

05/21/2013

Regular Meeting

Department Reports

Finance

Mono County Proposed Budget Calendar 2013-2014 Budget

May 21 - 24 – Payroll simulation and copy to Requested budget module

May 27 – Requested budget open for departmental input

June 6 – Budget kickoff meetings with department heads and fiscal people responsible for budget development and input

June 18 – Board of Supervisors adopts Preliminary 2013-2014 Budget

June 21 – Last day for departmental budget input into the financial system

July 8 – 26 – Budget meetings with individual departments, CAO, Director of Finance and the Auditor-Controller

July 9 – Board workshop (Should we schedule 2 days and should it/they be special meeting(s) due to time constraints of a regular board meeting)

July 22 – August 9 – Evening meetings to seek public input in Walker/Coleville, Bridgeport, June Lake, Mammoth and Benton and/or?

August 22 – Last day for public notice stating that budget documents are available for viewing and stating the date that budget hearings commence

Sept. 3 – 17 (if necessary) – Budget hearings before the Board of Supervisors (NOTE: if Budget Hearings last into the week of September 16th, adoption of the budget will require a Special Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.)

Sept. 17 or 24 – Adoption of the 2013-2014 Board-Approved Budget.

October 2 – Statutory last day to adopt the final budget by resolution.

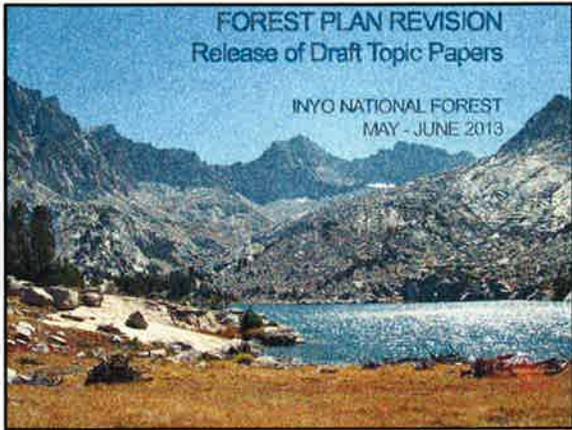
05/21/2013

Regular Meeting

Item #11b

Board of Supervisors

**Inyo National Forest
Plan Revision Update**



Meeting Objectives

- Provide an overview of the forest plan revision process
- Introduce the draft topic papers currently available for public review



What is a Forest Plan?

- Required for all national forests/grasslands
- Provides broad resource management direction
 - Programmatic, not site-specific
 - Ten to fifteen year planning period
- All uses of the forest need to conform with plan direction

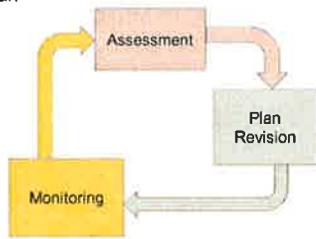


The Inyo's Forest Plan

- Completed in 1988; multiple amendments
- Established management direction for forest resources such as wildlife, recreation, and timber
- Delineated geographic management areas and prescriptions



Three Phases to Revise a Forest Plan



Multi-year process



First Phase: Assessment

Social Conditions

Ecological Conditions

Economic Conditions

Assessment is being conducted at two scales

Sierra Nevada Bioregion

Inyo National Forest Ranger Districts

- Mono Lake
- Mammoth
- White Mountain
- Mt. Whitney

Inyo NF Assessment Report

- Provides a source of information and context for plan revision
 - Conducted rapidly, using existing information and data
- Resource "topic paper" chapters will form the foundation of the Assessment Report
 - Describe current conditions and expected trends
 - Identify information or knowledge gaps
- Draft topic papers available for public review through June 30th
- Draft Assessment Report available for review in October, finalized in December, 2013

Assessment Topic Papers

Ch. 1: Ecosystem Condition (Terrestrial, Aquatic, Riparian Ecosystems)	Ch. 8: Multiple Uses (Water, Range, Timber, Hunting/Fishing/Plant Collection)
Ch. 2: Air, Soil, and Water Resources	Ch. 9: Recreation and Scenic Character
Ch. 3: System Drivers and Stressors (wildfire, climate change, insects and disease, etc.)	Ch. 10: Renewable and Nonrenewable Energy and Mineral Resources
Ch. 4: Carbon stocks	Ch. 11: Infrastructure
Ch. 5: At-risk wildlife and plant species	Ch. 12: Areas of Tribal Importance
Ch. 6: Social, Cultural, and Economic Conditions	Ch. 13: Cultural & Historic Resources
Ch. 7: Ecosystem Services and Benefits	Ch. 14: Land Status and Ownership
	Ch. 15: Designated Areas (wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, research natural areas, inventoried roadless areas)

Ecosystem Condition & Trend (Ch. 1)

- Pinyon-juniper forests have become increasingly dense, with trees encroaching into surrounding shrublands.
- Sagebrush and desert shrublands are experiencing greater fire frequencies than during the past.
- Jeffrey pine forests have increased tree densities, smaller tree diameters, and elevated surface fuels.
- Recreation, grazing, water diversions, dams, and introduction of non-native species (esp. trout) have affected aquatic ecosystems.

Water Resources & Uses (Ch. 2 & 8)

- Water from the forest provides 25-75% of the supply for Los Angeles, plus local municipal/domestic water supply.
- Water quality is generally good, except for local areas with streamflow diversions and high erosion rates.
- Four water bodies on State 303(d) list of impaired water bodies.
- Altered streamflow is the major stressor for water-related resources.

At-risk Species (Ch. 5)

- Populations and habitats for most species expected to be stable over the next 20 years.
 - Populations of willow flycatcher, mountain yellow-legged frog, others are at risk.
- Population and distribution of endangered Sierra bighorn are increasing.
- Bi-State sage-grouse populations remain stable, and are increasing in some areas.
 - Habitat quality is being reduced by expansion of pinyon and Jeffrey pine into sagebrush.

Economics & Social Conditions (Ch. 6)

- Travel and tourism comprise 50% of jobs in Inyo, Mono, Esmeralda, and Mineral Counties.
 - Mining jobs comprise 0.8% of jobs, agriculture 1.3% of jobs.
- Recreational activities on the forest provide a significant economic contribution.
 - Support 12.5% of all jobs and over 9% of all labor income.
- Recreation expected to increase both in numbers of visitors and types of recreational opportunities desired.

Recreation & Designated Areas (Ch. 9 & 15)

- 2.5 million visits to the forest in 2011.
- Sustaining recreation operations is a challenge due to declining budgets.
- Partnerships expected to be even more critical for sustaining recreation activities and services in the future.
- Designated areas include wilderness, wild & scenic rivers, inventoried roadless areas, national scenic area, etc.
 - Special management applies, affecting the types of activities that can occur.

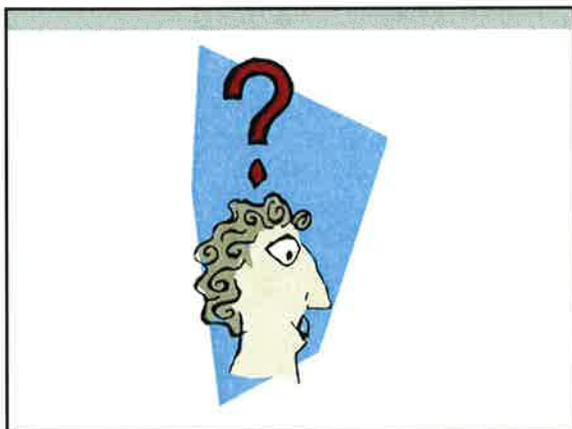
How to Get Involved

- The draft topic papers are available for public review through **June 30, 2013!**
- The papers are available on:
 - The Living Assessment Wiki (<http://livingassessment.wikispaces.com/>)
 - The Forest website (<http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/fs-usda-pop.php?project=40601>).
- A hard copy is available at the Forest Supervisor's Office in Bishop.

How to Provide Feedback

- **Edit the topic papers** directly in the Living Assessment Wiki (<http://livingassessment.wikispaces.com/>)
- **Email your input** to comments-pacificsouthwest-inyo@fs.fed.us
- **Send written input** to Inyo National Forest, Attn: Forest Plan Revision, 351 Pacu Lane, Suite 200, Bishop CA 93514

Input due June 30th!



INYO NATIONAL FOREST ASSESSMENT TOPIC PAPER SUMMARIES

Terrestrial & Riparian Ecosystems (Chapter 1)

This chapter provides the ecological context for the different ecosystems found on the Inyo National Forest (Forest), including pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, subalpine conifer forest, Jeffrey pine, red fir, mixed conifer, mountain mahogany, xeric shrublands and blackbrush, alpine, plus aquatic and riparian systems. Assessment of structural and compositional indicators is emphasized, including physical structure (i.e., physiognomy) and biodiversity. Functional attributes, such as species invasions and fire are addressed.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

The Inyo NF is strongly influenced by the climate of the Great Basin. This results in the prevalence of ecosystems such as pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, desert shrublands, and dry conifer forests dispersed with isolated aquatic features that are unique to this region.

