
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$1,254,338	\$958,102	\$985,150	\$520,851	\$142,500	\$752,398	\$0
4911	SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	\$225	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4921	SALES OF MINUTES & AGENDA	\$0	\$50	\$50	\$0	\$50	\$50	\$0
4922	SALES OF COPIES	\$5,368	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$6,371	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$0
4924	SALES OF MAILING LISTS	\$219	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0
4925	SALES OF BOOKS & PAMPHLETS	\$9,201	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$11,409	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
4936	MISCELLANEOUS SALES	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0
4951	DONATIONS	\$11,487	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$10,685	\$11,500	\$11,500	\$0
4952	OUTSIDE CONTRACT	\$90,610	\$48,000	\$59,895	\$69,590	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
4955	FAMILY SUPPORT REPAYMENT	\$92	\$0	\$30,000	\$26,598	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
4958	UNCLAIMED FUNDS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,767	\$0	\$0	\$0
4959	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$19,592	\$10,900	\$12,483	\$19,124	\$10,600	\$10,600	\$0
4961	REIMBURSED EXPENSES	\$42,084	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$20,581	\$25,500	\$25,500	\$0
4997	CASH OVER OR SHORT	\$45	\$100	\$100	\$15	\$100	\$100	\$0
4999	PRIOR YEARS REIMBURSEMENTS	\$2,181	\$0	\$0	\$461	\$0	\$0	\$0
	OTHER REVENUE	\$181,113	\$112,950	\$156,428	\$167,612	\$147,650	\$147,650	\$0
	TOTAL REVENUES:	\$46,142,520	\$46,359,155	\$47,090,347	\$45,497,668	\$47,179,359	\$48,185,355	\$0
EXPENSES:								
5001	SALARIED EMPLOYEES	\$17,524,266	\$19,268,929	\$19,594,577	\$18,339,800	\$20,565,671	\$19,972,120	\$0
5002	CONTRACT EMPLOYEES	\$127,362	\$128,099	\$128,099	\$128,426	\$128,099	\$128,099	\$0
5003	OVERTIME	\$580,463	\$631,944	\$635,121	\$636,601	\$599,709	\$575,709	\$0
5004	STANDBY TIME	\$100,420	\$113,535	\$125,446	\$111,417	\$109,925	\$109,925	\$0
5005	HOLIDAY OVERTIME	\$113,514	\$132,974	\$141,636	\$127,145	\$133,475	\$133,475	\$0
5006	4850 TIME - WORKERS COMP	\$13,700	\$0	\$2,478	\$4,638	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0
5012	PART TIME EMPLOYEES	\$788,620	\$859,250	\$1,022,489	\$811,073	\$852,734	\$847,542	\$0
5021	RETIREMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY	\$1,234,448	\$1,344,699	\$1,393,332	\$1,288,318	\$1,425,351	\$1,377,900	\$0
5022	PERS RETIREMENT	\$4,641,785	\$4,982,824	\$5,057,235	\$4,879,724	\$5,184,786	\$5,061,855	\$0
5023	RETIREMENT SAFETY-SIDE FUND	\$0	\$0	\$73,508	\$73,508	\$313,615	\$312,230	\$0
5025	RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	\$1,338,520	\$1,540,363	\$1,540,363	\$1,546,037	\$1,563,215	\$1,563,215	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

		YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5031	MEDICAL INSURANCE	\$3,246,154	\$3,558,566	\$3,477,436	\$3,164,540	\$3,829,718	\$3,691,224	\$0
5032	DISABILITY INSURANCE	\$175,648	\$189,226	\$188,110	\$180,190	\$201,119	\$194,759	\$0
5033	SHERIFF DEPUTIES DISABILITY	\$9,644	\$9,631	\$9,796	\$9,404	\$3,444	\$10,862	\$0
5034	EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,260	\$7,800	\$7,800	\$2,245	\$7,750	\$7,750	\$0
5042	SICK LEAVE BUY OUT	\$188,578	\$225,506	\$205,751	\$178,786	\$211,068	\$210,185	\$0
5043	OTHER BENEFITS	\$339,356	\$328,793	\$474,073	\$477,445	\$336,786	\$523,072	\$0
5111	CLOTHING	\$64,759	\$73,663	\$73,663	\$68,072	\$71,943	\$71,943	\$0
	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$30,489,505	\$33,395,802	\$34,150,913	\$32,027,378	\$35,541,408	\$34,794,865	\$0
5112	PERSONAL & SAFETY EQUIPMENT	\$68,218	\$74,082	\$67,512	\$42,922	\$71,980	\$56,180	\$0
5114	INMATE CLOTHING	\$8,339	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$4,084	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$0
5122	CELL PHONES	\$41,561	\$34,775	\$34,331	\$26,940	\$29,710	\$29,260	\$0
5131	FOOD & HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	\$626,030	\$613,106	\$624,929	\$653,575	\$629,997	\$637,096	\$0
5154	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	\$88,425	\$121,202	\$95,607	\$53,812	\$82,500	\$82,500	\$0
5156	INSURANCE CLAIMS	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5157	MEDICAL MALPRACTICE INSURANCE	\$39,180	\$49,776	\$49,776	\$49,776	\$55,655	\$55,655	\$0
5158	INSURANCE PREMIUM	\$78,413	\$82,500	\$82,500	\$79,508	\$101,277	\$101,277	\$0
5161	JURY EXPENSE	\$20,776	\$23,800	\$23,800	\$16,267	\$23,800	\$23,800	\$0
5162	WITNESS EXPENSE	\$3,449	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$2,942	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0
5171	MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	\$49,559	\$70,913	\$71,083	\$32,921	\$74,091	\$52,810	\$0
5173	MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT-MATER	\$4,835	\$8,876	\$7,548	\$5,954	\$8,376	\$14,776	\$0
5175	MAINTENANCE - FUEL & LUBRICANT	\$0	\$100	\$400	\$391	\$500	\$500	\$0
5177	MAINTENANCE OF COMPUTER SYSTEM	\$103,069	\$131,900	\$131,900	\$104,161	\$106,900	\$106,900	\$0
5182	MAINTENANCE OF GROUNDS	\$20,277	\$34,000	\$30,259	\$13,499	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$0
5184	MAINTENANCE - SHERIFF	\$8,906	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
5190	MAINT BIG PINE LIBRARY	\$5,666	\$5,666	\$5,666	\$5,666	\$5,666	\$5,666	\$0
5191	MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURES	\$3,385	\$5,424	\$7,394	\$6,469	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$0
5199	MAINT OF STRUCTURES-MATERIALS	\$27,192	\$55,483	\$75,907	\$48,739	\$53,325	\$47,325	\$0
5201	MEDICAL, DENTAL & LAB SUPPLIES	\$13,224	\$13,500	\$11,339	\$11,220	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
5225	COST OF SALES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$194	\$0	\$0	\$0
5232	OFFICE & OTHER EQUIP < \$5,000	\$120,547	\$158,803	\$175,488	\$134,474	\$163,827	\$160,566	\$0
5236	INFORMATION SERVICES POSTAGE	\$67,266	\$87,275	\$100,991	\$77,285	\$81,900	\$81,900	\$0
5260	HEALTH - EMPLOYEE PHYSICALS	\$19,552	\$21,577	\$32,492	\$17,635	\$33,456	\$27,606	\$0
5263	ADVERTISING	\$75,679	\$77,635	\$93,551	\$75,911	\$77,200	\$77,200	\$0
5265	PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL SERVICE	\$3,130,712	\$3,455,177	\$4,142,956	\$3,067,522	\$3,603,181	\$3,720,681	\$0
5281	RENTS & LEASES-EQUIPMENT	\$30,275	\$30,984	\$29,984	\$26,528	\$34,529	\$30,650	\$0
5285	COPIER LEASE - IS ONLY	\$105,409	\$113,888	\$115,478	\$97,422	\$89,800	\$89,800	\$0
5291	OFFICE, SPACE & SITE RENTAL	\$476,585	\$507,829	\$508,817	\$496,522	\$511,734	\$499,629	\$0
5301	SMALL TOOLS & INSTRUMENTS	\$4,469	\$5,978	\$5,988	\$4,190	\$4,650	\$4,650	\$0
5311	GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$764,610	\$932,396	\$949,879	\$732,181	\$890,405	\$853,205	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

		YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5313	LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL	\$73,767	\$106,416	\$259,679	\$179,608	\$87,018	\$87,018	\$0
5316	ELECTION EXPENSE	\$52,567	\$70,000	\$69,500	\$43,011	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
5321	SPECIAL APPROPRIATION	\$32,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
5325	LIBRARY BOOKS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$34,813	\$30,000	\$32,680	\$32,381	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
5331	TRAVEL EXPENSE	\$349,393	\$474,875	\$456,466	\$344,944	\$458,113	\$351,249	\$0
5332	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,300	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$401	\$2,800	\$1,800	\$0
5337	5150 TRANSPORTS	\$0	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$1,564	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
5351	UTILITIES	\$885,781	\$913,452	\$946,436	\$911,890	\$941,104	\$933,304	\$0
5499	PRIOR YEAR REFUNDS	\$6,127	\$0	\$26,148	\$26,148	\$117,417	\$117,417	\$0
	SERVICES & SUPPLIES	\$7,442,372	\$8,364,688	\$9,314,784	\$7,448,673	\$8,527,911	\$8,434,420	\$0
5121	INTERNAL CHARGES	\$629,612	\$509,537	\$583,689	\$553,973	\$419,293	\$419,293	\$0
5123	TECH REFRESH EXPENSE	\$86,644	\$172,852	\$172,852	\$172,852	\$151,281	\$151,281	\$0
5124	EXTERNAL CHARGES	\$20,702	\$21,226	\$21,226	\$12,259	\$19,226	\$19,226	\$0
5128	INTERNAL SHREDDING CHARGES	\$9,809	\$10,162	\$10,162	\$10,086	\$10,727	\$10,727	\$0
5129	INTERNAL COPY CHARGES (NON-IS)	\$87,501	\$95,458	\$100,804	\$82,051	\$92,506	\$92,506	\$0
5152	WORKERS COMPENSATION	\$490,758	\$527,158	\$527,158	\$527,157	\$647,803	\$647,803	\$0
5155	PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$178,703	\$317,973	\$318,641	\$318,438	\$401,131	\$401,131	\$0
5315	COUNTY COST PLAN	\$346,135	\$268,663	\$268,663	\$268,662	\$639,403	\$639,403	\$0
5333	MOTOR POOL	\$1,309,262	\$1,352,794	\$1,359,287	\$1,319,582	\$1,351,706	\$1,315,706	\$0
	INTERNAL CHARGES	\$3,159,129	\$3,275,823	\$3,362,482	\$3,265,065	\$3,733,076	\$3,697,076	\$0
5501	SUPPORT & CARE OF PERSONS	\$1,786,762	\$2,032,555	\$1,851,993	\$1,442,476	\$1,894,566	\$1,894,566	\$0
5508	SUPPORT & CARE - 1099	\$226,638	\$239,094	\$274,094	\$170,872	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$0
5516	COMM CONN FOR CHILD CARE	\$9,942	\$10,000	\$10,057	\$9,842	\$5,000	\$9,750	\$0
5519	VISITOR CENTER CONTRIBUTION	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
5520	INYO ARTS COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION	\$39,129	\$39,129	\$39,129	\$39,129	\$19,564	\$37,173	\$0
5521	LAWS RR MUSEUM CONTRIBUTION	\$25,807	\$25,807	\$25,807	\$25,807	\$12,904	\$24,013	\$0
5522	OMBUDSMAN CONTRIBUTION	\$1,761	\$2,200	\$2,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5523	WILD IRIS CONTRIBUTION	\$14,852	\$14,864	\$14,876	\$14,864	\$7,432	\$14,121	\$0
5527	CAL EXPO EXHIBIT	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$0
5528	TRI COUNTY FAIR/RODEO	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
5529	TRIAL COURT MOE	\$793,424	\$690,000	\$690,000	\$678,515	\$690,000	\$690,000	\$0
5531	CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVIC	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$7,600	\$0
5533	EAST SIERRA AVALANCHE SOCIETY	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$4,750	\$0
5535	INYO COUNTY FILM COMMISSION	\$35,348	\$41,700	\$42,152	\$33,125	\$41,700	\$41,700	\$0
5537	MT. WHITNEY FISH HATCHERY	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$9,753	\$0
5539	OTHER AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$676,901	\$408,305	\$400,305	\$393,269	\$391,610	\$543,305	\$0
	OTHER CHARGES	\$3,681,567	\$3,569,654	\$3,417,051	\$2,873,901	\$3,287,276	\$3,489,731	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002F - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014
 FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5561 PRINCIPAL ON NOTES PAYABLE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,521	\$108,521	\$0
DEBT SERVICE PRINCIPAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,521	\$108,521	\$0
5553 INTEREST ON NOTES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,579	\$17,579	\$0
DEBT SERVICE INTEREST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,579	\$17,579	\$0
5620 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5630 LAND IMPROVEMENTS	\$0	\$7,501	\$7,501	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5640 STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS	\$0	\$17,990	\$47,356	\$24,937	\$49,000	\$9,000	\$0
5650 EQUIPMENT	\$150,226	\$124,319	\$155,312	\$79,643	\$47,312	\$26,312	\$0
5655 VEHICLES	\$30,084	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$90,000	\$0
5700 CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	\$180,204	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FIXED ASSETS	\$360,515	\$189,810	\$250,169	\$104,580	\$96,312	\$125,312	\$0
5801 OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$745,073	\$429,359	\$451,530	\$436,138	\$0	\$334,900	\$0
5850 IN KIND CONTRIBUTION	\$14,973	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$711	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER FINANCING USES	\$760,047	\$437,859	\$460,030	\$436,849	\$0	\$334,900	\$0
5901 CONTINGENCIES	\$0	\$1,101,605	\$659,811	\$0	\$1,037,692	\$712,740	\$0
5902 CONTINGENCIES - PY ENCUMBRANCE	\$0	\$0	\$280,765	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
RESERVES	\$0	\$1,101,605	\$940,576	\$0	\$1,037,692	\$712,740	\$0
TOTAL EXPENSES:	\$45,893,137	\$50,335,241	\$51,896,005	\$46,156,448	\$52,349,775	\$51,715,144	\$0
FUND: 0001 GENERAL FUND	\$249,382	(\$3,976,086)	(\$4,805,658)	(\$658,780)	(\$5,170,416)	(\$3,529,789)	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

		YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
COUNTY TOTALS FOR	REVENUES:	\$46,142,520	\$46,359,155	\$47,090,347	\$45,497,668	\$47,179,359	\$48,185,355	\$0
	EXPENSES:	(\$45,893,137)	(\$50,335,241)	(\$51,896,005)	(\$46,156,448)	(\$52,349,775)	(\$51,715,144)	\$0
	REPORT NET	\$249,382	(\$3,976,086)	(\$4,805,658)	(\$658,780)	(\$5,170,416)	(\$3,529,789)	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

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FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
REVENUES:							
4061 - LOCAL TRANSPORTATION TAX	\$73,089	\$76,357	\$78,872	\$82,476	\$68,743	\$68,743	\$0
4085 - TRANSACTION & USE TAX	\$1,292,957	\$1,290,000	\$1,290,000	\$1,211,138	\$1,290,000	\$1,215,000	\$0
TAXES - SALES	\$1,366,046	\$1,366,357	\$1,368,872	\$1,293,614	\$1,358,743	\$1,283,743	\$0
4141 - ROAD PRIVILEGES & PERMITS	\$15,525	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$21,600	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
4185 - COMMERCIAL TRASH COLLECT PRMT	\$285,711	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$309,974	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$0
LICENSES & PERMITS	\$301,237	\$295,000	\$295,000	\$331,575	\$295,000	\$295,000	\$0
4213 - FISH & GAME FINES	\$4,068	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$8,367	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
FINES & FORFEITURES	\$4,068	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$8,367	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
4321 - CABLE TV LEASE	\$28,304	\$29,316	\$29,316	\$29,315	\$29,316	\$29,316	\$0
4331 - AUTO PARKING	\$22,318	\$21,880	\$21,880	\$18,192	\$17,700	\$17,700	\$0
4333 - HANGER RENT	\$80,696	\$85,776	\$84,996	\$80,276	\$109,510	\$109,510	\$0
4334 - TIE DOWN FEES	\$13,977	\$12,285	\$12,285	\$13,099	\$12,075	\$12,075	\$0
4336 - RENT-A-CAR LEASE	\$1,650	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,650	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$0
4338 - RAMP FEES	\$12,694	\$9,800	\$9,800	\$16,133	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$0
4340 - HANGAR ONE AERO	\$4,752	\$4,752	\$4,752	\$4,752	\$4,752	\$4,752	\$0
RENTS & LEASES	\$164,391	\$165,609	\$164,829	\$163,418	\$189,653	\$189,653	\$0
4301 - INTEREST FROM TREASURY	\$35,371	\$28,488	\$28,636	\$29,420	\$27,699	\$27,699	\$0
4311 - RENTS	\$82,999	\$136,162	\$136,162	\$165,870	\$133,834	\$133,834	\$0
4316 - STATHAM HALL RENT	\$873	\$750	\$923	\$942	\$900	\$900	\$0
4317 - BIG PINE LEGION HALL RENT	\$472	\$440	\$533	\$635	\$500	\$500	\$0
4318 - INDEPENDENCE LEGION HALL RENT	\$130	\$130	\$200	\$97	\$100	\$100	\$0
REV USE OF MONEY & PROPERTY	\$119,847	\$165,970	\$166,454	\$196,965	\$163,033	\$163,033	\$0
4401 - STATE AID FOR AVIATION	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
4460 - REALIGNMENT - 2011	\$276,146	\$296,464	\$294,700	\$111,762	\$534,047	\$534,047	\$0
4471 - STATE HIGHWAY USERS TAX	\$3,147,037	\$3,793,959	\$3,793,959	\$4,206,832	\$3,853,435	\$3,853,435	\$0
4475 - OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE	\$666	\$725	\$725	\$714	\$630	\$630	\$0
4478 - FAMILY SUPPORT REIM - STATE	\$286,410	\$380,251	\$381,606	\$325,891	\$403,716	\$403,716	\$0
4479 - STATE SUBVENTIONS	\$114,964	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$185,532	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
4484 - REGIONAL SURFACE TRANS FUNDS	\$773,353	\$773,353	\$773,353	\$948,510	\$773,353	\$773,353	\$0
4496 - STATE - PROP 1B	\$916,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4498 - STATE GRANTS	\$551,475	\$499,704	\$460,888	\$367,209	\$585,639	\$594,466	\$0
4499 - STATE OTHER	\$887,075	\$1,437,455	\$1,732,695	\$1,495,119	\$3,887,593	\$3,887,593	\$0
4521 - FEDERAL FOREST RESERVE	\$234,506	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$221,050	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
4531 - GRAZING FEES	\$2,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4552 - FEDERAL OTHER	\$732,775	\$871,175	\$880,426	\$1,014,786	\$1,859,267	\$1,859,267	\$0
4554 - FAMILY SUPPORT ADMIN REIMBURSE	\$632,605	\$808,034	\$809,875	\$710,943	\$857,897	\$857,897	\$0

ATTACHMENT B

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
4555 - FEDERAL GRANTS	\$2,304,253	\$3,301,062	\$2,573,455	\$3,046,381	\$6,363,255	\$6,539,798	\$0
4562 - COUNTY CONTRIBUTION	\$24,973	\$20,748	\$17,959	\$11,711	\$117,274	\$5,000	\$0
4563 - CONTRIBUTION FROM DWP	\$1,445,312	\$3,113,793	\$3,125,126	\$2,823,736	\$1,887,425	\$1,887,425	\$0
4599 - OTHER AGENCIES	\$469,460	\$461,000	\$635,139	\$753,654	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0
AID FROM OTHER GOVT AGENCIES	\$12,839,418	\$16,297,723	\$16,019,906	\$16,263,833	\$21,648,532	\$21,721,628	\$0
4727 - ABATEMENT FEES	\$350,726	\$380,000	\$380,000	\$381,726	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$0
4728 - SOLID WASTE FEES	\$439,936	\$427,500	\$427,500	\$474,627	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
4735 - SW FEES - BISHOP - SUNLAND	\$123,071	\$121,000	\$121,000	\$128,753	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$0
4736 - SW FEES - BIG PINE TRANSFER	\$11,079	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,537	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
4737 - SW FEES - INDEPENDENCE	\$12,589	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$13,025	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
4738 - SW FEES - LONE PINE	\$31,670	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$28,194	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$0
4742 - PATIENT PAYMENTS	\$3,220	\$3,475	\$4,679	\$3,589	\$3,915	\$3,915	\$0
4743 - D.U.I. TRUST	\$63,298	\$71,789	\$74,289	\$66,002	\$90,893	\$90,893	\$0
4745 - AB2086 TRUST	\$3,790	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4746 - SB920 TRUST	\$3,721	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4747 - INSURANCE PAYMENTS	\$0	\$0	\$2,942	\$970	\$0	\$0	\$0
4751 - SEPTAGE POND FEES	\$28,080	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$26,650	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
4754 - HAZARDOUS WASTE FEES	\$721	\$700	\$700	\$1,547	\$700	\$700	\$0
4801 - WATER SERVICE	\$424,739	\$404,917	\$404,917	\$404,391	\$404,917	\$404,917	\$0
4815 - PROJECT REIMBURSABLES	\$292,789	\$59,191	\$59,191	\$53,633	\$47,535	\$47,535	\$0
4818 - MOTOR POOL CHARGES	\$1,497,339	\$1,430,000	\$1,430,000	\$1,514,091	\$1,430,000	\$1,430,000	\$0
4819 - SERVICES & FEES	\$34,368	\$32,428	\$92,935	\$58,442	\$97,428	\$97,428	\$0
4820 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,177	\$0	\$0	\$0
4821 - INTRA COUNTY CHARGES	\$966,819	\$22,870	\$22,870	\$7,698	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$0
4822 - INTRA COUNTY INSURANCE ADMIN	\$917,286	\$1,179,331	\$1,179,331	\$1,192,493	\$1,480,114	\$1,480,114	\$0
4823 - TECH REFRESH REVENUE	\$97,317	\$189,302	\$189,302	\$189,302	\$267,285	\$267,285	\$0
4824 - INTER GOVERNMENT CHARGES	\$12,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$0
4825 - OTHER CURRENT CHARGES	\$296,175	\$231,351	\$309,674	\$302,902	\$551,571	\$551,571	\$0
4828 - INTERNAL SHREDDING REVENUE	\$12,000	\$12,264	\$12,264	\$13,001	\$12,436	\$12,436	\$0
4931 - SALES OF AVIATION GAS	\$235,810	\$240,460	\$240,460	\$195,037	\$268,656	\$268,656	\$0
4932 - SALES OF JET A FUEL	\$623,868	\$751,850	\$751,850	\$533,947	\$589,243	\$589,243	\$0
4933 - SALES OF OIL	\$202	\$175	\$175	\$283	\$175	\$175	\$0
4937 - NON TAX-JET FUEL-MILITARY	\$251,740	\$202,950	\$202,950	\$317,216	\$286,740	\$286,740	\$0
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$6,734,452	\$5,838,553	\$5,984,029	\$5,922,148	\$6,558,858	\$6,558,858	\$0
4998 - OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$1,463,301	\$2,950,511	\$3,783,243	\$3,265,301	\$1,251,856	\$3,172,119	\$0
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$1,463,301	\$2,950,511	\$3,783,243	\$3,265,301	\$1,251,856	\$3,172,119	\$0
4911 - SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	\$12,065	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$14,086	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
4922 - SALES OF COPIES	\$3	\$10	\$10	\$3	\$10	\$10	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
4936 - MISCELLANEOUS SALES	\$31	\$20	\$20	\$4	\$20	\$20	\$0
4951 - DONATIONS	\$12,100	\$12,000	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$0
4959 - MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$25,264	\$16,800	\$14,300	\$20,554	\$15,700	\$15,700	\$0
4961 - REIMBURSED EXPENSES	\$143,576	\$0	\$1,596,679	\$3,043	\$0	\$0	\$0
4990 - LOAN PROCEEDS	\$0	\$992,054	\$992,054	\$992,054	\$0	\$0	\$0
4999 - PRIOR YEARS REIMBURSEMENTS	\$953	\$0	\$717	\$1,786	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER REVENUE	\$193,993	\$1,032,884	\$2,616,280	\$1,032,033	\$28,230	\$28,230	\$0
TOTAL REVENUES:	\$23,186,757	\$28,115,007	\$30,401,013	\$28,477,258	\$31,497,905	\$33,416,264	\$0
EXPENSES:							
5001 - SALARIED EMPLOYEES	\$4,325,471	\$4,699,063	\$4,871,675	\$4,645,134	\$5,141,119	\$5,086,421	\$0
5003 - OVERTIME	\$134,275	\$107,538	\$221,847	\$186,484	\$137,984	\$137,984	\$0
5004 - STANDBY TIME	\$19,995	\$24,535	\$25,045	\$22,035	\$19,250	\$19,250	\$0
5005 - HOLIDAY OVERTIME	\$20,827	\$15,569	\$10,898	\$6,693	\$9,962	\$9,962	\$0
5012 - PART TIME EMPLOYEES	\$335,825	\$434,204	\$426,254	\$260,864	\$376,603	\$376,603	\$0
5021 - RETIREMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY	\$373,774	\$406,889	\$420,591	\$392,159	\$431,835	\$427,172	\$0
5022 - PERS RETIREMENT	\$958,969	\$1,063,556	\$1,109,488	\$1,062,577	\$1,208,660	\$1,195,560	\$0
5025 - RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	\$297,544	\$269,219	\$269,219	\$295,376	\$285,280	\$285,280	\$0
5031 - MEDICAL INSURANCE	\$904,015	\$990,245	\$953,472	\$912,968	\$1,023,123	\$1,020,210	\$0
5032 - DISABILITY INSURANCE	\$45,720	\$47,256	\$48,705	\$48,274	\$54,869	\$54,311	\$0
5042 - SICK LEAVE BUY OUT	\$35,196	\$57,012	\$48,849	\$42,618	\$52,835	\$52,178	\$0
5043 - OTHER BENEFITS	\$71,686	\$66,556	\$91,207	\$92,863	\$80,904	\$75,393	\$0
5045 - COMPENSATED ABSENCE EXPENSE	\$626	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5111 - CLOTHING	\$345	\$800	\$800	\$601	\$800	\$800	\$0
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$7,524,273	\$8,182,442	\$8,498,050	\$7,968,653	\$8,823,224	\$8,741,124	\$0
5112 - PERSONAL & SAFETY EQUIPMENT	\$21,572	\$27,272	\$27,022	\$14,227	\$20,022	\$20,022	\$0
5122 - CELL PHONES	\$12,595	\$14,586	\$12,065	\$7,092	\$8,589	\$8,589	\$0
5131 - FOOD & HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	\$125,732	\$128,000	\$137,174	\$136,568	\$140,338	\$140,338	\$0
5153 - FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE	\$6,197	\$6,200	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$0
5154 - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	\$29,182	\$37,340	\$36,090	\$15,398	\$25,840	\$25,840	\$0
5156 - INSURANCE CLAIMS	\$14,826	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$4,476	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$0
5158 - INSURANCE PREMIUM	\$840,645	\$919,774	\$932,152	\$913,946	\$1,046,994	\$1,046,994	\$0
5171 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	\$201,695	\$250,950	\$258,824	\$180,047	\$235,800	\$235,800	\$0
5173 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT-MATER	\$267,271	\$311,903	\$346,428	\$250,233	\$314,503	\$314,503	\$0
5175 - MAINTENANCE - FUEL & LUBRICANT	\$441,519	\$447,000	\$519,200	\$483,302	\$447,000	\$447,000	\$0
5177 - MAINTENANCE OF COMPUTER SYSTEM	\$34,783	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5178 - MOTOR POOL FUEL	\$495,435	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$478,659	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$0
5182 - MAINTENANCE OF GROUNDS	\$1,168	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$10,894	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0
5191 - MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURES	\$14,406	\$95,402	\$90,402	\$50,035	\$41,500	\$115,100	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5199 - MAINT OF STRUCTURES-MATERIALS	\$6,429	\$27,700	\$26,689	\$10,375	\$11,100	\$17,100	\$0
5211 - MEMBERSHIPS	\$1,629	\$1,629	\$4,636	\$4,635	\$4,750	\$4,750	\$0
5232 - OFFICE & OTHER EQUIP < \$5,000	\$173,745	\$277,227	\$271,395	\$81,015	\$339,485	\$333,885	\$0
5260 - HEALTH - EMPLOYEE PHYSICALS	\$9,018	\$11,400	\$13,400	\$11,014	\$14,250	\$14,250	\$0
5263 - ADVERTISING	\$14,708	\$34,194	\$36,536	\$8,049	\$25,678	\$26,578	\$0
5265 - PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL SERVICE	\$2,318,508	\$4,880,862	\$5,477,267	\$3,577,778	\$3,796,800	\$4,287,959	\$0
5281 - RENTS & LEASES-EQUIPMENT	\$45,751	\$17,620	\$391,101	\$377,732	\$17,060	\$17,060	\$0
5291 - OFFICE, SPACE & SITE RENTAL	\$222,260	\$238,072	\$228,548	\$193,544	\$214,479	\$214,479	\$0
5301 - SMALL TOOLS & INSTRUMENTS	\$12,040	\$14,760	\$16,460	\$9,991	\$13,535	\$13,535	\$0
5309 - ROAD MATERIALS	\$780,001	\$225,000	\$425,000	\$375,304	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
5310 - ROAD SIGNS & PAINT	\$27,365	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$27,228	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
5311 - GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$613,324	\$820,339	\$783,146	\$619,463	\$803,722	\$803,722	\$0
5322 - NON OPERATING	\$186,379	\$108,266	\$108,266	\$108,266	\$108,266	\$108,266	\$0
5331 - TRAVEL EXPENSE	\$47,746	\$114,827	\$191,778	\$125,335	\$102,898	\$102,898	\$0
5351 - UTILITIES	\$144,494	\$180,247	\$189,045	\$159,594	\$187,583	\$187,583	\$0
5361 - FUEL, OIL & WATER FOR RESALE	\$940,267	\$992,717	\$992,717	\$853,545	\$926,967	\$926,967	\$0
5499 - PRIOR YEAR REFUNDS	\$15,477	\$0	\$645	\$645	\$0	\$0	\$0
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	\$8,066,175	\$10,905,287	\$12,253,886	\$9,094,301	\$9,969,559	\$10,535,618	\$0
5121 - INTERNAL CHARGES	\$1,021,079	\$174,441	\$177,758	\$135,679	\$482,984	\$482,984	\$0
5123 - TECH REFRESH EXPENSE	\$9,506	\$16,192	\$16,192	\$16,192	\$16,498	\$16,498	\$0
5124 - EXTERNAL CHARGES	\$423,273	\$382,758	\$542,143	\$385,323	\$506,380	\$506,380	\$0
5125 - FINANCIAL SYSTEM CHARGES	\$0	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5128 - INTERNAL SHREDDING CHARGES	\$1,429	\$2,134	\$2,091	\$1,748	\$1,879	\$1,879	\$0
5129 - INTERNAL COPY CHARGES (NON-IS)	\$19,520	\$22,577	\$23,946	\$17,299	\$20,925	\$20,925	\$0
5152 - WORKERS COMPENSATION	\$137,735	\$162,904	\$162,904	\$162,903	\$220,518	\$220,518	\$0
5155 - PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$60,766	\$95,188	\$95,856	\$96,003	\$145,353	\$145,353	\$0
5315 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$798,634	\$829,448	\$829,448	\$829,447	\$587,250	\$587,250	\$0
5333 - MOTOR POOL	\$155,548	\$159,995	\$174,320	\$156,398	\$179,735	\$162,634	\$0
INTERNAL CHARGES	\$2,627,492	\$1,846,717	\$2,025,738	\$1,800,995	\$2,161,522	\$2,144,421	\$0
5501 - SUPPORT & CARE OF PERSONS	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5539 - OTHER AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$191,916	\$187,719	\$215,661	\$180,309	\$241,906	\$241,906	\$0
OTHER CHARGES	\$191,927	\$187,719	\$215,661	\$180,309	\$241,906	\$241,906	\$0
5561 - PRINCIPAL ON NOTES PAYABLE	\$21,200	\$22,100	\$30,100	\$30,063	\$112,962	\$112,962	\$0
DEBT SERVICE PRINCIPAL	\$21,200	\$22,100	\$30,100	\$30,063	\$112,962	\$112,962	\$0
5553 - INTEREST ON NOTES	\$4,215	\$3,000	\$68,507	\$68,442	\$222,259	\$222,259	\$0
DEBT SERVICE INTEREST	\$4,215	\$3,000	\$68,507	\$68,442	\$222,259	\$222,259	\$0
5620 - INFRASTRUCTURE	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5640 - STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS	\$124,840	\$248,195	\$248,195	\$212,004	\$170,500	\$0	\$0
5650 - EQUIPMENT	\$424,567	\$859,997	\$1,003,087	\$574,137	\$596,300	\$601,900	\$0
5655 - VEHICLES	\$0	\$450,800	\$450,800	\$375,485	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
5700 - CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	\$1,856,308	\$578,519	\$999,477	\$385,588	\$2,435,469	\$2,370,839	\$0
5707 - NINE MILE ROAD 10/11	\$279,072	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5711 - ROAD PROJECT #11 SABRINA BRIDG	\$1,575,016	\$1,183,325	\$2,155,620	\$1,288,650	\$0	\$0	\$0
5729 - SOUTH BISHOP RESURFACING	\$0	\$24,920	\$24,920	\$0	\$1,710,300	\$1,710,300	\$0
5733 - INDY TOWN REHAB	\$618,292	\$728,993	\$1,270,379	\$689,337	\$0	\$0	\$0
5734 - OAK CREEK	\$7,618	\$115,875	\$122,714	\$30,736	\$648,218	\$648,218	\$0
5735 - CARROLL CREEK	\$7,939	\$90,850	\$97,494	\$29,658	\$593,230	\$593,230	\$0
5736 - WALKER CREEK	\$7,776	\$115,875	\$122,717	\$24,941	\$557,259	\$557,259	\$0
5737 - SUNLAND BICYCLE LANES	\$16,877	\$46,620	\$59,439	\$25,300	\$755,366	\$755,366	\$0
5738 - ED POWERS BICYCLE LANE	\$0	\$79,975	\$164,975	\$26,902	\$80,364	\$80,364	\$0
5739 - SEE VEE LANE EXTENSION	\$2,663	\$158,620	\$158,620	\$103,935	\$195,487	\$195,487	\$0
5740 - W. BISHOP RESURFACING	\$31,758	\$88,600	\$88,600	\$36,848	\$2,876,740	\$2,876,740	\$0
FIXED ASSETS	\$4,952,730	\$4,783,164	\$6,979,037	\$3,803,526	\$11,069,233	\$10,839,703	\$0
5799 - DEPRECIATION	\$666,533	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DEPRECIATION	\$666,533	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5801 - OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$706,154	\$1,705,539	\$2,081,284	\$1,621,572	\$450,630	\$1,531,811	\$0
5850 - IN KIND CONTRIBUTION	\$0	\$919	\$919	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER FINANCING USES	\$706,154	\$1,706,458	\$2,082,203	\$1,621,572	\$450,630	\$1,531,811	\$0
5901 - CONTINGENCIES	\$0	\$705	\$705	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
5902 - CONTINGENCIES - PY ENCUMBRANCE	\$0	\$0	\$129,795	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
RESERVES	\$0	\$705	\$130,500	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL EXPENSES:	\$24,760,704	\$27,637,592	\$32,283,682	\$24,567,866	\$33,051,295	\$34,419,804	\$0
NET	(\$1,573,946)	\$477,415	(\$1,882,669)	\$3,909,391	(\$1,553,390)	(\$1,003,540)	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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INCLUDE							
REVENUES:							
4381 - GEOTHERMAL ROYALTIES	\$358,806	\$0	\$25,000	\$355,851	\$0	\$0	\$0
RENTS & LEASES	\$358,806	\$0	\$25,000	\$355,851	\$0	\$0	\$0
4301 - INTEREST FROM TREASURY	\$3,674	\$4,164	\$4,164	\$2,700	\$4,164	\$4,164	\$0
REV USE OF MONEY & PROPERTY	\$3,674	\$4,164	\$4,164	\$2,700	\$4,164	\$4,164	\$0
4498 - STATE GRANTS	\$95,620	\$113,524	\$180,769	\$226,539	\$38,195	\$38,195	\$0
4499 - STATE OTHER	\$169,361	\$53,952	\$60,452	\$42,990	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0
4555 - FEDERAL GRANTS	\$90,253	\$60,002	\$123,394	\$7,500	\$126,530	\$126,530	\$0
4561 - AID FROM MONO COUNTY	\$7,832	\$3,524	\$7,832	\$7,832	\$0	\$3,524	\$0
4563 - CONTRIBUTION FROM DWP	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4599 - OTHER AGENCIES	\$0	\$0	\$248,597	\$0	\$248,597	\$913,856	\$0
AID FROM OTHER GOVT AGENCIES	\$463,067	\$231,002	\$621,044	\$284,861	\$450,322	\$1,119,105	\$0
4703 - RECORDERS MICROGRAPHIC FEES	\$19,452	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$13,018	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$0
4704 - RECORDERS SYSTEM UPDATE FEES	\$15,817	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$11,402	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$0
4705 - RECORDERS TRUNCATION PROGRAM	\$4,572	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,271	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0
4819 - SERVICES & FEES	\$2,500	\$53,355	\$59,855	\$56,731	\$59,355	\$9,355	\$0
4820 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$4,176	\$0	\$0	\$1,157	\$0	\$0	\$0
4821 - INTRA COUNTY CHARGES	\$31,526	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$78,044	\$86,855	\$93,355	\$85,580	\$86,855	\$36,855	\$0
4998 - OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$0	\$0	\$754,948	\$609,984	\$292,449	\$292,449	\$0
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$0	\$0	\$754,948	\$609,984	\$292,449	\$292,449	\$0
4990 - LOAN PROCEEDS	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
OTHER REVENUE	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
TOTAL REVENUES:	\$903,591	\$322,021	\$1,598,511	\$1,338,978	\$933,790	\$1,552,573	\$0
EXPENSES:							
5001 - SALARIED EMPLOYEES	\$93,184	\$48,401	\$49,077	\$51,328	\$51,104	\$51,104	\$0
5003 - OVERTIME	\$5,129	\$134	\$134	\$481	\$0	\$0	\$0
5005 - HOLIDAY OVERTIME	\$0	\$0	\$178	\$178	\$0	\$0	\$0
5012 - PART TIME EMPLOYEES	\$31,112	\$28,673	\$34,949	\$37,374	\$28,367	\$28,367	\$0
5021 - RETIREMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY	\$9,471	\$9,977	\$6,492	\$6,778	\$6,154	\$6,154	\$0
5022 - PERS RETIREMENT	\$20,638	\$11,175	\$11,344	\$11,938	\$12,255	\$12,255	\$0
5025 - RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS	\$11,927	\$9,432	\$9,432	\$9,879	\$9,925	\$9,925	\$0
5031 - MEDICAL INSURANCE	\$24,019	\$13,657	\$13,968	\$14,423	\$15,173	\$15,173	\$0
5032 - DISABILITY INSURANCE	\$941	\$495	\$502	\$505	\$805	\$805	\$0
5042 - SICK LEAVE BUY OUT	\$876	\$924	\$984	\$985	\$979	\$979	\$0
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$197,301	\$118,868	\$127,060	\$133,874	\$124,762	\$124,762	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5112 - PERSONAL & SAFETY EQUIPMENT	\$1,173	\$7,634	\$2,013	\$1,366	\$9,890	\$9,890	\$0
5122 - CELL PHONES	\$3,843	\$1,400	\$5,122	\$4,931	\$5,050	\$5,050	\$0
5154 - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	\$20,253	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$11,946	\$16,000	\$14,000	\$0
5171 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	\$1,104	\$2,100	\$2,433	\$1,062	\$2,445	\$2,445	\$0
5173 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT-MATER	\$568	\$8,000	\$13,890	\$564	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$0
5177 - MAINTENANCE OF COMPUTER SYSTEM	\$7,022	\$81,000	\$98,540	\$81,000	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$0
5191 - MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,400	\$0
5232 - OFFICE & OTHER EQUIP < \$5,000	\$87,346	\$8,850	\$17,993	\$11,042	\$18,540	\$18,540	\$0
5260 - HEALTH - EMPLOYEE PHYSICALS	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$885	\$0	\$0	\$0
5263 - ADVERTISING	\$293	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$500	\$500	\$0
5265 - PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL SERVICE	\$283,293	\$311,979	\$574,447	\$261,609	\$336,332	\$779,291	\$0
5291 - OFFICE, SPACE & SITE RENTAL	\$22,442	\$9,973	\$28,792	\$28,652	\$26,988	\$26,988	\$0
5301 - SMALL TOOLS & INSTRUMENTS	\$0	\$500	\$500	\$281	\$500	\$500	\$0
5311 - GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$23,012	\$82,030	\$82,994	\$33,567	\$60,866	\$55,866	\$0
5313 - LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL	\$159	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5331 - TRAVEL EXPENSE	\$9,309	\$48,260	\$52,214	\$18,610	\$31,397	\$31,397	\$0
5351 - UTILITIES	\$6,797	\$5,100	\$9,374	\$9,387	\$8,900	\$8,900	\$0
5499 - PRIOR YEAR REFUNDS	\$3,819	\$0	\$5,406	\$5,406	\$0	\$0	\$0
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	\$470,440	\$585,826	\$912,718	\$470,314	\$542,408	\$1,031,767	\$0
5121 - INTERNAL CHARGES	\$1,236	\$31,025	\$66,187	\$49,859	\$62,144	\$62,144	\$0
5123 - TECH REFRESH EXPENSE	\$1,167	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$0
5124 - EXTERNAL CHARGES	\$152,949	\$17,576	\$17,576	\$7,971	\$14,373	\$14,373	\$0
5128 - INTERNAL SHREDDING CHARGES	\$93	\$95	\$95	\$95	\$96	\$96	\$0
5129 - INTERNAL COPY CHARGES (NON-IS)	\$269	\$696	\$696	\$164	\$897	\$897	\$0
5152 - WORKERS COMPENSATION	\$1,731	\$1,004	\$1,004	\$1,004	\$970	\$970	\$0
5155 - PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$657	\$623	\$623	\$623	\$607	\$607	\$0
5315 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$42,118	\$20,493	\$20,493	\$20,493	\$2,688	\$2,688	\$0
5333 - MOTOR POOL	\$20,440	\$22,330	\$23,862	\$22,808	\$20,730	\$20,730	\$0
INTERNAL CHARGES	\$220,664	\$94,100	\$130,794	\$103,276	\$102,763	\$102,763	\$0
5539 - OTHER AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
OTHER CHARGES	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
5630 - LAND IMPROVEMENTS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$0
5640 - STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS	\$0	\$0	\$633,545	\$0	\$0	\$100,642	\$0
5650 - EQUIPMENT	\$24,003	\$2,979	\$26,460	\$26,460	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
5700 - CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	\$92,014	\$144,956	\$144,956	\$209,594	\$66,591	\$66,591	\$0
FIXED ASSETS	\$116,017	\$147,935	\$804,961	\$236,054	\$78,591	\$254,233	\$0
5801 - OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$302,400	\$560,816	\$712,803	\$565,252	\$10,000	\$485,067	\$0
5850 - IN KIND CONTRIBUTION	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
OTHER FINANCING USES	\$302,400	\$560,816	\$712,803	\$565,252	\$10,000	\$495,067	\$0
TOTAL EXPENSES:	\$1,306,824	\$1,507,545	\$2,748,336	\$1,508,772	\$933,524	\$2,083,592	\$0
NET INCLUDE	(\$1,977,179)	(\$708,109)	(\$3,032,494)	\$3,739,596	(\$1,553,124)	(\$1,534,559)	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
NOCOPY							
REVENUES:							
4301 - INTEREST FROM TREASURY	\$50	\$0	\$190	\$205	\$0	\$0	\$0
REV USE OF MONEY & PROPERTY	\$50	\$0	\$190	\$205	\$0	\$0	\$0
4430 - HEALTH REALIGNMENT	\$81,735	\$45,644	\$64,724	\$58,064	\$73,157	\$84,432	\$0
4498 - STATE GRANTS	\$809,083	\$870,395	\$869,232	\$649,551	\$772,771	\$772,771	\$0
4499 - STATE OTHER	\$0	\$150,000	\$70,000	\$1,173	\$70,700	\$70,700	\$0
4555 - FEDERAL GRANTS	\$336,319	\$457,764	\$457,764	\$406,257	\$438,220	\$438,220	\$0
AID FROM OTHER GOVT AGENCIES	\$1,227,138	\$1,523,803	\$1,461,720	\$1,115,046	\$1,354,848	\$1,366,123	\$0
4820 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
4998 - OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$28,320	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$28,320	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4901 - PRIOR YEARS REVENUE	\$1,898	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4959 - MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4999 - PRIOR YEARS REIMBURSEMENTS	\$216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER REVENUE	\$2,114	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL REVENUES:	\$1,257,622	\$1,523,803	\$1,461,910	\$1,120,601	\$1,354,848	\$1,366,123	\$0
EXPENSES:							
5001 - SALARIED EMPLOYEES	\$472,379	\$489,169	\$503,070	\$422,286	\$498,307	\$498,307	\$0
5003 - OVERTIME	\$60	\$0	\$163	\$94	\$100	\$100	\$0
5012 - PART TIME EMPLOYEES	\$38,611	\$77,301	\$75,532	\$43,931	\$84,298	\$84,298	\$0
5021 - RETIREMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY	\$39,410	\$39,741	\$44,045	\$35,810	\$39,226	\$39,226	\$0
5022 - PERS RETIREMENT	\$102,753	\$104,247	\$106,416	\$92,004	\$116,698	\$116,698	\$0
5031 - MEDICAL INSURANCE	\$95,385	\$97,484	\$104,698	\$74,072	\$90,747	\$90,747	\$0
5032 - DISABILITY INSURANCE	\$4,778	\$3,843	\$5,247	\$4,167	\$5,045	\$5,045	\$0
5042 - SICK LEAVE BUY OUT	\$2,553	\$1,635	\$2,564	\$2,008	\$1,810	\$1,810	\$0
5043 - OTHER BENEFITS	\$10,176	\$10,384	\$12,190	\$11,813	\$8,312	\$8,312	\$0
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$766,108	\$823,804	\$853,925	\$686,189	\$844,543	\$844,543	\$0
5122 - CELL PHONES	\$670	\$4,125	\$4,125	\$457	\$4,225	\$4,225	\$0
5131 - FOOD & HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	\$66	\$1,000	\$800	\$34	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$0
5154 - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5171 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	\$2,143	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$1,663	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5173 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT-MATER	\$2,498	\$3,000	\$7,167	\$4,883	\$1,264	\$1,264	\$0
5232 - OFFICE & OTHER EQUIP < \$5,000	\$6,329	\$30,813	\$35,663	\$23,817	\$14,350	\$14,350	\$0
5260 - HEALTH - EMPLOYEE PHYSICALS	\$474	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5263 - ADVERTISING	\$6,810	\$10,400	\$12,750	\$7,799	\$12,572	\$12,572	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5265 - PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL SERVICE	\$23,392	\$43,488	\$64,088	\$29,439	\$96,020	\$96,020	\$0
5281 - RENTS & LEASES-EQUIPMENT	\$54	\$0	\$54	\$0	\$486	\$486	\$0
5291 - OFFICE, SPACE & SITE RENTAL	\$23,446	\$36,497	\$36,894	\$14,281	\$29,637	\$29,637	\$0
5311 - GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$33,152	\$83,899	\$58,615	\$21,506	\$71,825	\$71,825	\$0
5331 - TRAVEL EXPENSE	\$16,492	\$56,056	\$57,066	\$20,719	\$32,356	\$32,356	\$0
5351 - UTILITIES	\$6,374	\$15,067	\$15,673	\$7,899	\$21,099	\$21,099	\$0
5499 - PRIOR YEAR REFUNDS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,125	\$0
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	\$121,907	\$292,845	\$298,895	\$132,502	\$289,984	\$309,109	\$0
5121 - INTERNAL CHARGES	\$84,315	\$167,242	\$175,042	\$139,826	\$165,069	\$190,069	\$0
5124 - EXTERNAL CHARGES	\$4,874	\$112,712	\$80,550	\$10,734	\$20,700	\$20,700	\$0
5129 - INTERNAL COPY CHARGES (NON-IS)	\$1,849	\$3,584	\$2,634	\$1,221	\$1,730	\$1,730	\$0
5152 - WORKERS COMPENSATION	\$8,966	\$15,712	\$15,712	\$9,801	\$25,894	\$25,894	\$0
5155 - PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$2,389	\$18,503	\$18,538	\$18,537	\$4,090	\$4,090	\$0
5315 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$155,367	\$33,127	\$33,127	\$33,127	\$24,491	\$24,491	\$0
5333 - MOTOR POOL	\$11,087	\$22,352	\$17,705	\$13,071	\$21,389	\$21,389	\$0
INTERNAL CHARGES	\$268,850	\$373,232	\$343,308	\$226,321	\$263,363	\$288,363	\$0
5501 - SUPPORT & CARE OF PERSONS	\$9,303	\$29,944	\$27,419	\$7,676	\$25,735	\$25,735	\$0
5508 - SUPPORT & CARE - 1099	\$1,577	\$1,130	\$700	\$0	\$500	\$500	\$0
OTHER CHARGES	\$10,880	\$31,074	\$28,119	\$7,676	\$26,235	\$26,235	\$0
5630 - LAND IMPROVEMENTS	\$0	\$0	\$196,698	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5650 - EQUIPMENT	\$0	\$8,113	\$8,113	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5655 - VEHICLES	\$16,940	\$54,000	\$76,833	\$75,173	\$0	\$0	\$0
FIXED ASSETS	\$16,940	\$62,113	\$281,644	\$75,173	\$0	\$0	\$0
5801 - OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$7,050	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER FINANCING USES	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$7,050	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL EXPENSES:	\$1,184,687	\$1,608,068	\$1,830,891	\$1,134,913	\$1,424,125	\$1,468,250	\$0
NET NOCOPY	(\$1,904,243)	(\$792,374)	(\$3,401,475)	\$3,725,285	(\$1,622,401)	(\$1,636,686)	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
NOSCHED2							
REVENUES:							
4001 - CURRENT SECURED TAXES	\$50,332	\$46,500	\$46,500	\$54,453	\$48,500	\$48,500	\$0
4004 - CURRENT UNSECURED TAXES	\$8,081	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$8,667	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$0
4008 - SB813 DISTRIBUTIONS	\$14	\$300	\$300	\$418	\$250	\$250	\$0
4021 - PRIOR YEAR SECURED TAXES	\$470	\$300	\$300	\$521	\$300	\$300	\$0
4023 - PRIOR YEAR UNSECURED TAXES	\$181	\$750	\$750	\$1,193	\$550	\$550	\$0
TAXES - PROPERTY	\$59,079	\$55,450	\$55,450	\$65,254	\$57,200	\$57,200	\$0
4301 - INTEREST FROM TREASURY	\$2,768	\$2,050	\$2,050	\$2,028	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0
4310 - EQUIPMENT RENTAL	\$284	\$80	\$80	\$364	\$100	\$100	\$0
REV USE OF MONEY & PROPERTY	\$3,052	\$2,130	\$2,130	\$2,393	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$0
4472 - HOMEOWNERS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF	\$206	\$150	\$150	\$641	\$150	\$150	\$0
4498 - STATE GRANTS	\$0	\$373,603	\$373,603	\$51,595	\$322,865	\$322,865	\$0
4562 - COUNTY CONTRIBUTION	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
AID FROM OTHER GOVT AGENCIES	\$206	\$378,753	\$378,753	\$52,237	\$328,015	\$328,015	\$0
4753 - SEWER SERVICE/CONNECTION FEES	\$55,688	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$56,900	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$0
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$55,688	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$56,900	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$0
4998 - OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$20,000	\$166,896	\$166,896	\$28,534	\$138,362	\$138,362	\$0
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$20,000	\$166,896	\$166,896	\$28,534	\$138,362	\$138,362	\$0
4999 - PRIOR YEARS REIMBURSEMENTS	\$61	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER REVENUE	\$61	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL REVENUES:	\$138,089	\$656,229	\$656,229	\$205,320	\$578,177	\$578,177	\$0
EXPENSES:							
5001 - SALARIED EMPLOYEES	\$3,214	\$4,950	\$5,507	\$5,688	\$5,820	\$5,820	\$0
5021 - RETIREMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY	\$236	\$385	\$431	\$417	\$455	\$455	\$0
5022 - PERS RETIREMENT	\$716	\$1,151	\$1,279	\$1,325	\$1,404	\$1,404	\$0
5031 - MEDICAL INSURANCE	\$554	\$984	\$936	\$970	\$1,049	\$1,049	\$0
5032 - DISABILITY INSURANCE	\$32	\$49	\$55	\$41	\$60	\$60	\$0
5042 - SICK LEAVE BUY OUT	\$0	\$95	\$109	\$0	\$113	\$113	\$0
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$4,754	\$7,614	\$8,317	\$8,444	\$8,901	\$8,901	\$0
5173 - MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT-MATER	\$7	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
5191 - MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURES	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5199 - MAINT OF STRUCTURES-MATERIALS	\$0	\$400	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$400	\$0
5232 - OFFICE & OTHER EQUIP < \$5,000	\$0	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
5263 - ADVERTISING	\$0	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$748	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$0
5265 - PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL SERVICE	\$15,068	\$104,700	\$107,610	\$45,304	\$112,700	\$112,700	\$0
5311 - GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$1,584	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$300	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