Over the last century, pinyon-juniper forests have become increasingly dense, with trees encroaching into surrounding shrublands. Climate, invasive species, fire suppression and grazing are likely the most significant influences on this trend. Sagebrush shrublands and desert shrublands are currently experiencing greater fire frequencies than during the past, partly due to the rapid spread of invasive species.

Fire suppression and timber management activities have had a major influence on Jeffrey pine ecosystems, including a shift in forest structure towards increased tree densities, smaller tree diameters, elevated surface fuels, and homogenization across the landscape. In red fir, the high severity of recent fires may be due in part to fire suppression activities. Subalpine conifer forests are experiencing mountain pine beetle outbreaks in some places that are causing extensive die-off. Whitebark pine has recently been listed as a Candidate species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Recreation is popular in the alpine zone. Conifer encroachment, poor regeneration, and disease are affecting aspen stands on the Forest. In dry forb communities, unauthorized vehicle use has the most impact.

In meadows and spring areas, loss of vegetation cover, bare ground, and shrub and tree encroachment have been noted. Salt cedar and perennial pepperweed are non-native species concerns.

Aquatic ecosystems include lakes, streams, springs and other water features. Impacts are most evident from recreational activities, grazing, water diversions, and dams which have influenced system processes. The most dramatic human influence has been from the introduction of trout in the high-elevation, historically fishless lakes, resulting in the

elimination of mountain yellow-legged frogs from their native habitat, but providing abundant fishing experiences for recreationists. Dams and diversions have also had an impact on timing and volume of flows in streams, affecting other native aquatic species.

Key Information Gaps

- Adequate inventory/ mapping of sagebrush, especially different taxa. Differences between sagebrush species play a large role in management for fire and wildlife, including sage-grouse.
- Mapping of invasive annual grasses. The extent and density of species such as cheatgrass, which has invaded large areas, is not known with adequate detail to inform management.
- Type and intensity of disturbance in non-forested ecosystems. Historical evidence and modern technology is focused on forested ecosystems, with very little known about effects in shrublands of the assessment area.

Water Resources (Chapter 2 and Chapter 8, Water Uses section)

The Water Resources section of Chapter 2 focuses on water resources and water quality for the Inyo National Forest (Forest), including surface and groundwater. It includes topics such as water yield, effects to water quality and quantity from stressors, and expected changes in water quality and quantity from climate change. The Water Uses section of Chapter 8 assesses water uses, including the contribution of watersheds and water resources to use and enjoyment by the public and an evaluation of conditions and trends related to water use and enjoyment.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

Water originating on the Forest is important for municipal uses at a local and statewide scale, providing from 25-75% of the water supply for the City of Los Angeles, and local municipal/domestic water supply. Both consumptive and non-consumptive water uses are important. The greatest non-consumptive use (other than ecosystem uses) is for hydropower generation. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is the leading diverter of water for consumptive uses. Consumptive water rights existing on the Forest are equal to about 25% of the actual flow off the Forest. However, the actual water use from those water rights is unknown.

Watershed condition, as defined in the Forest Service Watershed Condition Framework, is good or fair for all watersheds on the Forest. Water quality is generally good, except for local areas such as those with streamflow diversions and high erosion rates. Four water bodies on the Forest (Mammoth Creek, Hilton Creek, Rock Creek and Mono Lake) are listed on the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies.

Altered streamflow is the major stressor for water-related resources on the Forest and in adjacent areas. However, only about 7% (117 miles) of the Forest's perennial stream miles are

downstream of a dam and have major flow alterations.

Relatively little is known about groundwater resources. There are no known areas of major drawdown on the Forest and groundwater quality is generally good, other than natural constituents such as arsenic. The largest users of groundwater are the Forest itself and Mammoth Mountain Ski Area. Demand for groundwater will likely increase over the next 20 years as surface water flows become less reliable and conflicts over surface water use increase.

Climate change models predict decreasing snowfall and a possible decrease in overall precipitation, which is expected to result in reduced surface and groundwater supply. This will lead to increased demand for new supplies, most likely groundwater, and increased conflict over water uses on the Forest and downstream.

Key Information Gaps

- Total volume of water diverted off of the Forest and number of active water rights.
- Flow regimes needed to sustain biotic and abiotic integrity
- Volume of groundwater extracted by the Inyo National Forest for use at campgrounds and other administrative sites. Volume of groundwater extracted by other users within the Forest.

System Drivers and Stressors (Chapter 3)

Ecosystem processes are responsible for shaping the structure and composition of forest systems and, in turn, determine the potential uses and ecosystem services that the landscape provides. Ecosystem processes include drivers, such as climate, disturbance regimes (e.g. fire), and natural succession, as well as stressors, such as altered disturbance regimes, non-native species invasions, and climate change, as well as the forest's resilience or ability to adapt to change.

This chapter introduces the drivers and stressors (D/S) most relevant to the Inyo National Forest (Forest), including climate, broad species distribution patterns, non-native plants and animals, ecological succession, change in fire regime, insects and disease, geomorphic processes, and socioeconomic factors and human uses. Current conditions were described in the context of the Natural Range of Variability (NRV), which refers to the variation in ecosystem processes since the beginning of the Holocene, 12,000 years ago, through the mid 1800s.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

Climate change. The high mean temperatures seen in the last few decades were matched only during a few periods over the Holocene. Many of the ecological patterns seen during those historic periods, such as lowered lake levels and increasing fire frequency, are currently evident in the assessment area.

Species distributions and migration. Interactions between climate, fire, and other D/S will continue to shape ecosystem composition, and are expected to result in relatively rapid change in the distribution of plant species.

Non-native Invasive Species. Invasive annual grasses, including cheatgrass and red brome, have spread rapidly across the assessment area and impact native biodiversity and fire regime.

Ecological Succession. Succession is defined as the progressive replacement of species over time in an ecosystem, usually in reference to the period following a disturbance, such as fire. A trend toward more frequent and larger fires is expected to be a primary driver of ecological succession over the upcoming decades. As a result, a greater proportion of early seral ecosystems (i.e., plants that grow soon after a disturbance) is expected.

Fire. A combination of climate, annual grass invasion, and fire suppression over the last century has resulted in a lengthening of the fire season, increases in fire size, unsafe fuels conditions, and changes in fire regime. Fires occur less frequently in some ecosystems, such as aspen and Jeffrey pine, than they did in the past. Other systems, such as desert shrublands, are burning more frequently now than they did in the past.

Insects/Disease. More than 200,000 acres of forested lands have been affected by insects and diseases outbreaks over the last 10 years. Mountain pine beetle is of particular concern because of its effects on subalpine forests where scenic integrity and recreation are valued. Chytrid fungus is devastating mountain yellow-legged frog populations.

Grazing, timber, mining, and energy development. Grazing effects on ecosystems vary with timing, grazing intensity, fire frequency, and climate. Timber, mining, and energy development cause localized disturbances in the assessment area. Demand for these services is expected to remain stable or increase over the next few decades.

Water development, transportation, and fragmentation. Increasing demand for water, especially in a warming climate, with changing amounts and seasonality of precipitation, is an important stressor.

Socioeconomic factors and human use. Increasing population will magnify the influence of nearly all D/S. Increasing demand for recreation, timber, minerals, grazing, and other forest activities will continue to shape ecosystem processes, including resilience.

Carbon Stocks (Chapter 4)

Forests play an essential role in global carbon storage, by removing carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere and by storing carbon as biomass within ecosystems. It is through the maintenance of this role that forests continue to produce harvestable products and to counteract emissions of carbon into the atmosphere. Carbon stock refers to the total pool of carbon in an area, including live and dead biomass, and aboveground and belowground carbon. This topic paper evaluates current and potential net annual loss or gain in carbon storage, which determines whether the area is a source or sink for carbon.

At-Risk Species (Chapter 5)

Chapter 5 evaluates the ecological conditions for at-risk species. Ecological conditions include evaluating the current condition, trend, and drivers and stressor for species habitats and populations. At-risk species include federally recognized threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species and potential species of conservation concern.

A species of conservation concern is a species, other than federally recognized threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species, that is known to occur in the plan area and for which the regional forester has determined that the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

Terrestrial wildlife species' habitat and population trends are expected to remain static over the next 20 years. An exception is the willow flycatcher populations, specifically in the Rush Creek area, which are at risk of being lost due to nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds and reduction in habitat due to changes in water distribution in the area. The federally endangered Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep are expected to be downlisted to threatened in the next 10 years due to increases in population and distribution throughout the recovery area. Bi-State sage-grouse populations remain stable throughout the eastern California and western Nevada border region, and are increasing in some portions of the area; however, the expansion of pinyon and Jeffrey pine is reducing the quality of suitable sagebrush habitat.

Generally, most of the aquatic species are expected to remain static in distribution and populations in the next 20 years except for the mountain yellow-legged frog and the federally threatened Lahontan cutthroat trout, which occurs in one refuge stream on the forest. Although restoration efforts continue to expand and secure habitat for the mountain yellow-legged frog, the spread of the fungus that causes chytrid still continues to threaten all populations, regardless of habitat condition. For the Lahontan cutthroat trout, the stream in which it is found may not be providing suitable habitat following a fire upstream in 2007. It is also evident that populations of aquatic species, including the yellow-legged frog, Paiute cutthroat trout and the California golden trout, require active management, even in wilderness areas, in order to maintain populations at the current status.