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	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
5351 - UTILITIES	\$18,607	\$26,000	\$27,000	\$21,266	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$0
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	\$35,267	\$156,600	\$160,510	\$67,619	\$163,100	\$163,100	\$0
5124 - EXTERNAL CHARGES	\$67,979	\$80,858	\$79,858	\$27,443	\$40,062	\$40,062	\$0
5152 - WORKERS COMPENSATION	\$0	\$36	\$36	\$36	\$61	\$61	\$0
5155 - PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$0	\$24	\$24	\$23	\$38	\$38	\$0
5315 - COUNTY COST PLAN	\$16,992	\$1,724	\$1,724	\$1,724	\$0	\$0	\$0
INTERNAL CHARGES	\$84,971	\$82,642	\$81,642	\$29,227	\$40,161	\$40,161	\$0
5650 - EQUIPMENT	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5700 - CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	\$0	\$229,656	\$229,656	\$0	\$319,656	\$319,656	\$0
FIXED ASSETS	\$0	\$239,656	\$239,656	\$0	\$324,656	\$324,656	\$0
5801 - OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$20,000	\$151,504	\$151,504	\$28,534	\$122,970	\$122,970	\$0
OTHER FINANCING USES	\$20,000	\$151,504	\$151,504	\$28,534	\$122,970	\$122,970	\$0
TOTAL EXPENSES:	\$144,993	\$638,016	\$641,629	\$133,825	\$659,788	\$659,788	\$0
NET NOSCHED2	(\$1,911,148)	(\$774,161)	(\$3,386,875)	\$3,796,779	(\$1,704,012)	(\$1,718,297)	\$0

COUNTY OF INYO

BUD002FS - BUDGET REQUESTS

RUNDATE: 06/30/2014 TODAY'S DATE: 09/04/2014

FOR FISCAL YEARS: 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2015

	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2013	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2014	WORKING BUDGET 06/30/2014	YTD ACTUALS 06/30/2014	DEPT REQUESTED 06/30/2015	CAO RECOMM 06/30/2015	BOARD APPROVED 06/30/2015
COUNTY TOTALS FOR REVENUES:	\$25,486,061	\$30,617,060	\$34,117,663	\$31,142,158	\$34,364,720	\$36,913,137	\$0
EXPENSES:	(\$27,397,209)	(\$31,391,221)	(\$37,504,538)	(\$27,345,378)	(\$36,068,732)	(\$38,631,434)	\$0
REPORT NET	(\$1,911,148)	(\$774,161)	(\$3,386,875)	\$3,796,779	(\$1,704,012)	(\$1,718,297)	\$0



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: Supervisor Linda Arcularius

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Update on PILT and Secure Rural Schools Funding

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION: - Request Board receive an update on PILT and Secure Rural Schools funding legislation and provide direction as appropriate.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION: - I have had the opportunity to participate in conference calls over the past couple of weeks concerning PILT and Secure Rural Schools funding legislation. I would like to provide the Board with an update on the legislation and have the Board provide direction as may be appropriate.

ALTERNATIVES: N/A

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT: N/A

FINANCING: - There is no financial impact associated with this request.

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)

(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)

Linda Arcularius

Date: _____



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

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

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER
13

FROM: Public Works Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Approval of Highway Easement Deed for the Rock Creek Road Improvement Project

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS: Request that the Board accept and approve the Highway Easement Deed for the project, and approve County Counsel's preparation of a statement of legal sufficiency for the deed.

CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION: The Rock Creek Road Improvement Project is currently under construction. The project will reconstruct Rock Creek Road from the intersection with U.S. 395 approximately nine miles southwest to the Forest Service gate. The road will be reconstructed and widened to a width of 28 feet to provide a wider uphill shoulder to accommodate a climbing bicycle lane on the northwest side of the road. Eight miles of Rock Creek Road are located within Mono County, and approximately 1.2 miles of Rock Creek Road are located in Inyo County. This is a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Forest Lands Access Program (FLAP) project, which is engineered and constructed by the FHWA. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$9.8 million.

The FHWA and the United States Forest Service (USFS), which is the landowner, has requested that the county enter into an agreement for a permanent easement for the roadway. The easement will be 150 feet wide, 75 feet each side of roadway centerline. The FHWA has prepared the attached Highway Easement Deed, and has requested that counsel sign a statement of legal sufficiency for the deed. Counsel has reviewed the deed and its attachments, and has found it to be acceptable. The deed will not prevent the county from exercising its rights under Revised Statute 2477, which grants counties and states a right-of-way across federal land when a highway is constructed. Acceptance of the deed makes the local agency eligible for additional federal funding along the route for future projects or Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) funding.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Board could choose not to approve the Highway Easement Deed, and not authorize Counsel to sign the Statement of Legal Sufficiency for the deed. This is not recommended because the deed clearly defines the width of the easement and the rights of the County to the road. Not approving the easement may require the County to litigate its right to the road in the future.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

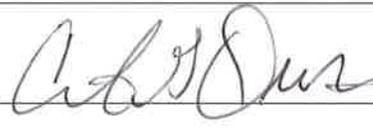
County Counsel

FINANCING: There are no financial impacts from preparation of the easement deed or the statement of legal sufficiency.

Approval of Highway Easement Deed for the Rock Creek Road Improvement Project (continued)

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>8/26/14</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: _____	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: 8/28/14

MARGARET KEMP-WILLIAMS
County Counsel
760 878-0228
mkemp-williams@inyocounty.us



P.O. Box M
224 No. Edwards St.
Independence, CA 93526
Main Office Number 760 878-0229

STEVEN B. PORTER
Deputy County Counsel
760 878-0227
sporter@inyocounty.us

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY
COUNSEL

DAVID I. NAM
Deputy County Counsel
760 878-0379
dnam@inyocounty.us

August 19, 2014

Alan D. Blair, PLS
CFLHD Right of Way Manager
12300 West Dakota Avenue, Suite 280
Lakewood, CO 80228

RE: ROCK CREEK ROAD HIGHWAY EASEMENT DEED

Dear Mr. Blair:

I am the County Counsel for the County of Inyo. I have reviewed the form of the attached Highway Easement Deed from the United States of America, acting by and through the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration to the County of Inyo, California (the "Easement Deed"). I understand that the Easement Deed was prepared by representatives of the federal government and assume that the Easement Deed includes all the clauses required by the FHWA and by 49 C.F.R. 21.7(A) (2). I also assume that the legal description contained in the Easement Deed is correct and I have not independently verified its accuracy.

Subject to the above, I hereby certify that the Easement Deed may be executed and that it is legally sufficient to convey from the United States of America to Inyo County, California "in perpetuity, a nonexclusive right-of-way easement for the reconstruction, operation and maintenance of the highway and the use of the space above and below the established grade line of the highway for highway transportation purposes, across, and upon" the property described therein, subject to the express and implied limitations of the Easement Deed.

Sincerely,

Margaret Kemp-Williams
Inyo County Counsel

MKW/dg
s/Depts/PubWks/RS2477Easements/RockCreekEasements/14-0835LtrAlanBlair

RECORDING REQUESTED BY)
AND RETURN TO:)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)

HIGHWAY EASEMENT DEED

This deed, made this ____ day of _____, 2014, by and between the United States of America, acting by and through the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, hereinafter referred to as the Department, and the County of Inyo, State of California, hereinafter referred to as the Grantee, and as the Highway Agent after its acceptance of the highway:

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the GRANTEE has filed application under the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 27, 1958, as amended (23 USC Section 317), for the right of way of a highway over certain land owned by the United States in the State of California, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service (USFS); and

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administrator, pursuant to delegation of authority from the Secretary of Transportation, has determined that an easement over the land covered by the application is reasonably necessary for a right of way for Project CA FLAP 4S12(1), also known as Forest Highway Route 89, also known as Rock Creek Road; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture, acting by and through the Forest Service, has agreed to the transfer of a right-of-way easement by the Department, over the land to the Grantee;

NOW THEREFORE, the Department, as authorized by law, does hereby grant to the Grantee, in perpetuity, a non-exclusive right-of-way easement for the reconstruction, operation and maintenance of the highway and use of the space above and below the established grade line of the highway for highway transportation purposes, across, and upon the following described land of the United States of America within the Inyo National Forest, Inyo County, State of California, and being situated upon portions of land within the following Townships and Ranges of the Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian:

Township 6 South, Range 30 East, Section 6

Township 6 South, Range 29½ East, Section 1

If any subsequent survey of said highway shows that any portion crosses National Forest System land, not described herein, this Highway Easement Deed shall be amended to include the additional lands traversed.

The easement for Forest Highway Route 89 is more particularly described in the attached Exhibit 2 and depicted on attached Exhibit 2A.

Subject to the following terms, conditions, and covenants:

1. This right-of-way easement is subject to existing rights as of the date of this grant and the Grantee shall obtain additional rights as may be necessary relating to any such outstanding valid claims. *Insofar as any portion of the route covered by this deed may be claimed by the County as a right of way under its jurisdiction pursuant to any law, statute, regulation or common law, nothing in this deed shall be construed to confirm, reject, or otherwise resolve such a claim, or to enhance or prejudice the respective positions of the parties relating to any.*
2. The Grantee shall maintain the right of way and highway facilities to acceptable standards of repair, orderliness, neatness, sanitation and safety.
3. Consistent with highway safety standards, the Grantee shall:
 - a. Comply with all Federal, State and local laws and regulations existing, or hereafter enacted or promulgated, concerning any hazardous material that will be used, produced, transported or stored within the right of way. Promptly and properly clean up, mitigate, and remedy, if necessary, all spills of petroleum products, hazardous materials, or other chemical or biological products;
 - b. Grantee shall not use the right of way for disposal of toxic or hazardous material, including asphalt.
4. The Grantee does hereby covenant and agree that it shall not transfer or assign any interest granted hereby without the prior written consent of the Department, to be granted or withheld in its sole discretion.
5. The Grantee will provide an opportunity for the Forest Supervisor to review plans for any significant realignment or reconstruction of the highway within the easement.
6. The Grantee, in consideration of the grant of this easement, does hereby covenant and agree as a covenant running with the land for itself, its successors and assigns that the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 242) shall be complied with in that:

- a. No person shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination with regard to any facility located wholly or in part on, over, or under such lands hereby conveyed;
 - b. The Grantee shall use said easement and right of way so conveyed, in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Nondiscrimination in Federally-Assisted Programs of the Department of Transportation, effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and said regulations as may be amended.
7. The discovery of a use by the Grantee incompatible with that described in this deed may terminate the easement and vest title in the United States. Upon notification of such termination, the Grantee shall reasonably restore the land subject to the easement to the condition which existed prior to the transfer and be responsible for its protection and maintenance until such time as the Grantee executes and records a quitclaim deed documenting the termination of the easement and the vesting of title in the United States.
 8. The Grantee shall reestablish or restore public land monuments, other land monuments identifying property corners or witness markers disturbed or destroyed by construction, reconstruction, or maintenance according to instructions of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior or in accordance with standards established by applicable federal and state law.

AND further subject to the following terms, conditions, and covenants attached herewith and made a part thereof as stated in Exhibit 1.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Ricardo Suarez, Division Engineer, pursuant to delegations of authority from the Secretary of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administrator, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, have hereunto subscribed my name as of the day and year first above written.

Federal Highway Administration
Division Engineer

County of Jefferson State of Colorado,
Before me personally appeared said _____ and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed this ___ day of _____, 20__.

(Seal)

Notary Public
My commission expires _____

Certificate of Acceptance

In compliance with the conditions set forth in the foregoing Deed, County of Inyo, State of California, certifies, and by the acceptance of this Deed, accepts the right of way over certain land herein described and agrees for itself, its successors and assigns forever to abide by the conditions set forth in said deed. This is to certify that the interest in real property conveyed by the within deed or grant dated _____, from the United States of America, acting by and through the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration to the County of Inyo, a political subdivision is hereby accepted by order of the Board of Supervisors on _____, and the grantee consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized officer.

delete

The property interest conveyed is an easement over federal lands in the Inyo National Forest for ~~the~~ that portion of the Forest Highway Route 89, also known as Rock Creek Road, located in Inyo County as more particularly described in the exhibits to the easement.

delete

Dated this ___ day of _____, 2014.

COUNTY OF INYO

By: _____

Rick Pucci, Chairperson
Board of Supervisors

State of California, County of Inyo, on _____, before me _____, Notary Public, personally appeared, _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

Notary Public
My commission expires _____

EXHIBIT 1

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND CONSTRUCTION STIPULATIONS

This transfer being subject to the following terms and conditions as per FHWA and FS MOU:

1. Outstanding valid claims, if any, existing on the date of this grant, and the Grantee shall obtain such permission as may be necessary on account of any such claims.
2. The right-of-way should be nonexclusive with the FS retaining all rights to issue authorizations for uses not inconsistent or incompatible with highway use. The FS shall consult with the Highway Agent on appropriate stipulations to protect the roadway facility prior to the issuance of such authorization.
3. The FS will retain the right to any merchantable timber and all other resource materials not specifically appropriated, within the boundaries of the appropriation. The Highway Agent will notify the FS which timber or other resource materials within the appropriation are scheduled to be removed and the FS will determine whether a timber sale or other authorization for removal is appropriate.
4. All signing within the right-of-way will be maintained by the Highway Agent. The Highway Agent will provide signs to mark National Forest boundaries (both for entering and leaving), intersecting Forest Service roads, directional signs to nearby National Forest information facilities which are staffed throughout the year, and signs to geographic or recreation areas. All signing will be in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Where feasible, the Highway Agent will install displays (panels or posters), furnished by the FS, at Interstate rest stops near National Forest.
5. The FS may provide conditions protecting the adjacent National Forest System lands from construction and maintenance activities which may cause off-right-of-way adverse effects, such as wildfire, chemical control of vegetation and animals, runoff drainage, and revegetation with nonnative species.
6. The Grantee and the Regional Forester shall make a determination as to the necessity for archeological and paleontological reconnaissance and salvage within the right-of-way, and such reconnaissance and salvage to the extent determined necessary because of construction of the highway facility, is to be undertaken by the Grantee in compliance with the acts entitled An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 432-433), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 721, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll), and State laws where applicable.
7. The easement herein granted is limited to use of the described right-of-way and the space above and below the established grade line of the highway pavement for the purpose of operation and maintenance of an existing highway and does not include the grant of any rights for non-highway purposes or facilities: Provided that the right of the Forest Service to use or authorize the use of any portion of the right-of-way for non-highway purposes shall not be exercised when such use would be inconsistent with the provisions

of Title 23 of the United States Code and of the Federal Highway Administration regulations issued pursuant thereto or would interfere with the free flow of traffic or impair the full use and safety of the highway, and, in any case, the Grantee and the Federal Highway Administration shall be consulted prior to the exercise of such rights; and provided further that nothing herein shall preclude the Forest Service from locating National Forest and other United States Department of Agriculture information signs on the portions of the right-of-way outside of construction clearing limits.

8. Consistent with highway safety standards, the Grantee shall:
 - a. Protect and preserve soil and vegetative cover and scenic and esthetic values on the right-of-way outside of construction limits.
 - b. Provide for the prevention and control of soil erosion within the right-of-way and adjacent lands that might be affected by the operation, or maintenance of the existing highway, and shall vegetate and keep vegetated with suitable species all earth cut or fill slopes feasible for revegetation or other areas on which ground cover is destroyed where it is deemed necessary during a joint review between the Regional Forester and the Grantee prior to completion of the highway and the Grantee shall maintain all terracing, water bars, leadoff ditches, or other preventive works that may be required to accomplish this objective. This provision shall also apply to slopes that are reshaped following slides which occur during or after construction.
9. The Grantee shall establish no borrow, sand, or gravel pits; stone quarries, permanent storage areas; sites for highway operation and maintenance facilities, camps, supply depots, or disposal areas within the right-of-way unless shown on approved construction plans, without first obtaining approval of the Regional Forester.
10. The Grantee shall maintain the right-of-way clearing by means of chemicals only after consultation with the Regional Forester. Consultation must address the time, method, chemicals, and the exact portion of the right-of-way to be chemically treated.
11. The Grantee will notify the Forest Service when the need for the appropriation no longer exists. Upon notification Forest Service will either (1) accept the highway as is, or (2) require rehabilitation standards that the Grantee must complete. Upon completion of the rehabilitation and acceptance of same by the Forest Service, the Grantee will notify the Department, in writing, of the relinquishment. Upon receipt of this notice of relinquishment by the Grantee, the lands appropriated will immediately revert to the Forest Service without further legal action.

EXHIBIT 2

April 9, 2014

PERMANENT EASEMENT TO BE ACQUIRED

PARCEL NO. P2-1

OWNER:
U. S. Forest Service

From. Sta. 1422+46.83
To. Sta. 1487+90.41

PROJECT NUMBER: CA PFH 89-1(1)
PROJECT NAME: ROCK CREEK ROAD

IN: INYO COUNTY, CA

A 150.00 foot strip of land lying 75.00 feet on each side of the following described center line, along Forest Service Highway 89 (Rock Creek Road), within Section 6, Township 6 South, Range 30 East and Section 1, Township 6 South, Range 29 ½ East of the Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian, in Inyo County, California. Said centerline being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of Section 33, Township 4 South, Range 30 East of the Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian;

Thence S20°04'06"W a distance of 7.526 miles (39,739.17 feet) to the northerly line of Inyo County and the Point of Beginning;

- (1) Thence S30°09'36"W tangent with the following described curve a distance of 87.92 feet;
- (2) Thence along the arc of a curve to the left, having a central angle of 8°45'34", a radius of 1000.00 feet, a chord bearing of S25°46'49"W a distance of 152.73 feet, and an arc distance of 152.88 feet;
- (3) Thence S21°24'02"W tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 174.00 feet;
- (4) Thence along the arc of a curve to the right, having a central angle of 19°04'05", a radius of 875.00 feet, a chord bearing of S30°56'04"W a distance of 289.86 feet, and an arc distance of 291.20 feet;
- (5) Thence S40°28'07"W tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 117.98 feet;
- (6) Thence along the arc of a curve to the left, having a central angle of 8°48'07", a radius of 1200.00 feet, a chord bearing of S36°04'03"W a distance of 184.17 feet, and an arc distance of 184.35 feet;
- (7) Thence S31°39'59"W tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 140.10 feet;

(8) Thence along the arc of a curve to the right, having a central angle of $4^{\circ}37'42''$, a radius of 2000.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S33^{\circ}58'50''W$ a distance of 161.51 feet, and an arc distance of 161.56 feet;

(9) Thence $S36^{\circ}17'41''W$ tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 325.00 feet;

(10) Thence along the arc of a curve to the left, having a central angle of $24^{\circ}59'04''$, a radius of 900.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S23^{\circ}48'09''W$ a distance of 389.35 feet, and an arc distance of 392.45 feet;

(11) Thence $S11^{\circ}18'37''W$ tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 140.33 feet;

(12) Thence along the arc of a curve to the right, having a central angle of $26^{\circ}49'29''$, a radius of 750.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S24^{\circ}43'22''W$ a distance of 347.94 feet, and an arc distance of 351.14 feet;

(13) Thence $S38^{\circ}08'06''W$ tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 67.43 feet;

(14) Thence along the arc of a curve to the right, having a central angle of $16^{\circ}43'18''$, a radius of 525.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S46^{\circ}29'45''W$ a distance of 152.68 feet, and an arc distance of 153.22 feet;

(15) Thence along the arc of a curve to the right, tangent with the last described curve, having a central angle of $62^{\circ}36'23''$, a radius of 180.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S86^{\circ}09'36''W$ a distance of 187.04 feet, and an arc distance of 196.68 feet;

(16) Thence $N62^{\circ}32'12''W$ tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 140.81 feet;

(17) Thence along the arc of a curve to the left, having a central angle of $62^{\circ}07'55''$, a radius of 525.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S86^{\circ}23'50''W$ a distance of 541.83 feet, and an arc distance of 569.31 feet;

(18) Thence $S55^{\circ}19'53''W$ tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 270.45 feet;

(19) Thence along the arc of a curve to the right, having a central angle of $16^{\circ}00'34''$, a radius of 600.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S63^{\circ}20'10''W$ a distance of 167.10 feet, and an arc distance of 167.65 feet;

(20) Thence $S71^{\circ}20'26''W$ tangent with the last and following described curves a distance of 145.06 feet;

(21) Thence along the arc of a curve to the left, having a central angle of $55^{\circ}22'45''$, a radius of 500.00 feet, a chord bearing of $S43^{\circ}39'04''W$ a distance of 464.68 feet, and an arc distance of 483.27 feet;

(22) Thence $S15^{\circ}57'41''W$ tangent with the last described curve a distance of 1830.77 feet to the Point of Termination.

Sidelines are shortened or lengthened to intersect at angle points and the northerly line of Inyo County.

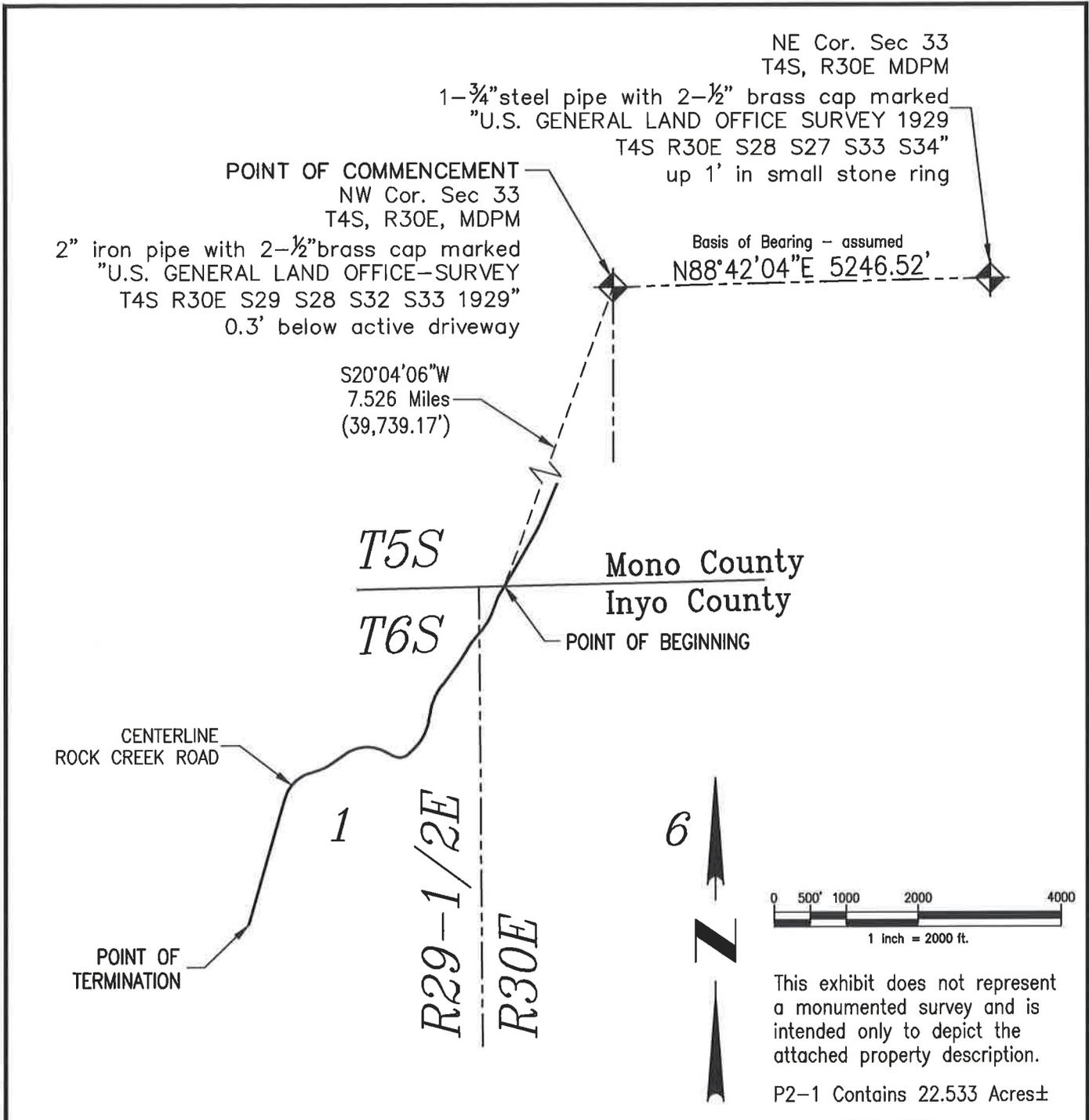
Containing 22.533 Acres more or less.

Basis of Bearing: The bearing between the Northwest Corner of Section 33, Township 4 South, Range 30 East of the Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian (a found 2" iron pipe with a 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ " brass cap stamped "U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE-SURVEY T4S R30E S29 S28 S32 S33 1929" 0.3' below surface of active driveway) and the Northeast Corner of Section 33, Township 4 South, Range 30 East of the Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian (a found 1- $\frac{3}{4}$ " steel pipe with a 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ " brass cap stamped "U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE-SURVEY T4S R30E S28 S27 S33 S34 1929" up 1' in a small stone ring) as shown on Record of Survey recorded August 3, 1983 in Book 1 of Maps at Pages 94 and 94A bears $N88^{\circ}42'04''E$ a distance of 5246.52 feet.

Prepared by:
JACOBS
Aaron D. Willis, PLS 8881
License Expires 12-31-2015
Date: 04-09-14



EXHIBIT 2A



JACOBS PROJECT NO.		OWXW3020	
CLIENT PROJECT NO.		CA PFH 89-1(1)	
REVISION DESCRIPTION		Changed Section Labels	
DRAWN	jsk	DATE	6/19/14
SCALE		1" = 2000'	
707 17th Street, Suite 2400, Denver CO 80202 (303) 820-5240 Fax (303) 820-5298			
THIS MATERIAL AND ANY ASSOCIATED ELECTRONIC DATA WAS PREPARED BY JACOBS FOR THE PROJECT INDICATED. ANY REUSE OR MODIFICATION WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF JACOBS SHALL BE AT THE SOLE RISK OF THE USER.			

Parcel P2-1 Rock Creek Road Sec 6, T6S, R30E & Sec1, T6S, R29-1/2E, M.D.P.M.		
TITLE: Inyo County California		
REVISION:	DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.
1	RockCreekRd-Inyo.dwg	1 of 1



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER

14

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

FROM: Water Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Recap of Lower Owens River Project Summit

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

The Water Department requests your Board receive a briefing on the Lower Owens River Project Summit, held July 29-31, 2014.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

Staff representing the parties to the 1997 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between LADWP, the County, the Sierra Club, Owens Valley Committee, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and California State Lands Commission met July 29-31, 2014 to discuss conditions on the Lower Owens River Project (LORP). Ranchers who lease land affected by the LORP also attended the meeting. The purpose of this "LORP Summit" was to discuss progress and challenges encountered in the first seven years of LORP implementation and look for ways the project could be improved.

The attached memo summarizes activities at the LORP Summit. The Summit included review of the historic and legal background of the LORP; recapping project goals; technical presentations from staff concerning flow management, indicator species, geomorphic state, riparian vegetation, water quality, and fishery; a field trip to observe conditions on the LORP; and a discussion of actions that the parties could undertake to improve conditions on the LORP.

The MOU consultant identified water quality, tule growth, recruitment of woody riparian species, and indicator species as key concerns. Most MOU parties recognized that it would provide the project with more flexibility to increase the allowable pumping rate from the LORP pumpback station.