Key Information Gaps

Overall, the primary information gaps relate to the presence and distribution for species such as salamanders, western pearlshell snails, Panamint alligator lizard, and bats. Many of these species use isolated habitats, and are not monitored or surveyed on a regular basis. However, because there are few forest management activities that disturb these habitats or their natural functionality, it is assumed that these species persist in these unmonitored locations.

Social and Economic Conditions (Chapter 6)

The economic portion of Chapter 6 examines economic health, economic diversity, activity in forest sectors, forest contributions to local government revenues and forest spending. The economic area of influence (the study area) is Inyo and Mono Counties in California and Esmeralda and Mineral Counties in Nevada as these counties intersect the Inyo National Forest (Forest) administrative boundary and are most affected by forest management. The information in this chapter provides the economic context of the study area and examines how activity in the plan area influences local economies. Social conditions are also addressed in Chapter 6, including culture, population, demographics, settlement patterns and housing, human well-being, and the political environment.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

Annual visitation to all public lands in Inyo and Mono Counties has been estimated at around 2.9 million recreation visitor days a year. These visitors come from around the region and around the world and spend money on lodging, supplies and access to recreational opportunities. As a result, travel and tourism related industries comprise half of all jobs in the study area. Recreational activities on the Forest alone have been estimated to support 12.5% of all jobs and over 9% of all labor income that is earned in the local economy. Trends are for recreation in the National Forests of California to increase both in terms of numbers of visitors and in terms of the different types of recreational opportunities desired.

The water from the Forest and adjacent lands is used extensively to support important recreational activities such as fishing, boating and swimming and aesthetic enjoyment. In addition, water originating on the Forest provides benefit to people across the region by supplying both water and electricity for millions in communities as far-ranging as Los Angeles and Fresno. The demand for these services, and therefore their value, is expected to increase as development and population increase in the region.

The Forest also influences local county budgets through sales taxes collected on visitor spending and also through federal payments to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes due to the presence of nontaxable Federal lands. Both of these sources of revenues are important to the counties of the study area and support critical public services such as fire protection, education and roads. Uncertainty about future federal payments makes it difficult for local governments to plan and threatens current levels of service.

Key Information Gaps

Additional economic information that is available on specific communities would help to improve the economic context at a more local level.

Additional information on how much forest spending is received by local businesses would help to improve our understanding of how forest spending affects the local economy.

Ecosystem Services (Chapter 7)

This chapter introduces the concept of ecosystem services, or benefits people obtain from the Inyo National Forest. It refers the reader to locations throughout the other topic papers where ecosystem services are discussed in more detail. Ecosystem services include provisioning services (e.g., water, timber/fuelwood, hunting), cultural services (e.g., recreation, spiritual enrichment), regulating services (e.g., ecosystem resilience, water quality), and supporting services (e.g., biodiversity).

Multiple Uses (Chapter 8)

Water, timber, range (livestock grazing), wildlife, fish, and plants provide jobs and income to communities, help maintain social cultures, maintain long-standing traditions, connect people to the land, and contribute to the quality of life for many Americans and tribal nations. This chapter assesses current conditions and trends related to timber vegetation and timber harvesting; livestock grazing; water uses; and hunting, fishing, nature watching (e.g. wildlife watching, wildflower viewing) and native plant collection.

Recreation Settings, Opportunities and Access, and Scenic Character (Chapter 9)

Chapter 9 describes the current recreation settings on the Inyo National Forest (Forest), which range from primitive settings with only non-motorized forms of access to highly developed settings with roads, motorized access, and recreation facilities. Chapter 9 describes the highly diverse types of recreational opportunities and recreation access, including roads, trails and facilities, which are currently available on the Forest. In addition, expected future trends in demand for recreation opportunities, access and facilities are assessed. Chapter 9 evaluates the scenic character on the Inyo NF, including iconic places.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

Surveys show that 2.5 million visits were made to the Forest in 2011. The majority of surveyed visitors indicated a high degree of satisfaction with the quality of recreation experience during their visit to the Forest, with less than 2 percent stating any dissatisfaction with services, access, or facilities. Despite the high degree of satisfaction, there are currently demands for additional recreation opportunities, access and facilities. This trend for increased demand in recreation is expected to continue into the future.

With declining federal budgets in recent years, the Forest Service has been challenged to sustain recreation operations on the Forest. Partners have played a critical role in maintaining recreation services and facilities and offering activities. Some partner services and facilities are authorized through special use permits or agreements, such as for operation of visitor centers, resorts, organization camps, campgrounds, boat docks and marinas, or outfitting and guiding. Some partner contributions are offered through non-profit organizations or volunteer groups, such as for trail maintenance, conservation education

opportunities, and other special events which connect people with nature. The expected future trend is for continued declining federal budgets. With this trend, partnerships and partner contributions will be even more critical for sustaining recreation activities, services and facilities on the Forest in the future.

Key Information Gaps

While Chapter 9 offers highlights of activities, services and facilities offered by partners, the full extent of partner contributions has not yet been described. The Forest Service invites the public and partners to provide information about such activities and services.

Renewable and Nonrenewable Energy and Mineral Resources (Chapter 10)

Renewable energy resources include biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric energy, while nonrenewable energy consists of oil, gas, and coal. Renewable energy currently produced on the Inyo National Forest (Forest) includes hydroelectric and geothermal power. The Forest does not have any nonrenewable coal, oil, or natural gas deposits. There is potential for wind, solar, and biomass energy production. Energy transmission corridors are also assessed in this section.

Mineral resources assessed in this section include locatable minerals, leasable minerals, mineral materials, abandoned mine lands, and geologic hazards (e.g., earthquakes, volcanism, flooding, and naturally occurring hazardous minerals and gases, such as asbestos and radon).

Infrastructure (Chapter 11)

Infrastructure consists of the real property that supports the utilization of National Forest lands. The six major categories of infrastructure are transportation, administrative facilities, recreation facilities, public utilities, privately owned facilities sited on National Forest land and operated under permit, and range infrastructure.

Areas of Tribal Importance (Chapter 12)

This chapter presents information related to Indian Tribes associated with the Forest, including existing tribal rights, including those involving hunting, fishing, gathering, and protecting cultural and spiritual sites; areas of known tribal importance that are on the Forest or affected by management of the Forest; and conditions and trends of resources that affect areas of tribal importance and tribal rights.

Cultural and Historic Resources (Chapter 13)

Cultural resources include prehistoric, historic, and archaeological sites, structures, places, or objects. This chapter presents the 12,000+ year cultural and historic context for the Forest,

and identifies and evaluates existing information related to cultural resource conditions and trends.

Land Status and Ownership, Use, and Access Patterns (Chapter 14)

This topic paper describes existing patterns of land ownership, status, and use both within and near the Inyo National Forest (Inyo NF or Forest). It describes how land status, ownership, use, and access patterns influence the plan area and how management of the Forest may influence land use and access.

Designated Areas (Chapter 15)

Chapter 15 describes all of the existing special status areas on the Inyo National Forest (Forest) as designated by congressional statute or agency administrative decision.

Key Points Related to Resource Conditions and Trends

The following special status areas are currently designated on the Inyo NF:

- Nine designated wilderness areas which encompass 46 percent of the land area on the Inyo NF: the Ansel Adams, Boundary Peak, Golden Trout, Hoover, Inyo Mountains, John Muir, Owens River Headwaters, South Sierra and White Mountains Wildernesses.
- Four wild and scenic rivers: the Owens River Headwaters, Cottonwood Creek in the White Mountains, North Fork Kern River and South Fork Kern River.
- One national scenic area: the Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area.
- One botanical area: the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest.
- Three national trails: the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, and the Whitney Portal and Methuselah National Recreation Trails.
- Seven research natural areas: the Harvey Monroe Hall, Indiana Summit, Last Chance Meadow, McAfee, Sentinel Meadow, Whippoorwill Flat and White Mountain.
- Three scenic byways: the Lee Vining Canyon National Forest Scenic Byway (Hwy. 120), plus Ancient Bristlecone (Hwy. 168) and Highway 395 State Scenic Highways.
- Forty inventoried roadless areas which encompass 26 percent of the Inyo NF lands.

Key Information Gaps

The public is invited to provide information which may help answer the following questions regarding the potential need or opportunity for additional designated areas on the Inyo NF:

- Do published documents identify a need or potential for a designated area?
- Are there specific ecosystems present on the Forest that are not currently represented within the wilderness system or system of research natural areas?
- Are there rare or outstanding resources appropriate for designated areas?

- Are there known opportunities to highlight unique recreational or scenic areas?
- Is there scientific or historical information that suggests a unique opportunity to highlight specific educational, historic, cultural, or research opportunities?
- Has a need for specific designated areas been identified in the plans of States, Tribes, counties and other local governments?
- Are there known important ecological roles that could be supported by designation?

How to Provide Feedback

Share what you know about forest resource conditions and trends for any of the topic paper chapters!

Review and provide feedback on the topic papers. They are available on the Living Assessment wiki (<http://livingassessment.wikispaces.com/>) or the forest plan revision website (<http://www.fs.usda.gov/land/inyo/landmanagement/planning>).