A number of tasks were agreed to. LADWP is preparing plans that would change water management in the delta and Blackrock Waterfowl Management area that would increase habitat value while reducing tule growth and potentially save water. The Water Department committed to compile a report on existing water quality data for the LORP, which should be complete by late-September. LADWP and the County will look at the feasibility of work designed to move water through the tule-blocked section of the river north of Lone Pine. LADWP is working with the MOU consultant to develop annual flow releases that would benefit water quality and habitat without endangering the fishery.

The attached memo provides a more thorough report on the LORP Summit.

ALTERNATIVES:

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

LADWP, Inyo/Mono Agricultural Commissioner

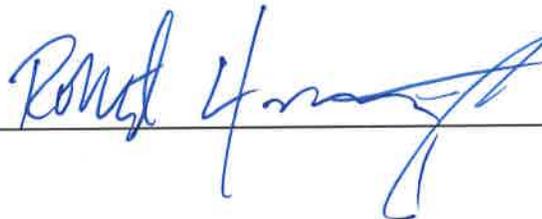
FINANCING:

N/A

APPROVALS

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

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



Date: 9.3.14

August 11, 2014

TO: Inyo County Board of Supervisors
Inyo County Water Commission

FROM: Water Department

SUBJECT: Meeting summary – Lower Owens River Summit

Last week, parties to the 1997 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) met over the course of three days to discuss progress and challenges associated with the Lower Owens River Project (LORP). The LORP Summit, an examination of the LORP and status of the project relative to goals in the MOU, was proposed by the MOU Consultants, Ecosystems Science Incorporated (ESI) in their adaptive management recommendations. The purpose of the meeting was to re-examine LORP goals and objectives and determine if they can be obtained, and what adaptive management actions might be needed to achieve these. The overall goal of the LORP is:

... the establishment of a healthy, functioning Lower Owens River riverine-riparian ecosystem, and the establishment of healthy, functioning ecosystems in the other physical features of the LORP, for the benefit of biodiversity and Threatened and Endangered Species, while providing for the continuation of sustainable uses including recreation, livestock grazing, agriculture and other activities.

At the meeting were LADWP, Inyo County, Sierra Club, Owens Valley Committee (OVC), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and LORP area ranchers. The California State Lands Commission, also a signatory to the MOU. Attending for LADWP were numerous staff, and counsel; attending for Inyo County were staff, counsel, and a Water Commissioner; Sierra Club's attendees were their MOU representative, their attorney, and science advisors; attendees for the OVC were their MOU representative and three Board members; attendees for CDFW were three staff members; and three leaseholders who ranch in the area of the LORP also attended.

The meeting began a bit roughly, with representatives from the OVC protesting that the public was not invited. They asked that the subject of public participation be addressed before moving on to the agenda. It was explained that this was a work group meeting of parties to a legal agreement, and this was not an appropriate venue for educating the public on the project. The annual LORP meeting which describes the status of the project, is a public meeting held annually in December. County staff pointed out that LORP status, data, and other issues are frequently discussed at meetings of the Board of Supervisors, Water Commission, Technical Group, and Standing Committee, all of which are public meetings.

Leading the agenda was a review of the historic and legal background associated with the LORP. The parties were then asked to express their perception of the MOU and EIR goals. All parties agreed that the goals stated in the legal documents were the goals. Interpretations of where the project stands relative to the goals were not entirely shared. DWP believes that goals for indicator species are not being met and the 40 cfs flows required by the MOU and subsequent court orders are having deleterious effects on the river. The County expressed that while baseflows and seasonal habitat flows are compliant with the MOU and court orders, they are not effective in achieving goals. The Sierra Club noted the importance of indicator species in measuring achievement of LORP habitat goals, and that LADWP and the County have not addressed the need to deviate from the 40 cfs baseflow. The OVC believes that developing habitat for many of the indicator species is unrealistic, that the 'islands' area is a problem they would like to see addressed, that the LORP should be managed as a part of the entire watershed, that seven years is a short time to achieve these goals, that beavers are OK and should be left alone. CDFW concurred that seven years is a short time in the context of how long it may take to achieve habitat goals, and that there should be better communication from LADWP when they are taking actions that affect the LORP.

Later in the morning a series of eight technical presentations, were made by LADWP and Inyo staff that described the current status of specific conditions in the project area. LORP area rancher, Scott Kemp, also contributed his view.

The presentations in summary:

Flow Management – Eric Tillemans (LADWP) reviewed the hydrologic conditions of the river; emphasizing that the restrictions on the pumpback station capacity require careful flow monitoring to maintain the stipulated 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) flow. He indicated that the three main challenges to meeting the mandated flow requirements are that the requirements leave little room for error, that water losses are spatially and temporally variable, and that the travel-time from flow changes to move down the river is considerable. He pointed out that LADWP has not once been out of compliance with flow requirement since the beginning of the project.

Avian Indicator Species – Debbie House (LADWP) pointed out improvements in avian habitat indicator species (HIS) are not well represented in the LORP. The majority of the HIS require stands of trees in which to breed, and improvements will not likely occur until that habitat suitable for these species develops. She suggested we should consider reevaluating the HIS list, and add species that are more prevalent, and thus better indicators of habitat change. She also presented that the Delta Habitat Area may be receiving more water than needed, and as a result marsh is replacing meadow habitat, and suggested that habitat conditions in the delta could be improved by cutting down the amount of water sent to the delta during the summer, eliminating winter pulse flows, and broaden and flatten the fall and spring pulse flows.

Geomorphic Fluvial State – Sherm Jensen (LADWP) provided background on the physical differences in the six river reaches between the river intake and the pumpback station. Before the project was implemented, when it was being planned, projections were made of how the river would behave once flows were reestablished -- some of these were quite accurate, others were far off. He discussed that the lower section of river is aggrading (i.e., material is accumulating), which is leading to increases in tules, increases in travel-time, increases in water lost, impacts to water quality, and impacts on established and establishing riparian vegetation. This situation, he explained, is conducive to creating a wetland not a river. Scott Kemp noted that beaver moved in around 1980 or 1990, which led to blockage of the lower river.

Riparian Condition/Woody Recruitment – John Hays (LADWP) presented evidence that the recruitment of willow and cottonwood has been insignificant, and that the prescribed flows in the river, which were designed to promote tree recruitment, may be having the opposite effect by encouraging tules, which compete for suitable habitat. As well, the normal seasonal variation of flow released from the intake may be drowning newly established tree seedlings. In the summer, 90 cfs releases at the intake are needed to maintain 40 cfs at the pumpback station, and these high flows can drown seedlings that established during lower flows released in the spring.

Tule Condition/ Control – David Livingston (LADWP) offered two primary management methods for controlling emergent vegetation—passive and active. He presented information from literature and experiments that indicate that tules in the Lower Owens River cannot be controlled simply by altering flows, because the river cannot be manipulated to significantly increase depth or velocity sufficient to control tules. He discussed the feasibility of herbicide, mechanical removal, and biological controls.

Water Quality – Larry Freilich (ICWD) pointed out that it was not unexpected that poor water quality would be the norm in the river. He referred to the LORP EIR, which listed only two immitigable impacts, both related to water quality, and both unavoidable: that in the area downstream of Mazourka Canyon Road, baseflows and SHFs could degrade water quality and kill fish. He illustrated how water temperature and flow relate to dissolved oxygen levels, which when limited result in fish kills.

Fishery – Jason Morgan (LADWP) showed data that suggests that the Lower Owens River is a productive warm water fishery. He showed data from the 2014 creel census (i.e., data from fishermen) that the fishery had recovered from the fish kill of July 2013. He concluded from these and other data that the warm water fishery is resilient and self-sustaining.

An Alternative Flow Regime – Eric Tillemans presented a hypothetical new hydrograph for the river. Instead of maintaining a strict 40 cfs flow with an annual SHF, the proposed hydrograph contains two peak flows, one in the spring to move organic material through the system and another in early summer to promote recruitment of woody riparian vegetation. Duncan Patten, an expert in adaptive management of riverine ecosystems (attending for the Sierra Club), noted

that in natural river systems, recruitment of riparian vegetation only occurs in high runoff years, perhaps every 5-10 years.

Effect of the LORP on Ranching – Scott Kemp pointed out that the islands reach where he works was once a diverse habitat, with extensive woodlands and ample pastureland. Now, he explained, the river has been ruined by tules, which are encroaching throughout the islands lease. He believes that if the river were trained into channels through the island swamp the result would be better habitat and better forage. He reported that the tule infestation is moving upstream (Mark Lacey and Sherm Jensen concurred).

Most of the second day was spent in the field. The group travelled from the pumpback station up to the river intake and saw first-hand the project's many successes and the few, but significant challenges that were discussed in the previous day's presentations. It was an informative trip with a dozen scientists, a few lawyers, the LORP lessees, and the MOU representatives, all engaged in conversations.

Much of what was seen on the tour reinforced the view that tules were a dominating force in the project area. Other than the OVC, there was consensus among the parties that tules were limiting the habitat development of the riverine riparian system, and that methods to control tules should be further investigated. OVC wasn't opposed to experiments in tule control, but they were more willing to accept a tule filled river and tule swamp in the Islands area as a desired condition. Scott Kemp pointed to tree snags in the middle of the islands to make a point that before the project much of this swamp had been woodland.

Stops were made to look at an area that was improved by a range burn, another to see a LORP flow measuring station, and a visit was made to Drew Slough in the Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area (BWMA). Debbie House and John Hays discussed changes to water management in the BWMA that would both improve waterfowl habitat and control tule growth.

In the final session of the Summit, the parties were each given an opportunity to address their concerns. ESI identified water quality, tule growth, recruitment of woody riparian species, and indicator species numbers as key concerns.

The final conversation involved a discussion of next steps. It was decided that the group would revisit the agreement to lift the pumpback station restrictions and flow requirements and develop an agreement to increase the pumpback station capacity for a limited time, the Water Department agreed to produce a summary analysis report of all water quality studies done on the river to date. LADWP will prepare a Delta and BWMA plan to improve habitat in these areas. LADWP will investigate engineering options to move water more efficiently through the

islands. LADWP will work with the MOU Consultants to develop a range of hydrograph options that can be used to improve the river. It is expected that the parties will reconvene in 2-3 months.



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only: AGENDA NUMBER
15

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

FROM: Water Department

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: 2014-2015 Fiscal Year Lower Owens River (LORP) Annual Work Plan, Budget, Schedule, and Amendment

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION:

The Water Department requests adoption of the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year LORP Annual Work Plan and Budget. Adoption is contingent on adoption of same by LADWP.

SUMMARY DISCUSSION:

The 2004 Final Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Owens River Project ("FEIR") Section 2.2.1 provides that in December of each year, the Technical Group will develop and adopt an annual work program for the Lower Owen River Project (LORP) describing work regarding the LORP to be performed in the following fiscal year, including implementation of adaptive management measures. Following adoption by the Technical Group, the work programs will be submitted to the County and LADWP governing boards for approval. Each governing board must approve the plan before this work plan and budget can be implemented.

The 2014-2015 Work Plan was prepared according to the Agreement between the County of Inyo and City of Los Angeles Concerning Operation and Funding of the Lower Owens River Project (Funding Agreement) Sections D, E, and F. On August 28, 2014, the Technical Group agreed on a 2014-2015 Fiscal Year Lower Owens River Project Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule. The Work Plan and Budget are attached.

In FY 2014-2015 the total cost to fund the LORP is \$838,678. The County will pay \$340,856 from the LORP Trust Account to fund a portion of the LORP related work. This amount is less than LADWP's \$497,822 contribution, so under the Funding Agreement, LADWP will increase or decrease the County's LORP Post-Implementation Credit by the difference divided by two. By this formula, the LORP Credit will be reduced by \$78,483. The Funding Agreement is available on the Water Department web site:

<http://www.inyowater.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/LORP-Post-Imp-Agreement-May-2010.pdf>

As of August 27, 2014, \$1,308,394 is available in the LORP Post-Implementation Credit, and \$3,237,181 is in the LORP Trust Account, as of August 25, 2014. The Post-Implementation Credit is held by LADWP, and the County of Inyo Treasury holds the Trust Account. The sum of accounts, \$ 4,545,575, with interest and indexing, is available to fund the County's LORP costs, California Department of Fish and Wildlife indicator species monitoring, and trust account costs.

According to the Funding Agreement, the Work Plan should be presented to the governing boards for their consideration around April first of each year. Having not met this schedule, the Water Department, at July 8, 2014 meeting, brought to your attention that a disagreement between the County and LADWP over LADWP's proposed LORP Operations and Maintenance (O&M) budget had prevented the Technical Group from meeting this schedule. The disagreement stemmed from LADWP presenting the County with a 2014-2015 budget for LORP O&M that was 35% greater than in the previous year and included newly identified

tasks that LADWP believed should be jointly funded. The Water Department reviewed and evaluated LADWP's new charges and made field inspections of various LORP features where LADWP claimed the additional O&M costs were being incurred. We found little justification for the increase. In fact, we concluded that in some cases we were being charged for tasks that had predated the LORP, as well as for work that was not accomplished, and for work that appeared to be unrelated to the project.

Although the disagreement has not been resolved, Inyo County and LADWP agreed to the attached Work Plan and Budget on the basis that this budget restricts O&M tasks to those described in the 2009-2010 Work Plan, which serves as a template in the Funding Agreement for subsequent work plans. The 2009-2010 budget is an exhibit in the Funding Agreement as an example of costs to be considered. By agreeing to these terms, the County and LADWP pledged to work together to reexamine the Funding Agreement and LORP O&M activities before the next LORP funding cycle. Amendments and revisions to the Funding Agreement were anticipated:

This agreement may only be amended by written agreement of LADWP and the County. After the completion of the 2010-2011 fiscal year, the Parties will consider whether any of the other provisions of this agreement should be amended to better reflect the Parties' experience during the first five years of this agreement. (Funding Agreement, II.M)

The 2014-2015 Work Plan includes provisions for:

1. Work and activities required to maintain required flows in the river and required water supplies to other LORP components.
2. Maintenance associated with flow compliance monitoring and reporting associated with the July 11, 2007 Stipulation and Order in Case No. S1CVCV01-29768.
3. Habitat and water quality monitoring described in the *LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan* (ESI 2008), or required to comply with the requirements of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.
4. Management of mosquitoes, noxious species, beavers and saltcedar.
5. Employment of the MOU Consultant to contribute fieldwork, provide data analysis and reporting, and make adaptive management recommendations as allowed under the MOU and LORP Monitoring, Adaptive Management and Reporting Plan.
6. The preparation of the LORP Annual Report as required by Section 2.10.4 of the LORP Final EIR and by Section L of the above referenced Stipulation and Order.
7. Adaptive management activities including: controlled burning of the Winterton and Waggoner Units of the Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area in advance of water releases.
8. The LORP Summit held July 29-31, 2014 to update the MOU parties and key stakeholders on successes and challenges facing the LORP.

Additional biological and water quality work may be recommended in this fiscal year, which would require that a work plan amendment be approved by your Board. Water quality studies will be undertaken if parties to the MOU agree to allow flexibility to modify river flows and pumpback station capacity. Such an agreement is proposed and would require an amendment to the stipulation and order.

Section D.2. states that LADWP and the County will each be responsible for one-half the costs of a portion of the annual cost of maintaining ditches and Aqueduct spillgates, including the delta release control structure (a "Langemann Gate") and the LORP Spillgate Structure located near the Los Angeles Aqueduct Intake (which also includes the Lower Owens River release control structure; the release

control structure is a Langemann Gate), shown on Exhibit C, that are above the pre-LORP annual average baseline cost of maintaining the ditches and spillgates during the ten fiscal years from 1996-2006. The pre-LORP baseline cost of maintaining the ditches and spillgates shown on Exhibit C is \$56,863.00. When this pre-LORP baseline cost for maintaining ditches and spillgates was adjusted through November 2009, an adjusted baseline cost of \$60,819.00 resulted. Each January, this adjusted baseline cost of maintaining the ditches and spill gates shall be annually adjusted upward or downward in accordance with the November Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside All Urban Consumers Price Index or its successor. If, in the future, there is a significant change in non-LORP-related uses supplied by a ditch or spillgate shown on Exhibit C, the Parties will renegotiate appropriate changes to this section.

The following Table summarizes the expenses anticipated by each party and costs for the MOU consultant that was agreed to by the Technical Group on August 28, 2014.

Category	Inyo Costs	LA Costs	Total Cost
Hydrologic monitoring	\$0	\$180,570	\$180,570
Biologic and Water Quality	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operations and Maintenance	\$0	\$197,336	\$197,336
Mosquito Abatement	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
MOU Consultant	\$260,856	\$0	\$260,856
Rodent Control	\$0	\$10,100	
Noxious Species Control	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
Adaptive Management	\$0	\$79,816	\$79,816
Total	\$340,856	\$497,822	\$838,678

(Inyo costs – LA costs /2 = credited to Inyo County’s Post Implementation Credit
 (\$340,856 – \$497,822)/2 = (\$78,483)

More detailed descriptions of these tasks and breakdowns of costs can be found in the attached Work Plan.

Biologic and water quality monitoring is conducted by staff from both LADWP and the Water Department. For budgeting purposes, when both County and LADWP staff are working on a Work Plan task, a day-for-day offset was used, rather than dollar-for-dollar. The figures above show only the differential in effort beyond the day-for-day offset therefore do not reflect the full amount of effort devoted to biologic and water quality monitoring. In 2014-2015, a combined effort on the Biological and Water Quality work will require 438 people-days, split evenly between the County and LADWP.

The County will administer the contract with the MOU Consultant (ESI, Inc.), and \$260,856 will be withdrawn from the Trust Account to pay consultant expenses in 2014-2015. Funding for the Inyo/Mono Agricultural Commissioner’s Office to conduct mosquito abatement and weed control will also be withdrawn from the LORP Trust. The total withdrawal from the LORP Trust will be \$340,856.

Background, Requirements, and Constraints on LORP Funding

Funding for the LORP is prescribed by a lengthy series of agreements and Court orders.

Section XII of the Water Agreement provides that: (1) the County will fund one-half of the LORP initial construction costs (up to a maximum of \$3.75 million—less any funds contributed to cover the initial construction costs by the State of California or other non-LADWP sources), (2) LADWP will fund the remaining initial construction costs of the LORP, and (3) LADWP and the County will jointly fund and

operate the LORP after it has been implemented (except for the costs of operating and maintaining the pump station which will be funded by LADWP).

On August 8, 2005, the Court sanctioned LADWP to the effect that, starting September 5, 2005, and until Los Angeles established permanent baseflows of approximately 40 cfs throughout the Lower Owens River, Los Angeles paid \$5,000 per day into an escrow account established by Los Angeles and Inyo County. The proceeds of the account, including accrued interest may only be used for: (1) to pay for Special Master services associated with establishment of flow in the LORP, (2) to pay the County's share of post-implementation costs for the LORP, and (3) to pay the cost of monitoring habitat indicator species at the direction of the California Department of Fish and Game for a five year period in an amount not to exceed a cumulative total of \$100,000, and (4) to pay the cost of the escrow account. The Special Master's role in the establishment of LORP baseflows has terminated. The escrow account is held by the County Treasury as Trust Account 504103, Sierra Club vs. LADWP ("Trust Account").

On September 16, 2005, the County and the LADWP entered into a settlement agreement ("LORP Funding Agreement") whereby LADWP agreed to provide \$5,242,965.00 to the County. With regard to the County's obligation to fund \$3.75 million of the LORP implementation costs, the LORP Funding Agreement provides that LADWP will provide a credit to the County in the amount of \$2,989,932.00. The LORP Funding Agreement also acknowledges that the provision of this credit, in combination with the County's previous application of \$360,000.00 obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, \$250,000.00 obtained from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and \$150,068.00 obtained from the EPA to LORP initial construction costs, fully discharged the County's obligation for the payment of \$3.75 million for the LORP initial construction costs.

With regard to the County's obligation to fund a portion of the LORP post-implementation costs, the LORP Funding Agreement provides as follows: (1) the difference between \$5,242,965.00 and the \$2,989,932.00 that will be applied to the LORP initial construction costs (a difference of \$2,253,033.00), will be a credit held in trust by LADWP. This "Post Implementation Credit" will be used to partially fund the County's obligation to pay one half of the LORP post-implementation costs; (2) each year, the then remaining amount of this Post Implementation Credit will be reduced by the County's share of the LORP post-implementation costs until the \$2,253,033.00 credit has been reduced to zero; (3) each year, the then remaining unexpended portion of the \$2,253,033.00 will be annually adjusted upward or downward in accordance with the Los Angeles--Anaheim--Riverside All Urban Consumers Price Index ("CPI") or its successor; (4) the annual CPI adjustment will take place prior to deduction of a credit for County's annual share of the LORP post-implementation costs; and (5) the CPI adjustment will commence when LADWP has established a permanent baseflow of approximately 40 cfs in the LORP.

The LORP Funding Agreement also provides that Trust Account will be established in the Inyo County Treasury as a trust account and that the interest earned on the fund balance will remain in the account. The LORP Funding Agreement also provides that only after the \$2,253,033.00 Post Implementation Credit (adjusted as described above) has been reduced to zero, will the County begin to pay its share of the LORP post-implementation costs from the Trust Account; however, the County may elect to reimburse itself from the Trust Account for LORP related costs incurred by the County.

On July 11, 2007, the parties to the MOU entered into a Stipulation and Order resolving issues of compliance with the MOU. In the Stipulation and Order, the parties agree that as of July 11, 2007, LADWP had established a permanent baseflow of approximately 40 cfs in the LORP. The Stipulation and Order also provides for monitoring and reporting of the baseflow flows throughout the LORP. With the entry of the

Stipulation and Order on July 11, 2007, LADWP ceased making payments of \$5,000.00 per day into the Trust Account established pursuant to the Court Order because, as of that date, LADWP had established a permanent baseflow of approximately 40 cfs in the LORP. On July 1, 2013 there was \$3,607,362 in the Trust Account.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Direct staff to work with LADWP to modify the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year Lower Owens River Project Work Plan, Budget, and Amendment.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

LADWP, Inyo/Mono Agricultural Commissioner

FINANCING:

Adoption of the Work Plan and Amendment would require a payment of \$340,856 for 2014-2015, which has been budgeted in the Water Department's Budget (024102). Sufficient funds are available in the Post-Implementation Credit and Trust Account (504103) to fund this work.

As of August 27, 2014, \$1,308,394 is available in the LORP Post-Implementation Credit, and the LORP Trust Account Balance (504103) as of August 25, 2014 is \$3,237,181. The Post-Implementation Credit is held by LADWP, and the County of Inyo Treasury holds the Trust Account. The sum of accounts, \$ 4,545,575 with interest and indexing, is available to fund the County's LORP costs, escrow account costs, funding for the MOU Consultants, and adaptive management measures, through the term of the Funding Agreement ending July 21, 2021.

APPROVALS	
<p>COUNTY COUNSEL:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>	<p>AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Approved: _____ Date: _____</p>
<p>AUDITOR/CONTROLLER:</p>	<p>ACCOUNTING/FINANCE AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the auditor-controller prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">  Approved: <u>yes</u> Date: <u>9/2/2014</u> </p>
<p>PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>	<p>PERSONNEL AND RELATED ITEMS <i>(Must be reviewed and approved by the director of personnel services prior to submission to the board clerk.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Approved: _____ Date: _____</p>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE:  Date: 9.3.2014

(Not to be signed until all approvals are received)

**Lower Owens River Project
Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule
2014-2015 Fiscal Year**

Prepared by
Inyo County Water Department
& Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Lower Owens River Project Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule 2014-2015 Fiscal Year

The Inyo County Water Department and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power jointly prepared this 2014-2015 Fiscal Year Lower Owens River Project Work plan. The Inyo County/Los Angeles Technical Group adopted this work plan on August 28, 2014. The Technical Group recommends that the Inyo County Board of Supervisors and the City of Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners or their designee approve the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year Lower Owens River Project Work Plan.

Introduction

The Final Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Owens River Project (LORP) Section 2.2.1 provides that in December of each year, the Long-Term Water Agreement (LTWA) Technical Group will develop and adopt an annual work program for the LORP, which describes LORP work to be performed in the following fiscal year. This work program identifies who will perform or oversee tasks, a schedule, and a budget. This work plan and budget was prepared according to the Agreement between the County of Inyo and City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Concerning Funding of the Lower Owens River Project (Funding Agreement) sections D, E, and F. Following adoption by the Technical Group, the work program will be submitted to the County and LADWP governing board for approval. Each governing board must approve the plan before this work plan and budget can be implemented. This Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule is in force from July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015.

The objectives of this work plan are to maintain compliance with the July 11, 2007 Superior Court Stipulation and Order in case no. S1CVCV01-29768, conduct monitoring necessary to achieve the LORP goals described in the 1997 Memorandum of Understanding, maintain infrastructure necessary to the operation of the LORP, and implement adaptive management measures. The following priorities are observed in this work plan:

1. Work and activities required to maintain required flows in the river and required water supplies to other LORP components.
2. Maintenance associated with flow compliance monitoring and reporting associated with the above referenced Stipulation and Order.
3. Habitat and water quality monitoring described in the LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan, or required to comply with the requirements of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.
4. The preparation of the LORP Annual Report as required by Section 2.10.4 of the LORP Final EIR and by Section L of the above referenced Stipulation and Order.
5. Other work or activities including the implementation of adaptive management measures.

Section 1 of this work plan covers the budget and schedule for operations and maintenance, monitoring, mosquito abatement, noxious species control, saltcedar control, and reporting activities. Saltcedar

control activities are identified but are funded under separate agreements and not budgeted under in this work plan. Section 2 of this work plan addresses adaptive management measures.

The budget amount reflects the additional costs above equal sharing of work by the parties and does not include the costs of Inyo and LA staff times where they offset.

Maintenance and Monitoring Budget

Table 1 summarizes the costs of operation, maintenance and monitoring for the fiscal year and specifies the costs incurred by Inyo County, Los Angeles, and the cost of the MOU consultant. A summary of these activities follows.

Efforts on biologic and water quality monitoring tasks are shared by Inyo and LADWP. In 2014-15 a total of 438 people days are required to complete these tasks. Inyo County and LADWP will each contribute 219 days. Maintenance, Operations, and Hydrologic monitoring are tasks solely performed by LADWP, and are without offsetting costs. LADWP has allocated 218 people days for Range Monitoring, which is a LADWP cost.

Based on this budget, total cost for the fiscal year is \$838,678. Inyo County's Post Implementation Credit will be decreased by \$78,483. This figure is calculated by subtracting the dollars Inyo County will spend during the fiscal year from the amount spent by LADWP, and dividing this figure by two.

Table 1. 2014-2015 Summary Budget

Inyo County	Staff Work Days	Value of Additional Staff Time, Materials, and Equipment	Payment/Credit
Hydrologic Monitoring	-	\$ -	
Biologic and Water Quality	219	\$ -	
Operations and Maintenance	-	\$ -	
Mosquito Abatement		\$ 30,000	
MOU Consultant	-	\$ 260,856	
Adaptive Management		\$ -	
Noxious Species Control	-	\$ 50,000	
Inyo County Totals	219	\$ 340,856	\$ (78,483)
LADWP	Staff Work Days	Value of Additional Staff Time, Materials, and Equipment	Payments
Hydrologic Monitoring	-	\$ 180,570	
Biologic and Water Quality	219	\$ -	
Operations and Maintenance	-	\$ 197,336	
Mosquito Abatement	-	\$ 30,000	
Rodent Control		\$ 10,100	
MOU Consultant	-	\$ -	
Adaptive Management		\$ 79,816	
LADWP Totals	219	\$ 497,822	
Combined Total	438	Combined Total	\$ 838,678

Section 1. Maintenance and Monitoring Tasks

LORP Tasks

The maintenance and monitoring portion of this work plan consists of seven categories of tasks: operations and maintenance, hydrologic monitoring, biological/water quality monitoring, range monitoring, mosquito abatement, noxious species control, and saltcedar control.

Operations and Maintenance

Maintenance activities consist of cleaning water measurement facilities, cleaning sediment and aquatic vegetation from ditches, mowing ditch margins, fence repair, and adjustments to flow control structures. Operation activities consist of setting and checking flows. Estimates of the level of effort necessary for maintenance are adjusted as required by section II.D of the Funding Agreement, which allows that costs for maintenance of ditches, spillgates, and control structures that are above the baseline costs for facilities in the river corridor and Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area (BWMA) shall be shared. The estimated 2014-2015 costs for River corridor and BWMA facilities were \$138,918 and \$194,723 respectively, for an overall 2014-2015 operations and maintenance expenditure of \$333,640. This figure reduced by the combined CPI-adjusted baseline costs for the river corridor and BWMA facilities is \$197,336 (Table 2).

Table 2. 2014-2015 Operations and Maintenance Budget

Location/Activity	Labor type	Hours	Labor Rate	Total Labor	Equipment Type	Hours	Rate	Total Equip
River								
Measuring Stations Mtc (4 Stations)	Power Shovel Operator	80	\$ 46.50	\$ 3,720.00	Excavator	80	\$ 66.60	\$ 5,328.00
	Truck Driver	80	\$ 37.65	\$ 3,012.00	3 axel dump truck	80	\$ 25.92	\$ 2,073.60
	Operator	80	\$ 44.09	\$ 3,527.20	ASV Mower	80	\$ 43.74	\$ 3,499.20
	Building Repair Man	75	\$ 40.64	3048	3/4 ton 4x4 pick-up	75	\$ 9.07	\$ 680.25
Subtotal				\$ 13,307.20				\$ 11,581.05
Spillgates and Ditches								
Intake Spillgate								
Maintenance	Operator	40	\$ 44.09	\$ 1,763.60	Bull Dozer	40	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,600.00
	Truck Driver	54	\$ 37.65	\$ 2,033.10	3 axel dump truck	54	\$ 25.92	\$ 1,399.68
	MCH	75	\$ 35.86	\$ 2,689.50	3/4 ton 4x4 pick-up	75	\$ 9.07	\$ 680.25
Mowing	Operator	20	\$ 44.09	\$ 881.80	Mower	20	\$ 11.67	\$ 233.40
	MCH	75	\$ 35.86	\$ 2,689.50	3/4 ton 4x4 pick-up	75	\$ 9.07	\$ 680.25
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	80	\$ 46.50	\$ 3,720.00	Excavator	80	\$ 66.60	\$ 5,328.00
	Truck Driver	72	\$ 35.16	\$ 2,531.52	3 axel dump truck	72	\$ 25.92	\$ 1,866.24
	MCH	75	\$ 35.86	\$ 2,689.50	3/4 ton 4x4 pick-up	75	\$ 9.07	\$ 680.25
Subtotal		491		\$ 18,998.52				\$ 12,468.07
Thibaut Spillgate and Ditch								
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	36	\$ 46.50	\$ 1,674.00	Excavator	36	\$ 66.60	\$ 2,397.60
	Truck Driver	72	\$ 35.86	\$ 2,581.92	3 axel dump truck	72	\$ 25.92	\$ 1,866.24
Subtotal				\$ 4,255.92				\$ 4,263.84
Independence Spillgate and Ditch								
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	135	\$ 46.50	\$ 6,277.50	Excavator	135	\$ 66.60	\$ 8,991.00
	Truck Driver	270	\$ 37.65	\$ 10,165.50	3 axel dump truck	270	\$ 25.92	\$ 6,998.40
Subtotal				\$ 16,443.00				\$ 15,989.40

Lower Owens River Project Work Plan, FY 2014-2015

Locust Spillgate and Ditch								
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	45	\$ 46.50	\$ 2,092.50	Excavator	45	\$ 66.60	\$ 2,997.00
	Operator	45	\$ 44.09	\$ 1,984.05	Backhoe and trailer	45	\$ 21.96	\$ 988.20
	Truck Driver	45	\$ 37.65	\$ 1,694.25	3 axel dump truck	45	\$ 25.92	\$ 1,166.40
	Subtotal			\$ 5,770.80				\$ 5,151.60
Georges Ditch								
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	45	\$ 46.50	\$ 2,092.50	Excavator	45	\$ 66.60	\$ 2,997.00
	Operator	45	\$ 44.09	\$ 1,984.05	Backhoe and trailer	45	\$ 21.96	\$ 988.20
	Truck Driver	45	\$ 35.86	\$ 1,613.70	3 axel dump trucks	45	\$ 25.92	\$ 1,166.40
	Subtotal			\$ 5,690.25				\$ 5,151.60
Alabama Spillgate								
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	54	\$ 46.50	\$ 2,511.05	Excavator	54	\$ 66.60	\$ 3,596.40
	Truck Driver	162	\$ 35.86	\$ 5,809.32	3 axel dump trucks	162	\$ 25.92	\$ 4,199.04
	Subtotal			\$ 8,320.37				\$ 7,795.44
Delta Spillgate								
Maintenance	Building Repair Man	27	\$ 40.64	\$ 1,097.28	3/4 ton 4x4 pick- up	27	\$ 9.07	\$ 244.89
	MCH	54	\$ 35.16	\$ 1,898.64	3/4 ton 4x4 pick- up	54	\$ 9.07	\$ 489.78
	Subtotal			\$ 2,995.92				\$ 734.67
	River Sub-Total			\$75,781.98				\$63,135.67
Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area								
Blackrock Ditch								
Mowing	Operator	225	\$ 43.23	\$ 9,726.75	Mower	225	\$ 11.67	\$ 2,625.75
	Truck Driver	450	\$ 35.16	\$ 15,822.00	2 - 3 axel dump trucks	450	\$ 25.92	\$ 11,664.00
Cleaning	Power Shovel Operator	260	\$ 45.58	\$ 11,850.80	Excavator	260	\$ 66.60	\$ 17,316.00
	Truck Driver	270	\$ 35.16	\$ 9,493.20	3 axel dump truck	270	\$ 25.92	\$ 6,998.40
	Subtotal			\$ 46,892.75				\$ 38,604.15
Goose Lake to River Ditch								
Cleaning	Operator	45	\$ 43.23	\$ 1,945.35	Backhoe and trailer	45	\$ 21.96	\$ 988.20
	Truck Driver	45	\$ 35.16	\$ 1,582.20	3 axel dump truck	45	\$ 25.92	\$ 1,166.40
	Subtotal			\$ 3,527.55				\$ 2,154.60
Patrol & Flow Changes								
	A&R Keeper	2080	\$ 35.16	\$ 73,132.80	3/4 ton 4x4 pick- up	2080	\$ 9.07	\$ 18,865.60
Fence Maintenance								
	Building Repair Man	90	\$ 39.82	\$ 3,583.80	3/4 ton 4x4 pick- up	90	\$ 9.07	\$ 816.30
	MCH	180	\$ 35.16	\$ 6,328.80	3/4 ton 4x4 pick- up	90	\$ 9.07	\$ 816.30
				\$ 9,912.60				\$ 1,632.60
	BWMA Sub-Total							
	River Total		\$138,917.65					
	BWMA Total		\$194,722.65					
Total O and M			\$333,640		CPI Adjusted O and M			\$197,335.63

Hydrologic Monitoring

Hydrologic monitoring consists of monitoring, analyzing, and reporting river baseflows and seasonal habitat flows, the flooded extent of the Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area (BWMA), the levels of the Off-River Lakes and Ponds, and baseflows, pulse flows, and seasonal habitat flows to the Delta. Hydrologic monitoring costs are \$180,570 (Table 3).

Fieldwork is being jointly conducted by LADWP and Inyo County staffs, with analysis and reporting being conducted by hydrography staff. The flooded acreage of the BWMA is being measured four times per year by walking the perimeter of the flooded area on foot with portable GPS units.

Table 3. 2014-2015 Hydrologic Monitoring Budget

	Person days	Labor Costs	Equipment Cost	Predicted Cost July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015
HYDRO OPERATIONS				
River Stations	80	\$ 34,400	\$ 3,200	\$ 37,600
Seasonal Habitat	20	\$ 8,600	\$ 800	\$ 9,400
Off River Lakes & Ponds	10	\$ 4,300	\$ 400	\$ 4,700
Flow to Delta	1	\$ 430	\$ 40	\$ 470
Blackrock Waterfowl	34	\$ 14,620	\$ 1,360	\$ 15,980
Reporting Compliance	52	\$ 22,360	\$ 2,080	\$ 24,440
HYDRO MAINTENANCE				
River Stations	40	\$ 17,200	\$ 1,600	\$ 18,800
Off River Lakes & Ponds	1	\$ 430	\$ 40	\$ 470
Flow to Delta	3	\$ 1,290	\$ 120	\$ 1,410
Blackrock Waterfowl	10	\$ 4,300	\$ 400	\$ 4,700
ENGINEERING HYDRO SUPPORT				
Reporting Compliance	108	\$ 48,600	\$ -	\$ 48,600
Vegetation Mapping	40	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ 14,000
			Total Hydro Budget	\$ 180,570

Biological/Water Quality Monitoring

Monitoring, analysis, reporting, and report preparation will be jointly conducted by Inyo and LA with the hours allocated by each agency given in the attached budget table (Table 4).

Biological and water quality monitoring is related to the tasks indicated in the Table 4.01 of the LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MAMP). A portion of Landscape Vegetation Mapping and the Avian Census which are not scheduled to be conducted in the MAMP will be conducted during this fiscal year. This work will mainly entail image processing and computer generated mapping and spring avian censuses. Additional efforts for the groundtruthing maps and late summer and fall avian censuses will be budgeted in the 2015-2016 fiscal year work plan.

Inyo staff and LADWP staff will spend 219 people days each on LORP biological and water quality monitoring for a total of 438 people days. There will be no off-setting costs, since work will be shared equally.

Table 4. 2014-2015 Biologic and Water Quality Monitoring Budget.

Biologic and Water Quality	Organization/Class	Total	Inyo Days	LA Days
River				
Rapid Assessment Survey	LA/WRS	10		10
	IC/RESASST	65	65	
Water Quality	IC/Hydro	30	30	
	LA/WRS	15		15
Landscape Vegetation Mapping	LA/WRS	54		54
	IC/RESASST	2	2	
Avian Census	LA/WRS	18		18
	IC/RESASST	18	18	
Indicator Species Habitat	LA/WRS	18		18
Site Scale Vegetation Sampling	LA/WRS	0		0
	IC/RESASST	0	0	0
Analysis and Reporting	LA/WRS	50		50
	IC/LORP	50	50	
Total People Days		330	165	165
Blackrock				
Waterfowl Area Acreage	IC/RESASST	8	8	
Rapid Assessment Survey	IC/RESASST	4	4	
Landscape Vegetation Mapping	LA/WRS	14		14
Indicator Species Habitat	LA/WRS-B	4		4
Wetland Avian Census	LA/WRS	16		16
	IC/RESASST	16	16	
Data Analysis and Reporting	LA/WRS	5		5
	IC/RESASST	5	5	
Total People Days		72	33	39
Delta				
Rapid Assessment Survey	IC/RESASST	2	2	
Analysis and Reporting	IC/RESASST	2	2	
Total People Days		4	4	0
Off-River Lakes and Ponds				
Rapid Assessment Survey	IC/RESASST	1	1	
Analysis and Reporting	IC/RESASST	1	1	
Total People Days		2	2	0
Annual Report Preparation				
Report preparation	LA/WRS	15		15
	IC/LORP	15	15	
Total People Days		30	15	15
Sum Total		438	219	219

Range Monitoring

Range monitoring is related to the tasks described in section 4.6 of the MAMP. Two types of monitoring will take place that are directly related to the management of livestock grazing: irrigated pasture condition scoring and utilization trend. Irrigated pasture condition scoring is a tool used by managers to systematically track the condition of irrigated pastures. Utilization monitoring tracks the amount of biomass removed from non-irrigated fields. Woody species recruitment monitoring was added in September 2010 in order to assess potential livestock influences on regeneration of desirable woody species. Range monitoring will be conducted by LADWP and is not a shared cost, and therefore not budgeted for in this work plan (Table 5).

Mosquito Abatement

For the fiscal year 2014-2015, the Owens Valley Mosquito Abatement Program (OVMAP) will continue a comprehensive Integrated Mosquito Management Plan (IMMP) when addressing the new and developing sources within the LORP in accordance with its mission of protecting public health. This IMMP consists of an expansion of currently used materials and methods for the surveillance and control of mosquitoes across the OVMAP boundary as well as contingency planning for late season flushing flows. The \$60,000 budget anticipates field surveillance of potential larval habitat for mosquito production, larviciding, pupaciding, adult mosquito surveillance with light traps, mosquito borne disease surveillance, and treatment for adult mosquitoes.

Noxious Species Control

The Inyo/Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office conducts operations to control and eradicate several different invasive weed species within the LORP boundaries. These invasive weed species include *Lepidium latifolium*, *Acroptilon repens*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Centaurea maculosa*, and *Carderia draba*. These populations are managed using integrated pest management methods, including mechanical, chemical, and biological controls.

For fiscal year 2014-2015 Inyo County will be responsible for treating weeds in the LORP. The budget for noxious weed control is \$50,000.

Saltcedar Control

The County Water Department's saltcedar control program will concentrate on cutting tamarisk in the tributaries to the Lower Owens River channel and adjacent spreading basins. The purpose of working on the LORP is to reduce the likelihood of spreading saltcedar throughout the Owens River re-watered channel. A top priority for the saltcedar program will be to locate all river sites where tamarisk seedlings and resprouts were identified in the 2011 and the 2012 Rapid Assessment Surveys. Accessible tamarisk will be removed by hand or by cutting and treating with herbicide (where allowed). Additionally, work will begin to remove slash, created by years of cutting in the LORP area.

Saltcedar Control staff includes one permanent employee, one shared employee, and six seasonal field assistants that work on the saltcedar control program during the treatment season, October through April. California Department of Forestry (CDF) work crews, if available, will assist in efforts to treat slash. Monitoring and follow-up treatments by the Saltcedar Project Coordinator will occur during the balance of the year.

LORP saltcedar control activities are funded through agreements outside of the LORP Annual Work Plan, and are therefore not included in the budget presented here.

Footnote to Table 1. Post Implementation Credit and Trust Accounting

	CPI adjustment	Adjustment	Balance of Post-Imp Credit held by LADWP
Original Post Implementation Credit		\$2,253,033	\$2,253,033
Increase Post Imp Credit by 2.9% based on the July 2007 price Index	2.9%	\$65,338	\$2,318,371
County's obligation for July 11, 2007 to June 30, 2008 period		\$243,524	\$2,074,847
Increase the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 5.7% based upon the July 2008 price index	5.7%	\$118,266	\$2,193,113
County's obligation for 2008-2009 fiscal year		\$243,524	\$1,949,589
Reduce the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 1.3% based upon the April 2009 price index	-1.3%	(\$25,345)	\$1,924,245
County's share of the costs for the 2009-2010 work plan and budget, including adaptive management.		\$266,176	\$1,658,069
Increase the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 1.9% based upon the April 2010 price index effective July 10, 2010	1.9%	\$31,503	\$1,689,572
County's share of the costs for the 2010-2011 work plan and budget, including adaptive management effective July 21, 2010.		\$317,805	\$1,371,767
Increase the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 3.3% based upon the April 2011 price index effective July 10, 2011.	3.3%	\$45,268	\$1,417,035
County's share of the costs for the 2011-2012 work plan and budget, including adaptive management effective July 21, 2011.		\$48,278	\$1,368,757
County's share of the costs for the Amended 2011-2012 work plan and budget, effective July 21, 2011.		\$57,687	\$1,311,070
Increase the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 1.5% based upon the April 2012 price index effective July 10, 2012.	1.5%	\$19,666	\$1,330,736
County's share of the costs for the 2012-2013 work plan and budget, including adaptive management effective July 23, 2012.		\$14,084	\$1,316,652
Increase the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 0.9% based upon the April 2013 price Index effective July 10, 2013.	0.9%	\$11,850	\$1,328,502
County's share of the costs for the 2013-2014 work plan and budget, including adaptive management effective June 21, 2013.		\$41,979	\$1,286,523
Increase the remaining balance of the Post Implementation Credit by 1.7% based upon the April 2014 price index effective July 10, 2014.	1.7%	\$21,871	\$1,308,394
County's share of the costs for the 2014-2015 work plan and budget, including adaptive management effective June 21, 2014.		\$78,483	\$1,229,911

The County's balance in the Post Imp Credit Account held by LADWP as of August 27, 2014 is \$1,308,394. The annual CPI adjustment will take place prior to deduction of a credit for County's annual share of the LORP post-implementation costs (PIA 8.4). The Trust Account Balance as of August 25, 2014 is \$3,237,181.

B. Schedule

Table 7. Schedule of Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting Activities for FY 2014-2015

Period	Monitoring
July 8, 2014- Jul 15, 2014	Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area (BWMA) Flooded Extent
August 1 - Aug 15, 2014	Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS)
August 15 - Aug 22, 2014	BWMA Flooded Extent
September 1 - Sept 9, 2014	RAS Consultation with MOU Parties
September 1- Sept 30, 2014	Delta Pulse Flow
September 15 - Sept 22, 2014	BWMA Flooded Extent
October 1 - Oct 28, 2014	LADWP/Inyo Prepare Draft LORP Report
October 1 - Oct 28, 2014	Fiscal Year 2010-2011 Work Plan and Budget Reconciliation
October 15 - Oct 24, 2014	BWMA Flooded Extent
October 31, 2014	Draft LORP Report transmitted to MOU Consultant
October 31, 2014	Transmittal of LORP Accounting Report to Governing Boards
November 1 - Nov 30, 2014	MOU Consultant review Draft LORP Report and Develop Recommendations
November 1 - Dec 31, 2014	Delta Pulse Flow
December 1, 2014	MOU Consultant transmit Adaptive Management Recommendations to Inyo/LA
December 3-Dec 7 2014	Meet with MOU Consultant to Develop Adaptive Management Recommendations for Management
December 6, 2014	Draft Report transmitted to MOU Parties
December 1 - Dec 30, 2014	BWMA Avian Survey
December 20, 2014	Public Meeting for Draft LORP Report
December 1, 2014 - Jan 30, 2015	Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Work Plan and Budget Development
January 15 – January 20, 2015	BWMA Flooded Extent
February 1 - Feb 3, 2015	Technical Group Meeting to Adopt LORP Annual Report and 2014-2015 Fiscal Year Work Plan and Budget
February 3 – Mar31, 2015	Transmittal of LORP Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule to governing boards for approval
March 1 - May 31, 2015	Delta Pulse Flow
April 2 - May 15, 2015	BWMA Avian Survey
April 15 - April 20, 2015	BWMA Flooded Extent
May 8 - May 13, 2015	BWMA Flooded Extent
May 31 - June 5, 2015	BWMA Flooded Extent
May 15 - June 15, 2015	Seasonal Habitat Flow
June 1 - July 31, 2015	Delta Pulse Flow
June 1 -June 29, 2015	BWMA Avian Survey

Table 6. MOU Consultants

TASK 1

Seasonal Habitat Flow

Seasonal habitat flows are prescribed to encourage a transition to riparian vegetation on the floodplains as well as manage channel sediments. The purpose of the habitat flow is to create a dynamic equilibrium for riparian habitat, fishery, water storage, water quality, animal migration, and biodiversity, which result in resilient productive ecological systems. Management actions are designed to achieve and maintain riparian habitats in a healthy ecological condition and establish a healthy warm water recreational fishery with habitat for native species. The LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan require the MOU consultants to recommend the annual seasonal habitat flow level to the Technical Committee based on the April runoff forecast. The river is then monitored during the flow period to evaluate adverse conditions or sudden problems. This task requires evaluation of the Owens Valley runoff conditions, review of proposed flow schedule and development of independent review and recommendations. During the Seasonal Habitat flow, the MOU consultant has to prepare for field observations, travel, and attend meetings with the Scientific Team to discuss the progress towards meeting the LORP objectives.

Deliverables:

- Written recommendation for the Seasonal Habitat Flow based on the April runoff forecast.
- Written evaluation to be included in the LORP Annual Report discussing conditions encountered during the seasonal habitat flow and progress towards meeting LORP objectives and any necessary adaptive management actions.

Budget:

Seasonal Habitat Flow	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	50	\$143	\$7150
Associates	24	\$96	\$2304
Administration	8	\$71	\$568
Subtotal			\$10,022

TASK 2

Flooded Extent Evaluation

Monitoring of flooded extent, which is how much land area is inundated during seasonal habitat flows, is prescribed to inform managers about the effectiveness of seasonal habitat flows. Seasonal habitat flooding extent monitoring documents what habitats are being affected by the flooding. Determining the extent and duration of the flooded area enables managers to identify which vegetation communities are inundated and are being affected by the seasonal habitat flow. This assists in determining if the seasonal habitat flows are meeting the goals of the habitat and informs the adaptive management decision-making. The seasonal habitat flow is evaluated each year to estimate the extent of flooding on river landforms. The report for this work requires review and comment from the MOU consultant with assistance from the consultant’s staff to verify mapping and estimates. Flood extent results are compared to results from other tasks to analyze effectiveness in meeting LORP goals. Fieldwork for this task is completed during the Seasonal Habitat Flow monitoring.

Deliverables:

Written evaluation to be included in the LORP Annual Report discussing conditions encountered during the seasonal habitat flow flooded extent monitoring and progress towards meeting LORP objectives and any necessary adaptive management actions.

Budget:

Flood Extent Evaluation	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	80	\$143	\$11440
Associates	40	\$96	\$3840
Administration	3	\$71	\$213
Subtotal			\$15,493

TASK 3 -----

Rapid Assessment Evaluation

Rapid Assessment Surveys (RAS) are conducted to document problems or potential management issues in LORP riverine-riparian area and provide qualitative project-level feedback regarding changes within the project area. Rapid Assessment Evaluation is performed on the river corridor, Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area, Off-River Lakes and Ponds and the Delta. LADWP and Inyo County staffs collect and processes field data, and perform data analysis, the results of which are captured in a draft RAS report. The LORP consultant reviews the RAS results to identify issues that require immediate action, and informs the MOU parties as required by the LORP Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan. The MOU consultant will evaluate results for trends that influence monitoring and adaptive management recommendations for subsequent years.

Deliverables:

Written consultation with MOU Parties following completion of the RAS. Written evaluation to be included in the LORP Annual Report discussing conditions encountered during the RAS, progress towards meeting LORP objectives and any necessary adaptive management actions.

Budget:

Rapid Assessment	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	20	\$143	\$2860
Associates	60	\$96	\$5760
Administration	3	\$71	\$213
Subtotal			\$8,833

TASK 4 -----

Creel Census

The creel census tracks the development and health of the fishery as the LORP is implemented. Creel census data help to inform decision making for the fishery and water quality adaptive management areas. Adaptive management recommendations focus on establishing a healthy warm water fishery to

meet MOU goals. ES will assist in the census and evaluating the results for the annual report. To assist with the Creel Census, ES will have to prepare for field observations, travel, and attend meetings with the Scientific Team to discuss the progress towards meeting the LORP objectives.

Deliverables:

Written evaluation to be included in the LORP Annual Report discussing Creel Census evaluation and progress towards meeting LORP objectives and any necessary adaptive management actions. Make payment of \$50 to each angler who returns a completed census form; the total for the angler compensation is not to exceed \$1200.

Budget:

Creel Census	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	65	\$143	\$9295
Associates	15	\$96	\$1440
Administration	12	\$71	\$852
Angler Honorarium			\$1,200
Subtotal			\$12,787

TASK 5 -----

Contingency Monitoring

When approved by LADWP and Inyo County, to be used for labor and expenses related to investigation of unforeseen events occurring in the LORP.

Deliverables:

As mutually agreed by both parties.

Budget:

Contingency	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	57	\$143	\$8151
Associates	15	\$96	\$1440
Administration	6	\$71	\$426
Subtotal			\$10,017

TASK 6 -----

Annual Report Evaluation & Adaptive Management Recommendations

At the end of October, LADWP and ICWD forward the draft annual report to the MOU consultant. The MOU consultant will evaluate the annual report for completeness and accuracy. This requires reviewing each chapter and, in some cases, reevaluating or re-estimating and verifying conclusions.

Following review and evaluation of the draft annual report and consultation with LADWP and ICWD, a final chapter for adaptive management recommendations will be written for the final annual report and

submission to the LORP Technical Committee. The MOU consultant will present the recommendations to the Technical Committee as required. This will require travel time and preparation time.

Deliverables:

Written evaluation to be included in the LORP Annual Report discussing the need for any contingency monitoring as well as discussion of progress towards meeting LORP objectives and any necessary adaptive management actions.

Written evaluation of any necessary adaptive management actions as well as discussion of progress towards meeting LORP objectives.

Budget:

Annual Report	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	485	\$143	\$69355
Associates	285	\$96	\$27360
Administration	47	\$71	\$3337
Subtotal			\$100,052

TASK 7-----

Project Management and Meetings

The MOU consultant will meet with LADWP and ICWD to review progress or discuss issues either in person, or via teleconference. The MOU consultant will manage project assignments, schedules and budgets, conduct team meetings, administer the contract and work load, provide progress reports to ICWD as needed, budget assessment and invoice each month. This task requires the MOU consultants to prepare for meetings, travel, and attend meetings with the Scientific Team and MOU Parties to discuss progress towards meeting the LORP objectives.

Budget:

Project Management and Meetings	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	300	\$143	\$42900
Associates	250	\$96	\$24000
Administration	114	\$71	\$8094
Subtotal			\$74,994

TASK 8-----

River Summit

All MOU Parties as well as other LORP stakeholders will be invited to a river summit in the summer of 2014 to discussion existing conditions, progress toward initial goals and objectives, and necessary changes to the LORP. The MOU Consultants will prepare for this summit, act as moderators, and make final recommendations for adoption by the attendees.

Budget:

River Summit	FY 2014-2015		
	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Estimate:			
Principals	106	\$143	\$15158
Associates	6	\$96	\$576
Administration	4	\$71	\$284
Subtotal			\$16,018

EXPENSES-----

Budget:

Expenses	FY 2014-2015		
		Rate	Cost
Travel (Mileage 1500/trip @ 0.56/mi)	6	\$840	\$5,040
Lodging	38	\$125	\$4,750
Per Diem	38	\$75	\$2,850
Subtotal			\$12,640
FY 2014-2015 TOTAL			\$260,856

Section 2. Adaptive Management Measures

The Winterton and Waggoner units of the Blackrock Waterfowl Management Area will be burned to remove emergent vegetation and weeds in order to prepare the area to receive water (Table 8).

If adaptive measures are identified that require implementation in the 2014-2015 fiscal year, or if ongoing negotiations related to the LORP Pump Station make it feasible to implement alternative flow scenarios during the fiscal year, an amended budget will be prepared to address necessary costs.

Table 8. Adaptive Management

BWMA Winterton Burn	Labor type	Hours	Labor Rate	Total Labor	Equipment Type	Hours	Rate	Total Equip
	Operator	220	\$ 44.09	\$ 9,699.80	Mower	220	\$ 11.67	\$ 2,567.40
	Operator	300	\$ 43.23	\$ 12,969.00	Water Truck	300	\$ 29.17	\$ 8,751.00
	MCH-10	1020	\$ 35.86	\$ 36,577.20	3/4 ton 4x4 pick- up	1020	\$ 9.07	\$ 9,251.40
Subtotal				\$ 59,246.00				\$ 20,569.80
						Total		\$ 79,815.80



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER
 16

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

FROM: Personnel/County Counsel

FOR THE BOARD MEETING OF: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Approval of Contract for Legal Services-General Labor and Employment Advice and Representation

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION: Approve and ratify the Contract with Liebert Cassidy Whitmore for the provision of legal services in the area of general labor and employment advice and representation for the period from August 19, 2014 to June 30, 2015, contingent upon the Board's adoption of the 2014-15 Budget, and authorize the Chairperson to sign on behalf of the County. (4/5s vote required).

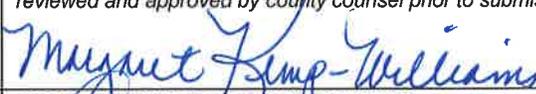
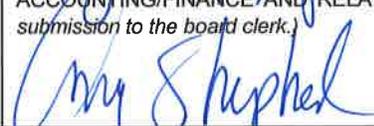
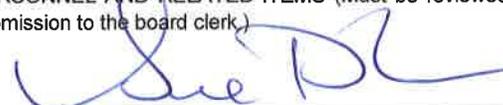
CAO RECOMMENDATION:

SUMMARY DISCUSSION: Recently, the County has been involved in training, investigation and other employment related matters. This contract would allow the County to access the specialized human resources knowledge of this firm, which is valuable assistance for both the County Counsel and Personnel Departments. The Contract would give us access to Liebert Cassidy Whitmore 's expertise as needed on short notice. Our previous experience with this firm has been positive, Liebert Cassidy Whitmore is a leading firm specializing in employment matters.

ALTERNATIVES: The County could decline to approve the Agreement with Liebert Cassidy Whitmore and attempt to find other legal counsel to assist the County in these matters, or could seek to provide these services through its in-house lawyers. Neither alternative is recommended because of the specialized nature of the legal services required, and the time in which the County must respond.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

FINANCING: Funding will be included in Personnel's Budget 010800 Object Code 5265 in the 2014/15 requested budget.

APPROVALS	
COUNTY COUNSEL:	AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND ORDINANCES AND CLOSED SESSION AND RELATED ITEMS (Must be reviewed and approved by county counsel prior to submission to the board clerk.)  Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>09/01/14</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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date <u>9/13/14</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>8/26/14</u>

DEPARTMENT HEAD SIGNATURE: Kevin Carunchio Date: 8/26/14
 (Not to be signed until all approvals are received)
 (The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)
 by Sue De

ATTACHMENT A

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO
AND LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE
FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES**

TERM:

FROM: August 19, 2014 TO: June 30, 2015

SCOPE OF WORK:

Contractor shall provide general labor and employment advice, labor negotiations advice, personnel investigations and representation upon request of Client.

Contractor may submit the itemized statement required by Section 3(F) (Billing and Payment) by the tenth day of the month for payment on the last day of the month, notwithstanding the last sentence of Section 3(F).

The first paragraph of Section 11 (defense and Indemnification) is deleted and replaced with the following:

Contractor shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless County, its agents, officers, and employees from and against all claims, damages, losses, judgments, liabilities, expenses, and other costs, including litigation costs and attorney's fees, arising out of, resulting from, or in conjunction with, any negligence, errors or omissions arising out of this Agreement by Contractor, or Contractor's agents, officers or employees, except such loss or damage which was caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of County, its officers, or employees.

ATTACHMENT B

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO
AND LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE
FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES**

TERM:

FROM: August 19, 2014 TO: June 30, 2015

SCHEDULE OF FEES:

1. COMPENSATION

Partners: \$325.00
Of Counsel: \$285.00
Associates: \$190.00 - \$265.00/hour
Paralegals & Litigation Support: \$75.00-\$150.00/hour
Travel: \$125.00/hour

Contractor shall reserve the right to increase these rates upon sixty (60) days' notice.

2. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES WILL BE REIMBURSED/CREDITED AS BILLED:

Types of Expenses	Maximum Cost:
Postage	Actual costs
Federal Express/UPS	Actual costs
Express Mail	Actual costs
Long Distance Calls	Actual costs
Photocopying (not attorney service)	Not to exceed \$0.15 per page
Fax Copies	Not to exceed \$0.50 per page
Computer Assisted Research	Actual costs.
Service of Documents/Pleadings (attorney service)	Actual costs
Document Production (attorney service)	Actual costs
Filing Fees	Actual costs
Jury Fees	Actual costs
Court Reporter/Transcripts	Actual costs
Experts	Rate approved by County Counsel
Witness fees	Actual costs

ATTACHMENT C

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF INYO
AND LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE
FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES**

TERM:

FROM: August 19, 2014 TO: June 30, 2015

SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND PER DIEM PAYMENT

Travel shall be at the county's request and will be billed at cost.



AGENDA REQUEST FORM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF INYO

For Clerk's Use Only:
AGENDA NUMBER
17

- 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: September 9, 2014

SUBJECT: Approval of Minutes

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION: - Request approval the minutes of the Board of Supervisors Special Meeting of August 20, 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.

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)

(The Original plus 20 copies of this document are required)

Date: _____

OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF
INYO COUNTY, CA



19
WILLIAM R. LUTZE
SHERIFF

KEITH HARDCASTLE
UNDERSHERIFF

"A Professional Service Agency"

Memorandum

To: Sheriff Lutze, U/S Hardcastle
From: Janis, Administrative Assistant to the Sheriff
CC: Board of Supervisors, CAO, Assistant to the Board
Date: August 25, 2014
Re: July, 2014 overtime

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janis".

Following, please find the amount of overtime expended and overtime balances for the month of July, 2014. Due to the reporting periods for payroll, the numbers reflect expenses from 7/3/14-7/30/2014, even though the reports are from 7/12/14-8/8/14.

Budget	Expended
022700 Sheriff General	\$ 3,490.70
022710 Sheriff Safety	\$22,973.29
022900 Jail General	\$ 8,240.85
022910 Jail Safety	\$ 6,400.67
Grand Total	\$41,105.51

Account Director Reports are attached. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND	Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director						
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====			
0001	GENERAL FUND		022700	SHERIFF - GENERAL							
				Income	Account	WORKING	Budget Minus	% Of			
OBJECT	OBJECT	Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Expense	Encumbrances	to Date	Budget	Acct-To-Date	% Of	Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME		07/12/14	Prior	347.24	0.00	347.24		27,969.76	1.2	
	3 SHERIFF		07/25/14	02150DP	1,538.60						
	3 SHERIFF		08/08/14	02160DP	1,952.10						
5003	* Total for OBJECT *			*Total*	3,837.94*	0.00*	3,837.94*	28,317.00*	24,479.06 *	13.6	
	EXPENDITURES		BALANCE	TOTAL*	3,837.94*	0.00*	3,837.94*	28,317.00*	24,479.06 *	13.6	
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **				3,837.94*	0.00*	3,837.94*	28,317.00*	24,479.06 *	13.6	

3490.70

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director					
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
0001	GENERAL FUND	022710	SHERIFF - SAFETY PERSONNEL						
			Income	Account	WORKING	Budget Minus	% Of		
OBJECT	OBJECT Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Expense	Encumbrances	to Date	Budget	Acct-To-Date	Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME	07/12/14	Prior	1,513.41	0.00	1,513.41		268,001.59	0.6
	3 SHERIFF - SAFETY	07/25/14	02150DP	9,828.06					
	3 SHERIFF - SAFETY	07/25/14	02151DP	569.68					
	3 SHERIFF - SAFETY	08/08/14	02160DP	12,575.55					
5003	* Total for OBJECT *		*Total*	24,486.70*	0.00*	24,486.70*	269,515.00*	245,028.30 *	9.1
	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	TOTAL*	24,486.70*	0.00*	24,486.70*	269,515.00*	245,028.30 *	9.1
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **			24,486.70*	0.00*	24,486.70*	269,515.00*	245,028.30 *	9.1

22973.29

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND	Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director				
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
0001	GENERAL FUND		022900	JAIL - GENERAL					
				Income	Account	WORKING	Budget Minus	% Of	
OBJECT	OBJECT	Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Expense	Encumbrances	to Date	Budget	Acct-To-Date Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME		07/12/14	Prior	966.03	0.00	966.03		68,957.97 1.4
	3 JAIL		07/25/14	02150DP	4,828.30				
	3 JAIL		07/25/14	02151DP	794.75				
	3 JAIL		08/08/14	02160DP	2,617.80				
5003	* Total for OBJECT *			*Total*	9,206.88*	0.00*	9,206.88*	69,924.00*	60,717.12 * 13.2
	EXPENDITURES		BALANCE	TOTAL*	9,206.88*	0.00*	9,206.88*	69,924.00*	60,717.12 * 13.2
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **				9,206.88*	0.00*	9,206.88*	69,924.00*	60,717.12 * 13.2

8240.85

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND	Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director					
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
0001	GENERAL FUND		022910	JAIL - SAFETY PERSONNEL						
				Income	Account	WORKING	Budget Minus	% Of		
OBJECT	OBJECT	Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Expense	Encumbrances	to Date	Budget	Acct-To-Date	Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME		07/12/14	Prior	471.68	0.00	471.68		75,474.32	0.6
	3 JAIL - SAFETY		07/25/14	02150DP	1,216.01					
	3 JAIL - SAFETY		08/08/14	02160DP	5,184.66					
5003	* Total for OBJECT *			*Total*	6,872.35*	0.00*	6,872.35*	75,946.00*	69,073.65 *	9.0
	EXPENDITURES		BALANCE	TOTAL*	6,872.35*	0.00*	6,872.35*	75,946.00*	69,073.65 *	9.0
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **				6,872.35*	0.00*	6,872.35*	75,946.00*	69,073.65 *	9.0
	GENERAL FUND		FUND	EXPENSE TOTAL*	44,403.87*	0.00*	44,403.87*	443,702.00*	399,298.13 *	10.0

6400.67

OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF
INYO COUNTY, CA



WILLIAM R. LUTZE
SHERIFF

KEITH HARDCASTLE
UNDERSHERIFF

"A Professional Service Agency"

Memorandum

To: Sheriff Lutze, U/S Hardcastle
From: Janis, Administrative Assistant to the Sheriff *Janis*
CC: Board of Supervisors, CAO, Assistant to the Board
Date: August 25, 2014
Re: June, 2014 overtime

Following, please find the amount of overtime expended and overtime balances for the month of June, 2014. Due to the reporting periods for payroll, the numbers reflect expenses from 6/6/14-7/2/2014, even though the reports are from 6/14/14-7/11/14.

Budget	Expended
022700 Sheriff General	\$ 5,169.87
022710 Sheriff Safety	\$20,445.69
022900 Jail General	\$16,871.72
022910 Jail Safety	\$ 6,048.44
Grand Total	\$48,535.72

Account Director Reports are attached. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director					
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====		
0001	GENERAL FUND	022700	SHERIFF - GENERAL						
OBJECT	OBJECT Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Income Expense	Encumbrances	Account to Date	WORKING Budget	Budget Minus Acct-To-Date	% Of Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME	06/14/14	Prior	24,788.05	0.00	24,788.05		3,528.95	87.5
	3 SHERIFF	06/27/14	02130DP	2,565.58					
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	06/29/14	JA13155	2,257.05					
	3 SHERIFF	07/11/14	02140DP	2,604.29					
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	07/11/14	JE22543	-2,257.05					
5003	* Total for OBJECT *		*Total*	29,957.92*	0.00*	29,957.92*	28,317.00*	-1,640.92 *	105.8 OVER
	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	TOTAL*	29,957.92*	0.00*	29,957.92*	28,317.00*	-1,640.92 *	105.8 OVER
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **			29,957.92*	0.00*	29,957.92*	28,317.00*	-1,640.92 *	105.8 OVER

5169.87

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director					
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
0001	GENERAL FUND	022710	SHERIFF - SAFETY PERSONNEL						
OBJECT	OBJECT Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Income Expense	Encumbrances	Account to Date	WORKING Budget	Budget Minus Acct-To-Date	% Of Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME	06/14/14	Prior	249,427.04	0.00	249,427.04		20,087.96	92.5
	3 SHERIFF - SAFETY	06/27/14	02130DP	9,095.12					
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	06/29/14	JA13155	9,837.16					
	3 SHERIFF - SAFETY	07/11/14	02140DP	11,350.57					
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	07/11/14	JE22543	-9,837.16					
5003	* Total for OBJECT *		*Total*	269,872.73*	0.00*	269,872.73*	269,515.00*	-357.73 *	100.1 OVER
	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	TOTAL*	269,872.73*	0.00*	269,872.73*	269,515.00*	-357.73 *	100.1 OVER
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **			269,872.73*	0.00*	269,872.73*	269,515.00*	-357.73 *	100.1 OVER

20,445.69

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND	Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director				
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
0001	GENERAL FUND		022900	JAIL - GENERAL					
				Income		Account	WORKING	Budget Minus	% Of
				Expense	Encumbrances	to Date	Budget	Acct-To-Date	Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME	06/14/14	Prior	69,618.35	0.00	69,618.35		305.65	99.6
	3 JAIL	06/27/14	02130DP	9,626.46					
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	06/29/14	JA13155	6,279.23					
	3 JAIL	07/11/14	02140DP	7,245.26					
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	07/11/14	JE22543	-6,279.23					
5003	* Total for OBJECT *		*Total*	86,490.07*	0.00*	86,490.07*	69,924.00*	-16,566.07 *	123.7 OVER
	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	TOTAL*	86,490.07*	0.00*	86,490.07*	69,924.00*	-16,566.07 *	123.7 OVER
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **			86,490.07*	0.00*	86,490.07*	69,924.00*	-16,566.07 *	123.7 OVER

16,877.72

SORT ORDER: BALANCE within Short BUDGET UNIT within OBJECT within BALANCE within BUDUNIT within FUND

SELECT BUDGET UNIT: 022700,022710,022900,022910 ; OBJECT: 5003
 BUDGET: WORKING; Budget shown

FUND	FUND Title	BUDUNIT	BUDUNIT Title	Account Director				
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
0001	GENERAL FUND	022910	JAIL - SAFETY PERSONNEL	Income	Account	WORKING	Budget Minus % Of	
OBJECT	OBJECT Trans Desc.	Date	Primary Ref.	Expense	Encumbrances	to Date	Budget	Acct-To-Date Budget Note
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
5003	OVERTIME	06/14/14	Prior	76,827.59	0.00	76,827.59		-881.59 101.2 OVER
	3 JAIL - SAFETY	06/27/14	02130DP	2,510.81				
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	06/29/14	JA13155	3,065.95				
	3 JAIL - SAFETY	07/11/14	02140DP	3,537.63				
	JE 13/14 PAYROLL ACC	07/11/14	JE22543	-3,065.95				
5003	* Total for OBJECT *		*Total*	82,876.03*	0.00*	82,876.03*	75,946.00*	-6,930.03 * 109.1 OVER
	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	TOTAL*	82,876.03*	0.00*	82,876.03*	75,946.00*	-6,930.03 * 109.1 OVER
	** TOTAL EXPENSES **			82,876.03*	0.00*	82,876.03*	75,946.00*	-6,930.03 * 109.1 OVER
	GENERAL FUND	FUND	EXPENSE TOTAL*	469,196.75*	0.00*	469,196.75*	443,702.00*	-25,494.75 * 105.7 OVER

6048.44

File Code: 1920
Date: August 25, 2014

Dear Valued Stakeholder:

As “early adopters” of the 2012 Planning Rule, the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests will revise their land and resource management plans (forest plans), as amended. The existing forest plans have been amended several times since their approval, including the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment. We are beginning the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and analysis to revise these plans. This letter announces the start of the scoping period. The three early adopter forests are located primarily in the southern Sierra Nevada range in California, with some of the Inyo National Forest in the Great Basin and extending into Nevada. They encompass approximately 4.5 million acres and are administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service (see the enclosed location map).

For the Sequoia National Forest, the Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan (Monument Plan), which amended the Sequoia Forest Plan in 2012, continues to govern management of the portion of the Sequoia National Forest located within the Giant Sequoia National Monument (Monument). The Monument Plan is a subset of the entire forest plan. The purpose of the current forest plan revision is to revise management direction for the rest of the forest outside of the Monument. The 1990 Mediated Settlement Agreement to the Sequoia National Forest Land Management Plan (MSA) states, “In the interim period between signing this Agreement and finalizing an amendment incorporating this Agreement into the Plan [Forest Plan], the Parties agree that the provisions of this Agreement shall be implemented according to the schedules indicated throughout this document.” A review was conducted to determine which of the provisions of the MSA have already been incorporated into amendments to the 1988 Sequoia Forest Plan. This review found that there are a number of provisions yet to be fully incorporated in amendments. Therefore, applicable provisions of the MSA will be addressed in the environmental analysis for forest plan revision.

Background

As directed by the National Forest Management Act, the Forest Service is preparing revised forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests under the 2012 Planning Rule. This plan revision requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The Forest Service will prepare one EIS for the three national forests currently undergoing plan revision. The three forests share some landscapes, issues, and stakeholders. Consolidating in one EIS will help streamline the process for many stakeholders and help facilitate a



landscape-level approach to plan revision. We expect that one EIS will also help the agency complete plan revision within a reasonable timeframe and budget.

Although there will be one EIS for the three national forests, three separate forest plans will be produced, one for each national forest. Forest supervisors are the responsible officials for development and approval of forest plan revisions consistent with the direction and intent of the 2012 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219).

The Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests will revise their forest plans to provide a framework for integrated resource management for the forest. The forest plans will guide future management activities toward desired conditions on the three national forests (for the Sequoia, only outside of the Monument). These revised plans will define the parameters for management activities. They will offer the flexibility to adapt project-level decisions to accommodate rapidly changing resource conditions.

Purpose and Need

The National Forest Management Act and its implementing regulations contained in Chapter 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 219 (36 CFR 219), require that each national forest in the National Forest System have a land management plan that provides a framework for integrated resource management and for guiding project and activity decision-making. According to the National Forest Management Act, forest plans are to be revised on a 10- to 15-year cycle. The current forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests were approved between 1988 and 1992 and are due for revision.

We have used science-based assessments and considered public and employee input to identify needed changes to existing forest plan direction. We have identified the following areas where changes are needed:

Benefits to People and Communities

- There is a need to update plan direction to: support the long term sustainability of forest benefits to people and contributions to local economies, which come as a result of the many uses of National Forest System lands; to encourage the use of partnerships with private and public entities and tribal stewardship opportunities; and to improve communication and outreach to the public, including underrepresented populations.
- There is a need to update plan direction to move toward resilience of forests to climate change and fire, ensuring that they provide benefits to people.
- There is a need to modify plan components to maintain levels of forest product and biomass production that support an economically-viable forest products industry, and to encourage local hiring.

Tribal Relations and Uses

- There is a need to include plan direction regarding tribal relations and uses to: help tribes maintain their culture and connection to the land; support economic opportunities in tribal communities; incorporate traditional ecological knowledge; and collaborate with the agency to meet restoration goals.

Sustainable Recreation

- There is a need to update plan direction to improve recreation facilities, settings, opportunities and access and their sustainability; and to improve and protect scenic character, which contributes to people's recreation experience and sense of place.
- There is a need to proactively manage cultural resources to protect and improve the conditions of these resources and help connect people to the land.

Fire

- There is a need to add plan direction to improve fire management to recognize climate change.
- There is a need to modify wildfire management areas and associated plan direction to increase the area where fuel reduction treatments occur, while also increasing the opportunity to use fire as a restoration tool, and to modify plan direction to maintain or restore fire as an ecosystem process, especially in riparian areas.
- There is a need to include plan direction that incorporates analyzing smoke tradeoffs to communities from prescribed fire or wildfire used to meet resource objectives and large, uncontrolled wildfire.

Ecological Integrity

- There is a need to add plan direction to improve resilience of ecosystems to climate change.
- There is a need to modify plan direction to: increase the rate and extent of the land area where vegetation is being restored, decreasing the threat of large, undesirable fires; to sustain and increase local capacity to restore vegetation and reduce fuels; to add and modify plan direction specific to ecological integrity of eastside ecosystems that occur on the Inyo National Forest and small portions of the Sequoia National Forest; and to include plan direction for old forest, early seral habitat and subalpine and alpine systems.
- There is a need to modify plan direction for terrestrial ecosystems and fire, as described above, to increase the ability of forests to store and sequester carbon.
- There is a need to modify plan direction for aquatic and riparian ecosystems to maintain or improve the resilience of these ecosystems to climate change, fire, air pollution and invasive species, and to manage meadows holistically across individual resource areas, such as hydrology, soils, wildlife and vegetation.
- There is a need to identify in the plans watersheds that are a priority for restoration, and to modify plan direction to improve groundwater storage and to address water shortages and climate change in riparian systems.
- There is a need to modify plan direction to improve ecological conditions for the California spotted owl and to restore and maintain greater sage-grouse habitat on the Inyo National Forest. There is a need to incorporate new information and conservation practices into plan direction to contribute to the recovery of federally-listed species (including candidates and proposed) and to streamline project planning.
- There is a need to modify plan direction to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive species.

Lands

- There is a need to incorporate lands acquired by the Inyo National Forest through the Nevada Enhancement Act into the forest plan.

Designated Areas

- There is a need to: review existing plan direction for existing and recommended wilderness to determine if any updates are needed; to review existing plan direction for wild and scenic rivers to determine if any updates are needed; to include a management area for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor and associated management direction; and to include management direction for national recreation trails.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to revise the existing forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests, as amended, to address the needed changes. Desired conditions, strategies, standards, and guidelines have been developed to address the need to change areas. The detailed proposed action for the items that need to change is enclosed and can also be found on the Forest Plan Revision webpage at: <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. Though these needed changes are the primary drivers for revising these three forest plans, there will be other changes that occur. Existing plan direction that does not need to change will be converted as necessary to meet the definitions in the 2012 Planning Rule and will be brought forward into the revised plans. Some existing direction will necessarily be changed from one type of direction to another. Plan direction that is no longer needed because it duplicates or is in conflict with existing law, regulation, or policy; no longer applies; sets tasks that have been completed; or refer to timeframes that are now past will not be carried forward into the revised forest plans.

Management Areas

Under the 2012 Planning Rule, management areas and geographic areas replace what was previously known as land allocations, management areas, and management prescriptions. The suitability of areas for uses and resource management activities will be determined, including identifying those lands suited for timber production.

Designated Areas

Wilderness: For currently designated wilderness areas, existing management direction is being reviewed to determine if additional updates are needed. There may be new recommendations that result from the wilderness evaluations currently underway. More information on the wilderness inventory and evaluation process, including maps and instructions for providing feedback, can be found online at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r5/FPRWilderness>. Feedback submitted through this site will be used to inform the wilderness evaluations and are not considered formal scoping comments. The identification and evaluation of areas recommended for wilderness will be included as an appendix in the draft EIS for plan revision, and will be available for public review during the draft EIS comment period. If you have comments related to wilderness that you would like considered as part of scoping, please follow the instructions laid out below under the section "Public Comment Opportunity."

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The 66 miles of the San Joaquin, South Fork San Joaquin, North Fork San Joaquin, and Middle Fork San Joaquin River that the Sierra National Forest found suitable in previous planning efforts will continue to be managed as suitable and recommended wild and scenic river segments until such time as Congress designates them as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. One mile of the south Fork Kern River that the Sequoia National Forest found suitable in previous planning efforts will continue to be managed as a suitable and recommended wild and scenic river until such time as Congress designates it as an addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. There may be new recommendations that result from the wild and scenic river evaluations currently underway. For the two newly designated wild and scenic rivers on the Inyo National Forest, the revised forest plan would include direction that is applicable to all wild and scenic rivers on the forest and would identify the process and timeline for finishing comprehensive river management plans and developing a final boundary. For rivers with existing comprehensive river management plans, existing management direction is being reviewed to determine if additional updates are needed.

There are three national recreation trails on the Inyo National Forest, two on the Sequoia National Forest outside of the Giant Sequoia National Monument, and five on the Sierra National Forest that will have direction added to the forest plans.

Lands

There is a need to develop plan direction for lands acquired by the Inyo National Forest through the Nevada Enhancement Act.

Monitoring Program

A monitoring program will be developed that meets the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule and informs evaluation of the effectiveness of the revised forest plans. The monitoring program will consist of monitoring questions and associated indicators that address: (1) the status of select watershed conditions; (2) the status of select ecological conditions, including key characteristics, of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; (3) the status of focal species, selected to assess integrity of ecological systems and effects of management on ecological conditions; (4) the status of a select set of ecological conditions that contribute to the recovery of federally-listed threatened and endangered species, conserve proposed and candidate species, and maintain a viable population of species of conservation concern; (5) the status of visitor use, visitor satisfaction, and progress toward meeting recreation objectives; (6) measurable changes in the plan area related to climate change and other stressors that may be affecting the plan area; (7) progress toward meeting the desired conditions and objectives in the plan; and (8) the effects of each timber management system to determine that it does not substantially and permanently impair the productivity of the land. The monitoring program may include other monitoring questions and indicators that do not address these eight items, but which nevertheless inform the effectiveness of the plan. Monitoring programs will be designed within the financial and technical capabilities of the forests to implement. Capability will be expanded by coordinating with partners and the broader regional strategy currently under development.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Other alternatives will be developed based on significant issues identified during scoping. All alternatives considered will need to address the purpose and need as described above.

Nature of the Decision to Be Made

The EIS process will inform each Forest Supervisor's decision about which alternative best meets the need for quality land management under the 2012 Planning Rule and sustainable multiple-use management, as required by the National Forest Management Act and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act. This approach seeks to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the sustainability of forest resources.

The revised forest plans will describe the strategic intent of managing the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests for the next 10 to 15 years. The revised forest plans will identify management and/or geographic areas and use five plan components to guide future project and activity decision-making: desired conditions, objectives, standards, guidelines, and suitability of lands. Each revised plan will also include a monitoring program. Responsible officials will determine whether to make new recommendations for wilderness and other designated areas.

This decision will not authorize project-level activities on the three forests. The authorization of project-level activities on each forest occurs through separate project-specific decision making. The designation of routes, trails, and areas for motorized vehicle travel is not considered during plan revision but addressed in a separate planning process on each forest. Certain issues (e.g., hunting regulations), although important, are beyond the authority or control of the three forests and will not be considered. In addition, some decisions and determinations, such as wild and scenic river suitability determinations, may not be undertaken at this time but addressed in separate processes.