- Send written input to Inyo National Forest; Attn: Forest Plan Revision; 351 Pacu Lane, Suite 200; Bishop, CA 93514.
- Submit your feedback electronically to comments-pacificsouthwest-inyo@fs.fed.us.
- Edit the outlines directly on the Living Assessment wiki.

Ecological Restoration – Inyo National Forest

Overarching Goals

- ◆ Reduce fuel loading especially around communities and other areas of high visitor use
 - ◆ Stabilize stream banks and riparian areas
 - ◆ Restore Meadow function and resilience
 - ◆ Reduce offsite erosion and stream sedimentation associated with visitor use
 - ◆ Restore T&E species habitat (Mountain Yellow Legged Frog, Whitebark Pine, Sage Grouse, Tui Chub)
 - ◆ Improving water quality and stabilize (attenuate) flood flows
 - ◆ Control or eradicate non-native plants
1. **Goal:** To retain and store ecological resilience and provide a broad range of services to organisms and humans (4+ million visitors/year). Provide clean water and natural landscapes.
Challenges/Opportunities: A. Managing visitor access while providing for needed ecological services. B. Reducing fuel loading around communities and other high visitor use areas.
Need: Most landscapes (watersheds) are in relatively good condition (as displayed in the Watershed Condition Assessment completed in 2011). The need is to keep our landscapes in good condition to provide necessary ecological services. An additional need is to repair/restore damaged landscapes to proper functioning condition to provide satisfactory ecological services.
 2. The Forest has a variety of projects designed to meet ecological restoration goals in FY12-13. These include:
 - Red's meadow blowdown repair (fuel reduction, road and campground repair and trail tread repair) (Planning and implementation in FY12-13 and likely beyond)
 - Mt. Whitney trail repair and watershed stabilization (Implementation in FY12)
 - Roads/OHV – route closure, and mitigation (ongoing implementation of 2009 TM EIS decision FY12-13 and beyond)
 - Unauthorized route decommissioning (Planning in FY12-'13, Implement in FY13 and beyond)
 - Deadman Road – watershed repair including treatment of hydrologically connected segments (Implementation in FY12)
 - June Mountain Vegetation Management implementation (Implementation in late FY12 and beyond)
 - June Lake Loop fuel reduction project (Planning completed in FY12, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
 - Sherwin- Scenic Loop fuels reduction (Planning completed in FY12, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
 - Mammoth Lakes Basin Fuel Reduction (Planning completed in FY12, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
 - New Jeffery Pine Healthy Forest Fuel Reduction (Planning completed in FY13, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
 - Crowley Communities fuels reduction, (Planning completed in FY13, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
 - Portals fuels Reduction, (Planning completed in FY13, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
 - Kern Plateau Meadow restoration and stabilization (Implementation in FY12 -13 and beyond)

- Mammoth Meadows meadow restoration (Implementation in FY12)
- Mountain Yellow Legged Frog Habitat Restoration and fish removal (Planning and Implementation in FY12-13)
- Forest Wide noxious and Invasive Weed environmental assessment (Finalize planning in FY13, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
- Aspen Enhancement Environmental Assessment (Finalize planning in FY13, Implementation in FY14 and beyond)
- Black Canyon OHV watershed repair (Finalize planning in FY12, Implement in FY13 and beyond)
- Sage grouse habitat restoration (Planning FY12, implementation in FY12-13 and beyond)
- Hilton Lakes Trail/watershed repair and decommissioning (Finalize planning in FY12, Implement in FY13 and beyond)
- Golden Trout Conservation Strategy (FY12-13 and beyond)
- Glass Mountains meadow restoration (update NEPA in FY12-13, Implement in FY13 and beyond)
- Oak Creek gully stabilization planning (Planning in FY12-13, Implementation in FY13 and beyond)
- Lamarck Lakes trail/watershed repair and stabilization (Inventory and planning in FY13, Implementation in FY14 and beyond)

Tactics to increase restoration

The Forest has been steadily increasing and/or maintaining a high level of restoration work in recent years. Internal capacity constrains our ability to take on additional partnerships. To further increase restoration capacity, the Forest is working with partners and partners are taking on a greater role of writing grants to fund and complete priority work on Forest land. (Examples include Americorps and Student Conservation Association applying for National Forest Foundation grants and the Inyo/Mono Integrated Regional Water Management Group (IRWMG) and Ft. Independence Tribe applying for Prop. 50 funds for planning the restoration of Oak Creek gully).

The Forest is working on maintaining existing partnerships for successful restoration efforts now and into the future.

To increase ecological restoration the Forest needs to continue to develop a long-term strategic “vision” of ecological restoration needs to assist in developing needs and securing funding.

The Forest is working with the BLM in an “all-lands” approach to fuels/vegetation management projects. This is facilitated by two interagency fuels planners and interagency vegetation management specialists.

The Forest is beginning analysis of Oak Creek gully with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Ft. Independence Tribe (among other stakeholders) to determine suitable restoration techniques.

The Forest manages the majority of land in the headwaters and throughout the watershed in the East Sierra and the part of the Forest that is in Nevada. There are comparatively few opportunities to work with other land managers with similar restoration objectives. This presents challenges for the Forest.



Integration of Program Budgets

For FY12 integrated projects and targets were identified and will be funded through a variety of funding authorities. The Forest has also acquired outside funding to accomplish planning and implementation of vegetation management projects. Examples include: Funding from June Mountain to complete a vegetation management plan and Environmental Assessment and funding from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) to implement a fuels reduction project.

Ecological Restoration Projects:

- ◆ **Stream crossing hardening in the Coyote area:** This project implemented stream crossing hardening treatments as specified in the Travel Management EIS (2009) in the Coyote area. The Forest utilized State of California OHV grant monies as well as Legacy Roads and Trails to fund this project. The Forest utilized partners and volunteers such as Friends of the Inyo to implement this project. This project will limit the amount of sediment entering perennial and intermittent stream channels and stabilize adjacent meadow systems.
- ◆ **Route Closures (Forest Wide):** This project implemented route blocking and closures as specified in the Travel Management EIS (2009). The Forest utilized State of California OHV grant monies as well as Legacy Roads and Trails and other appropriated funds to fund this project. The Forest is working closely with Friends of the Inyo as well as other volunteers to implement this project. This project closes and partially restores routes that were identified as causing risks to watershed function, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat, Wilderness values and heritage resource sites among other reasons.
- ◆ **Horton Creek Mud bog:** This project implemented hardening of a wet meadow/bog area adjacent to Horton Creek. The Forest utilized Legacy Roads and Trails as well as appropriated funds to complete this project. This project protects water quality, enhances and protects wet meadow habitat and vegetation.

NEPA ready projects:

- ◆ **Aspen Enhancement –** The Forest would likely pick a discrete geographic area like the Glass Mountains area to finalize NEPA.
- ◆ **Hilton Lakes Trail stabilization/meadow restoration project –** NEPA is complete. The Forest is currently identifying partners (such as Americorps and Friends of the Inyo) and funding sources to implement this project in FY13 and beyond.
- ◆ **Lamarck Lake Trail/Watershed stabilization:** Additional money and/or partnerships would allow the Forest to inventory and plan this project in FY13.
- ◆ **Glass Mountains Meadow Restoration:** The Forest is in the process of updating the NEPA. Additional resources are needed to implement this project. The Forest is in the process of identifying partners and applying for grants to help implement this project.
- ◆ **Weed EA –** Additional money and/or partnerships would allow the Forest to treat additional acres.
- ◆ **Fuels projects:** The Forest has several on-going fuels/vegetation management projects. Additional resources would allow the Forest to complete the projects in a timely manner.

The following projects do not yet have NEPA completed but are important for achieving ecological restoration goals:

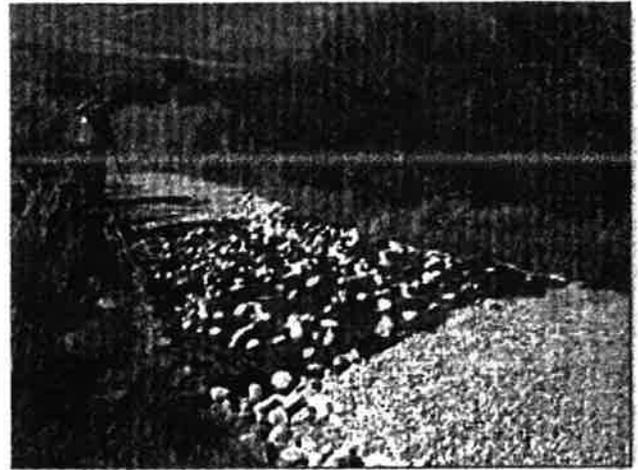
- ◆ **Lee Vining campground evaluation –** Several campgrounds and associated infrastructure are impacting meadow and stream habitat. There needs to be a comprehensive evaluation of the campgrounds to determine opportunities for moving and/or decommissioning sites and improving watershed function.
- ◆ **Monache Meadow – South Fork Kern River –** The River is severely downcut through the majority of Monache Meadow (approximately 5 miles) impacting meadow and aquatic habitats. A large scale planning effort is needed to determine suitable restoration techniques compatible with existing range management and recreation uses.