Public Comment Opportunity

We are seeking your comments on the proposed action to revise the forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests. Please review the proposed action and send your comments to us so they may be considered in developing issues, developing alternatives, and analyzing those alternatives. We invite you to provide any substantive comments you might have regarding this proposed action. Substantive comments are those that are within the scope of the purpose and need for forest plan revision and the decision to be made, and are specific to the management direction proposed for the three early adopter forests. Please provide supporting reasons for us to consider.

The Forest Service will accept comments on the proposed action for forest plan revision for 30 days, following publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register. In addition, a notice will be published in the applicable newspapers of record (Inyo Register, Porterville Recorder, and Fresno Bee). However, the publication date of the NOI in the Federal Register is the official beginning of the scoping comment period.

It is the commenter's responsibility to ensure timely receipt of comments. Comments can be made easily on the forest plan revision webpage: <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. Please

indicate if your comments are specific to all forests or are only specific to the Inyo, Sequoia, or Sierra National Forest. Electronic, e-mailed, written, facsimile, and hand-delivered comments will be accepted as well. Comments submitted with an e-mail message must be in a format such as plain text (.txt), rich text format (.rtf), Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx), or Adobe Portable Document Format (.pdf), and can be sent to r5planrevision@fs.fed.us with Subject: **Forest Plan Revision**. If using an electronic message, a scanned signature is one way to provide verification. Written comments should be mailed to: Maria Ulloa, Forest Plan Revision, 1839 So. Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA 93257.

Comments received in response to this solicitation, including the names and addresses of those who comment, will become part of the public record for this project. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered. However, anonymous comments will not give the Forest Service the ability to provide these commenters with any subsequent analysis and decision documents. In cases where no identifiable name is attached to a comment, a verification of identity will be required for objection eligibility. The decisions to approve the revised forest plans will be subject to the objection process identified in 36 CFR 219 Subpart B (219.50 to 219.62). According to 36 CFR 219.53(a), those who may file an objection are individuals and entities who have submitted substantive formal comments related to a plan revision during the opportunities provided for public comment during the planning process. Individuals or representatives of an entity submitting comments must sign the comments or verify identity upon request.

The forest plan revision team plans to hold the following public meetings during the scoping period:

6:00-8:00pm - Monday, September 15, Sierra National Forest, Holiday Inn, 5090 East Clinton Way, Fresno, CA

6:00-8:00pm - Tuesday, September 16, Sequoia National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 1839 South Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA

6:00-8:00pm - Thursday, September 18, Inyo National Forest, Tri-County Fairgrounds, Sierra Street & Fair Drive, Bishop, CA

Estimated Plan Revision Timeline

- Dec 2013 – Notice to Initiate plan revision published in the Federal Register.
- Aug 2014 – Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register and 30-day scoping process starts.
- Sep 2014 – Tribal Forums and Public Workshops.
- Nov 2014 – Tribal Forums and Public Workshops.
- Apr 2015 – Notice of Availability of a draft EIS published in the Federal Register and 90-day public comment period starts.
- May 2015 – Tribal Forums and Public Workshops.
- Mar 2016 – Notice of Availability of a final EIS published in the Federal Register and 60-day objection filing period starts.
- Sep 2016 – Final decisions signed by Forest Supervisors.

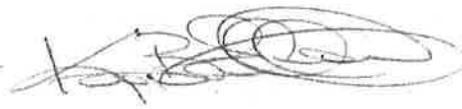
If you have any questions, please direct them to Mike Dietl at (707) 562-9121, or e-mail: michaeldietl@fs.fed.us. Information is also available at: <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>.

Your comments are important to us and will help develop revised forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests.

Sincerely,



EDWARD E. ARMENTA
Forest Supervisor
Inyo National Forest



KEVIN B. ELLIOTT
Forest Supervisor
Sequoia National Forest

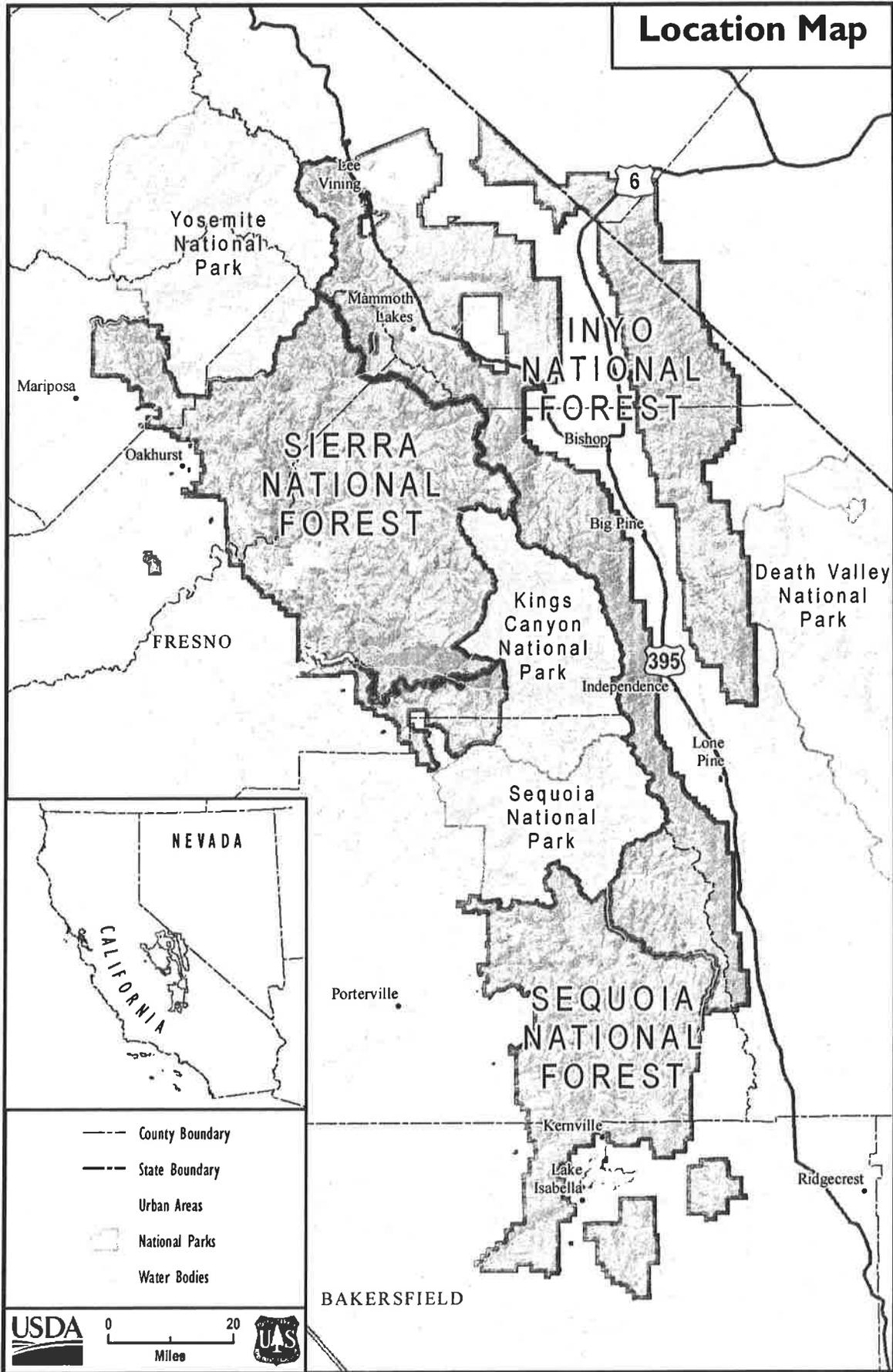


DEAN A. GOULD
Forest Supervisor
Sierra National Forest

Enclosures:

Proposed Action
Location Map

Location Map



[3410-11-P]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Plan Revisions for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests; California and Nevada

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: As directed by the National Forest Management Act, the USDA Forest Service is preparing the revised land management plans (forest plans) for the Inyo Sequoia and Sierra National Forests. The agency will prepare a joint environmental impact statement (EIS) for these three revised plans. The revised forest plans will supersede existing forest plans previously approved by the responsible official on the Inyo National Forest in 1988, the Sequoia National Forest in 1988 and the Sierra National Forest in 1992. The existing forest plans have been amended several times since their approval, including the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment. The Giant Sequoia National Monument (Monument) Management Plan, which amends the land management plan for the Sequoia National Forest, will be incorporated as a subset of the Sequoia's revised forest plan. Provisions of the 1990 Mediated Settlement Agreement to the Sequoia National Forest Land Management Plan, applicable to National Forest System lands outside of the Monument, will be addressed in the EIS for forest plan revision. The existing forest plans, as amended, remain in effect until the revised forest plans are approved. The plans will be revised under the 2012 Planning Rule and will provide for

social, economic and ecological sustainability within Forest Service authority and the inherent capability of the plan area.

DATES: Comments concerning the proposed action in this notice will be most useful in the development of the draft revised forest plans and EIS if received by [insert date 30 days from date of publication in the **Federal Register**]. The draft EIS is expected in spring 2015. The final EIS is expected in spring 2016.

ADDRESSES: Please provide comments using the following website:

<http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. We will also accept comments mailed to Maria Ulloa, Forest Plan Revision, 1839 So. Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA 93257 or emailed to r5planrevision@fs.fed.us. When providing comments, clearly indicate which forest or forests your comments apply to.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Dietl, Plan Revision Team Leader, michaeldietl@fs.fed.us, 707-562-9121. Information on plan revision is also available at <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Lead and Cooperating Agencies

The USDA Forest Service is the lead agency. Inyo County is a designated cooperating agency in this plan revision effort.

Responsible Officials

The Forest Supervisor is the responsible official for plan revision on each forest.

Ed Armenta, Forest Supervisor, Inyo National Forest Service, 351 Pacu Lane, Suite 200, Bishop, CA 93514.

Kevin Elliott, Forest Supervisor, Sequoia National Forest, 1839 South Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA 93257.

Dean Gould, Forest Supervisor, Sierra National Forest Service, 1600 Tollhouse Road, Clovis, CA 93611.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose is to revise the forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests as guided by the 2012 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219). According to the National Forest Management Act, forest plans are to be revised on a 10 to 15 year cycle. Current plans for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests were approved between 1988 and 1992 and are due for revisions. Responsible officials used science-based assessments and considered public and employee input to identify needed changes to existing plans. They have identified the following areas where changes are needed:

Benefits to People and Communities

There is a need to update plan direction to: support the long term sustainability of forest benefits to people and contributions to local economies, which come as a result of the many uses of National Forest System lands; to encourage the use of partnerships with private and public entities and tribal stewardship opportunities; and to improve communication and outreach to the public, including underrepresented populations.

There is a need to update plan direction to move toward resilience of forests to climate change and fire, ensuring that they provide benefits to people.

There is a need to modify plan components to maintain levels of forest product and

biomass production that support an economically-viable forest products industry, and to encourage local hiring.

Tribal Relations and Uses

There is a need to include plan direction regarding tribal relations and uses to: help tribes maintain their culture and connection to the land; support economic opportunities in tribal communities; incorporate traditional ecological knowledge; and collaborate with the agency to meet restoration goals.

Sustainable Recreation

There is a need to update plan direction to improve recreation facilities, settings, opportunities and access and their sustainability; and to improve and protect scenic character, which contributes to people's recreation experience and sense of place.

There is a need to proactively manage cultural resources to protect and improve the conditions of these resources and help connect people to the land.

Fire

There is a need to add plan direction to improve fire management to recognize climate change.

There is a need to modify wildfire management areas and associated plan direction to increase the area where fuel reduction treatments occur, while also increasing the opportunity to use fire as a restoration tool, and to modify plan direction to maintain or restore fire as an ecosystem process, especially in riparian areas.

There is a need to include plan direction that incorporates analyzing smoke tradeoffs to communities from prescribed fire or wildfire used to meet resource objectives and large, uncontrolled wildfire.

Ecological Integrity

There is a need to add plan direction to improve resilience of ecosystems to climate change.

There is a need to modify plan direction to: increase the rate and extent of the land area where vegetation is being restored, decreasing the threat of large, undesirable fires; to sustain and increase local capacity to restore vegetation and reduce fuels; to add and modify plan direction specific to ecological integrity of eastside ecosystems that occur on the Inyo National Forest and small portions of the Sequoia National Forest; and to include plan direction for old forest, early seral habitat and subalpine and alpine systems.

There is a need to modify plan direction for terrestrial ecosystems and fire, as described above, to increase the ability of forests to store and sequester carbon.

There is a need to modify plan direction for aquatic and riparian ecosystems to maintain or improve the resilience of these ecosystems to climate change, fire, air pollution and invasive species, and to manage meadows holistically across individual resource areas, such as hydrology, soils, wildlife and vegetation.

There is a need to identify in the plans watersheds that are a priority for restoration, and to modify plan direction to improve groundwater storage and to address water shortages and climate change in riparian systems.

There is a need to modify plan direction to improve ecological conditions for the California spotted owl and to restore and maintain greater sage-grouse habitat on the Inyo National Forest. There is a need to incorporate new information and conservation practices into plan direction to contribute to the recovery of federally-listed species (including candidates and proposed) and to streamline project planning.

There is a need to modify plan direction to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive species.

Lands

There is a need to incorporate lands acquired by the Inyo National Forest through the Nevada Enhancement Act into the forest plan.

Designated Areas

There is a need to: review existing plan direction for existing and recommended wilderness to determine if any updates are needed; to review existing plan direction for wild and scenic rivers to determine if any updates are needed; to include a management area for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor and associated management direction; and to include management direction for national recreation trails.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to revise the existing forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, as amended. Plan revision creates a new plan for the entire plan area, whether the revised plan differs to a small or large extent from the prior forest plan. In this plan revision effort, plans will be revised to meet the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule and to address the needed changes identified above. A detailed document that complements the following proposed action is available at <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. Proposed changes include the following:

General

Existing direction that is carried forward into revised plans would be converted to 2012 Planning Rule language. This would result in some existing standards and guidelines being changed to other plan components. Plan components that are no longer needed

because compliance is already required as a matter of law, regulation, or policy, or that conflict with current national policy would be removed. Plan components that no longer apply, set tasks that have been completed, or refer to timeframes that are now past would be removed.

Changes would be made to some standards and guidelines from the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA). These standards and guidelines are referenced using SNFPA and the standard and guideline number (e.g., SNFPA 4). Specific changes are discussed in the appropriate sections below.

Current land allocations, management areas and management prescriptions would generally stay the same except as described in the sections below. Under the 2012 Planning Rule, management and/or geographic areas will replace what was previously known as land allocations, management areas and management prescriptions.

The Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station have reviewed and incorporated the latest climate change research and modeling from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the U.S. Climate Change Science Program to deduce likely present and future impacts to the forests of the Sierra Nevada. Their results show a general increase in temperatures, resulting in longer fire seasons and less snowpack, which melts earlier in the year. Where appropriate, plan components would be adjusted to recognize considerations of climate change.

Benefits to People and Communities

Desired conditions, guidelines and other plan content would be included to support the long term sustainability of forest benefits to people and forest contributions to local and tribal economies, including multiple uses. This direction includes resilience and

sustainability to climate change of ecosystems that provide benefits and multiple uses to people.

A section would be added to the plan that provides management direction for interpretation and education. This does not exist in the current forest plans. Desired conditions, guidelines and other plan content would be included for communicating and outreaching to residents and visitors.

Partnerships with private, public and tribal entities would be encouraged in the plan and associated plan components would be developed.

Timber

Desired conditions would be added to ensure that predictable forest product yields support economic stability sufficient to maintain local industry infrastructure for use in vegetation restoration, and that forest products are produced in a sustainable manner, improving forest conditions and contributing to local community stability. Standards and guidelines would be added that address reforestation and the range of purposes for which timber harvest may occur, such as timber production, salvage and ecological restoration. Other plan content would be added that encourages the use of local forest products workforces and the use of tools such as stewardship contracts to improve the economic feasibility of vegetation management projects across large landscapes and social, economic and ecological sustainability.

Tribal Relations and Uses

A section would be added to the plan that provides management direction for tribal relations and uses. This does not currently exist in the forest plans. Desired conditions and other plan content would be included that incorporate traditional tribal ecological

knowledge, cultural viewpoints and considerations in forest management; that emphasize working with tribes to develop and implement projects, through stewardship contracting and other mechanisms; and that recognize the value of incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into project development and implementation.

Desired conditions and other plan content would be integrated throughout other parts of the plan to incorporate tribal considerations in resource management. Direction would be added to require communication and collaboration with tribal leadership during fire incident management.

Consideration would be given to defining and designating cultural management areas for sacred sites, areas of cultural and religious sensitivity, traditional cultural properties and significant concentrations of cultural properties.

Sustainable Recreation

The plan would be updated to reflect the guiding principles, goals and focus areas from the Forest Service National Framework for Sustainable Recreation. This includes updating or developing plan components to guide forest management in a way that sustainably:

- Connects people with their natural and cultural heritage;
- Promotes social and economic community well-being using a place-based model for recreation planning;
- Emphasizes working with partners and volunteers to help meet public needs and expectations, including the needs of youth and underserved communities;
- Provides a diverse range of quality natural and cultural recreation opportunities and settings;

- Restores and protects the natural, cultural and scenic environment, focusing on special places that are highly valued landscapes or sites;
- Promotes citizen stewardship through interpretive services and conservation education; and
- Emphasizes effective and adaptive communication in an ever-changing world.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes would be modified, as appropriate, to represent sustainable recreation settings that reflect current management or recreation activities and conditions and future use.

The Visual Management System (VMS) used in the existing forest plan would be converted to the Scenery Management System (SMS) resulting in scenic integrity objectives. The SMS supports a place-based planning approach that recognizes the value of both natural and cultural features in the landscape.

Desired conditions and other plan content for working with partners would be incorporated to demonstrate that they are integral to program of work planning and conducting sustainable recreation activities.

Plan components would be developed to focus agency efforts on each forest's distinctive recreation roles and contributions.

Cultural Resources

Desired conditions, guidelines and other plan content would be added or updated that emphasize the role that the forest plays in connecting people to their cultural heritage, offering cultural resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities and sustaining treasured places.

Desired conditions, guidelines and other plan content would be added or updated that

emphasize the importance of strategic partnerships to protect the sustainability of cultural resources and promote citizen stewardship.

Consideration would be given to defining and designating cultural management areas for sacred sites, areas of cultural and religious sensitivity, traditional cultural properties and significant concentrations of cultural properties.

Fire

The current management areas for wildland urban interface (WUI) defense and threat zones from the SNFPA would be changed to a risk-based protection zone approach, which would focus fuel reduction treatments on conditions that threaten communities and assets. These protection zones would be complemented by two new zones that cover the remaining adjacent National Forest System lands, where increased opportunities for managing wildfires for ecological benefits would occur. The use of fire as a restoration tool would be emphasized in inaccessible and steeper areas where mechanical fuel and restoration treatment would be difficult or is prohibited. Proposed modification of some vegetation and wildlife standards and guidelines aligned with these zones are intended to better manage the threat of wildfire impacts to communities and other at-risk natural resource values. As a risk-based approach, these zones change over time as fuels conditions change from restoration treatments and wildfires and as there are new or changed communities, assets, or natural resource values.

The four proposed zones are:

1. **Community Wildfire Protection Zone:** Conditions currently put communities and community assets at very high risk. This would replace the WUI defense zone.

Emphasis would be placed on mechanical and hand treatments to yield desired fire

behavior conducive to more effective fire suppression. Prescribed burning is also used, especially to maintain previously treated areas. The use of wildfire to increase ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits is very limited.

2. **General Wildfire Protection Zone:** Conditions currently put communities, community assets and natural resource values at high risk of loss from wildfire. This would replace the WUI threat zone, but recognizes that fires from greater distances can threaten these areas, in part a result of climate change. This zone adds natural resource values, and the area is increased. Emphasis would be placed on mechanical and hand treatments to yield desired fire behavior conducive to more effective fire suppression and retention of desired conditions for natural resources. The use of wildfire to increase ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits is limited.
3. **Wildfire Restoration Zone:** Conditions currently put communities, community assets, watersheds and natural resource values at moderate risk of loss from wildfire. Wildfire could be used to increase ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits when conditions allow. Strategically located mechanical treatments and/or prescribed burning, where feasible, may be a necessary precursor to the reintroduction of wildfire to achieve desired conditions. Strategically located treatments increase the opportunity to manage wildfires to achieve desired conditions.
4. **Wildfire Maintenance Zone:** Conditions currently put communities, community assets, watersheds and natural resource values at low risk of loss from wildfire, and many natural resources would benefit from wildland fire. Due to low risk, wildfires are expected to be used as often as possible to maintain ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits when conditions allow. Mechanical treatments and/or

prescribed burning, where feasible, are used to complement wildfire to achieve desired conditions.

Desired conditions and SNFPA 1-11 would be modified to incorporate the four zone approach. In the Protection Zones, plan components would be geared toward safe firefighting and protecting assets (e.g., structures and powerlines) and natural resources. In the Restoration and Maintenance Zones, plan components would emphasize effects of fire on natural resources and would be geared toward desired conditions for ecological resilience and integrity. New plan components would emphasize fire behavior and the effects on resources (e.g., habitat or timber) in terms of severity (e.g., the number of trees killed).

Air Quality

Desired conditions, guidelines, standards and other plan content would be added to allow for improved coordination with air quality regulators and with communities and to provide for a transparent analysis and clear communication regarding smoke tradeoffs from prescribed fire or wildfire used to meet resource objectives and large, uncontrolled wildfire. Other plan content would be added to consider smoke impacts to downwind communities.

Terrestrial Ecosystems

Within the Community and General Wildfire Protection Zones, to reflect the intent of the new planning rule, some standards and guidelines from the SNFPA would be converted to or replaced with desired conditions and other plan content.

Current general desired conditions would be replaced with specific, quantitative desired conditions based on ecological sustainability. Prescriptive elements on vegetation

management (SNFPA 1-12 and 17-19) would be replaced with desired conditions and other plan content aimed at restoring ecological integrity and sustainability. Desired conditions would incorporate references to new science (e.g., General Technical Report 220 and 237) that better reflect resilience to fire, drought and climate change and heterogeneity beneficial to wildlife. Vegetation desired conditions would be made more specific by describing ecological outcomes as a numerical range. The importance of fire as an ecological process in vegetation types adapted to fire (e.g., mixed conifer and Jeffrey pine) would be included.

A strategy would be added that emphasizes planning and implementing projects at the landscape scale (5,000 to 100,000 acres) to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of restoring ecological resilience to fire, drought and climate change. Locations and types of restoration treatments (e.g. thinning or controlled burning) would occur within these larger areas to influence changes in effects of wildfires.

Plan components and other plan content would be added or updated for all major eastside vegetation types on the Inyo National Forest, and small portions of the Sequoia National Forest, including sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, desert shrub, and eastside oak.

Desired conditions and other plan content would be added that recognize the importance of perennial grasses in eastside ecosystems and the role they play in resilience to non-native grass invasion and resilience to fire.

The existing old forest emphasis area land allocation and desired conditions from the SNFPA would be removed because the desired conditions are general and lack specific information on desired levels of large and old trees. Forest-wide desired conditions for old forest would be added that describe desired large tree densities and the proportion of

the landscape containing old forest characteristics.

Desired conditions would be added to recognize complex early seral habitat as an important component to ecological sustainability, describing the desired proportions on the landscape, large snag and log densities and shrub cover amounts. Desired conditions would be added that integrate all ecological components of complex early seral habitat. Plan content would be added that addresses landscape consideration of the distribution and proportion of complex early seral habitats, including connectivity. A standard that addresses retention of some areas post fire with minimal resource management intervention would be added.

Desired conditions and other plan content would be added to address ecological sustainability of subalpine and alpine ecosystems omitted in earlier plans. This includes components to address threats to high elevation white pines from blister rust and bark beetle.

Desired conditions would be added for blue oak woodlands to support existing standards and guidelines from the SNFPA.

Aquatic and Riparian Ecosystems

Plan components would be added and modified to better restore, maintain and increase the resilience of aquatic and riparian ecosystems to climate change, fire, ozone and nitrogen depositions.

The term riparian conservation objective (RCO) would be dropped to avoid confusion with the 2012 Planning Rule plan component called objectives. The spirit and intent of the original RCOs would remain in other plan components. The standards and guidelines organized under RCOs would be mostly retained and reorganized. More specifically,

SNFPA 91 would be modified to include the definition of riparian conservation areas, and by removing the need for a specific RCO analysis. SNFPA 92 and 93 would be removed, because they concern the RCO system and their intent is captured elsewhere in plan components and existing law.

SNFPA 109 and 111 would be replaced with other plan content to improve resilience of riparian ecosystems to fire, drought and climate change. This change would allow for increased flexibility with prescribed fire and mechanical treatment and/or hand treatments in riparian conservation areas and critical aquatic refuges where appropriate. Although the new language would emphasize more flexibility to treat in riparian areas, activities would need to be designed considering desired conditions, ensure the protection of at-risk species, and meet all necessary protection measures for water and soil.

Desired conditions would be updated for meadows to reflect an integration of vegetation, soils, hydrology and wildlife conditions. Guidelines would be added to address the ecological integrity of meadows and their connection to groundwater. Guidelines currently in place for the Inyo National Forest have replaced SNFPA 120 and 121 to further allow for an integrated ecological approach to meadow management on that forest.

New guidelines would be included to protect the spring environment and to maintain and restore native species and the ecological integrity of these systems.

Water Resources

The contribution of the national forests to water quantity and quality in California would be recognized in the plans. Plan components would be added to address the effect of climate change and drought on water quantity.

Management direction would be added to ensure compliance with new proposed groundwater directives and to further address water shortages and climate change in riparian systems.

SNFPA 106 would be modified to include language that better evaluates diversion of water on National Forest System land, including Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing projects. The new language would promote collaboration with other entities involved in the hydropower relicensing process and other water use negotiations. These changes address public feedback and the need to account for climate change and threats to water quality. The changes would also address trends with drought.

The Watershed Condition Framework would continue to move forward. Priority watersheds have been identified and these would continue to be a focus for improving water quality, watersheds and aquatic and riparian ecosystem conditions.

At-Risk Species

SNFPA 53, 54, 98 and 114 which are specifically related to the three newly listed federal threatened and endangered amphibian species (Yosemite toad, Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog and the northern distinct population segment of the mountain yellow-legged frog) would be retained but would incorporate clarifications resulting from consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Actions listed in recovery plans and conservation strategies would be considered in developing plan components that could contribute to the recovery of federally-listed species.

Existing management areas and direction for California spotted owl and northern goshawk protected activity centers and spotted owl home range core areas would be

retained with clarifications and alignment of plan components. No substantive changes would be made with the following exceptions:

- Updating and clarifying the desired conditions and other plan components for these areas based on information from the California spotted owl new interim guidelines and conservation assessment, when they are available.
- Changing some standards and guidelines within the Community Wildfire Protection Zone and the General Wildfire Protection Zone to better balance the need to provide key habitat with managing the threat of wildfire impacts to communities and other values at risk. This would include minor changes to SNFPA 73 and converting and clarifying direction related to limited operating periods in SNFPA 75, 76 and 77 to guidelines.
- Adding plan content and updating and clarifying standards and guidelines to include opportunities for adaptive management related to the amount of protected activity centers that can be treated mechanically (SNFPA 80 and 81) and with prescribed burning (SNFPA 78 and 79).

Direction for the Southern Sierra Fisher Conservation Area (SNFPA 90) and fisher den sites (SNFPA 85-87) would be retained with clarifications and alignment of plan components. No substantive changes would be made, pending completion of the Southern Sierra Fisher Conservation Strategy. These management areas and associated direction would be updated or changed considering information from the conservation strategy. Other plan components in other resource areas would be aligned as needed.

Direction for Bi-State sage-grouse management from the Inyo National Forest Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policy, portions of the Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest

Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment and strategies from the Rocky Mountain Research Station-led conservation strategy on habitat restoration and fire resilience would be added. Plan components and other plan content would be added to conserve sage-grouse habitat.

A list of preliminary at-risk species was identified in each forest's assessment report. During the analysis of alternatives, plan components related to ecosystem integrity and ecosystem diversity will be examined to determine if direction for ecological integrity and ecosystem diversity or for special habitats is sufficient or if additional, species-specific plan components are needed for federally-recognized threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species or for species of conservation concern.

Invasive Species

The existing standards and guidelines specific to noxious weed management (SNFPA 36-49) would be clarified and reorganized into desired conditions, guidelines and other plan content that address terrestrial and aquatic invasive species, including noxious plants.

Lands

Plan components with management direction for lands acquired by the Inyo National Forest through the Nevada Enhancement Act would be added.

Designated Areas

Wilderness: The 15,110 acres of the Moses Recommended Wilderness on the Sequoia National Forest, recommended in the Giant Sequoia National Monument Plan, would continue to be managed as recommended wilderness until such time as Congress designates it as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. There may be new recommendations that result from the wilderness evaluations currently underway.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The 66 miles of the San Joaquin, South Fork San Joaquin, North Fork San Joaquin and Middle Fork San Joaquin River segments that the Sierra National Forest found suitable in previous planning efforts would continue to be managed as suitable and recommended wild and scenic river segments until such time as Congress designates them as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. One mile of the south Fork Kern River segment that the Sequoia National Forest found suitable in previous planning efforts will continue to be managed as a suitable and recommended wild and scenic river until such time as Congress designates it as an addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. There may be new recommendations that result from the wild and scenic river evaluations currently underway. For the two newly designated wild and scenic rivers on the Inyo National Forest, the revised forest plan would include direction that is applicable to all wild and scenic rivers on the forest and would identify the process and timeline for finishing comprehensive river management plans and developing a final boundary.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT): The PCT corridor would be identified as a management area and plan components would be added to protect the recreation experience and scenery resources along the PCT. Identification of the PCT corridor and associated direction does not currently exist in forest plans.

National Recreation Trails: Desired conditions, standards, guidelines and other plan content would be added to protect the recreation experience and scenery resources along the national recreation trails on each forest. There are three national recreation trails on the Inyo National Forest, two on the Sequoia National Forest outside the Giant Sequoia National Monument and five on the Sierra National Forest. This direction does not

currently exist in forest plans.

Other Designated Areas: Other designated areas would continue to be managed for their designations under current management direction. No new designation areas are being recommended at this time.

Plan Monitoring Program

A monitoring program will be developed that meets the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule and informs evaluation the effectiveness of forest plans. The monitoring program consists of monitoring questions and associated indicators that address the following eight items: (1) the status of select watershed conditions; (2) the status of select ecological conditions, including key characteristics, of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; (3) the status of focal species, selected to assess integrity of ecological systems and effects of management on ecological conditions; (4) the status of a select set of ecological conditions that contribute to the recovery of federally-listed threatened and endangered species, conserve proposed and candidate species and maintain a viable population of species of conservation concern; (5) the status of visitor use, visitor satisfaction and progress toward meeting recreation objectives; (6) measurable changes on the plan area related to climate change and other stressors that may be affecting the plan area; (7) progress toward meeting the desired conditions and objectives in the plan; and (8) the effects of each timber management system to determine that they do not substantially and permanently impair the productivity of the land. Additionally, the monitoring program may include other monitoring questions and indicators that do not address these eight items but which inform effectiveness of the plan. Monitoring programs will be designed within the financial and technical capabilities of the forests. Capability will be expanded

by coordinating with partners and through the broader regional strategy currently under development.

Other Requirements and Plan Content

As part of plan revision, the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests will also:

- Identify the suitability of areas for the appropriate integration of resource management and uses, including identifying lands not suitable for timber production;
- Identify the maximum quantity of timber that may be removed from the plan area;
- Coordinate with the Regional Forester to identify the species of conservation concern for the plan area;
- Describe the plan area's distinctive roles and contributions within the broader landscape;
- Contain information reflecting proposed and possible actions that may occur on the plan area during the life of the plan;
- Consider including optional content, such as potential management approaches or strategies and partnership opportunities or coordination activities.

Nature of Decision to Be Made

The Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests are preparing an EIS to revise their current forest plans. The EIS process will inform each Forest Supervisor's decision about which alternative best meets the need for quality land management under the 2012 Planning Rule and the sustainable multiple-use management concept, as required by the National Forest Management Act and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act. This concept seeks to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting forest resources.

Each Forest Supervisor will be signing a Record of Decision. Having one EIS is expected to help the agency gain efficiencies and complete plan revision within a reasonable timeframe and budget. The three forests share some landscapes, issues and stakeholders. Consolidating under one EIS will help streamline the process for some stakeholders and helps facilitate a landscape-level approach to plan revision.

The revised forest plans will describe the strategic intent of managing the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests for the next 10 to 15 years. The revised forest plans will identify management and/or geographic areas and use five plan components to guide future project and activity decision making: desired conditions, objectives, standards, guidelines and suitability of lands. Each revised plan will include other required content, such as a monitoring program. Responsible officials will determine whether to make new recommendations for wilderness and other designated areas.

This decision will not authorize project-level activities on the three forests. The authorization of project-level activities on each forest occurs through subsequent project-specific decision making. The designation of routes, trails and areas for motorized vehicle travel is not considered during plan revision but addressed in separate analysis processes on each forest. Certain issues (e.g., hunting regulations), although important, are beyond the authority or control of the three forests and will not be considered. In addition, some decisions and determinations, such as wild and scenic river suitability determinations, may not be undertaken at this time but will be addressed in separate processes.

Public Involvement

The Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forest plan revision team has provided multiple ways for the public, other agencies and tribes to contribute ideas about how current forest plans need to change or be improved. Public involvement began in earnest in 2012.

Formal and informal meetings, letters, e-mails, phone calls, newspaper announcements and postings to the Pacific Southwest Region and forest websites were used to share and gather information and encourage participation. Plan revision team members gave presentations, went to the field and met with individuals and groups. Information collected from the public was used to identify needed changes in the current forest plans and desired conditions.

The forests will continue regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal nations on a government-to-government basis to address issues that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.

The forests will continue to collaborate with interested members of the public, as well as federal and state agencies, local governments and other organizations.

Applicable Planning Rule

Preparation of the revised forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests began with the publication of the Notice of Initiation in the **Federal Register** on December 26, 2013 [78 FR 78326] and was initiated under the planning procedures contained in the 2012 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219 (2012)).

Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the 30-day scoping process which guides the development of

the EIS. The purpose of this process is to determine the scope of issues to be addressed and to identify the significant issues related to the proposed action. Public meetings and tribal forums to gather input on the proposed action will be held in September 2014. Additional materials, as well as the dates, times and locations of these meetings can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. It is important that reviewers provide their comments in a time and manner useful to the agency's preparation of the EIS. Therefore, comments should be provided prior to the close of the scoping period and should clearly articulate the reviewer's concerns and contentions. Reviewers should clearly identify which forest or forests each of their comments applies to. The submission of timely and specific comments can affect a reviewer's ability to participate in subsequent administrative or judicial review. Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will become part of the public record for this proposed action. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered, however, see the section below concerning the objection process and the requirements for filing an objection.

Decision Will Be Subject to Objection

The decisions to approve the revised forest plans will be subject to the objection process identified in 36 CFR 219 Subpart B (219.50 to 219.62). According to 36 CFR 219.53(a), those who may file an objection are individuals and entities who have submitted substantive formal comments related to a plan revision during the opportunities provided for public comment during the planning process.

/s/ Barnie T. Gyant

August 20, 2014

Deputy Regional Forester, Pacific Southwest Region



United States Department of Agriculture

Detailed Proposed Action in Support of the Need to Change Items in the Notice of Intent for Forest Plan Revision for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests



Forest
Service

Pacific Southwest
Region

R5-MB-276

August 2014

Detailed Proposed Action in Support of the Need to Change Items in the Notice of Intent in Support of the Need to Change Items in the Notice of Intent for Forest Plan Revision for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests

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Introduction

This document provides detail to the Notice of Intent filed in the Federal Register for plan revision for the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, specifically the “Proposed Action” section. Included here are potential plan components for the topic areas where change is proposed, including desired conditions, standards and guidelines. Unless otherwise specified, these plan components would apply to each individual forest plan. The proposed action makes changes to some standards and guidelines from the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA). Under SNFPA, standards and guidelines were combined. Under the 2012 Planning Rule, standards and guidelines are separate and distinct plan components. These changes are noted specifically by number in the Notice of Intent. The other plan components of objectives and suitability of lands are not determined at this time but will be developed when alternative are developed. In addition to plan components, strategies are included that may be used to achieve desired conditions.

Management and Geographic Areas

Management and Geographic Areas are still under development. Some will be brought forward from the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment and Forest Plan. Some will not be brought forward because they are no longer needed or are replaced by forest-wide direction. Some will be brought forward with updates. Areas currently proposed for change are listed below:

1. For fire management, a risk assessment will be used to inform the creation of a series of strategic wildfire management zones that cover the entire forest and will be used to provide direction for managing wildfires and prioritizing fuels and restoration treatments. Where the risks are the highest, the wildland urban interface (WUI) Defense and Threat Zones from the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment will be replaced with a Community Wildfire Protection Zone and a General Wildfire Protection Zone. The remainder of the forest where there is less threat from wildfire to communities and sensitive resources will be separated into two strategic wildfire management zones called the Wildfire Restoration and Wildfire Maintenance Zones. The risk analysis with a process to provide updates throughout time to account for changing conditions is still being developed. Currently the four zones are described as follows:
 - Community Wildfire Protection Zone: Conditions currently put communities and community assets at very high risk of damage from wildfire.
 - General Wildfire Protection Zone: Conditions currently put communities, community assets, and natural resource values (watersheds, habitat, timber) at high risk of damage from wildfire.
 - Wildfire Restoration Zone: Conditions currently put communities, community assets, watersheds and natural resource values at moderate risk of damage from wildfire.
 - Wildfire Maintenance Zone: Conditions currently are such that communities, community assets, watersheds and natural resource values are at low risk of damage from wildfire and many natural resources would benefit from wildland fire.

2. Some management direction related to vegetation and fuels management in the Community and General Wildfire Protection Zones will be replaced with more descriptive desired conditions and updated standards and guidelines to facilitate increasing the pace and scale of ecological restoration to reduce wildfire risks.
3. Additional management areas will be incorporated based on information identified in the conservation strategies for the fisher and interim guidelines and conservation assessment for the California spotted owl that are currently being developed.
4. The existing Old Forest Emphasis Area land allocation will not be carried forward. The existing general desired conditions for old forest are updated and old forests are addressed better in some of the major vegetation types.
5. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail will have a designated corridor established of sufficient width to encompass resources, qualities, values and associated settings and the primary use or uses that are present or to be restored.
6. Consideration will be given to defining and designating cultural management areas for sacred sites, areas of cultural and religious sensitivity, traditional cultural properties and significant concentrations of cultural properties.
7. The proposed action will retain riparian conservation areas and critical aquatic refuges.
8. Each forest has additional unique management areas and geographic areas that may be brought forward from the existing plans. The list of these management and geographic areas is still being developed.

Tribal Relations and Uses

Desired Conditions

1. The forest recognizes Native American needs and viewpoints and fosters a robust relationship with federally and non-federally recognized tribes and related groups with which it consults. Forest personnel consult and communicate with tribal leadership, tribal historic preservation officers, traditional religious practitioners, traditional gatherers, tribal members and other tribal organizations.
2. The forest coordinates with tribes to identify traditional cultural properties, resources and sacred sites where historic preservation laws alone may not adequately protect the resources or values and potential mitigation measures are identified.
3. 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.
4. Traditional ecological knowledge is a valued part of the process when developing and implementing restoration projects.

5. The forest provides a setting for the education of tribal youth in culture, history and land stewardship and for the exchange of information between tribal elders and youth.

Strategies

1. Recognize the importance of a strong relationship with Native American tribes and groups, and ensure forest personnel continuously cultivate those relationships.
2. Develop memoranda of agreements or other protocols between the forests and Native American tribes as appropriate to guide consultation processes, reflect tribes' particular perspectives and interests and protect sacred sites.
3. Meet regularly with tribes to better understand their needs and viewpoints. Promote the use of forest-hosted tribal forums and events, as well as attendance at tribally-hosted meetings and events, as a method to ensure consistent contact, consultation and collaboration.
4. Collaborate with tribes in the management of culturally significant and sacred sites.
5. Incorporate indigenous knowledge into the development of priorities and methods of managing fire for resource benefits, restoration projects and other forest programs.
6. Provide training to forest employees about federal tribal trust responsibilities and ways in which the forest honors and implements these responsibilities.
7. Continue to manage the land in a spirit of shared stewardship with tribes. Support tribal rights to pursue the vitality of tribal cultures, economies and land. Recognize the mutual benefits of restoration.
8. Develop partnerships that leverage different sources of funding. Recognize opportunities to contribute to the economic sustainability of tribal communities.