- ◆ **Oak Creek Gully** – Both the North Fork and South Fork of Oak Creek suffered damage and downcutting during a 2008 thunderstorm. The Forest is engaged with the Ft. Independence Tribe, Bureau of Reclamation and the Inyo/Mono Integrated Regional Water Management Group (IRWMG) in acquiring funding and assistance with collaborative planning to address restoration needs.
- ◆ **Forestwide Weed EA – Supplement** – This project would update the existing Weed EA and allow the Forest to treat additional acres of invasive and noxious weeds.
- ◆ **Kern Plateau Grazing management EIS** – This project is looking at four grazing allotments on the Kern Plateau. We are currently engaged in a collaborative public process and the ID Team is developing a draft proposed action.





Mud Bog on Bishop Analysis Area, pre-implementation site visit and final project design.



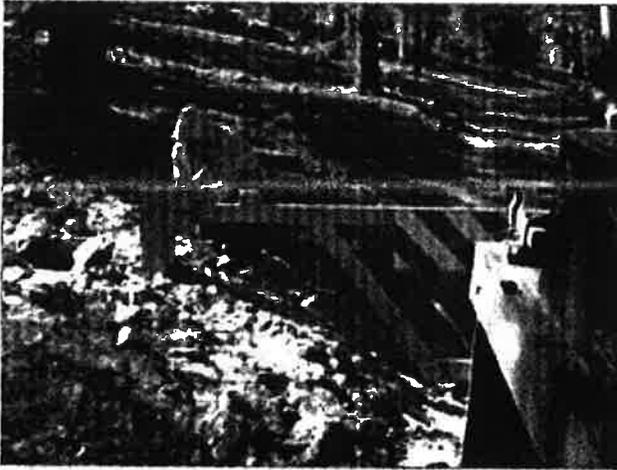
Project near completion with an extra layer of cobble on top of the crush to facilitate proper drainage.



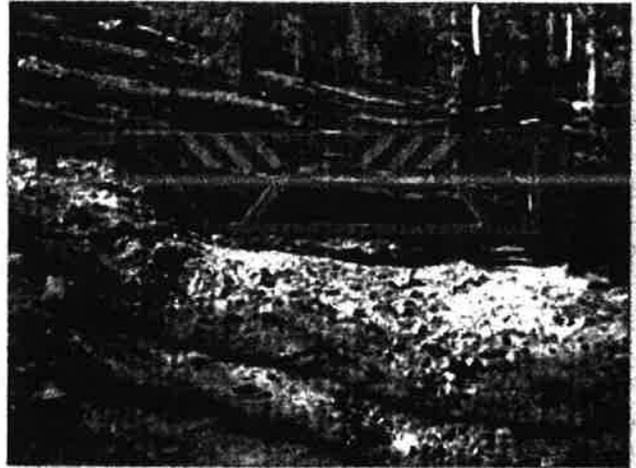
Smoothing the road for drivability.



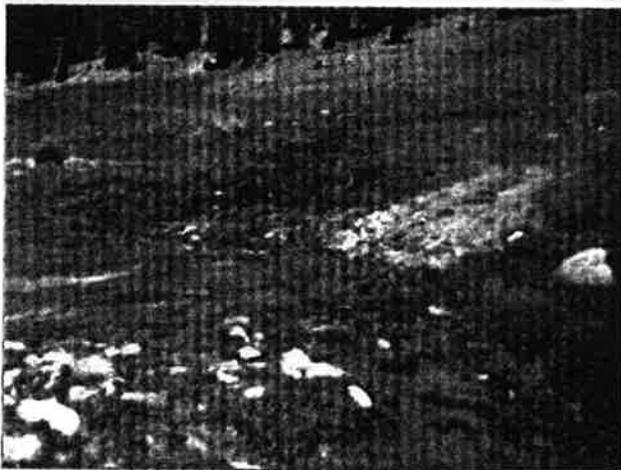
Completed rock causeway project to protect water quality, riparian resource and provide for a sustainable driving surface.



Putting the final touches on a seasonal closure gate near the Boy Scout Mine on the Mono Lake District (Road #02N135).



Finished seasonal gate on Road # 02N135. The closed gate will prevent wet weather traffic on the road, minimizing rutting and potential off-road erosion and stream sedimentation.



Pre-implementation site visit on Trail #31E301.



Drainage hardening at seasonal stream crossing to prevent erosion and further Headcutting on Trail #31E301.





Region 5 Ecological Restoration Leadership Intent

The mission of the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. It is our intent to establish a regional vision and corresponding goals for Ecological Restoration consistent with this mission and the laws, regulations and policies that guide National Forest management.

Our goal for the Pacific Southwest Region¹ is to retain and restore ecological resilience of the National Forest lands to achieve sustainable ecosystems that provide a broad range of services to humans and other organisms. Ecologically healthy and resilient landscapes, rich in biodiversity, will have greater capacity to adapt and thrive in the face of natural disturbances and large scale threats to sustainability, especially under changing and uncertain future environmental conditions such as those driven by climate change and increasing human use. Our goal is based on a commitment to land and resource management that is infused by the principles of Ecological Restoration and driven by policies and practices that are dedicated to make land and water ecosystems more sustainable, more resilient, and healthier under current and future conditions.

Ecosystem services are the goods and services that flow from wildlands and forests that are valued and used by people, and that directly or indirectly support human well-being. Wildlands and forests are valued for basic goods, such as wood, fiber, and water, but these ecosystems also deliver important services that are perceived to be free or limitless such as air and water purification, flood and climate regulation, biodiversity, scenic landscapes, wildlife habitat, and carbon sequestration and storage. The National Forests are important providers of ecosystem services to humans and to other inhabitants of our wildlands as well. Our commitment to restoration-based manage-



Meadow restoration in the Tahoe National Forest

ment includes a commitment to a renewed focus on the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services.

In the 21st century, three major drivers of change define restoration needs on the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region: climate change and shifting hydrologic patterns; increasingly dense and unhealthy forests; and rapidly growing human populations. These synergistic sources of change are resulting in increasingly over-allocated and undervalued ecosystem services (especially water); a dramatic increase in disturbance events such as uncharacteristic large-scale wildfires, floods, and insect and disease outbreaks; new and growing threats from terrestrial and aquatic invasive species; and a growing need to revitalize rural economies in California, Hawaii and the Pacific Islands.

While sound restoration work is being conducted throughout the Region to increase forest and watershed resilience, important indicators suggest that disturbance impacts already outpace the benefits of this work, and that we will fall further behind over

¹ The Pacific Southwest Region (also known as Region 5) includes California, Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. It also includes small portions of the state of Nevada, managed by the Inyo National Forest, and the state of Oregon, managed by the Klamath National Forest.

time. Wildland fires in California are becoming larger and more frequent. Of greatest concern is a notable increase in the area of forestland burning at high severity over the last quarter-century. Fire exclusion over many decades, in conjunction with other forest management choices, has resulted in dense, middle-aged forests over large areas of California. These forests are highly susceptible to severe wildfire, which fragments forests, emits carbon, increases erosion rates and sedimentation, negatively affects water quality and delivery, and damages old-growth forest habitats that sustain important components of the Region's biodiversity. Dense middle-aged forests are also more susceptible to drought stress, large-scale insect outbreaks and disease epidemics.



Seedling planted after a wildfire, Lassen National Forest.

The ability of the Region's forestlands to sequester and store carbon has become a matter of national and international significance. Human additions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are altering the climate, and federal land management agencies like the Forest Service are expected to play a major role in U.S. adaptation and mitigation responses to global warming. Mitigation responses revolve around the maintenance and enhancement of carbon sequestration processes on forestlands. In the Mediterranean climate that characterizes much of California, annual summer droughts and frequent fire are the norm, retention of carbon in most of the forest landscape requires stand structures and compositions that are resilient to fire. Nearly a century of fire exclusion in California, coupled with other management decisions on both private and public land, has resulted in forests that are at an increasing risk of loss due to large scale disturbances. There is an additional crisis taking place in our Southern California Forests as an unprecedented number of human-caused fires have increased fire frequency to the extent that fire-adapted chaparral can no longer survive and is being replaced with non-native annual grasses at an alarming rate. To counter these trends, forest managers will need to significantly increase the pace and scale of the Region's restoration work. Only an environmental restoration program of unprecedented scale can alter the direction of current trends.

From this point forward, Ecological Restoration will be the central driver of wildland and forest stewardship in the Pacific Southwest Region, across all program areas and activities. Future Land and Resource Management Plans, other strategic plans and project plans will identify Ecological Restoration as a core objective. Our Ecological Restoration work will include coordination and support for all wildlands and forests in the Region to promote an "all lands" approach to restoration. It will lead to a new way of doing business with our partners and neighbors, to coordinate work and priorities across forests and wildlands regardless of ownership. Collaboration across ownerships and jurisdictions to achieve Ecological Restoration will require active use of Forest Service State and Private Forestry authorities; an expanded effort to engage tribes, partners,

and neighbors and to work in closer coordination with other agencies.