Forest-wide Vegetation

Some of the prescriptive standards and guidelines of the 2004 SNFPA specifically related to vegetation and fuels management with the purpose of reducing fuels are replaced with desired conditions, standards, guidelines, and in some cases strategies. They are described in this section and in the sections for westside vegetation and eastside vegetation. These standards and guidelines are intended to apply within the Community Wildfire Protection Zone and the General Wildfire Protection Zone, and to the extent relevant, existing plan direction will be carried forward in the Wildfire Restoration and Wildfire Maintenance Zones.

All Vegetation Types

Desired Conditions

Vegetation (Landscape Scale – Areas Greater than 10,000 Acres)

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 ecosystem integrity and ecosystem diversity.

2. Vegetation conditions, particularly structure and composition, are resilient to climate change, 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. Native insect and disease populations are generally at endemic levels with occasional outbreaks. Vegetation structural diversity usually restricts the scale of insect and disease outbreaks to local levels.
3. 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-specialists such as ground-nesting, shrub nesting, cavity-nesting birds and various bats; and specialists such as old forest and sagebrush-associated species.
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. Fire occurs as a key ecological process where possible, creating, restoring and maintaining ecosystem resilience and to increase the resiliency, understory plant vigor, heterogeneity and range of diverse habitat.
6. Composition, density, structure and condition of vegetation help reduce the threat of undesirable wildfires to local communities, ecosystems and scenic character.
7. The landscape sustainably provides a variety of benefits that improve peoples' economic, social and physical wellbeing, such as clean water, forest products, livestock forage, carbon sequestration and storage stability, energy generation, recreational opportunities, landscapes with scenic character and scenic integrity, 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.
8. Vegetation types and vegetation conditions support continued use by tribes for traditional, ceremonial and medicinal purposes.
9. Vegetation provides sustainable amounts of forest products such as wood fiber, biomass, forage, firewood, edible and medicinal plants, boughs, bark, berries and cones for commercial, tribal, personal, educational and scientific uses, while considering soil and water productivity and sustainability. Plants known to be used by tribes that traditionally use the forest are thriving.
10. Community members, interested stakeholders, other agencies and leaders from local jurisdictions are well informed of ecosystem processes and management challenges, and work cooperatively to resolve issues.

Strategies

1. Design projects to restore or enhance structural diversity (e.g., stem density, canopy cover, snag and downed log density, hardwoods) as defined by the desired conditions.
2. Maintain or restore habitat connectivity where appropriate to improve adaptive capacity of native plants and animals. Collaborate with partners to establish priority locations for maintaining and restoring habitat connectivity.

3. Restore fire to the landscape where conditions are appropriate. Planned and unplanned ignitions are managed when it is safe and conditions are appropriate to achieve resource benefits.
4. Consider recreation settings and scenic character when evaluating landscape restoration priorities and risks.
5. Accomplish ecological restoration, in part, through the reduction of fuels by decreasing tree densities that are above natural ranges, reducing some concentrations of down woody material near high value objects, and reducing ladder fuels and shrubs that can allow fire to easily enter tree crowns. Use a proactive approach for improving ecosystem health with management objectives to reduce susceptibility of forest stands to insect and drought-related mortality by managing stand density levels.
6. Promote heterogeneity in plantations and young stands by encouraging more diversity in species composition and tree ages and increasing heterogeneity using initial planting and plantation management techniques. Consider climate change when determining appropriate species and seed sources for planting. Manage plantations to contribute to mature and old forests over time.
7. Detect the presence of insect outbreaks and pests early, so that proper management measures can be applied to minimize excessive mortality, especially in concentrated recreation areas, developed recreation sites and other high value resource areas.
8. Provide for stewardship opportunities by partnering with schools, organizations, the public, tribes and other agencies. Through joint participation, cooperative agreements, volunteer agreements, and grant funding, encourage partners and volunteer stewards to assist with achieving mutual resource management and stewardship goals.

Guidelines

1. Projects should retain the integrity of the hardwood component (oak, aspen, cottonwood, birch) in all vegetation types where it exists by managing for a diversity of tree size classes within a stand such that seedlings, saplings and pole-sized trees are sufficiently abundant to replace large trees that die.

Old Forest and Complex Early Seral Habitats

The existing Old Forest Emphasis Area land allocation will not be carried forward. The existing general desired conditions are replaced with desired conditions provided below and, where appropriate, with additional desired conditions by major vegetation types.

Desired Conditions

1. The composition, structure, and functions of old forests and surrounding landscapes are resilient to fire, drought, insects and pathogens, and climate change. Fire occurs as a key ecological process where possible, creating, restoring and maintaining ecosystem resilience and fire-related composition and structure.
2. The landscape contains a mosaic of vegetation types and structures that provide foraging and breeding habitat, movement and connectivity for a variety of old forest-associated species such as goshawk, spotted owl, fisher and marten.
3. At least 40 but up to 80 percent of the forested landscape contains old forest components, usually in clumps and patches and including large or old trees, dead trees (snags), and large down logs.

These clumps and patches are irregularly distributed across the landscape and interspersed with younger tree stands, shrubs, meadows, other herbaceous vegetation and non-vegetated patches.

4. The number and density of old trees vary by topographic position and soil moisture (e.g., as described in the Forest Service general technical report (GTR) 220 and GTR 237). Large trees, used as a proxy for old trees, are well distributed, but are often clumpy, ranging from 0.5 to 20 trees per acre with a general area average of 5 trees per acre. Trees greater than 40 inches in diameter represent the oldest trees, generally from the pre-European settlement period and over 150 years old, and comprise the greatest proportion of large and old trees. In many areas of high soil productivity, trees grow to large sizes (e.g., around 30 inches in diameter) in fewer than 100 years. On very low and low soil productivity sites, the oldest trees may be smaller diameters. Sufficient numbers of younger trees are present to provide for recruitment of old trees over time.
5. Old forests are 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. Older trees with larger branches and those showing signs of decadence provide the best potential to create cavities. Large tree clumps, snags, large logs and decadent older trees are maintained on the landscape to benefit wildlife and are distributed throughout the planning area pre and post-disturbance.
6. Large snags are scattered across the landscape, generally occurring in clumps rather than uniformly and evenly distributed, meeting the needs of species that use snags and providing for future downed logs. The desired number and distribution of snags varies by major vegetation type, but old forests tend to have higher numbers of large snags than younger forests and can vary from single large snags to clusters of up to 20 snags per 10 acres in some areas.
7. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, provides important wildlife habitat and can occur as single large down logs or in clusters depending on the source of tree mortality (e.g., single trees succumbing to age or resource stress or clusters of trees or acres of trees killed by insects or diseases). Coarse wood debris is patchily distributed and the density of large down logs varies by vegetation type by averages 1 to 5 tons per acre across the landscape. Surface dead wood levels provide for legacy soil microbial populations.
8. Complex early seral habitat created as a result of a disturbance (e.g., burned forest habitat) contains dense patches of snags as well as habitat elements characteristic of natural succession (e.g., regenerating shrub cover and herbaceous understory) that are important to early seral forest-associated species. Large areas of shrubs are managed in locations where they represent the potential natural vegetation considering fire risks over time to adjacent vegetation and resources. Aspen and oak sprouts are well distributed in areas where they occur.
9. Snags, logs and live trees are widely distributed in large patches of high vegetation burn severity (greater than 75 percent mortality) to provide habitat while also considering the need for other resource objectives such as hazard tree removal, reforestation, strategic fuel treatment locations or management of fuels in and adjacent to the community wildfire protection zone.

Strategies

1. During prescribed fire and when managing fires for resource benefits, take actions designed to achieve a patchy mosaic of fire severity in old forests, with predominately low and moderate vegetation burn severity and with most high severity patches generally fewer than 200 acres in size. Due to the complexity of managing fires, on very large fires, some larger patches of high

severity fire may occur due to localized weather and existing fuels conditions. The balance of benefits from restoring fire to large landscapes should be weighed against the effects to old forests. In areas where there are limited opportunities to manipulate fuels conditions other than with fire, these tradeoffs of accepting more or larger patches of high severity fire in old forests with managed fire are weighed against the risk of effects to old forests from unmanaged wildfire.

Standards

1. For vegetation management projects, design projects to restore, maintain or enhance structural diversity (e.g., large tree clumps, large and old tree density, and variability in tree density, canopy cover, snags, downed logs and the amount of hardwoods) of existing old forest stands as redefined by the desired conditions for each major forest type.

Guidelines

1. To protect old forest components from uncharacteristic fire, effective methods of fuels reduction should be considered, such as thinning or selective harvest, prescribed fire and wildfires managed for resource objectives. When conducting prescribed burning, firing patterns should limit mortality to old trees by managing smoldering at the base of large, old trees.
2. To perpetuate old forest components, the development of old forest conditions should be encouraged in areas where old forest is lacking. Projects should seek to restore patchiness within stands using approaches described in GTR-220 and 237. To promote old forest attributes consistent with desired conditions, also manage for large black oak trees, pine tree regeneration, and snags where present, to be sustained over time.
3. During wildfires in areas with large areas of identified old forest patches, a resource advisor should be consulted. The resource advisor should identify old forest and old forest associated wildlife resource values for consideration by the fire planning team and suggest opportunities to retain and protect large and old trees where feasible. When safe and feasible, ahead of burn operations prepare particularly highly valued old trees and den and nest trees using techniques such as targeted preparatory burning, removing large fuel away from the base of especially important trees, or providing direct protection to high value trees.
4. Restoration projects for large stand replacing events (wildfire, insect and disease infestations, windstorms and other unforeseen events) should establish restoration objectives considering: the need to provide for safety to people in the short and long terms; the need to limit fuel loads over the long term, including the need to restore fire to the recovering or restored landscape; the urgency to restore forested habitat to deforested areas, including restoring connectivity; the need to provide habitat for local wildlife species that use burned forest habitats; the need for other ecological restoration actions in the affected area; and the opportunity to recover economic value from dead and dying trees.
5. Post-disturbance restoration projects should be designed to reduce potential soil erosion and the loss of soil productivity caused by loss of vegetation and ground cover. Examples are activities that would: provide for adequate soil cover in the short term; accelerate the dispersal of coarse woody debris; reduce the potential impacts of the fire on water quality; and carefully plan restoration and salvage activities to minimize additional short term effects.
6. Post-disturbance restoration projects should be designed to manage the development of fuel profiles over time. Examples are activities that would remove sufficient standing and activity generated material to balance short term and long term surface fuel loading and protect remnant

old forest structure (surviving large trees, snags and large logs) from high severity re-burns or other severe disturbance events in the future.

7. Post-disturbance restoration projects should be designed to recover the value of timber killed or severely injured by the disturbance. Examples are activities that would: conduct timber salvage harvest in a timely manner to minimize value loss; minimize harvest costs within site-specific resource constraints; and remove material that local managers determine is not needed for long term resource recovery needs.
8. Post-fire restoration projects should consider the landscape amounts of complex early-seral forests available on the forest and in the regional context. Restoration projects should provide for ecological conditions for complex early seral wildlife species by: retaining some areas of dense and connected patches of snags across a range of snag sizes, including the largest snag sizes; retaining some areas of regenerating vegetation such as the shrub layer, sprouting hardwood trees and herbaceous understory; and retaining some burned areas adjacent to or intermixed with unburned areas or areas with moderate or high tree survival. Large fires with more than 1,000 acres of contiguous blocks of moderate and high vegetation burn severity should retain at least 10 percent of the moderate and high vegetation burn severity area without harvest to provide areas of high snag density for species that use complex early seral habitat.

Aspen

Desired Conditions

1. The structure and function (e.g., age and size distribution, regeneration, habitat, biodiversity) and distribution of aspen are within the range of historic variability. Aspen is successfully regenerating and growing into larger trees.
2. Fire or other silvicultural activity reduces conifer encroachment and competition. Aspen stands are periodically regenerated through stand-replacing events such as wildfires, allowing for potential expansion.
3. Aspen groves contribute to social and economic sustainability by supporting recreational, cultural, economic, spiritual and scenic enjoyment opportunities.

Strategies

1. Conifer removal (mechanical or hand thinning) is the primary initial restorative treatment for aspen stands, especially those that are near developed areas or heavily managed areas. Where cut material cannot be removed from the stand, pile burning is used to manage residual fuel loading.
2. The number and size of conifers removed to enhance aspen is dependent on the current stand condition but should meet the following long term objectives: maximize direct and indirect light (this requires treating beyond the existing aspen stand perimeter); allow aspen expansion; reduce conifer seed sources; create fuel loads that reflect functioning aspen stands to allow future prescribed burning; and promote wildlife habitat, plant assemblages, and water yields typically found in functioning aspen communities.
3. Aspen stands that receive intensive browsing from either livestock or wildlife may need all or portions of the stand to be temporarily fenced or have browsing pressure reduced for several years to protect regenerating aspen suckers until sufficient numbers have grown large enough to provide a replacement age cohort.

Guidelines

1. Where pile burning of material from conifer removal is desired, piles should be kept at least four to 15 feet away from large aspen trees to limit damage to aspen trunks. Small piles can be closer and very large piles farther.
2. Cultural resource surveys should be conducted within and adjacent to aspen stands prior to treatment since aspen stands often contain cultural or historical sites. Treatments to manage or restore aspen and prescribed burning should consider techniques to protect aspen trees with historical carvings or to record and appropriately capture the historical values.

Upper Montane Vegetation Types

These vegetation types occur across all national forests. The nature of each type may vary by individual forest but the desired conditions are designed to be broad enough to allow individual, site specific adjustments at the project level to adjust for these differences.

Desired Conditions

All Upper Montane Vegetation Types

Landscape Scale (10,000 Acres or Greater)

1. Fire is a key ecological process restoring and maintaining patchy fuel loads, and increasing heterogeneity and understory plant vigor. Fires occur irregularly, generally between 15 and 40 years between fires. Fires in this vegetation type burn with low, moderate or mixed severity with greater than 90 percent of the patches of high severity (greater than 75 percent basal area mortality) fewer than 300 acres in size. The proportion of areas (greater than 1 acre in size) burned at high severity within a fire is generally less than 15 to 30 percent. Due to the existing high levels of fuels and the variability of weather, managed wildfires or large landscape prescribed fires may unavoidably have higher proportions of high vegetation burn severity, up to 50 percent, with some patches of high severity up to 1,000 acres.
2. White pines (sugar pine, western white pine, whitebark pine and foxtail pine) are healthy and vigorous with a low incidence of white pine blister rust. Individual trees and the stands they occur in are resilient to moisture stress, drought and bark beetles. White pine blister rust-resistant trees are regenerating and populations are sustained.

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. 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. Areas dominated by medium and large diameter trees comprise more than 50 percent of the landscape. These areas, in combination with areas dominated by small diameter trees with moderate canopy cover between 40 to 60 percent, comprise between 50 and 70 percent of the landscape. Trees are denser in some locations such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms, near meadows or where snow accumulates. Denser areas with closed canopy cover greater than 60 percent occur on 40 percent of the landscape but can range from 20 to 60 percent, depending

on the distribution of deeper soils and available soil water. Early seral vegetation, shrubs, grasses, herbaceous plants, tree seedlings or saplings, mostly occur in very small areas, intermixed within forest stands or patches.

3. Shrub, grass and young trees grow in patches of high tree mortality with abundant snags and large logs, providing complex early seral habitat.

Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 Acres)

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an irregular, uneven-aged forest. Numbers of seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old trees as they die, but are very patchy in distribution.
2. Overstory tree canopy cover is generally 40 percent but ranges from two to 70 percent, with at least 20 percent of the area in closed canopy stands with greater than 50 percent cover.
3. Large snags, greater than 20 inches in diameter are patchily distributed, average 5 to 40 snags per 10 acres providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, is patchily distributed and ranges from 1 to 10 tons per acre.

Fine Scale (10 Acres or Fewer)

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight groups. Tree stocking (basal area) is highly variable, ranging from 50 to 300 square feet per acre with most areas having fewer than 200 square feet per acre.
2. Small openings are intermixed within stands of trees. They make up 10 to 25 percent of the area within tree stands, have less than 10 percent tree cover, are irregularly shaped, and often contain herbaceous plants, shrubs, and tree seedlings and saplings. Some openings and the understory of some red fir patches have little to no understory plants but instead have a high diversity of mushrooms and other fungi.
3. Shrub cover is highly variable. Vigorous shrubs cover 5 to 70 percent of the area. Higher shrub cover is common after fire.
4. Litter and surface fuel is patchy with fewer than 5 to 15 tons per acre in fuel loading on average. There may be areas with no fuels and pockets of high fuel accumulation scattered irregularly.





Variety of stand structures in red fir forests that comprise "heterogeneity"

The photos above show three different within-patch forest structures typical in red fir forests. All of the photos are from Yosemite National Park where repeated fires from lightning strikes have occurred. The top photo shows a stand of widely spaced, very large (greater than 40 inches in diameter) 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 spacing. 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 middle photo shows an opening, approximately 0.1 to 0.25 acre in size, with a dense cover of green, low growing shrubs and red fir seedlings. Tree cover is moderate, at least 40 percent. The bottom photo shows a stand that is intermediate. It has a dense understory and moderately dense but clumpy overstory of mostly red fir trees.

Upper Montane Jeffrey Pine

Landscape Scale (10,000 Acres or Greater)

1. Forests are dominated by Jeffrey pine trees and are generally very open with less than 40 percent cover. Generally less than 10 percent of the area has denser canopies. Open canopies allow tree regeneration of shade-intolerant Jeffrey pine.
2. Fire is a key ecological process, creating a diversity of vegetation types, maintaining understory plant diversity and lowering surface fuels. Fires occur frequently, with mostly low and moderate vegetation burn severity.
3. Areas dominated by medium and large diameter trees comprise more than 60 percent of the landscape. These areas, in combination with areas dominated by small diameter trees with low to moderate canopy less than 40 percent cover, comprise between 60 and 90 percent of the

landscape. Trees are denser in some pockets of deeper soils. Areas with closed canopies greater than 60 percent cover occur on less than 10 percent of the landscape. Early seral vegetation, shrubs, grasses, herbs, and tree seedlings or saplings mostly occur in very small areas, intermixed within forest stands or patches.

4. Shrub, grass and young trees grow in patches of high tree mortality with abundant snags and large logs, providing complex early seral habitat.

Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 Acres)

1. Jeffrey pine forests are composed of variable patches of irregular, uneven-aged trees with open canopies, and scattered individual trees. Numbers of seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old trees over time. These areas are highly resilient to fire.
2. Canopy cover ranges from 10 to 60 percent. Less than 10 percent of the area has more than 40 percent canopy cover.
3. Large snags greater than 20 inches in diameter are at densities between 1 to 20 snags per 20 acres, and are well distributed, but highly irregular in spacing providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay is irregularly distributed and ranges from 1 to 5 tons per acre and highly variable density.



Jeffrey pine patch

The photo above 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 10 percent.

Fine Scale (10 Acres or Fewer)

1. Size and age class diversity is high within Jeffrey pine stands. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight clumps. Tree stocking (basal area) is highly variable with most areas containing fewer than 80 square feet per acre but ranging from 20 to 150 square feet per acre.
2. Openings of various shapes are intermixed with trees. More openings occur on shallow soils or when rock outcrops are interspersed with trees. They make up 10 to 70 percent of the area, are irregular in shape and vary widely in size. They contain herbaceous plants, shrubs and tree seedlings and saplings.
3. Shrub cover is highly variable and Jeffrey pine stands or woodlands often occur in a mosaic with patches of montane chaparral. Shrub cover varies from two to 70 percent of the area. At least half

of the shrubs are vigorously growing, with low amounts of dead branches. Surface fuel loads are fewer than 5 to 7 tons per acre and are patchy, covering 30 to 70 percent of the area.

Lodgepole Pine

Landscape Scale (Greater than 1,000 acres)

1. Lodgepole pine forests are highly variable throughout the landscape, occurring both as open forests on dry sites at higher elevations, to denser stands in pockets around meadows, lakes or where cold air accumulates. The lodgepole pine type is part of a heterogeneous mosaic of tree species with diverse structural conditions. It is dominated by lodgepole pine, with varying amounts of red fir, white fir, aspen and sometimes white pines.
2. Areas dominated by medium and large diameter trees, in combination with areas dominated by small diameter trees with moderate canopy cover of 40 to 60 percent, comprise between 50 and 70 percent of the landscape. Closed canopy forests with greater than 60 percent cover comprise between 10 to 60 percent of the landscape, with higher levels associated with wetter soils.
3. Shrub, grass and young trees grow in patches of high tree mortality with abundant snags and large logs, providing complex early seral habitat.

Mid-Scale (100-1,000 Acres)

1. The distribution and structure of lodgepole pine forests are variable, ranging from small patches of even-aged trees, with both closed and open canopies, to uneven-aged, irregular patches. Size and age class diversity is high within lodgepole pine stands. Irregularly-shaped groups of large and intermediate trees 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.
2. Canopy cover is generally 40 percent but ranges from 10 to 60 percent. On moister soils outside of meadows, at least 20 percent of the area is comprised of moderately dense to dense canopy cover greater than 40 percent.
3. Large snag densities are between 5 and 40 snags per 10 acres, and are well distributed, but highly irregular in spacing and providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay is well distributed but irregular in spacing and ranges from 1 to 5 tons per acre.

Fine Scale (10 Acres or Fewer)

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight groups. Tree stocking (basal area) is highly variable with most stands having around 200 square feet per acre but ranging from 10 to 280 square feet per acre.
2. Small openings with less than 10 percent tree cover are irregular in shape and make up from 10 to 50 percent of the area and contain a mix of grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs.
3. The understory of lodgepole pine stands is highly variable. On wet sites next to meadows, lakes, streams or springs, shrub, grass and herbaceous plant cover may exceed 80 percent. Most areas contain between zero and 40 percent shrub cover but on very dry, cold, rocky sites, there may be no shrubs.

4. Surface fuel loads are highly variable and patchy. Most are between 5 to 15 tons per acre and are patchy, covering 30 to 70 percent of the area. Some small areas contain very high fuel loading of up to 30 tons per acre and other areas have fewer than 5 tons per acre.

Montane Chaparral

1. Chaparral is comprised of native shrub and understory species that reflect the natural range of variability for the site. 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, 5 to 20 percent in native herbs and shrubs, and 70 to 95 percent in dense shrubs.
2. 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 that kill most aboveground stems occur on average every 35 to 100 years. Long fire return intervals allow the buildup of native shrub and plant seeds in the soil seed bank and for the accumulation of fuels necessary to support fire induced regeneration.
3. The fire return interval is long enough to allow the soil seed bank of uniquely adapted fire-following plants to be maintained over the short and long term. Invasive non-native plants do not dominate between fires.

Subalpine and Alpine Ecosystems

1. Subalpine woodlands are highly variable in structure and composition. Diverse patch types vary from open woodlands with scattered trees to small, dense groves.
2. Fires occur infrequently, are mostly very small and with mixed severity. Fire intensity is highly variable, but crown fires are usually limited in size.
3. Subalpine woodlands and alpine ecosystems are resilient to insects, diseases, fire, wind and climate change. High-elevation white pines (e.g., 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 have the potential to expand above the tree line.
4. Mature cone-bearing whitebark pine trees are well distributed spatially for natural regeneration to protect and conserve genetic diversity.

Strategies

1. Identify whitebark pine stands of conservation and restoration priority. Identify climate refugia for whitebark pine that may serve as areas for restoration and conservation.
2. Conserve whitebark pine genetic diversity by collecting and archiving seeds and growing and planting genetically diverse seedlings. Identify and collect seed from trees that exhibit some level of white pine blister rust resistance.
3. Proactively manage whitebark pine stands of high conservation or restoration priority to improve resilience after disturbance (e.g., outbreaks of mountain pine beetle) and resistance to pathogens. Actions may include precautions to limit the spread of blister rust, use of fire or silvicultural treatments or reforestation with white pine blister rust-resistant seedlings. Assess management

activities for the risk of establishment or spread of white pine blister rust or mountain pine beetle outbreaks among whitebark pine stands.

4. Develop an interagency whitebark pine conservation strategy, based on the range-wide restoration strategy for whitebark pine (GTR-279) in collaboration with other federal agencies, research organizations, especially the Pacific Southwest Research Station and other partners.
5. Collaborate with partners and stakeholders to monitor, conserve, and restore subalpine and alpine ecosystems and educate the public about potential impacts from recreation use and climate change.
6. Distribute information to the media and general public that is focused on the unique properties of subalpine and alpine ecosystems and ways to enjoy but minimize ecological impacts to them.

Special Habitats

Special habitats are small scale, habitat or vegetation types that support unique assemblages of biological populations of federally-listed species under the Endangered Species Act or species of conservation concern. They typically include uncommon rock types, harsh soils or rock outcrops. Examples include dry sandy and gravelly soils on flats, limestone or serpentine soils, alkali or acidic soils, metamorphic, volcanic or granitic rocky soils or rock outcrops and alpine talus or fell fields. Aquatic special habitat examples include bogs, fens, seeps and springs. Given the localized nature of these special habitats, they are challenging to address comprehensively at the forest scale since they may be uniquely affected by different activities or trends in ecological conditions.

Desired Conditions

1. The composition, diversity, and structure of special habitats are resilient to disturbances such as recreational activities, grazing and invasive plant and animal species.
2. Microclimate or smaller scale habitat elements provide habitat and refugia for narrow endemics and species with restricted distribution.

Standards

1. At the project scale, conduct inventories of project sites and areas of disturbance if special habitats are identified. Provide potential mitigation measures to minimize effects to habitats for which ecological integrity has been identified as a concern.

Westside Vegetation (Sequoia and Sierra National Forests)

Foothill Vegetation Types

Desired Conditions

Blue Oak-Interior Live Oak Woodland

1. Blue oak-Interior oak woodlands occur in a highly variable and complex landscape pattern. Blue oak dominates the overstory in patches but is co-dominant with interior live oak or foothill pine. Blue oak woodlands are a mosaic of varying age and size classes with mature oaks that provides acorns from older trees that are an important food for wildlife. There are occasional flushes of blue oak regeneration to successfully replace mortality in older trees.
2. Fires occur periodically to maintain lower levels of dead grass and litter levels so that they do not fuel intense fire. Fires typically burn with low to moderate vegetation burn severity.
3. In annual grasslands, native plant abundance is maintained and encouraged and enough residual plant matter remains at the end of the growing season to maintain germination potential, site productivity and protect soils.

Chaparral-Live Oak

1. Chaparral is comprised of native shrub and understory species that reflect the natural range of variability for the site. 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, 5 to 20 percent in native herbaceous plants and shrubs, and 70 to 95 percent in dense shrubs.
2. 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 that kill most aboveground stems occur on average every 35 to 100 years. Long fire return intervals allow the buildup of native shrub and plant seeds in the soil seed bank and for the accumulation of fuels necessary to support fire-induced regeneration. Expanses of dense or older chaparral have fire-caused openings with chaparral regeneration.
3. The fire return interval allows the soil seed bank of uniquely adapted fire-following plants to be maintained over the short and long term. Invasive non-native plants do not dominate between fires.

Guidelines

1. To provide varying seral stages and habitat diversity, treatments using fire within chaparral should be designed to provide a diversity of seral stages at the landscape scale. Where feasible, and considering topographic position, soil types, and other fire management operational and strategic requirements, leave small to medium unburned or lightly burned patches for wildlife within very large burn units.
2. Where chaparral is the potential natural vegetation type for an area, projects should not include active reforestation with the intent to convert the area to a forested type.

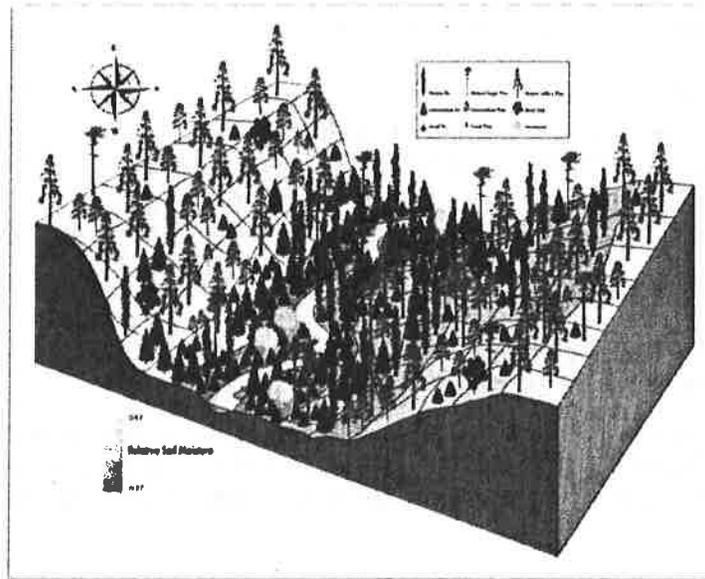
Montane Conifer and Hardwood

Ponderosa pine, black oak and mixed conifer forests comprise the montane vegetation type. It occurs on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, above the foothills and below the red fir and upper montane forests. These vegetation types overlap with most of the distribution of fisher and California spotted owl.

Desired Conditions

All Montane Conifer and Hardwood

Landscape Scale (10,000 Acres or Greater)



Variation in dominant trees and tree density

The drawing above is from the scientific publication by North and others (2009), "An ecosystem management strategy for Sierran mixed-conifer forests." The diagram illustrates how tree sizes and tree density varies across the topography of a watershed. It shows a cross-section of a watershed, with a river or stream in the middle with slopes rising to a ridge top on either side. Sketches of individual trees are shown with lighter colors depicting sun-dependent pine trees and darker green shade-tolerant fir trees. The slope on the left is south facing and thus warmer and drier. It 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 is more shaded and thus often cooler and moister. It has a moderate density of trees that becomes more widely spaced as they approach the warmer and drier ridge top.

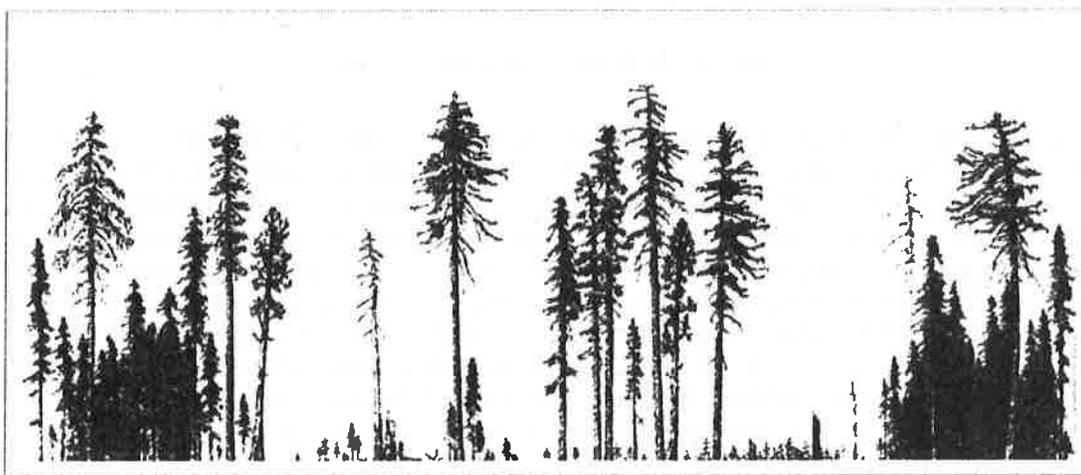
1. Montane vegetation occurs in a complex mosaic across large landscapes that vary with topography, soils and precipitation (as see in the diagram below). The composition, structure, and functions of vegetation make them resilient to fire, drought, insects and pathogens, and climate change.
2. Montane vegetation provides ecological connectivity for a wide range of species, including old forest-associated species as well as habitat generalists. At least 30 percent of the landscape

provides greater than 40 percent tree or shrub cover for connectivity of wide-ranging forest-associated species. Between 10 and 40 percent of the landscape has closed canopied, multi-storied forests with greater than 50 percent overstory tree cover. More of these forests occur on moist sites on lower slope positions and north or east-facing slopes.

3. Fire is a key ecological process restoring and maintaining low fuel loads, and increasing heterogeneity and understory plant vigor. Fires burn with low, moderate or mixed severity with greater than 95 percent of the patches of high severity (greater than 75 percent basal area mortality) fewer than 200 acres in size. The proportion of areas (greater than 1 acre in size) burned at high severity within a fire is generally less than 15 to 30 percent. Due to the existing high levels of fuels and the variability of weather, managed wildfires or large landscape prescribed fires, may have higher proportions of high vegetation burn severity, up to 40 percent, with some patches of high severity up to 1,000 acres.

Mid-Scale (100 to 10,000 Acres)

1. A complex mosaic of groups of trees and shrub and herbaceous plants provide diverse habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species including old forest-associated species. Vigorous understories of heterogeneous, patchy, and diverse native shrubs, herbs, and grass species support small mammal, bird, insect, and fungi communities, as well as providing pollinator and herbivore forage.
2. Sugar pine is reproducing, growing successfully, and is resistant to blister rust and insects.
3. Shrub, grass and young trees grow in patches of high tree mortality with abundant snags and large logs, providing complex early seral habitat.
4. Individual trees, small clumps and groups of trees are interspersed with grass, herbaceous plants and shrubs in variably sized openings (see diagram below). A mosaic of moderate to dense shrubs, tree litter, down wood and some bare ground occurs between groups of trees.



Cross-section in a forest patch

The 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 Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region. From left to right, there are large and likely 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. In the middle, encompassing two-thirds of the cross-section, several individual large trees and small clumps tower above a sparse understory, and there are 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.

Black Oak

1. Large patches of black oak are present both in large patches, and intermixed throughout montane forests where it historically occurred. Oak trees in varied ages are present, with wide spacing providing full sunlight around large old oak trees, enhancing their ability to produce abundant acorn crops. Black oak is reproducing successfully. Sufficient numbers of mid-age black oaks have enough canopy space to form full crowns to replace old oaks that eventually die.
2. Fire occurs as a key ecological process to create and maintain heterogeneity, invigorate and restore fire-adapted understory plants and shrubs, reduce and maintain lower fuel loads, and promote the retention and maintenance of legacy oak trees and the recruitment of young oaks.
3. 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.
4. Acorns and other important plants in this vegetation type are plentiful and available for tribal uses.

Ponderosa Pine

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. They are dominated by ponderosa pine trees and, where black oak is common, co-dominated by black oak. Understory shrubs and plants are common. These areas are highly resilient to fire.
2. Areas dominated by medium and large diameter trees comprise more than 60 percent of the landscape. These areas, in combination with areas dominated by small diameter trees with moderate canopy between 40 to 60 percent cover, comprise between 25 and 40 percent of the landscape. Trees are denser in some locations such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms, but areas with greater than 60 percent cover occur on only 5 to 30 percent of the landscape.

Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 Acres)

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an irregular, uneven-aged forest composed of tree stands of similar ages. Numbers of seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old trees over time, but since ponderosa pine is shade-intolerant, they are very patchy in distribution with regeneration occurring when gaps and openings of sufficient size are created.
2. Overstory tree canopy cover is generally 30 percent but ranges widely from 10 to 60 percent. When black oak dominates the overstory, because of their wide crowns, canopy cover can be greater than 50 percent.
3. Large snags, greater than 20 inches in diameter are patchily distributed and highly irregular in spacing with between two to twenty snags per 10 acres providing for future downed logs. Coarse

woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay is patchily distributed and ranges from 1 to 5 tons per acre.



Ponderosa pine patch

The panoramic photo above shows an example of a ponderosa pine forest that shows the heterogeneity reflective of the desired condition. In the foreground, several scattered large ponderosa pine trees, and one clump of three trees tower above a dense carpet of low growing bear clover shrubs. In the background are groups of trees with mixed sizes and sometimes more uniform appearing ages.

Fine Scale (100 Acres or Fewer)

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some denser groups. Tree stocking (basal area) is highly variable, ranging from 20 to 200 square feet per acre, with most areas having fewer than 150 square feet per acre.
2. Irregular shaped openings with less than 10 percent tree cover make up from 10 to 50 percent of the area, and contain a mix of grasses, herbaceous plants, and shrubs.
3. Scattered thickets of small trees, shrubs, and downed wood often occur after fires burn surface litter and expose soil and when events kill overstory trees and create a gap. Vigorous shrubs cover 10 to 60 percent of the area. Less than 30 percent of shrubs are decadent with many dead branches.
4. Litter and surface fuel is patchy with fewer than 5 to 10 tons per acre in fuel loading on average over 30 to 70 percent of the area. There are some small areas of up to 30 tons per acre and others with fewer than 5 tons per acre.

Dry Mixed Conifer

The dry mixed conifer type occurs in the Kern Plateau, Piute Mountains, eastern escarpment of the Sierra Nevada, and on ridges, upper slopes and south and west aspects on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. It is distinguished from moist mixed conifer by typical understory indicator plants that are found on dry sites such as buckwheat and iris.

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. 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. Areas dominated by medium and large diameter trees comprise more than 60 percent of the landscape. These areas, in combination with areas dominated by small diameter trees with moderate canopy cover between 40 to 60 percent, comprise between 25 and 40 percent of the landscape. Trees are denser in some locations such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms. Areas with closed canopies greater than 60 percent cover occur on only 5 to 30 percent of the landscape.

Mid-Scale (100 Acres)

1. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an irregular, uneven-aged forest. Numbers of seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old trees over time. These areas are highly resilient to fire.
2. Canopy cover ranges from 10 to 60 percent but is mostly open with less than 30 percent of the area having over 40 percent canopy cover. When black oak dominates the overstory, because of their wide crowns, canopy cover can be greater than 50 percent.
3. Large snags greater than 20 inches in diameter are at densities between two to twenty snags per 10 acres, and are well distributed, but highly irregular in spacing providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay is irregularly distributed and ranges from 1 to 5 tons per acre.



Dry mixed conifer

The photo above shows a cross-section of a dry mixed conifer. It illustrates the generally open canopy, but highly varied spacing and grouping of trees. Throughout the stand, scattered individual large, medium, and small trees occur irregularly, punctuated by groups of two, three or more trees. The soil is rocky and sandy, between a patchy layer of widely spaced manzanita shrubs, grasses and herbaceous plants. Overall, overstory tree canopy cover is about 30 percent.

Fine Scale (10 Acres or Fewer)

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight groups. Tree stocking (basal area) is highly variable with most stands having fewer than 150 square feet per acre but ranging between 20 to 200 square feet per acre.
2. Small irregularly shaped openings with less than 10 percent tree cover make up from 10 to 50 percent of the area, and contain a mix of grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs. Vigorous shrubs cover 10 to 60 percent of the area.
3. Litter and surface fuel is patchy with fewer than 5 to 10 tons per acre in fuel loading on average over 30 to 70 percent of the area. There are some small areas of up to 30 tons per acre and others with fewer than 5 tons per acre.

Moist Mixed Conifer

Moist mixed conifer forests are found where soil moisture is higher, such as lower slopes, drainages, north and east aspects or where water tables are close to the surface. They are often identified by the presence of understory plants such as trailplant, false solomon's seal, starflower, fairy bells, hazel or Pacific dogwood.

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. 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. Areas dominated by medium and large diameter trees comprise more than 50 percent of the landscape. These areas, in combination with areas dominated by small diameter trees with closed canopy cover greater than 60 percent, comprise 40 to 80 percent of the landscape. The combination of mid-story and understory tree and shrub density and patchy and light to moderate surface fuels make the closed canopy stands resilient to fire under most weather and drought conditions. Early seral vegetation, shrubs, grasses, herbs, tree seedlings or saplings mostly occur in very small areas, intermixed within forest stands or patches.

Mid-Scale (100 Acres)

1. Moist mixed conifer stands are diverse, with high variation between patches of trees. Trees of different sizes and ages, variably spaced, comprise an irregular, uneven-aged forest with all seral stages present, including old forest. Seedlings and saplings are sufficient to replace old trees over time, but are not uniformly distributed in stands. These areas are moderately to highly resilient to fire.
2. Overstory tree canopy cover ranges from 20 to 90 percent. More than 30 percent of this area has over 50 percent canopy cover.
3. Large snags greater than 20 inches in diameter are patchily distributed, averaging 5 to 40 snags per 10 acres providing for future downed logs. Coarse woody debris, including large downed logs in varying states of decay, is patchily distributed and averages fewer than 5 tons per acre. In patches centered around areas of past tree mortality, coarse woody debris can be up to 10 tons per acre.