Resource program managers will have the responsibility for promoting Ecological Restoration activities including, but not limited to, management of vegetation, water, wildland fire, wildlife and recreation. Activities may include monitoring resource conditions; managing, restoring or enhancing terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; or regulating human uses. Activities to be promoted include, among others, forest thinning and prescribed fire to decrease fuel loading and increase forest heterogeneity; meadow and riparian restoration to improve watershed function; environmentally and ecologically sensitive fire management practices; invasive species eradication; and wildlife and fish habitat improvement. Emphasis will be placed on expanding and developing partnerships to increase organizational capacity and the use of large-scale stewardship contracts operating at the landscape level to achieve restoration goals. We will expand and improve our consultation with tribal governments to utilize their traditional knowledge of stewardship and caring for the land. Emphasis will be placed on collaboration with stakeholders, communities, local government, volunteers, and citizens to facilitate dialogue and to decrease conflict in planning and implementing Ecological Restoration efforts.

With Ecological Restoration as the driving force behind the Region's work, and with a pace and scale sufficient to reverse current trends, it is our intent to accomplish the following in the next 15-20 years:

- ◆ Work together to achieve a collaborative and financially supported effort among forest land management agencies, private land owners, and the public to implement a large scale restoration program to accelerate the scale and pace of forest restoration activities on both public and private lands.
- ◆ Increase forest resilience through treatments (including prescribed fire and thinning) and wildfire, resulting in resource benefits to approximately 9 million acres on national forest system lands.
- ◆ Restore at least 50% of accessible, degraded forest meadows to improve their habitat function and ability to hold water longer into the summer and deliver clean water when most needed.



Loggy Meadow Restoration Project on the Sequoia National Forest. The project stabilized stream banks and allowed the stream to access its flood plain, returning the area to a more natural condition.

- ◆ Decrease the occurrence of uncharacteristically severe wildfires and their associated impacts through environmentally and ecologically sensitive vegetation treatments, fire management, and public education.
- ◆ Work with key partners in Southern California to expand fire prevention efforts in order to retard the loss of native ecosystems like chaparral and coastal sage scrub.
- ◆ Ensure vegetation and fire management efforts are grounded in concern for biodiversity and ecological process both before and after disturbances like fire.
- ◆ Reforest after wildfire where appropriate and implement suitable stand maintenance activities that meet project goals and site conditions.
- ◆ Ensure the retention and sustainability of forests, forest resources, and forest carbon over the long term, even as climates change.
- ◆ Expand watershed improvement programs at the forest level (inventory, prioritization, and scheduling of restoration).
- ◆ Target fuel reductions activities in key watersheds for protection of aquatic species and municipal watersheds.
- ◆ Work with partners to increase restoration actions that will improve habitat connectivity.

- ◆ Decrease the impacts of invasive species through preventative practices, rapid response control, management, rehabilitation and restoration, emphasizing cooperative work with federal, state, and community partners.
- ◆ Restore landscapes affected by unmanaged recreation.
- ◆ Identify the minimum road system needed for safe and efficient travel for administration, utilization and protection of National Forest System lands; establish priorities and a time schedule to decommission or close unneeded roads.
- ◆ Increase conservation education, interpretation and volunteer programs to promote understanding and support for restoration actions and increase understanding of the value of healthy watersheds and the ecosystem services that they deliver.

With a focus on Ecological Restoration, the following ecosystem services and community economic benefits will be enhanced:

- ◆ Delivery of clean water and an improved flow regime that benefits people, fish, and wildlife

- ◆ Fish, wildlife, and plant habitat, for both common and rare species
- ◆ Maintenance of biodiversity
- ◆ Forest resilience in the face of climate change and changing disturbance processes
- ◆ Carbon sequestration
- ◆ Air quality
- ◆ Rural economic health
- ◆ Outdoor recreation and scenic beauty
- ◆ Landscapes for health and renewal
- ◆ Wood products
- ◆ Wood biomass for energy
- ◆ Forage for wildlife and livestock
- ◆ Green economic activity

As we work toward the goals outlined above, we will learn and adjust as we go. Over time there will be new science, new ideas, and new collaborations that will improve our understanding. With this new understanding, we will make course corrections in policy and practice and move even more efficiently toward our overall goal of resilient forests and wildlands.



The Student Conservation Association (SCA) is one of the many partners that help restore California's National Forests. On the Angeles National Forest, SCA students restore a trail as part of a partnership called the "Angeles Wildfire Recovery Project."



A wood chipper processes woody biomass from a restoration thinning project, Mt Hope Stewardship Project, Plumas National Forest.

05/21/2013

Regular Meeting

Item #12b

Agricultural

Commissioner

2012 Annual Crop

Report

(available for viewing

in Clerk's Office)

05/21/2013

Regular Meeting

Item #13a

Finance

**Enhanced Court
Revenue Collection
Presentation**

Court-County Collections Program Term Sheet

Applicable statutes: PC sections 1463.010 and 1463.007

Scope: All delinquent fees, fines, forfeitures, penalties, and civil assessments arising from who fail to appear (FTA) or fail to pay (FTP) for their infraction and traffic citations .

Court Responsibilities: Implement and operate comprehensive collection program as defined by PC 1463.007;

Contract with third party collections vendor;

Disburse and distribute revenue; and

Prepare reports to county and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)

County Responsibilities: enter into an agreement with the Court that allows the court to implement the comprehensive collection program

Anticipated Allowable Deductions: Third party collection cost/commissions
Case management access costs
.75 Court FTE collections to be reimbursed to Court by AOC

#13a

Judicial Council Approved Collections Best Practices

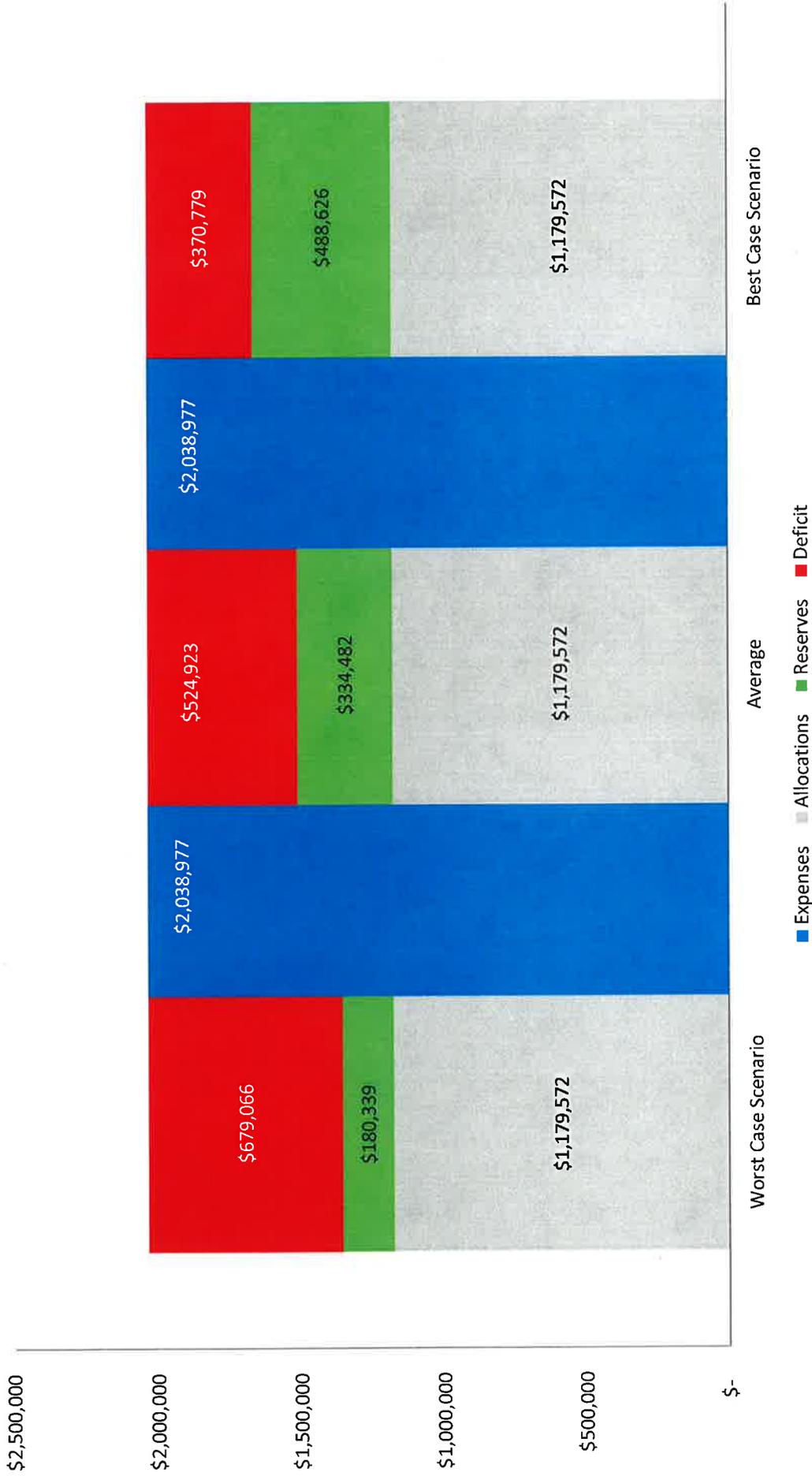
Penal Code section 1463.010 as amended by Assembly Bill 367 (Stats. 2007, ch.132) requires the Judicial Council to report the extent to which each court or county is following best practices for its collection program.

The collection programs are encouraged to use the following best practices. Additional information regarding best practices, including guidelines and standards, can be obtained on Serranus: <http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/collections/best.htm>; the external collections Web site: <http://www2.courtinfo.ca.gov/collections>; or by contacting staff of the Enhanced Collections Unit at collections@jud.ca.gov.

1. Develop a plan and put the plan in a written memorandum of understanding (MOU) that implements or enhances a program in which the court and county collaborate to collect court-ordered debt and other monies owed to a court under a court order.
2. Establish and maintain a cooperative superior court and county collection committee responsible for compliance, reporting, and internal enhancements of the joint collection program.
3. Meet the components of a comprehensive collection program as required under Penal Code section 1463.007 in order that the costs of operating the program can be recovered.
4. Complete all data components in the Collections Reporting Template.
5. Reconcile amounts placed in collection to the supporting case management and/or accounting systems.
6. Retain the joint court/county collection reports and supporting documents for at least three years.
7. Take appropriate steps to collect court-ordered debt locally before referring it to the Franchise Tax Board for collection.
8. Participate in the Franchise Tax Board Court-Ordered Debt (COD) collection program.
9. Participate in the Franchise Tax Board Interagency Intercept Collections (IIC) program.
10. Establish a process for handling the discharge of accountability for uncollectible court-ordered debt.
11. Participate in any program that authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to suspend or refuse to renew driver's licenses for individuals with unpaid fees, fines, or penalties.
12. Conduct trials by written declaration under Vehicle Code section 40903 and, as appropriate in the context of such trials, impose a civil assessment.

13. Implement a civil assessment program and follow the Criteria for a Successful Civil Assessment Program. (See Enhanced Collections websites listed above.)
14. Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of external collection agencies or companies to which court-ordered debt is referred for collection.
15. Accept payments via credit and debit card.
16. Accept payments via the Internet.
17. Include in a collection program all court-ordered debt and monies owed to the court under a court order.
18. Include financial screening to assess each individual's ability to pay prior to processing installment payment plans and account receivables.
19. Charge fees as authorized by Penal Code section 1202.4(l).
20. Charge fees as authorized by Penal Code section 1205(d).
21. Use restitution rebate, as authorized by Government Code section 13963(f), to further efforts for the collection of funds owed to the Restitution Fund.
22. Participate in the statewide master agreement for collection services or renegotiate existing contracts, where feasible, to ensure appropriate levels of services are provided at an economical cost.
23. Require private vendors to remit the gross amount collected as agreed and submit invoices for commission fees to the court or county on a monthly basis.
24. Use collection terminology (as established in the glossary, instructions, or other documents approved for use by courts and counties) for the development or enhancement of a collection program.
25. Require private vendors to complete the components of the Collections Reporting Template that corresponds to their collection programs.

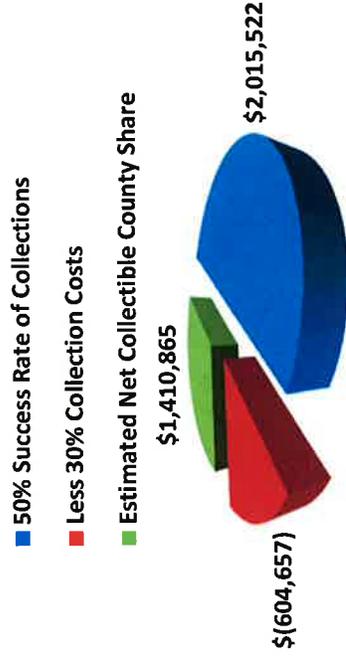
Mono Superior Court FY13-14 Budget Scenarios



FY12-13 Beginning Reserves: \$1,321,146

**Estimated County Share of Outstanding
FTA/FTP Infraction Warrants Fines and Fees**

Estimated Gross County Share \$4,031,044
Estimated Net Collectible County Share \$1,410,865



1,022	Average # of Delinquent Cases per Year
25	Years
25,550	Total Cases
\$ 343	Average Amount of Delinquent Debt per Case
\$ 8,763,139	Total Amount of Delinquent Cases
46%	County Portion
\$ 4,031,044	Estimated Gross County Share Before Collection Costs
\$ 2,015,522	OCA 50% Success Rate
\$ 2,015,522	Potential Revenue to County
\$ (604,657)	30% Collection Cost (15% OCA, 15% Court)
\$ 1,410,865	Estimated Net Collectible County Share of Outstanding Fines

Court Proposal to Implement

Comprehensive Collections Program for Fines and Fees

May 3, 2013 meeting

1. **Current Collections of Unpaid Court Fines and Fees**
2. **Significant Amount of Uncollected Fine & Fee Revenue for the Court and the County**-from persons with warrants for failing to appear (FTA) or fail to pay (FTP) infractions, misdemeanors and felonies
 - a. Largest amount of uncollected revenue is for FTA/FTP infraction and traffic citations warrants.
 - i. County Sheriff's Department 2008 Informal Decision Not to Enforce Infraction warrants due to administrative burdensome.
 1. Currently only other mechanism to enforce infraction warrants is DMV California license hold
 - ii. Court Estimate of Net Collectible County Share of outstanding unpaid fines and fees for FTA/FTP infraction warrants is \$1,410,865
 1. see the attached sheet for how we calculated the breakdown
 - iii. The Court Is Not Proposing That the Sheriff's Department Return to Enforcing infraction warrants
 1. Proposing a more effective means a new enhanced comprehensive collections program subsidized by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). (See the attached AOC checklist of a comprehensive collections program)
3. **Comprehensive Collections Program per Penal Code Section 1463.010 Will Allow . . .**
 - a. . . following collection enforcement measures:
 - i. Send old unenforced FTA and FTP infraction warrants to the State Franchise Tax Board (FTB) as delinquent accounts for recovery of payment
 - ii. Contract with outside collection agency to recover infraction warrant delinquent accounts uncollectible by the FTB
 - iii. Permits the court to assess a \$300 civil assessment on each FTA and FTP infraction warrants sent to collections. If collected, this \$300 civil assessment is allowed to be kept entirely by the local court, which would significantly help our budget crisis
 - iv. Permits the court to get 100% reimbursement from the AOC for staffing dedicated to collections. The court intends to hire a part-time clerk dedicated to collections
 - b. These collection enforcement steps both will not only be taken on the old unenforced FTA and FTP infraction warrants but also on the future FTA and FTP infractions.
 - i. This should substantially increase the county share of fines and fees distribution in the future
 - ii. Intention in future to apply comprehensive collection enforcement to misdemeanor FTA and FTP
 - c. Need Court and County agreement to establish a comprehensive collections program
 - i. Mono County is last county in the state of California without a Court-County agreement
 - ii. See attached proposed terms for a MOU between the court and the county
4. **Time Needed** for County Staff review and for presenting MOU to BOS for approval

Court Proposal to Implement

Comprehensive Collections Program for Fines and Fees

May 3, 2013 meeting

1. **Current Collections of Unpaid Court Fines and Fees**
2. **Significant Amount of Uncollected Fine & Fee Revenue for the Court and the County**-from persons with warrants for failing to appear (FTA) or fail to pay (FTP) infractions, misdemeanors and felonies
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4. **Time Needed** for County Staff review and for presenting MOU to BOS for approval

05/21/2013

Regular Meeting

Item #14a

County Counsel

Status Update

Regarding IT Services

for Town

COPY

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF MONO
AND THE TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES
FOR THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**

This Agreement is entered into by and between the Town of Mammoth Lakes (the "Town") and the County of Mono, a political subdivision of the State of California (the "County"). The Town and County are sometimes referred to herein collectively as the "Parties."

INTRODUCTION

WHEREAS, the Town has the need for emergency information technology services; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to assist the Town in its time of crisis; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to provide such assistance so long as its own information technology needs are not adversely affected; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to provide such assistance by the hour, until a long-term agreement is made between the parties, or this Agreement terminates, whichever is sooner.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises, covenants, terms and conditions hereinafter contained, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. SCOPE OF WORK.

The *Emergency Scope of Work* (set forth on Attachment A), attached hereto, sets forth the tasks subject to this Agreement. The scope of work is further described in the *Town of Mammoth Lakes IT Analysis and Recommended Plan* (set forth on Attachment B), attached hereto. In the event of a conflict between the provision(s) of Attachments A or B and this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement will control.

Services and work provided by the County under this Agreement will be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements and standards established by applicable federal, state, and county laws, ordinances, and resolutions. Such laws, ordinances, regulations, and resolutions include, but are not limited to, those that are referred to in this Agreement.

2. TERM.

The term of this Agreement shall be from May 15, 2013, to November 15, 2013, unless sooner terminated as provided below.