Fine Scale (Fewer than 100 Acres)

1. Individual trees are variably spaced with some tight groups. Tree stocking (basal area) is highly variable, ranging from 50 to 300 square feet per acre with most areas having fewer than 200 square feet per acre.
2. Scattered small irregularly-shaped thickets of small trees, shrubs and downed wood with less than 10 percent tree cover make up 10 to 50 percent of the area and contain a mix of grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs. Vigorous shrubs cover 10 to 90 percent of the area.
3. Litter and surface fuel is patchy with fewer than 5 to 15 tons per acre in fuel loading on average over 30 to 70 percent of the area.

Guidelines

1. Where possible, snags and downed logs should be retained along edges of openings and within groups and clumps of large trees to provide habitat and roost sites for wildlife species such as small mammals, cavity-nesting birds and tree-dwelling bats.
2. Management activities that generate accumulations of green slash should be planned to minimize potential impacts from bark beetles.
3. Where possible, projects should remove trees to create crown space around existing mid-aged California black oak and canyon live oak to allow crown development of the oaks. Where replacement age classes are missing, projects should create openings near mature oaks to stimulate natural regeneration.
4. Mechanical vegetation treatments, prescribed fire, and salvage operations should retain all large hardwoods except where large trees pose a threat to human life or property, or losses of large numbers of large trees are incurred due to prescribed or wildland fire. Large montane hardwoods are trees greater than 12 inches in diameter and large blue oak woodland hardwoods are trees greater than eight inches in diameter.

Eastside Terrestrial Vegetation (Inyo and Sequoia National Forests)

Note that additional direction specific to management or geographic areas (e.g., research natural areas, Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest or Mono Basin) may apply. Additional direction specific to management of sagebrush and vegetation within the range of the greater sage-grouse is described in the "At-risk Species" section. Where there is overlap, direction for greater sage-grouse takes precedence.

All Vegetation Types

Desired Conditions

All Eastside Vegetation Types

1. At the landscape scale (10,000 acres or greater), at least 5 percent of each vegetation type is in early, middle and late seral stages.

Sagebrush

1. The sagebrush type has a diversity of age classes, stand structure, cover classes and understory composition.
2. Sagebrush ecosystems are resilient to fire, disturbances (e.g., grazing, recreation), invasive species (including cheatgrass) and climate change.
3. Grazed areas have or are trending toward satisfactory soils condition, functional hydrology and biotic integrity. Sagebrush ecosystems contain all key elements and conditions, including sagebrush regeneration and recruitment, ecosystem productivity, perennial grass cover, biological soil crusts and symbiotic fungal associations.
4. Open sagebrush habitat with no overstory trees, such as pinyon pine, juniper or Jeffrey pine, provides habitat connectivity. Fire occurs within the natural range of variation, or in small extents, as a natural process, limiting encroaching conifer trees.

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.
2. Fire frequency and severity is within the natural range of variation.
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.

Desert Shrub and Blackbrush (Inyo National Forest only)

1. Desert shrub vegetation is a mosaic of diverse ecological types with native shrubs and grasses, commonly blackbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, goldenbush and horsebrush in various age classes and patch sizes.
2. Vegetation conditions are resilient to natural and human disturbances, such as grazing, flooding, fire, invasive species and climate change.
3. Fires are very rare, occurring no more frequently than every 600 years on average.
4. Flooding event frequency and severity is within the natural range of variation, resulting in a mosaic of soil erosion and deposition that supports diverse native plant species and biological soil crusts.

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 are collected for traditional cultural uses.

Strategies

1. Restore fire as an ecological process to promote the retention and maintenance of legacy black oak and live oak trees for ecological, wildlife and cultural values and the recruitment of young oaks.
2. Due to the uniqueness of eastside vegetation types, work cooperatively with researchers and other interested parties who have knowledge of local ecological conditions, past and present, and expertise in appropriate restoration measures.

Standards

1. Restoration projects in desert shrub and blackbrush must include design measures to minimize damage to biological soil crusts, with the purpose of maintaining areas resistant to non-native plant invasions.
2. Restoration projects in desert shrub and blackbrush must include islands of untreated vegetation in project design to speed native species regeneration.
3. When planning prescribed fire, mechanical treatments, or salvage in or adjacent to oak ecosystems, minimize impacts to oak ecosystem structure and maintain large trees (greater than 12 inches in diameter) except: where large trees pose an immediate threat to human life or property; where losses of large trees are incurred due to prescribed or wildland fire and snags are not retained for wildlife values; and where removal of larger oak trees is supported by silvicultural prescriptions specifically designed to maintain and enhance the hardwood stand or to provide for other wildlife habitat needs.

Guidelines

1. Restoration activities should be conducted during the appropriate time of year, and on appropriate slopes, aspects and soil types to ensure native species recovery and to minimize non-native species introductions.
2. If available and needed to support restoration activities, projects should use native species seed appropriate for the ecological unit to restore the desired native species composition of the area. Consider the effects of climate change in selecting appropriate seed.
3. Projects in sagebrush should prioritize restoration treatment to remove trees from wooded shrublands, which include recent expansion areas of pinyon and juniper into sagebrush ecosystems and other adjacent shrublands.
4. For restoration projects in sagebrush ecosystems at lower elevations (below about 6,000 feet) and in sandier soils, projects should leave large extents of undisturbed vegetation to the extent possible to minimize the risk of non-native species spread and to maximize native species restoration.

Lower Montane and Eastside Jeffrey Pine

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.

Desired Conditions

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. Open-canopied stands dominate the landscape, with generally less than 10 percent of the area with more than 40 percent canopy cover. Open canopies allow tree regeneration of shade-intolerant Jeffrey pine.
2. Fire is a key ecological process, creating a diversity of vegetation types, lower surface fuels and diverse understory vegetation in these areas. Fires occur frequently, on average every 5 to 15 years, with mostly low and moderate severity, with most patches of high severity fewer than 200 acres, but a few may be larger, up to 500 acres. The proportion of areas burned with high severity is generally less than 15 percent, although individual fires burning under very dry or windy conditions may have high severity proportions up to 25 percent.

Mid-Scale (100 to 1,000 Acres)

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



Cross-section of a Jeffrey pine patch

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. In the middle, a single large pine occurs over a couple of pine seedlings and mostly open, sagebrush covered understory. To the right, a group of three large pine trees and one large snag occur with little understory beneath them.

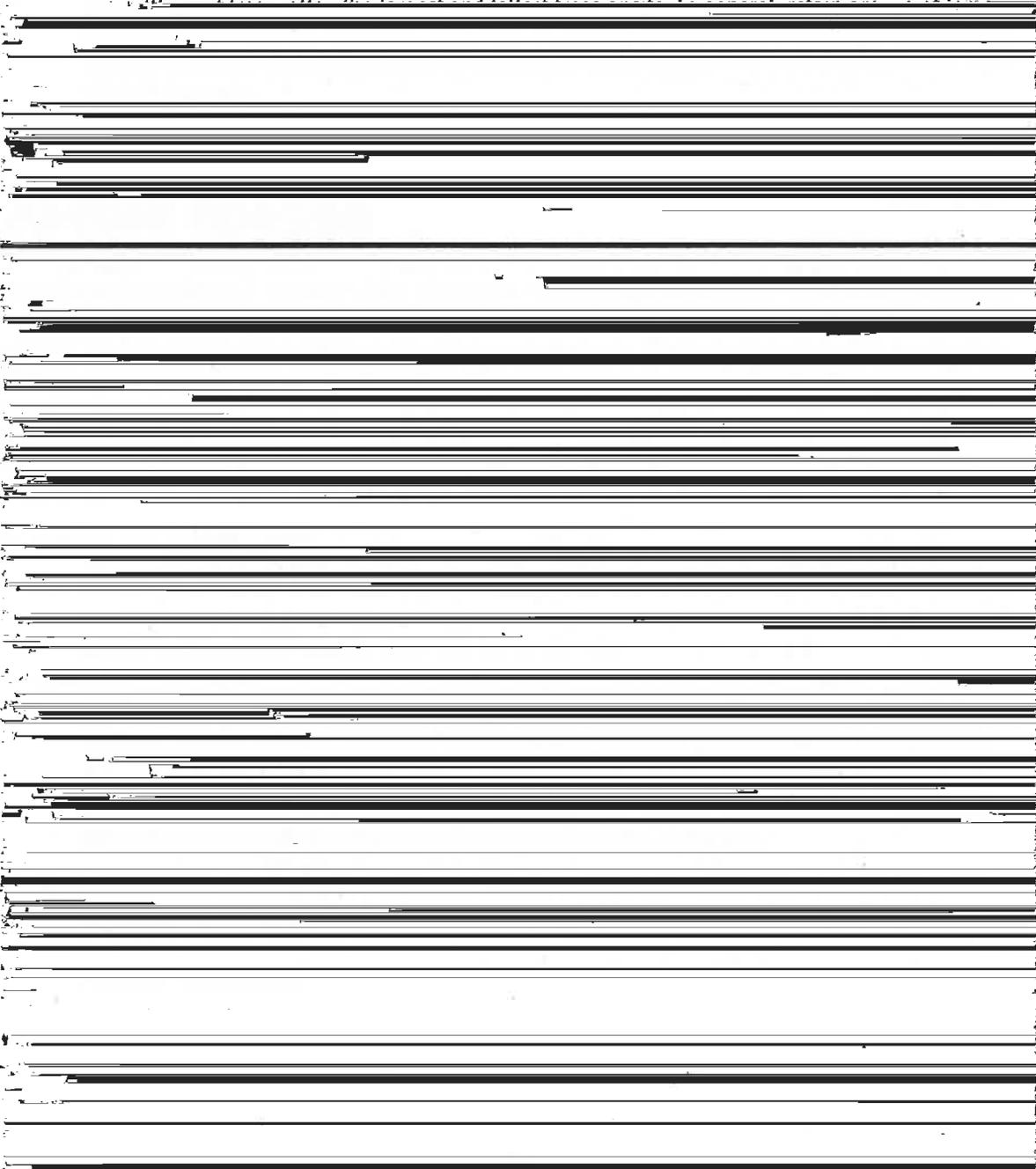
2. Jeffrey pine forest is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but declining trees are an important component, providing wildlife nesting and denning habitat and for future production of snags, down logs and other coarse woody debris.
3. Dwarf mistletoe, *Annosus* and *Armillaria* root diseases,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

Fine Scale (10 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 wildlife.
2. Openings of various shapes surround and are intermixed with the trees. These gaps make up from 10 to 70 percent of the area, are typically less than 0.1 to 0.5 acre in size, and contain herbaceous plants, shrubs and tree regeneration.

Guidelines

1. In promoting an uneven-aged forest condition that maintains or contributes to the restoration of old forest conditions characteristic of the forest type, preference for retention should be given to



Strategies

1. Coordinate with the state wildlife agencies and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding listed and native species, reintroductions, introductions, or transplants of listed or native species, control or eradication of non-native species, the management of sport and native fishes, including the identification of refugia for native fish and the management of game species. Actively participate at the appropriate levels in the development of conservation assessments, conservation strategies and conservation agreements for at-risk species. Provide information to guide development of relevant recommendations that reflect that authority of the Forest Service, the inherent capabilities of National Forest System lands, and consider the multiple use mandate and other objectives of the national forests.
2. Coordinate with the state wildlife agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, sports groups, the scientific community including the Pacific Southwest Research Station and other stakeholders about information, education and knowledge gaps as they relate to promoting and improving wildlife, fish, and plant resources and management. Education opportunities could include collaboration with research partners to provide student and volunteer participation in scientific studies.

Guidelines

1. To improve the status of species of conservation concern and prevent federal listing, management activities should comply with species conservation agreements and strategies completed or sponsored by the Forest Service.
2. Fire suppression techniques that minimize ground disturbance impacts should be used in sensitive habitat of at-risk species, with guidance provided by a resource advisor and considering the safety of people. Locations of key habitat areas should be provided in current fire decision support systems (e.g. the Wildland Fire Decision Support System) as appropriate.

Forest Carnivore Conservation Management

The Forest Service, the Sierra Nevada Conservancy and the Resources Legacy Fund have funded and commissioned development of a Southern Sierra Fisher Conservation Strategy, which is expected to be finalized in the fall of 2014. Direction for the Southern Sierra Fisher Conservation Area and fisher den sites are retained until the conservation strategy is complete. It is expected that direction for these management areas will be updated or replaced after considering information that will be contained in the conservation strategy. This may include deleting existing management areas or adding new management areas.

Yosemite Toad and Yellow-legged Frog Management

On June 30, 2014 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (Inyo and Sierra National Forests) and the northern distinct population segment of the mountain yellow-legged frog (Inyo and Sequoia National Forests) as endangered species, and listed the Yosemite toad (Inyo and Sierra National Forests) as a threatened species. Current forest plan direction specific to these species will be retained. During plan development, opportunities to clarify or improve direction may be proposed in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

California Spotted Owl Protected Activity Centers (PACs) (Sequoia and Sierra National Forests)

The following direction may be updated and clarified based on information from the new interim guidelines and conservation assessment being developed for the California spotted owl.

Desired Conditions

1. The best available habitat for California spotted owl PACs includes: two or more tree canopy layers; trees in the dominant and co-dominant crown classes averaging 24 inches diameter or greater; at least 60 to 70 percent tree canopy cover (including hardwoods); and in descending order of priority, California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) classes 6, 5D, 5M, 4D, and 4M and other stands with at least 50 percent canopy cover (including hardwoods). PACs also contain some very large snags (greater than 45 inches diameter) and snag and down woody material levels that are higher than average.

Strategies

1. Where PACs cannot be avoided in the strategic placement of treatments, ensure effective treatment of surface, ladder and crown fuels within treated areas.
2. If it appears likely that the limitations on treatment in Standard 6 and Guideline 5 below will limit project planning and implementation to increase the pace and scale of ecological restoration, develop and implement an adaptive management monitoring strategy to gather information that could inform future plan amendments or revisions to allow more PACs to be affected.

Standards

1. Delineate California spotted owl PACs surrounding each territorial owl activity center detected on National Forest System lands since 1986. Owl activity centers are designated for all territorial owls based on: the most recent documented nest site; the most recent known roost site when a nest location remains unknown; and a central point based on repeated daytime detections when neither nest or roost locations are known. PACs are delineated to include known and suspected nest stands, and encompass the best available 300 acres of habitat in as compact a unit as possible. Aerial photography interpretation and field verification are used as needed to delineate PACs. As additional nest location and habitat data become available, boundaries of PACs may be reviewed and adjusted as necessary.
2. Examine 300 acre circular core areas around California spotted owl activity centers on non-National Forest System lands and designate any part of the circular core area that lies on National Forest System land containing suitable habitat as a California spotted owl PACs.
3. Locate fuels treatments to minimize impacts to PACs while considering opportunities to increase the resilience to the PAC network.. Consider the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire to clustered spotted owl PACs, and whether some should be managed to reduce wildfire risk and increase overall resilience of PACs in an area. Prioritize consideration of PACs that have the highest wildfire risk, such as those on upper slopes or ridge tops, or in canyons with large areas of chaparral below, and those with the lowest heterogeneity. PACs may be re-mapped during project planning to avoid intersections with treatment areas, provided that the re-mapped PACs contain habitat of equal quality and include known nest sites and important roost sites.

4. When treatment areas must intersect PACs and choices can be made about which PACs to enter, use the following criteria to preferentially avoid PACs that have the highest likely contribution to owl productivity. Historical occupancy is considered occupancy since 1990. Current occupancy is based on surveys consistent with survey protocol in the last 3 years prior to project planning.
 - Lowest contribution to productivity: PACs presently unoccupied and historically occupied by territorial singles only;
 - PACs presently unoccupied and historically occupied by pairs;
 - PACs presently occupied by territorial singles;
 - PACs presently occupied by pairs;
 - Highest contribution to productivity: PACs currently or historically reproductive.
5. When designing treatment unit intersections with PACs, limit treatment to those areas necessary to achieve strategic treatment objectives and avoid treatments adjacent to nest stands whenever possible.
6. Mechanical treatments may be conducted to meet fuels objectives in PACs located in the Community Wildfire Protection Zone. In PACs located in the General Wildfire Protection Zone, mechanical treatments are allowed where prescribed fire is not feasible and where avoiding PACs would significantly compromise the overall effectiveness of the landscape fire and fuels strategy. Design mechanical treatments to maintain suitable habitat structure and function of the PAC, removing only material needed to meet project fuels objectives. Focus on removal of surface and ladder fuels and restoring forest structure to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire using the desired conditions for moist mixed conifer and design guidelines in General Technical Reports 220 and 237. Limit mechanical treatments in PACs to no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in California spotted owl PACs per year on a forest in order to limit project effects on annual productivity, unless part of an adaptive management strategy.
7. Mechanical treatments are prohibited within a 500-foot radius buffer around a spotted owl activity center within the designated PAC. Prescribed burning is allowed within the 500-foot radius buffer. Hand treatments, including activities such as hand line construction, tree pruning and cutting of small trees may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of owl habitat.
8. Outside of the Community Wildfire Protection zone, prohibit salvage harvests in PACs. PACs should be evaluated to determine if they should be retained following a catastrophic stand-replacing event as provided by Guideline 4.
9. Outside the Community and General Wildfire Protection Zones, limit stand-altering activities to reducing surface and ladder fuels through prescribed fire treatments needed to meet project fuels objectives. Hand treatments, including hand line construction, tree pruning and cutting of small trees may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of owl habitat.

Guidelines

1. As necessary to assess the effects of a project, surveys should be conducted in compliance with the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region's survey protocols during the planning process when proposed vegetation treatments are likely to reduce habitat quality in suitable California spotted

owl habitat with unknown occupancy. Designate California spotted owl PACs where appropriate based on survey results.

2. Prior to implementing activities within or adjacent to a California spotted owl protected activity center and the location of the nest site or activity center is uncertain, surveys should be conducted to establish or confirm the location of the nest or activity center.
3. To maintain sufficient area of suitable habitat within PACs, replacement acreage of equal or better quality should be added if nesting or foraging habitat in PACs is mechanically treated and habitat becomes unsuitable. Add adjacent acres of at least comparable quality wherever possible.
4. To maintain PACs so that they continue to provide habitat conditions that support successful reproduction of California spotted owls, California spotted owl PACs should be retained regardless of occupancy status. However, after a stand-replacing event, evaluate habitat conditions within a 1.5-mile radius around the activity center to identify opportunities for re-mapping the protected activity center. If there is insufficient suitable habitat for designating a protected activity center within a 1.5-mile radius of the activity center, the PACs may be removed from the network.
5. To minimize disturbance that may lead to breeding failure, a limited operating period (LOP) should apply to vegetation treatments within approximately 0.25 mile of the activity center during the breeding season (generally March 1 through August 15), unless surveys confirm that California spotted owls are not nesting. The LOP buffer may be reduced where a nest site is shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance. The LOP may be waived when it is determined that the likelihood of breeding success is not adversely affected considering the intensity, duration, timing and specific location of activities. To allow for effective large area prescribed burn projects, the breeding season limited LOP restrictions may be waived on up to an additional 5 percent of California spotted owl PACs per year on a forest.

California Spotted Owl Home Range Core Areas (HRCAs) (Sequoia and Sierra National Forests)

Desired Conditions

1. HRCAs encompass the best available California spotted owl habitat in the closest proximity to the owl activity center. The best available contiguous habitat is selected to incorporate, in descending order of priority, California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) classes 6, 5D, 5M, 4D and 4M and other stands with at least 50 percent tree canopy cover (including hardwoods).
2. Home range core areas consist of large habitat blocks that have: at least two tree canopy layers; at least 24 inches diameter at breast height in dominant and co-dominant trees; a number of very large (greater than 45 inches diameter at breast height) old trees; at least 50 to 70 percent canopy cover; and higher than average levels of snags and down woody material.

Strategies

1. Accelerate development of currently unsuitable habitat (in non-habitat inclusions, such as plantations) into suitable habitat condition.

Standards

1. Delineate 600-acre California spotted owl HRCAs surrounding each spotted owl PAC. The acreage in the 300-acre PAC counts toward the total HRCA. Core areas are delineated within 1.5 miles of the activity center. HRCAs may overlap other adjacent HRCAs, but should not include adjacent California spotted owl PACs. Aerial photography interpretation and field verification are used as needed to delineate HRCAs. As additional nest location and habitat data become available, boundaries of HRCAs may be reviewed and adjusted as necessary.
2. Examine 1.5 mile circular core areas around California spotted owl activity centers on non-National Forest System lands and using the desired condition habitat definitions, designate any part of the circular core area that lies on National Forest System lands containing suitable habitat as a California spotted owl HRCA. Aerial photography interpretation and field verification are used as needed to delineate HRCAs.
3. Outside of the Community and General Wildfire Protection Zones, where existing vegetative conditions permit, design projects to retain at least 50 percent canopy cover averaged within the treatment unit to provide at least suitable foraging habitat. Exceptions are allowed in limited situations where additional trees must be removed to adequately reduce ladder fuels, provide sufficient spacing for equipment operations or minimize re-entry. Where 50 percent canopy cover retention cannot be met for reasons described above, retain at least 40 percent canopy cover averaged within the treatment unit.

Guidelines

1. Projects should be designed to retain existing suitable habitat conditions, recognizing that habitat within treated areas may be modified to meet fuels objectives and increase vegetation resilience and may have reduced habitat quality while retaining habitat suitability. Design treatments in HRCAs to be feasible to implement and to promote forest health where consistent with habitat objectives.
2. Reduce fuels using a strategic landscape approach to modify fire behavior. Projects should arrange treatment patterns and design treatment prescriptions to avoid the highest quality habitat (CWHR types 5M, 5D, and 6) wherever possible.

Northern Goshawk Management Protected Activity Centers (PACs)

Desired Conditions

1. Forested stands for northern goshawk PACs have the following characteristics: trees in the dominant and co-dominant crown classes average 24 inches diameter at breast height or greater; in westside conifer and eastside mixed conifer forest types, stands have at least 70 percent tree canopy cover; and in eastside pine forest types, stands have at least 60 percent tree canopy cover.
2. Stands in each PAC have: at least two tree canopy layers; dominant and co-dominant trees with average diameters of at least 24 inches diameter at breast height; at least 60 to 70 percent canopy cover; some very large snags (greater than 45 inches diameter at breast height); and snag and down woody material levels that are higher than average.

Strategies

1. Where PACs cannot be avoided in the strategic placement of treatments, ensure effective treatment of surface, ladder and crown fuels within treated areas.
2. If it appears likely that the limitations on treatment in Standard 7 and Guideline 2 below will limit project planning and implementation to increase the pace and scale of ecological restoration, develop and implement an adaptive management monitoring strategy to gather information that could inform future plan amendments or revisions to allow more PACs to be affected.

Standards

1. Delineate northern goshawk PACs surrounding all known and newly discovered breeding territories detected on National Forest System lands. Northern goshawk PACs are designated based on the latest documented nest site and location(s) of alternate nests. If the actual nest site is not located, the PAC is designated based on the location of territorial adult birds or recently fledged juvenile goshawks during the fledgling dependency period.
2. PACs are delineated to: include known and suspected nest stands; and encompass the best available 200 acres of forested habitat in the largest contiguous patches possible, based on aerial photography. Best available habitat is defined by the desired condition. Where suitable nesting habitat occurs in small patches, PACs are defined as multiple blocks in the largest best available patches within 0.5 miles of one another. Non-forest vegetation (such as brush and meadows) should not be counted as part of the 200 acres. As additional nest location and habitat data become available, PAC boundaries may be reviewed and adjusted as necessary.
3. Delineate 200 acre circular core areas around northern goshawk activity centers on non-National Forest System lands. Designate any part of the circular core area that lies on National Forest System lands containing suitable habitat as a northern goshawk PAC.
4. Locate fuels treatments to minimize impacts to PACs. Consider the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire to clustered northern goshawk PACs, and whether some should be managed to reduce wildfire risk and increase overall resilience of PACs in an area. Prioritize consideration of PACs that have the highest wildfire risk, such as those on upper slopes or ridge tops, or in canyons with large areas of chaparral below, and those with the lowest heterogeneity.
5. When treatment areas must intersect PACs and choices can be made about which PACs to enter, use the following criteria to preferentially avoid PACs that have the highest likely contribution to northern goshawk productivity. Current occupancy is based on surveys consistent with survey protocol in the last 3 years prior to project planning.
 - Lowest contribution to productivity: PACs presently unoccupied and historically occupied by territorial singles only;
 - PACs presently unoccupied and historically occupied by pairs;
 - PACs presently occupied by territorial singles;
 - PACs presently occupied by pairs;
 - Highest contribution to productivity: PACs currently or historically reproductive.

6. When designing treatment unit intersections with PACs, limit treatment to those areas necessary to achieve strategic treatment objectives and avoid treatments adjacent to nest stands whenever possible.
7. Mechanical treatments may be conducted to meet fuels objectives in PACs located in the Community Wildfire Protection Zone. In PACs located in the General Wildfire Protection Zone, mechanical treatments are allowed where prescribed fire is not feasible, and where avoiding PACs would significantly compromise the overall effectiveness of the landscape fire and fuels strategy. Design mechanical treatments to maintain suitable habitat structure and function of the PAC. Limit mechanical treatments in PACs to no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in northern goshawk PAC per year on a forest in order to limit project effects on annual productivity, unless part of an adaptive management strategy.
8. Outside of the Community Wildfire Protection Zone, prohibit salvage harvests in PACs. PACs should be evaluated to determine if they should be retained following a catastrophic stand-replacing event.
9. Outside the Community and General Wildfire Protection Zones, limit stand-altering activities to reducing surface and ladder fuels through prescribed fire treatments. Hand treatments, including activities such as hand line construction, tree pruning, and cutting of small trees may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of northern goshawk habitat.

Guidelines

1. As necessary to assess the effects of a project, conduct surveys in compliance with the Pacific Southwest Region's survey protocols during the planning process when vegetation treatments likely to reduce habitat quality are proposed in suitable northern goshawk nesting habitat that is not within an existing California spotted owl or northern goshawk PAC. Suitable northern goshawk nesting habitat to survey is defined based on the survey protocol.
2. To minimize disturbance that may lead to breeding failure, a limited operating period (LOP) should apply to vegetation treatments within approximately 0.25 mile of the nest site during the breeding season (generally February 15 through September 15), unless surveys confirm that northern goshawks are not nesting. The LOP buffer may be reduced where a nest site is shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance. If the nest stand within a PAC is unknown, either apply the LOP to a quarter-mile area surrounding the PAC, or survey to determine the nest stand location. The LOP may be waived when it is determined that the likelihood of contributing to breeding failure is low considering the intensity, duration, timing and specific location of activities. To allow for effective large area prescribed burn projects, the breeding season limited operating period restrictions may be waived on up to an additional 5 percent of northern goshawk PACs per year on a forest.
3. To maintain sufficient area of suitable habitat within PACs, replacement acreage of equal or better quality should be added if nesting or foraging habitat in PACs is mechanically treated and habitat becomes unsuitable. Add adjacent acres of at least comparable quality wherever possible.
4. To maintain PACs so that they continue to provide habitat conditions that support successful reproduction of northern goshawks, northern goshawk PACs should be retained regardless of occupancy status. However, after a stand-replacing event, evaluate habitat conditions around the activity center to identify opportunities for re-mapping the PAC. If there is insufficient suitable habitat nearby for designating a PAC, the PAC may be removed from the network.

Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of Greater Sage-Grouse (Inyo National Forest)

The following proposed direction is from the Inyo National Forest Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policy, portions of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment DEIS and strategies from the Rocky Mountain Research Station-led conservation strategy. Additional changes will be made to align to management direction with the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Sage-Grouse Amendment FEIS to the extent practical and through the conferencing process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Desired Conditions

Landscape Scale (10,000 Acres or Greater)

1. Suitable sage-grouse habitat includes breeding, brood-rearing, and wintering habitats, and a distribution of these habitats to allow for dispersal and genetic flow.
2. High quality nesting cover, conditions that support high levels of quality pre-laying hen habitat and dietary protein intake needs, and habitat supporting chick-rearing nutritional needs occur throughout breeding habitat in each population management unit.
3. Sage-grouse brood-rearing habitat occurs in the Bodie, South Mono and White Mountains population management units and includes a range of shrub cover, perennial grass cover, forb density and meadows.
4. Sage-grouse habitat and movement corridors allow for population movement, seasonal movements, and genetic flow and habitat is maintained or increased.
5. Sage-grouse habitats do not include overstory trees, such as pinyon pine, juniper or Jeffrey pine.
6. Fire occurs within the natural range of variation for sagebrush species.
7. The extent and dominance of non-native annual grass species, such as cheatgrass and other noxious weeds is limited and does not lead toward reduction in the suitability of sage-grouse habitats.
8. The predicted increase in unwanted fire (more frequent, severe or larger than the natural range of variability) that have already occurred on surrounding landscapes in sage-grouse priority habitat is limited or prevented.

Fine to Mid-Scale (10 to 100 Acres)

1. At the stand/site scale (10 to 100 acres), sagebrush and understory cover occur in a mosaic across the site, with 1-acre patches meeting the following desired conditions for nest sites:

Sage-Grouse Nesting Habitat

Vegetation component	Amount of Occurrence In the Habitat
Sagebrush canopy cover	>20 percent
Non-sagebrush canopy cover	>20 percent
Total shrub canopy cover	>40 percent
Sagebrush height	>30 cm (12 in)
Perennial grass cover	No less than 5 percent but >10 percent if total shrub cover <25 percent
Annual grass cover	<5 percent

Sage-Grouse Brood-Rearing Habitat

Vegetation component	Amount of Occurrence in the Habitat
Sagebrush canopy cover	10 to 25 percent
Total shrub canopy cover	14 to 25 percent
Sagebrush height	>30 cm (12 in)
Perennial grass cover	>7 percent
Perennial forb diversity	>5 species present
Forb cover	>7 percent
Grass/forb height	>18 cm (7 in)
Meadow edge (ratio perimeter to area)	>0.015
Species richness	>5 species

2. Meadows provide suitable habitat for sage-grouse, including desirable foraging species (insects and plants), have suitable sagebrush cover around the meadows edge, hydrologically are fully functional and vegetation is within mid-seral conditions. Within grazed systems, meadow condition is rated at fully functional based on Forest-wide Range Utilization Standards.

Strategies

1. Participate in collaborative forums such as the Executive Oversight Committee, Technical Advisory Committee, and Local Area Working Group to ensure agency interests are considered and to collaboratively implement the Bi-State Action Plan to further sage-grouse conservation.
2. Continue coordination and communication with the California Department of Fish and Game, Nevada Department of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during project development for all projects occurring within sage-grouse habitat.
3. Prevention of unwanted fire in priority habitat can be accomplished through managing sagebrush systems to be resilient, implementing proactive fire prevention and limiting cheatgrass expansion.

Standards

1. Habitat restoration projects for the greater sage-grouse shall be designed to meet one or more of the following habitat needs:
 - Promote the maintenance of large, intact sagebrush communities;
 - Limit the expansion or dominance of invasive species, including cheatgrass;
 - Maintain or improve soil site stability, hydrologic function, and biological integrity; and
 - Enhance the native plant community.
2. For habitat restoration projects for the greater sage-grouse, if suitable breeding or brood-rearing habitat is not at desired conditions, implement measures to improve suitability of habitat, including but not limited to mechanical treatments, prescribed fire or hand treatments.
3. At the fine to mid-scale, ensure that habitat restoration activities, vegetation treatments or other authorized uses on the forest maintain or move toward vegetation desired conditions for sage-

grouse. Short term (1- to 10-year) impacts are allowed to deviate from these habitat standards, if the long term (10 to 30 years) project objective is to achieve desired conditions.

4. Long-term negative impacts in habitat from discretionary or non-discretionary activities shall be mitigated to the extent practicable.
5. Buffers, timing limitations or offsite habitat restoration shall be applied to all new or renewed discretionary actions in Bi-State sage-grouse habitat to mitigate potential long term negative impacts.
6. When long term negative impacts from non-discretionary actions are unavoidable require site-specific project mitigation if needed to ensure there is no net loss of habitat due to project disturbance.
7. Establish a limiting operating period for the sage-grouse breeding season (March 1-May 1) within suitable breeding habitat for any activities which would lead to disturbances during this time, including but not limited to livestock grazing, vegetation treatments, recreation events and mineral and energy development projects. A wildlife biologist can adjust these dates based on current nesting conditions.
8. Establish a limiting operating period for the sage-grouse nesting season (May 1-June 15) within suitable nesting habitat for any activities which would lead to disturbances during this time, including but not limited to livestock grazing, vegetation treatments, recreation events and mineral and energy development projects. A wildlife biologist can adjust these dates based on current nesting conditions.
9. Livestock grazing utilization levels, seasons of use, numbers of livestock and livestock management practices shall continue to follow the Inyo National Forest, Forest-wide Range Utilization Standards.
10. Key areas will be established if no key areas exist in meadow or upland habitats where sage-grouse occur. Key areas will be established according to guidance in the Forest-wide Range Utilization Standards.
11. When seeding, genetically and climatically appropriate and certified weed-free plant and seed material shall be used.
12. After new soil disturbances within sage-grouse habitat (i.e. disturbances that result in increased sedimentation, increased bare soil, and lack of vegetation from activities such as wildfires or flash floods) or seeding, soil-disturbing authorized uses shall not occur until desired habitat conditions have been met, or unless a resource team determines that disturbance is needed to meet desired conditions, or will not inhibit progress toward desired conditions.
13. Any vegetation treatment within sage-grouse habitat shall include objectives to maintain, improve or restore sage-grouse habitat.
14. Vegetation treatment methods and intensities within sage-grouse habitat shall be determined based on results of past treatments. If past treatments have shown an increase in non-native annual grasses and poor sagebrush recruitment, further treatments in that area will not adhere to the same prescription.

15. An adaptive management strategy shall be used when conducting vegetation treatments within sage-grouse habitat. Treatment methods and intensities will be determined based on the results of past treatments.
16. No new structures or power lines taller than the surrounding vegetation that could serve as predator perches shall be installed within suitable sage-grouse habitat within three miles from a lek unless they are necessary to protect or improve habitat or for human health and safety. Anti-perching devices shall be installed on any current or new structure or power line within suitable sage-grouse habitat within three miles from a lek.
17. If fences are determined to be necessary, and they occur within three miles of a lek, they will be constructed as a let-down fence whenever feasible and marked with fence markers.
18. No new structures greater than eight feet tall that could serve as predator perches shall be installed within Bi-State sage-grouse habitat unless they are equipped with anti-perching devices.
19. Water developments (tanks and troughs) shall be drained when not in use so they do not create a vector for West Nile Virus.
20. Wildlife escape ramps shall be installed and maintained in water troughs or open water facilities with vertical embankments that pose a drowning risk to birds.
21. Any new proposed salting, supplemental feeding locations, livestock watering and handling facilities (corrals, chutes, dipping vats) will not be located on sage-grouse strutting grounds.
22. Visible markers shall be installed on fences and other barriers in sage-grouse habitat within three miles of known lek locations.
23. Federal lands in Bi-State sage-grouse habitat shall be retained unless a public interest determination identifies a net benefit to sage-grouse habitat.
24. When informed that a right-of-way is no longer in use, relinquish the right-of-way and reclaim the site by removing power lines, reclaiming roads and removing other infrastructure.
25. A weed-washing station shall be established on every wildfire within sage-grouse habitat where large equipment is used.
26. Fire suppression actions, fire rehabilitation efforts and fuels treatments shall be prioritized to minimize sagebrush habitat loss or type conversions in and immediately adjacent to known occupied and potential sage-grouse habitats in the Bi-State area.
27. Dispatch systems and protocols shall be updated annually to include line officer and resource advisor notifications and requirements for all wildland fire incidents within and immediately adjacent to known occupied and potential sage-grouse habitats in the Bi-State area.
28. A sage-grouse resource advisor shall be assigned to all extended attack fires in or near key sage-grouse habitat areas. Prior to the fire season, provide training to sage-grouse resource advisors on wildfire suppression organization, objectives, tactics and procedures to develop a cadre of qualified individuals.
29. Sagebrush and sage-grouse habitat awareness training will be developed and provided to federal fire personnel in the Bi-State area during required annual fire line refreshers. Training will focus

on sagebrush habitat identification, basic sagebrush habitat ecology and initial attack strategies and tactics designated to minimize long term impacts to sagebrush ecosystems.

30. An interagency cadre of sagebrush and sage-grouse habitat resource advisors will be established to support fire suppression, burned area emergency rehabilitation and fuels management projects in the Bi-State area.
31. Resource advisor kits will be updated annually to include the most recent information specific to sage-grouse populations and habitats within the Bi-State area to ensure that the distinct population segment and its habitat area are adequately protected.

Guidelines

1. Time the implementation of habitat restoration projects so they cause the least disturbance to sage-grouse individuals and populations as possible.
2. Fuels treatments which increase the potential for suppressing wildfires within sage-grouse habitat can occur within sage-grouse habitat. These treatments can include mowing along roads or maintaining fuel breaks surrounding sage-grouse habitat.
3. Use existing roads and co-locate new power lines whenever possible to reduce disturbance footprints and habitat fragmentation.
4. Where feasible, bury power lines to reduce overhead perches.
5. When agency personnel, contractors, and permit holders are driving off road and working in areas with known noxious weed infestation, the vehicles should be cleaned before entering a different area to reduce the spread of noxious weeds.
6. To the extent possible, locate wildfire suppression facilities (i.e., base camps, spike camps, drop points, staging areas, and helibases) in areas where physical disturbance to sage-grouse habitat can be minimized. These include disturbed areas, grasslands, near roads and trails or in other areas where there is existing disturbance or minimal sagebrush cover.
7. On critical fire weather days, pre-position additional fire suppression resources to optimize a quick and efficient response in sage-grouse habitat areas.
8. Within greater sage-grouse habitat, utilize retardant and mechanized equipment and other means to minimize burned acreage of sagebrush during initial attack.
9. Power-wash all firefighting vehicles, to the extent possible, including engines, water tenders, personnel vehicles and ATVs prior to deploying in or near sage-grouse habitat areas to minimize noxious weed spread.
10. Minimize unnecessary cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations in sage-grouse habitat.
11. Minimize burnout operations in key sage-grouse habitat areas by constructing direct fire line whenever safe and practical to do so.
12. As safety allows, conduct mop-up where the black adjoins unburned islands, dog legs or other habitat features to minimize sagebrush loss.

13. Where sage-grouse habitat is being degraded due to wild horse and burro use, determine site-specific measures to improve or restore sage-grouse habitat. Implement measures to ensure wild horse and burro populations are being maintained at their recommended animal management level in the current wild horse and burro territory plans.

Invasive Species

Desired Conditions

1. Terrestrial and aquatic invasive species are controlled and establishment of new populations is prevented.
2. The area affected by invasive species and introduction of new invasive species is minimized.

Strategies

1. Coordinate with stakeholders and educate the public to reduce, minimize or eliminate the potential introduction, establishment, spread and impact of non-native invasive species.
2. Work cooperatively with California and Nevada state agencies and individual counties to prevent the introduction and establishment of noxious weed infestations and to control existing infestations.
3. Consult with tribes to determine priority areas for weed prevention and control, especially focused on traditional gathering areas that are threatened by weed infestations. Consult with tribes before using pesticides or herbicides that may affect traditional gathering.
4. Maintain an inventory of invasive species on forest lands. For plant inventories, prioritize areas of unique and rare habitats first, and areas of high use and disturbance second (e.g., material pits, trailheads, campgrounds, corrals, roads, boat ramps and bridges), especially in those areas in close proximity to unique, rare and pristine habitats.
5. Focus treatment efforts on high priority invasive species and infestations, while developing management goals for lower priority species and infestations. Prioritize areas such as wilderness, research natural areas, botanical areas, wild and scenic areas and riparian areas to maintain the integrity of native species and ecosystems. Prepare control and prevention plans for high priority invasive species that promote early detection of new populations and rapid management response as an effective approach to minimize spread.
6. Periodically evaluate invasive plant management projects to determine success and to determine the need for follow up treatments or different control methods. Track known infestations, as appropriate, to determine changes in population and rate of spread.
7. Coordinate with research and other organizations such as the California Invasive Plant Council to evaluate the potential effects of climate change on the spread of invasive, non-native species.

Guidelines

1. Measures should be incorporated into project planning, implementation and monitoring to prevent, control, contain and, where reasonable and feasible, eradicate priority infestations or populations of invasive species.
2. Projects should be designed to minimize invasive species spread by incorporating prevention and control measures into ongoing management or maintenance activities that involve ground disturbance or the possibility of spreading invasive species. Refer to prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy and other regional invasive species strategies as they are developed. Projects should include follow up inspections as needed and specified in regional strategies.
3. As part of project planning, a noxious weed risk assessment should be conducted to determine risks for weed spread (high, moderate or low) associated with different types of proposed management activities. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy to develop mitigation measures for high and moderate risk activities.
4. To the extent feasible, hay, straw and mulch used for animal feed or bedding, applied control, soil stabilization and land rehabilitation, or other purposes by Forest Service personnel or their contractors should be certified as being weed and seed-free by an authorized state department official or equivalent certification system to prevent unintentional introduction of invasive species. Weed-free plant material should be selected for all seeding and mulching projects to restore natural species composition and ecosystem function to the disturbed area. Plant or seed materials should be used that are appropriate to the site, capable of becoming established and are not invasive.
5. Weed prevention measures should be included, as necessary, when amending or re-issuing permits including, but not limited to livestock grazing, special uses and pack stock operator permits.
6. When recommended in project-level noxious weed risk assessments to control spread of known populations of invasive species, projects should consider requiring off road equipment and vehicles (both Forest Service and contracted) used for project implementation to be inspected and cleaned using methods specified in the risk assessment.

Timber

Desired Conditions

1. Predictable and sustainable forest product yields contribute to maintaining and improving local and regional industry infrastructure sufficient to meet the needs of the desired pace and scale of ecological restoration over the next several decades.
2. Production of timber contributes to ecological, social and economic sustainability and associated desired conditions. A sustainable mix of forest products (including both saw timber and non-saw timber) is offered under a variety of harvest and contract methods in response to market demand and restoration needs.

3. Salvage of dead and dying trees captures as much of the economic value of the wood as possible while retaining amounts that provide for wildlife habitat, soil productivity and ecosystem functions.

Strategies

1. Plan vegetation, fuels, and other restoration projects across large landscape areas (e.g., greater than 5,000 to 100,000 acres), when it can increase efficiency in planning and support partnership-based approaches, such as stewardship contracts.
2. Develop and share multi-year estimates of potential restoration work to support planning for infrastructure (e.g., mills and biomass plants) to process and use wood products.
3. Plan and implement biomass projects that support and enhance market-driven mechanisms for diverse and sustainable biomass utilization.
4. To increase the pace and scale of restoration, evaluate and use new technologies for wood processing that increase access to more areas, including steeper slopes, while lessening impacts to soils.
5. To the extent practical, design vegetation and fuels management projects and use contracting practices that provide opportunities for local workforces and support developing and maintaining local and regional forest products infrastructure.

Standards

1. Regulated timber harvest activities shall occur only on those lands classified as suitable for timber production. Timber harvest may occur as a secondary purpose as part of ecological restoration projects.
2. Timber harvest on other than suitable lands may occur for such purposes as salvage, fuels management, insect and disease mitigation, protection or enhancement of biodiversity or wildlife habitat, to perform research or administrative studies or recreation and scenic resource management consistent with other management direction.

Guidelines

1. The management of fuels and fire risk and growing conditions within plantations over time should be considered when developing reforestation plans. Retention of snags within and immediately adjacent to areas planned for reforestation should be discouraged to mitigate hazards to workers. High fuel levels should not be retained in plantations that would preclude the use of prescribed burning at appropriate times as the plantation matures.
2. Reforestation of suitable lands is designed to achieve the desired conditions for the project area. Stocking levels, spatial arrangements and species composition for reforestation should be designed to allow for long term resilience of the developing forest, considering potential future plantation management and climate change adaptations. Competing vegetation, fuel levels, and fire risk should be managed to provide for the long term survival and vigor of reestablishing forests as they move toward maturity.
3. Reforestation of deforested lands should be considered where forest cover could contribute to ecological restoration which provides benefits such as improving scenic character, restoring connectivity for wildlife, increasing carbon storage and improving watershed condition.

Fire Management

Desired Conditions

1. Fire management activities minimize the risk of loss of life, damage to property or ecosystem function. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.
2. The full range of fire management activities, including wildland fires (prescribed fire and wildfire), are recognized and used by forest administrators as an integral part of achieving ecosystem sustainability, including interrelated ecological, economic and social components.
3. 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 process integral to the sustainability of the forest's fire-adapted ecosystems.
4. Fire management uses an all lands, landscape approach, that is risk-based, consistent with the latest national policy guidance and strategy, responsive to the latest fire and social sciences and adaptable to rapidly changing conditions, such as climate change. Wildfire management is coordinated with relevant state agencies and adjacent federal agencies.
5. Community leaders, service providers, homeowners and permittees who are invested in or adjacent to the forest are knowledgeable about wildfire risk. They understand the need to adapt their communities, properties and structures to the inevitable wildfire, while recognizing that wildland fire is a needed ecological process. The maintenance of defensible space, fire resistant buildings and the reduction of the potential fire intensity around community assets that allows direct suppression tactics are examples of adapting to wildfire.
6. In areas where fuel conditions currently pose the highest wildfire threat to communities and community assets (power lines, communication towers, developed recreation sites) wildland fuel will be reduced so the threat is lowered to manageable levels.

Strategies

Forest-wide

1. Risk assessments are performed prior to and during fire season to assess conditional thresholds under which desired conditions can be met for the strategic wildfire management zones (protection, restoration and maintenance). As a risk-based approach, these zones would change as wildfire risk changes over time. Changes in fuel conditions from restoration treatments and wildfires, as well as new or changed communities, assets or natural resource values are factors that will affect wildfire risk. Work with tribes and adjacent landowners to identify areas and resources of value considered in the risk assessments.
2. Partner with adjacent land management agencies to identify methods to reduce costs and increase effectiveness in fire management by considering agreements or understandings that inform annual operations related to boundary fire management, prescribed burning and restoration treatments.
3. Foster partnerships with fire science and management organizations to develop collaborative strategies that enhance coordination and cooperation within and among agencies.

Community Wildfire Protection Zone

1. Focus fire prevention programs on predominant historic causes of human ignition in highest fire risk areas.
2. Encourage the development and implementation of community wildfire protection plans to promote public safety and to reduce the risk of wildfire to lands adjacent to National Forest System lands.
3. Where feasible, use mechanical treatment and/or prescribed fire to reduce risk of damage from wildfire.
4. Use wildfire on a limited basis to increase ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits when conditions allow.

General Wildfire Protection Zone

1. Coordinate with other jurisdictions such as communities, service providers, and federal, state, county and local entities regarding prevention, preparedness, planned activities and responses to wildland fires. Notify those agencies about upcoming and ongoing fire season and any prescribed fire activity.
2. Where feasible, use mechanical treatment and/or prescribed fire to reduce risk of damage from wildfire.
3. Use wildfire on a limited basis to increase ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits when the conditions allow.

Wildfire Restoration Zone

1. Where feasible, use mechanical treatment combined with prescribed fire to reduce risk of damage from wildfire.
2. Fuel treatments are prioritized first in areas that historically supported more frequent fire such as the ponderosa pine and Jeffrey pine-dominated forests with high existing levels of understory fuels.
3. Use wildfire to increase ecosystem resilience and to provide ecological benefits when conditions allow.
4. Treatments are prioritized to maximize the use of prescribed fire and wildfire on a landscape scale. Use roads and natural topographic features such as rock outcrops and ridgelines to create "containers". These containers will facilitate the use and management of wildland fire.
5. Restore fuel conditions to allow fire to burn in its characteristic pattern, and allow fire to resume its ecological role.

Wildfire Maintenance Zone

1. Use wildland fire as often as possible to maintain ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits when conditions allow.
2. Where feasible, use mechanical treatment combined with prescribed fire to reduce risk of damage from wildfire.

Standards

Forest-wide

1. Provide defensible space around all structures on administrative sites, structures authorized by permit and developments adjacent to National Forest System lands to meet the most current California Public Resource Code 4291-Defensible Space.

Community Wildfire Protection Zone

1. Keep snags absent or their densities very low to maximize firefighter safety and minimize the likelihood of spotting or ember ignitions in areas where firefighters are likely to work, in close proximity to structures, private property, and administration sites and along roads that could be used for escape routes by firefighters and the public.
2. When planning projects to reduce fuels, design mechanical treatments to remove or rearrange the material necessary to achieve the following outcomes under 97th percentile fire weather conditions: achieve an average flame length of four feet or fewer on more than 75 percent of the area; and modelled torching and crowning indices show limited crown fire initiation and spread under double the locally-recorded wind speed gusts.

General Wildfire Protection Zone

1. Keep snags absent or their densities very low to maximize firefighter safety and minimize the likelihood of spotting or ember ignitions in areas where firefighters are likely to work, in close proximity to structures, private property and administration sites, and along roads that could be used for escape routes by firefighters and the public.
2. When planning projects to reduce fuels, design mechanical treatments to remove the material necessary to achieve the following outcomes under 97th percentile fire weather conditions: an average flame length of six feet or fewer on more than 50 percent of the area; and modelled torching and crowning indices show limited crown fire initiation and spread under double the locally recorded wind speed gusts.

Wildfire Restoration Zone

1. When conditions make it safe and practical, natural barriers and features such as creeks, old fire scars, and ridges, and human-made lines of convenience such as roads and trails should be incorporated into fire control lines. The property boundary of a private inholding is an exception. Variation from this standard will be the exception and will be documented by a line officer.

Wildfire Maintenance Zone

1. When conditions make it safe and practical, natural barriers and features such as creeks, old fire scars, ridges and human-made lines of convenience such as roads and trails will be used as fire control lines. The property boundary of a private inholding is an exception. Variation from this standard will be the exception and will be documented by a line officer.
2. Use lightning-caused wildfires to maintain ecosystem resilience and provide ecological benefits. Variation from this standard will be the exception and will be documented by a line officer.

Guidelines

1. Use wildfires forest-wide to meet multiple resource management objectives where and when conditions permit and risk is within acceptable limit and when allowed by Forest Service policy. Meeting resource objectives generally means progress toward or maintaining desired conditions.
2. A variety of fire management options and activities should be considered to achieve a mix of fire effects, including burn operations and aerial ignitions. When safe and feasible ahead of burn operations, limit extensive continuous areas of high severity fire effects in old forest habitat and riparian areas.
3. When wildfires affect identified areas of tribal importance, communicate and collaborate with tribal leadership during fire incident management to identify and, to the extent practical, protect tribal values and minimize impacts to resources or areas of tribal importance.
4. Prescribed fire and wildfire strategies should recognize the role of fire in riparian ecosystem function. These strategies should also identify those instances where fire suppression has degraded riparian habitat or long term function of the riparian community, and increased the risk of large-scale, uncharacteristic fire.
5. For Community and General Wildfire Protection Zones, locate fuels treatments in areas that pose the greatest threat to communities, community assets, watersheds and natural resource values so that the spread and intensity of wildfire is reduced to substantially lower overall wildfire risk.
6. Plan restoration and fire management projects and strategies for large landscapes (subwatershed or larger) when and where possible to improve economic feasibility of restoration and effectiveness of changing the fire effects from large wildfires. When feasible, partner with adjacent land management agencies to plan across administrative boundaries.
7. Outside of the Community Wildfire Protection Zone, locations of mechanical treatments should be informed by recommendations that describe the desired spatial patterns of vegetation such as GTR-220 and 237.

Air

Desired Conditions

1. The air quality value of visibility in Class I Areas is maintained or improved to the natural background condition specified in the California Regional Haze State Implementation Plan.
2. Forest administrators recognize the need to use the full spectrum of vegetation management activities, including prescribed fire and wildfire, to help reduce wildland fuel loadings and potential harmful effects on air quality from future high intensity wildfires.

Strategies

1. Coordinate with the California Air Resources Board, Air Pollution Control Division and Air Quality Management District jurisdictions during the implementation of prescribed burns to comply with state and federal regulatory requirements for authorization and mitigations. Design

prescribed burn projects to minimize prolonged smoke impacts to communities to the extent possible.

2. Participate in the most current wildland fire information and reporting system, the Prescribed Fire Incident Reporting System and the California Natural Ignition Communication Protocol. This creates coordination with regulatory and other burn agencies to maximize opportunities.
3. To promote awareness and protection of human health and safety, notify the public about potential smoke from fire activities using advanced notification, the media, and smoke warning signs along roads when visibility may be reduced due to wildland fire.
4. Consider the impacts from wildfire smoke on downwind communities when identifying landscape treatment priorities for restoration.

Standards

1. Continue the visibility monitoring program and determine sensitive indicators for each air quality-related value in Class I areas of the national forests. Protect air quality-related values by reviewing all projects and management activities that may affect those values. Review external prevention of significant deterioration source applications and make recommendations to permitting authorities.

Guidelines

1. Participate in and support interagency collaborative smoke management, including real time smoke monitoring and public messaging to maximize efficiency and relevance of monitoring results.
2. Support post-fire analysis of smoke impacts as they relate to emissions when they can inform refinement of smoke dispersion and transport modeling. Include analytical tradeoff and impact information, as appropriate, in public messaging to show smoke tradeoffs from large landscape scale fuels treatment projects.
3. Include smoke tradeoff evaluation in project level planning at a broad scale. Use existing scientific information on large wildfire emissions. Consider downwind communities at the local and regional scale.
4. Decision documents for wildfires and prescribed burns should follow local regulatory procedures, the Prescribed Fire Incident Reporting System and the California Natural Ignition Communication Protocol to identify management objectives and courses of action to mitigate impacts to those areas.

Water Quality, Water Quantity, Soils and Watershed Condition

Desired Conditions

1. Adequate quantity and timing of water flows support ecological functions, including aquatic species and riparian vegetation consistent with existing water rights and claims. Affects to

quantity and timing from climate change, such as changes in runoff timing and patterns, should be taken into account.

2. 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, and supports designated beneficial uses in light of atmospheric deposition of nitrogen and impacts of ozone to vegetation.
3. Watersheds with recharge areas for segments of designated and eligible wild and scenic rivers retain water quality and recharge to those segments.
4. Groundwater quantity and quality in aquifers are sustained.
5. Watersheds are fully functioning, are resilient and recover rapidly from natural and human disturbances, and have a high degree of hydrologic connectivity laterally across the floodplain and valley bottom, and vertically between surface and subsurface flows. Physical (geomorphic, hydrologic) connectivity and associated surface processes, such as runoff, flood-pulse, in-stream flow regime, erosion and sedimentation are maintained. Watersheds provide important ecosystem services such as high quality water, recharge of streams and aquifers, maintenance of riparian communities, moderation of climate change and atmospheric deposition. Watersheds maintain long term soil productivity.
6. 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.
7. Spatial and temporal connectivity for riparian and aquatic-dependent species and nutrient cycling is maintained within and between watersheds, and they are able to adjust and recover from natural and human-caused disturbances.

Strategies

1. Participate and collaborate in all interagency water rights and water use authorizations on National Forest System(NFS) lands or that may affect water quantity on NFS lands. Examples would include hydropower relicensing, other surface water flow diversions and ground water withdrawal. Evaluate the connections between ground water and surface water where major deviations from natural hydrology occur.

Standards

1. During evaluation of site-specific projects with the potential to affect groundwater such as recreational development, determine groundwater conditions and evaluate potential effects on groundwater levels and groundwater-dependent ecosystems. Establish a minimum distance from a connected river, streams, wetlands or other groundwater-dependent ecosystems from which a well may be sited, and establish minimum limits to which water levels can be drawn down at a specified distance from a groundwater-dependent ecosystem.

Guidelines

1. Cooperate with federal, tribal, state and local governments to secure in-stream flows needed to maintain, recover, and restore riparian resources, channel conditions, and aquatic habitat during all basic Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), state and other authorized water use

planning, water rights, and relicensing on the national forests. Maintain in-stream flows to protect aquatic systems to which species are uniquely adapted. Determine and recommend in-stream flow requirements and habitat conditions that maintain, enhance or restore all life stages of native aquatic species, and that maintain or restore riparian resources, channel integrity and aquatic passage. Minimize the effects of stream diversions or other flow modifications from hydroelectric projects on threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Coordinate relicensing projects with the appropriate state and federal agencies. Provide written and timely license conditions to FERC.

2. For all meadow restoration related projects or water extraction (e.g., wells) projects determine patterns of recharge and discharge and minimize disruptions to groundwater levels that are critical for wetland integrity. Determine the groundwater levels, within a range of natural variability, that provide base flows to maintain and enhance the condition of groundwater-dependent resources and their habitat.

Aquatic/Riparian Ecosystems and Streams

Desired Conditions

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. Stream ecosystems, including ephemeral watercourses, exhibit full connectivity where appropriate to maintain aquatic species diversity. Barriers to non-native fish are maintained in good condition, where they are needed. Ephemeral watercourses provide for dispersal, access to new habitats, and perpetuation of genetic diversity, as well as nesting and foraging for special status species.
3. 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, large wood structures and sites for germination and establishment of riparian vegetation.
4. Where possible, native fish, amphibians and other native aquatic species are present within their historic distribution, and habitat conditions support self-sustaining populations. Fish aquatic species habitat includes deep pools and overhanging banks, structure provided by large wood, off channel areas and cover. 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.
5. Species composition and structural diversity of plant and animal communities in riparian areas, wetlands and meadows provide habitat and promote ecological processes.
6. Non-native sport fish and habitats are managed in locations and ways that do not pose substantial risk to native species, and still allow for economic sustainability of local communities.

7. 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.
8. 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 floodwater retention and groundwater 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.
9. Native riparian vegetation is diverse, provides the structure and composition to function within their natural potential and provides food and cover for wildlife.
10. 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.
11. Riparian areas provide physical structure such as silt, sand, gravel, cobble, boulders and bedrock for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial fauna. Soil function is sustained to infiltrate and disperse water properly, withstand accelerated erosion and cycle nutrients. Associated water tables support riparian vegetation and restrict non-riparian vegetation.
12. Meadows have 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.
13. Fens and meadows are in proper functioning condition or improving. Fens and meadows are resilient to climate change and disturbances. Development of fens continues. Necessary soil, hydrologic regime, vegetation, and soil and water characteristics sustain that system's ability to support unique physical and biological attributes.
14. Springs provide sufficient water to maintain healthy habitats for native riparian and aquatic species and meet demands of water rights and uses and possible tribal uses.
15. Springs are resilient to natural disturbances and changing climate conditions and function within their type and capability.
16. Soil, water and vegetation attributes sustain healthy springs. Water flow, recharge rates and geochemistry are similar to historic levels and persist over time.

Strategies

1. For biodiversity, maintain and restore the species diversity and structural diversity of plant and animal communities in riparian areas, streams, wetlands and meadows to provide desired ecological functions. Maintain and restore the distribution and health of biotic communities in special aquatic habitats such as springs, seeps, vernal pools, fens, bogs and marshes to perpetuate their unique functions and biological diversity.

2. Maintain and restore spatial and temporal connectivity for aquatic and riparian species within and between watersheds to provide physically, chemically and biologically unobstructed movement for their survival, migration and reproduction. Maintain and restore the connections of floodplains, channels and water tables to distribute flood flows and sustain diverse habitats and species. Maintain and restore the physical structure and condition of stream banks and shorelines to minimize erosion and sustain desired habitat and species diversity. Maintain and restore the hydrologic and ecological connectivity of streams, meadows, wetlands and other special aquatic features by identifying roads and trails that intercept, divert or disrupt natural surface and subsurface water flow paths. Implement corrective actions where necessary to restore ecological connectivity and aquatic organism passage.
3. Restore ecological integrity of riparian vegetation as part of all vegetation management projects where appropriate and considering all other aquatic and riparian desired conditions. Use of mechanical treatment in riparian conservation areas and critical aquatic refuges may be considered, if the area is resilient to ground disturbance, as long as the treatment moves the area toward desired conditions, and water and soil quality can be adequately protected.
4. Enhance hardwood tree and shrub cover, density and vigor through reduction of conifer density and use of patchy prescribed fire. Fire effects objectives should be determined in collaboration with ecologists, biologists and earth scientists.
5. At either the landscape or project scale, determine if the age class, structural diversity, composition and cover of riparian vegetation are within the range of natural variability for the vegetative community. If conditions are outside the range of natural variability, consider implementing mitigation or restoration actions that will result in an upward trend. Actions could include restoration of aspen or other riparian vegetation where conifer encroachment is identified as a problem.
6. Design prescribed fire treatments to minimize post fire erosion and water quality impacts. In determining which mitigation measures to adopt, weigh the potential harm of mitigation measures, for example fire lines, against the risks and benefits. Projects should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could be damaging to habitat or long term function of the riparian community, and where restoring fire is beneficial. Use ignition patterns during prescribed burning to create a mosaic of fire in patches of varying intensities in the riparian areas. Evaluate if ignitions are needed in the riparian conservation area and whether soil and water resources protection can be achieved.
7. Meadow management is conducted in an integrated ecosystem approach, with hydrology, aquatic habitat, soils, vegetation and wildlife functions all considered together.
8. Priorities for meadow restoration are based on an integrated evaluation across hydrology, aquatic habitat, soils, vegetation, wildlife, range, recreation, fire and other disciplines. Prioritization includes the best available science, such as the hydro-geomorphic classification of meadows.
9. The forests participate in and encourage active collaboration with partners, stakeholders and researchers on integrated understanding of meadow function and restoration.
10. Identify and prioritize restoration in meadows that are important for groundwater storage, downstream water users, connectivity, and sensitive or listed species.

11. Work with tribes to identify and prioritize springs of tribal importance for restoration and management.
12. Manage springs and their riparian areas as integrated systems.
13. Consider opportunities to manage vegetation in upland areas to restore and maintain water tables. Consider the latest science.

Standards

1. Designate riparian conservation area widths as follows:
 - Perennial Streams: 300 feet on each side of the stream, measured from the bank full edge of the stream.
 - Seasonally flowing streams (includes intermittent and ephemeral streams): 150 feet on each side of the stream, measured from the bank full edge of the stream.
 - Streams in inner gorge: top of inner gorge.
 - Special aquatic features (lakes, wet meadows, bogs, fens, wetlands, vernal pools, and springs) or perennial streams with riparian conditions extending more than 150 feet from edge of streambank or seasonally flowing streams with riparian conditions extending more than 50 feet from edge of streambank: 300 feet from edge of feature or riparian vegetation, whichever width is greater.
 - Other hydrological or topographic depressions without a defined channel: riparian conservation area width and protection measures determined through project level analysis.
 - Equipment exclusion zones will be designated within the riparian conservation areas. The default is half of the riparian conservation area width (150 feet for perennial streams, 75 feet for intermittent streams):
 - ◆ These widths may be adjusted on a project by project basis based on geomorphology, slope, and/or soil conditions, as long as best management practices and other plan direction are met. Expertise in soils, hydrology and aquatic ecology should be consulted.
 - ◆ If further mechanical incursion is warranted, use low ground pressure equipment, helicopters, end lining, over the snow logging, extra ground cover requirements, or other non-ground disturbing actions to operate off of existing roads when needed to achieve desired conditions consistent with best management practices and other plan direction.
 - ◆ Other stream classification systems may be used to create equipment exclusion zones and other protective measures nested in the riparian conservation areas.
 - ◆ When vegetation is treated in the near stream area consider the coarse woody debris budget of the stream, ensure desired conditions for coarse wood in stream channels will be met.
2. For the Inyo National Forest, livestock utilization standards are determined and established using soil/site stability, hydrologic function and biotic integrity conditions at a site-specific scale. Standards allow for sustainability and improvement in rangeland ecosystems. Utilization standards are established using matrices based on vegetation condition, vegetation type and

grazing system. Soil, site stability and hydrologic function characteristics can modify the use standards where necessary (Inyo National Forest Forest-Wide Range Utilization Standards).

Guidelines

1. Determine patterns of recharge and discharge and minimize disruptions to groundwater levels that are critical for wetland and meadow integrity.
2. Where there is a structure in place to use water from a spring as a water source, water should be piped out of the riparian area to avoid trampling of the riparian area around the spring.

Sustainable Recreation

Recreation Settings

Desired Conditions

1. The diverse landscapes of the forest offer a variety of high-quality summer and winter recreation settings (including quiet and non-quiet recreation) for a broad range of nature-based recreation opportunities, focusing on those that complement the forest recreation distinctive roles and contributions.
2. Recreation settings support specific opportunities, activities and expected experiences that are compatible with the landscape's natural and cultural resource attributes, and contribute to the economic sustainability of local communities and businesses.
3. Skilled stewardship organizations and volunteers are engaged as integral partners with the forest in managing front country and backcountry recreation settings across all Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes.

Strategies

1. Use the forest recreation niche to focus available agency resources in areas and types of opportunities with high niche conformance.
2. Collaborate with local communities, partner organizations, federal, state and local agencies and tribes to restore, maintain and enhance recreation settings impacted by declining ecosystem health, wildfire and inappropriate use in order to improve the quality of outdoor experiences and to promote citizen stewardship of public lands.
3. Ensure that site and facility planning and design blend with the natural environment and incorporate sustainable practices.
4. Effectively manage concentrated recreation uses and still preserve a quality visitor experience. Ecosystem effects from recreation use are managed and enhanced within sustainable levels.
5. Use the Watershed Condition Framework for establishing priorities for the restoration of recreation settings. Identify and prioritize restoration of areas where recreation settings are contributing to watershed impairment and/or have activities that are inconsistent with the ROS designation.

Standards

1. New and restored facilities, sites and features shall use the Built Environment Image Guide.

Recreation Opportunities

Desired Conditions

1. Recreation opportunities on land, water and in the air provide a high level of visitor satisfaction, enhance local tourism and gateway communities, and focus agency resources on the forest's recreation distinctive roles and contributions.
2. Culturally diverse visitors interact with nature and connect to cultural heritage through a full spectrum of sustainable high-quality summer and winter outdoor recreation opportunities.
3. The forest provides for high quality hunting and fishing opportunities. There is more emphasis, interest and opportunity to fish for native sport fish and hunt game species. Non-native sport fish and game species and their habitats are managed in locations and ways that do not pose substantial risk to native species, while still contributing to economic sustainability to local communities.
4. 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.
5. Forest visitors find opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation in wilderness and recommended wilderness areas.
6. The management and operations of recreation facilities is to a standard that is financially and ecologically sustainable and serves the general public. Recreation opportunities are planned taking into account variability and changes in seasonal conditions from climate change.

Strategies

1. Develop a common vision and define potential roles with communities and stakeholders to sustain the quality of life and economic benefits associated with recreation and tourism assets within forest destinations and adjoining lands.
2. Collaborate with neighboring communities, partner organizations, state and local agencies, tribes and adjacent Forest Service and National Park Service units to provide recreation opportunities that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. Work to harmonize direction that affects users to the extent practical in order to minimize confusion when crossing administrative boundaries.
3. Actively engage urban populations, youth and underserved communities in outreach programs, such as conservation education and volunteer programs, to help people connect to the benefits of national forests and develop stewardship of public lands.
4. Modify existing developed recreation facilities, and develop new facilities to accommodate the diversity of cultures, abilities, family structures and preferred activities of current populations who could benefit from recreation opportunities.

5. Provide opportunities for photography and filming to encourage public engagement such as stewardship, volunteerism, conservation education and interpretation.
6. Support the efforts of non-profit, public benefit organizations promoting conservation, education, and recreational enjoyment of the forest and the surrounding Sierra Nevada region.
7. Use recreation facility analysis to determine priority sites for both decommissioning as well as capital investment to better provide recreational and access opportunities.

Guidelines

1. New projects affecting recreation opportunity should be designed to conform to ROS classes to ensure that winter and summer activities protect natural and cultural resources and allow for quiet and non-quiet recreation activities.

Access

Desired Conditions

1. National Forest access is safe, sustainable and properly sized to provide public enjoyment and focuses on the forest's distinctive roles and contributions. Forest roads provide 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.
2. Forest trails are sustainably designed and managed to provide a variety of high-quality motorized and non-motorized summer and winter public access that connects people to nature.

Strategies

1. Encourage increased access in appropriate recreation settings (ROS classes) and in areas where sustainability can be achieved and maintained.
2. Size and maintain the road and trail system to minimize adverse resource effects, while providing appropriate public access to National Forest System lands and recreation facilities. Conduct a forest-level trail system assessment focusing on collaborative planning, user satisfaction and "right-sizing" the trails system for social, environmental and financial sustainability. Conduct a forest-level trail system assessment focusing on collaborative planning, user satisfaction and "right-sizing" the trails system for social, environmental and financial sustainability.
3. Coordinate management activities and projects to minimize impacts to public access and recreational experience.
4. Provide adequate parking and staging areas to meet projected access to recreation opportunities, other public use or management activities.
5. Explore partnership opportunities with user groups and seek reliable information sources outside of the agency to improve data collection and data management on recreation use and demand.
6. Use the Watershed Condition Framework for establishing priorities for the restoration of unauthorized routes.
7. Increase the use of volunteers and partners to prioritize and complete deferred maintenance work.

Standards

1. Over-snow vehicle use shall only occur on depths of snow 18 inches or greater and avoids ground disturbance.

Guidelines

1. Restoration projects that address unauthorized routes that are contributing to substantial adverse resource effects should consider restoring the impacted area to a natural contour and natural landscape condition to minimize long term erosion risks and reduce the risk of further unauthorized uses.

Scenic Character

Desired Conditions

1. A variety of ecologically sound, resilient and visually appealing forest landscapes support the forest's recreation distinctive roles and contributions.
2. Landscapes reflect healthy ecosystem diversity and contribute to visitors' sense of place.
3. Scenic character is improved by perpetuating scenic attributes and improving scenery stability, producing more ecologically-sound landscapes through the use of vegetation treatments and by restoring fire and other ecological processes to the landscape.
4. High scenic integrity is evident in places people prefer to visit and view. The Forest Service, other agencies and other adjacent landowners maintain shared vistas.
5. Scenic character associated with heritage resources, traditional cultural properties and sacred sites are protected through consultation with Indian tribes, traditional cultural practitioners, consulting parties and project design.

Strategies

1. Manage for scenic stability through actions that will enhance and protect desired scenic attributes through vegetation treatments to achieve high scenic stability on a project-by-project basis over the plan period. Examples include aspen stand enhancements and riparian area restorations.
2. Restore damaged landscapes (currently meeting low or no scenic integrity levels), to meet or exceed the established scenic integrity objective.
3. Mitigate the establishment of visible lines in landscape areas where vegetation is removed for management objectives. Cleared areas will include edges that reflect the visual character of naturally occurring vegetation openings.
4. Maintain or create scenic vistas as necessary to meet the needs of the public and improve scenery in areas of high public concern.
5. In all vegetation treatment and fuels reduction projects, consider improving scenery resources, especially in areas that do not meet established scenic integrity objectives.
6. Manage scenery to perpetuate the overall natural-appearing setting, protect significant scenic features, and ensure that development is appropriate for the area in which it is located in terms of size, mass, architectural style and density.

7. In prioritizing areas for restoration, focus on landscapes with high scenic attractiveness to improve scenic stability.
8. Consult annually with Indian tribes, traditional cultural practitioners and consulting parties and use project design to protect heritage resources, traditional cultural properties and sacred sites.
9. Incorporate heritage, traditional and cultural properties and sacred sites in the development of project level scenery assessments.

Guidelines

1. All resource management and permitted activities should strive to meet or exceed the established scenic integrity objectives, recognizing that short-term changes in visual condition may be needed to achieve longer-term scenic integrity objectives.

Cultural Resources

Desired Conditions

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.

Strategies

1. Efficiently manage cultural resource databases to support resource management and research, in cooperation with the appropriate California and Nevada state agencies.
2. Use education and enforcement to deter vandalism.
3. Implement restrictions, using permits and visitation controls, when necessary, to protect sites from physical damage and excessive wear and tear.
4. Collaborate with site stewards, volunteers, tribal governments, local governments, state and federal agencies, schools and universities and non-profit groups to protect sites and facilitate development of research, educational and interpretive opportunities.
5. Identify and develop heritage tourism opportunities in collaboration with tribal governments, local organizations and businesses to provide an economic benefit to the community, while fostering a mindset of long term sustainability of the resource.
6. Emphasize “self-discovery” developments for interpretation to minimize the need for onsite staffing. Interpretation should include messages on individual responsibility to protect forest resources.

Guidelines

1. When avoiding significant adverse impacts to traditional cultural properties is not possible, impacts should only be authorized after negotiating and signing a memorandum of agreement between the Forest Service and the appropriate tribe(s).
2. Cultural artifacts should only be collected for diagnostic dating purposes, answering research questions or protection of the artifact when special circumstances require collection.
3. Historic property protection provisions should be included in contracts and special use permits as applicable.
4. To protect the cultural setting of a site and visitor experiences, commercial use of heritage-based interpretive sites should be limited to activities that enhance the public’s understanding of the resource, protect and preserve the resource and are consistent with tribal interests.

Wilderness

Desired Conditions

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, scenic or historical 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, retain their wilderness character until their designations as wilderness or other use are determined by Congress.

Existing plan direction is being reviewed to determine if additional updates are needed.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Desired Conditions

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.

Existing plan direction is being reviewed to determine if additional updates are needed.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Corridor

Desired Conditions

1. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) corridor is permanently protected to provide outstanding primitive hiking and horseback experiences:
 - Roads and motorized trails, including snowmobiles, do not intersect the trail except at designated crossings which should be minimized, preferably fewer than one crossing per 5 miles of trail;
 - Lands or interests are acquired where needed to protect the trail experience;
 - Visitor use is managed to protect the experiences and other overlapping land management desired conditions.
2. The trail corridor provides panoramic views of undisturbed landscapes in a tranquil scenic environment, and features historic high country landmarks where they occur. The corridor is of sufficient width to encompass national trail resources, qualities, values, associated settings and the primary use or uses. This includes vistas (key observation points), campsites, water sources and other important resource values.
3. National Forest System lands within the PCT corridor meet or exceed a high scenic integrity objective, and those within the middle ground and background landscape distance zones meet at least a medium scenic integrity objective.
4. The emphasis will be on providing remote backcountry recreation settings in a predominately natural or natural-appearing landscape. Development levels and levels of use vary by location and do not detract from those experiences.

Strategies

1. Use partnerships to achieve the maintenance and management goals for the PCT.

2. Place priority on the purchase of lands or interest in lands necessary to protect the PCT experience as delineated in the PCT Land Acquisition Inventory.
3. Reconstruct or relocate existing portions of the PCT as needed to enhance the recreation experience and protect resources. Trail relocations will be evaluated using the optimal location review process in partnership with adjoining federal agencies and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Association.
4. Establish key observations points along the trail corridor that will serve as monitoring points for proposed projects during the life of the plan to evaluate the condition of scenery resources.
5. Allow timber harvest, prescribed burning and wildland fire to manage vegetation consistent with desired conditions and setting for the PCT.
6. Wildfire suppression strategies will strive to minimize impacts on PCT values.

Standards

1. New recreation events such as foot races or horseback endurance events and fundraising events must be limited to designated crossings only.
2. New roads, permanent or temporary, are not permitted within the trail corridor unless required by law to provide access to private lands and documented as the only prudent and feasible alternative.
3. The use of bicycles and other mechanized transport and motorized use is prohibited on the PCT tread and within the trail corridor, except on trails designated crossings where such use is allowed.
4. Outside the proclamation boundary, PCT corridor lands with easements or outstanding rights will be managed consistent with deed transfer language and the PCT corridor direction.
5. The PCT is a concern level 1 travelway, and middle ground and background areas on National Forest System lands seen from the PCT must be managed to meet or exceed a scenic integrity objective of at least moderate for scenery in accordance with scenic integrity objectives identified through the scenery management system.
6. All management activities must meet a scenic integrity objective of high or very high.
7. For leasable minerals such as oil, gas and geothermal energy, PCT permits and activities within the trail corridor are available for leasing but must contain a "no surface occupancy" stipulation within the foreground and immediate foreground visual zones, based on the Forest Service Scenery Management System.
8. For mineral materials such as sand, gravel, pumice, cinders and other common variety minerals, extraction is prohibited within the PCT corridor. When existing permits terminate or expire, new permits will be changed to reflect this standard.
9. All mining claims pre-dating the congressional designation of the PCT are subject to valid existing rights. Any mineral exploration or extraction that causes surface disturbance within the trail corridor is prohibited, including recreational rock and mineral collecting.
10. Construction of new communication sites is prohibited within the PCT corridor.

11. Construction of new wind towers is prohibited within the PCT corridor.
12. New utility lines or rights-of-way are prohibited within the PCT corridor unless they represent the only feasible and prudent alternative to meet an overriding public need. Project design and mitigation will be sufficient to protect trail values. This includes required mitigation measures such as screening, feathering and other visual management techniques to mitigate visual and other impacts of new or upgraded utility rights-of-way. Mitigation measures apply to facilities as well as vegetation.
13. New buildings and structures associated with special uses that would be visible from the PCT are prohibited within the trail corridor.

Guidelines

1. To maintain the outstanding primitive hiking and horseback experiences, new crossings of the PCT by trails for bicycles or other mechanized transport should be avoided except as mutually agreed on by the forest and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Association.
2. Road and utility corridors should cross at right angles to the PCT wherever possible to minimize scenery impacts.
3. To provide outstanding opportunities for primitive hiking and equestrians, apply Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) primitive class wherever possible, with a second preference for semi-primitive non-motorized within the PCT corridor. In locations where the existing condition is semi-primitive motorized or roaded natural, that ROS may be retained.
4. To minimize impacts to desired conditions for natural resources and visitor experiences, such as solitude, implement visitor use management strategies such as planning and managing visitor use and the recreation setting through education, site management, regulation and enforcement.
5. Management of overnight camping and recreation use should recognize different levels of use and desired recreation opportunities consistent with overall PCT desired conditions.
6. To enhance the recreation experience and protect resources, consider reconstructing or relocating existing portions of the PCT as needed. Trail relocations should be evaluated using the optimal location review process in partnership with adjoining federal agencies and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Association.

National Recreation Trails

- Inyo: Whitney Portal, Methuselah and Discovery National Recreation Trails
- Sequoia: Cannell Meadow, Jackass Creek, and Summit National Recreation Trails
- Sierra: Black Point, Rancheria Falls, Kings River, Lewis Creek, and Shadow of the Giants National Recreation Trails

Desired Conditions

1. National recreation trails meet the intended goals and preserve the values and recreation opportunities for which they were established.
2. The trail setting provides a variety of opportunities that are consistent with or complement the existing recreation opportunity spectrum class where the trail segment is located.
3. Limited recreation facilities, such as interpretive signs, viewing platforms and benches may be present along the trail. Trailheads may offer amenities such as picnic facilities or interpretive information that enhances the experience of using the trail.

Strategies

1. Use partnerships and volunteers to achieve management goals for national recreation trails.
2. Where the trail leads to an outstanding destination feature, protect the qualities of that feature.
3. Reconstruct or relocate existing portions of the trail as needed to enhance the recreation experience and protect natural and cultural resources.
4. Design trailheads with sensitivity to scale and the character of the setting.
5. Implement measures to protect areas of high ecological values, such as rare plant sites or unique geological features within the corridor, as needed.

Standards

1. National recreation trails must be managed consistent with trail management objectives and the maintenance standards for trail class and managed use.

Guidelines

1. Management activities within the foreground views from the trail should be designed to meet a scenic integrity objective at least as high as shown on the minimum scenic integrity map. Management activities in the middle and background should meet or exceed a scenic integrity objective of at least moderate. As appropriate, include scenery management considerations in special use permits that affect national recreation trails.
2. During management activities, measures should be implemented to maintain safe public access to national recreation trails.

Interpretation and Education

Desired Conditions

1. Communication and interpretive messages show respect for the diverse backgrounds and needs of visitors.

2. Interpretation and conservation education materials convey clear messages about natural and cultural resources, climate change, responsible recreation use and etiquette and Native American heritage and culture.
3. Interpretive activities and programs communicate key stewardship concepts relevant to the forest.
4. Residents and visitors have ample opportunities to experience, appreciate and learn about the forest's wildlife, fish and plant resources.
5. There is little human litter as a result of effective enforcement, patrols and use of refuse and recycling facilities.
6. The public understands and is aware of Forest Service projects and management actions, as well as the importance of ecosystem services.
7. Partners and volunteers are engaged in coordination, development and delivery of educational and community outreach programs.
8. Outreach programs actively engage urban populations, youth and underserved communities.
9. Public use and education are provided for while preserving the historically and culturally significant aspects of nationally registered historic sites and culturally important properties.

Strategies

1. Periodically review interpretation and education programs and information for consistency with national objectives and regional and local issues.
2. Communicate the range of recreation opportunities and settings while emphasizing shared and multiple use objectives to the public. Encourage public responsibility for natural and cultural resource protection and recreation etiquette.
3. Provide visitor information services at major entry points and areas of concentrated use.
4. Provide and update interpretive signage, wayside exhibits, publications and programs using a variety of media and methods.
5. Educate the local community about the importance of ecosystem services and stewardship principles using teacher trainings, school programs and community events.
6. Educate the local community about principles and methods for sustaining forests in a changing climate.
7. Inform the public about Forest Service projects and management actions.
8. Develop bi-lingual communication tools including publications, information boards and radio spots.
9. Involve and encourage youth from diverse backgrounds in environmental education programs.