3. CONSIDERATION.

A. Compensation. Town shall pay for the actual costs of equipment and software purchased, and pay the County for services performed at an hourly rate of \$72.05 per hour actually worked by the County, pursuant to this Agreement. The Town shall pay County 1.5 times \$72.05 for any overtime hours worked by County pursuant to this Agreement if a County employee is

required to perform services outside of regular working hours due to a Town information technology emergency, as reasonably determined by County staff. The dollar amounts and work hours noted on Attachment A constitute the County's best estimation of the cost and time for such services, but are subject to change based on actual cost and hours worked. The County is not committing to completing the entire scope of work within the contract limit set forth below.

B. Travel and Per Diem. The County shall be reimbursed for travel time and expenses (including reimbursement for mileage at the applicable IRS rate) required for County employees to travel from Bridgeport to Mammoth Lakes, and/or from Mammoth Lakes to Bridgeport, in order to perform services pursuant to this Agreement. To minimize and, to the extent possible, avoid the travel and mileage costs, the County will make every attempt to utilize IT staff working in Mammoth Lakes, and/or assign IT staff to perform services for the Town remotely.

The County will not be paid or reimbursed for per diem that County incurs in providing services and work requested by the Town under this Agreement.

C. Limit upon amount payable under Agreement. The total sum of all payments made by the Town to the County for services and work performed under this Agreement shall not exceed eighty four thousand dollars (\$84,000) (hereinafter referred to as "contract limit").

D. Billing and Payment. County shall submit to the Town, once a month, an itemized statement of all services and work performed at the Town's request. This statement will be submitted to the Town not later than the fifteenth (15th) day of the month. The statement to be submitted will cover the period from the first (1st) day of the preceding month through and including the last day of the preceding month. This statement will identify the date on which the services and work were performed and describe the nature of the services and work that were performed on each day. Upon timely receipt of the statement by the fifteenth (15th) day of the month, the Town shall make payment to County on the last day of that month.

Equipment purchased for the Town pursuant to this agreement will not be purchased using County funds, but instead will be purchased with a Town credit card or purchase order provided by the Town. The amount of any such purchases will be deducted from the contract limit.

4. EQUIPMENT SPACE.

The Town's servers and other equipment purchased pursuant to this agreement will be housed by the County until the expiration of this agreement at no additional cost to the Town. When and if the Town and the County enter into a long-term IT services agreement, the Town and the County will determine the best location for the Town's servers and other equipment.

5. WORK SCHEDULE.

The County will perform, in a timely manner, discrete services and work identified in Attachment A, upon written request from the Town therefore. It is understood by Town that the performance of these services and work will require a varied schedule. County, in arranging its schedule, will coordinate with Town to ensure that all services and work requested by County under

this Agreement will be performed within a reasonable time frame requested by Town, but Town acknowledges and agrees that County may not be able to perform such work within an otherwise reasonable time frame if the County's own information technology needs would thereby be adversely affected. In that light, the County may decline to perform a requested service until its own information technology needs are addressed to its satisfaction.

6. WARRANTY.

The County services will be in compliance with applicable laws and performed according to standards expected of County IT employees for similar County work. **THE COUNTY MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES FOR A FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AS TO ANY OF THOSE SERVICES PERFORMED OR EQUIPMENT PURCHASED PURSUANT TO THIS AGREEMENT.**

7. STATUS OF COUNTY.

All acts of County, his/her agents, officers, and employees, relating to the performance of this Agreement, shall be performed by independent Contractors, and not as agents, officers, or employees of the Town. County, by virtue of this Agreement, has no authority to bind or incur any obligation on behalf of, or exercise any right or power vested in, the Town, except as expressly provided by law or set forth in this Agreement. No agent, officer, or employee of the County is to be considered an employee of Town. It is understood by both County and Town that this Agreement shall not, under any circumstances, be construed to create an employer-employee relationship or a joint venture. As an independent Contractor:

A. County shall determine the method, details, and means of performing the work and services to be provided by County under this Agreement.

B. County shall be responsible to Town only for the requirements and results specified in this Agreement, and except as expressly provided in this Agreement, shall not be subjected to Town's control with respect to the physical action or activities of County in fulfillment of this Agreement.

C. County, its agents, officers and employees are, and at all times during the term of this Agreement shall represent and conduct themselves as, independent Contractors, and not employees of Town.

8. NONDISCRIMINATION.

During the performance of this Agreement, County, its agents, officers, and employees shall not unlawfully discriminate in violation of any federal, state, or local law, against any employee, or applicant for employment, or person receiving services under this Agreement, because of race, religious creed, color, ancestry, national origin, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, or sexual orientation. County and its agents, officers, and employees shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code section 12900, et seq.), and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder in the

California Code of Regulations. County shall also abide by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all amendments thereto, and all administrative rules and regulations issued pursuant to said Act.

9. TERMINATION.

This Agreement may be terminated by either party without cause, and at will, for any reason by giving to the other party thirty (30) days written notice of such intent to terminate. The Town will pay the County pursuant to this Agreement for any services rendered up to the date the Agreement is terminated. County will continue to perform services pursuant to this agreement up to the date the Agreement is terminated.

10. ASSIGNMENT.

This is an agreement for the personal services of County. Town has relied upon the skills, knowledge, experience, and training of County as an inducement to enter into this Agreement. County shall not assign or subcontract this Agreement, or any part of it, without the express written consent of the Town. Further, County shall not assign any moneys due or to become due under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the Town.

11. CONFIDENTIALITY.

County agrees to comply with various provisions of the federal, state, County and Town laws, regulations, and ordinances providing that information and records kept, maintained, or accessible by County in the course of providing services and work under this Agreement, shall be privileged, restricted, or confidential. County agrees to keep confidential, all such privileged, restricted or confidential information and records obtained in the course of providing the work and services under this Agreement. Disclosure of such information or records shall be made by County only with the express written consent of the Town.

12. SEVERABILITY.

If any portion of this Agreement or application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, or if it is found in contravention of any federal, state, or county statute, ordinance, or regulation, the remaining provisions of this Agreement, or the application thereof, shall not be invalidated thereby, and shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that the provisions of this Agreement are severable.

13. AMENDMENT.

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

[INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

14. NOTICE.

Any notice, communication, amendments, additions or deletions to this Agreement, including change of address of any party during the term of this Agreement, which County or County shall be required, or may desire to make, shall be in writing and may be personally served, or sent by prepaid first-class mail to the respective parties as follows:

County of Mono:	Town of Mammoth Lakes:
<u>IT Director</u> <i>Title</i>	<u>Town Manager</u> <i>Title</i>
<u>P.O. Box 556</u> <i>Mailing Address</i>	<u>P.O. Box 1609</u> <i>Mailing Address</i>
<u>Bridgeport, CA 93517</u> <i>City/State/Zip</i>	<u>Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546</u> <i>City/State/Zip</i>

15. ENTIRE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties, and no representations, inducements, promises, or agreements otherwise between the parties not embodied herein or incorporated herein by reference, shall be of any force or effect. Further, no term or provision hereof may be changed, waived, discharged, or terminated, unless executed in writing by the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, THE PARTIES HERETO HAVE SET THEIR HANDS AND SEALS THIS 15th DAY OF May, 2013.

COUNTY OF MONO

TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES

By: 

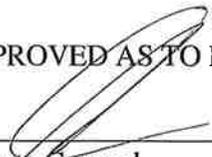
By: _____

Dated: 5-20-13

Dated: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


 County Counsel

 Town Attorney

14. NOTICE.

Any notice, communication, amendments, additions or deletions to this Agreement, including change of address of any party during the term of this Agreement, which County or County shall be required, or may desire to make, shall be in writing and may be personally served, or sent by prepaid first-class mail to the respective parties as follows:

County of Mono:	Town of Mammoth Lakes:
<u>IT Director</u> <i>Title</i>	<u>Town Manager</u> <i>Title</i>
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IN WITNESS THEREOF, THE PARTIES HERETO HAVE SET THEIR HANDS AND SEALS THIS 15th DAY OF May, 2013.

COUNTY OF MONO

TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES

By: _____

By: [Signature]
 TOWN Manager

Dated: _____

Dated: 5/16/2013

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

 County Counsel

[Signature]
 Town Attorney

ATTACHMENT A
Scope of Work

MONO COUNTY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES FOR THE TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES

EMERGENCY SCOPE OF WORK

The key focus will be the core server infrastructure which is failing, backups, and core network. Desktops will not be considered unless they completely crash.

Projects:

1. Purchase CALS	\$4,800	2 Hrs
2. Purchase 2 new physical servers	\$8,000	2 Hrs
3. Purchase storage for SAN (450GB SAS x3)	\$2,700	2 Hrs
4. Exchange	\$1,300	120 Hrs
5. Fileserver	\$625	120 Hrs
6. Domain Controller x2	\$1,250	80 Hrs
7. Print Server	\$ -	40 Hrs
8. Symantec AntiVirus	\$2,200	40 Hrs
9. Centos (Spam Filter / Backup Server)	\$ -	40 Hrs
10. VM Mgmt Server	\$5,200	40 Hrs
11. Battery Backup	\$1,200	4 Hrs
12. Backup Devices	\$1,300	40 Hrs
13. Core Gigabit Switch	\$2,600	16 Hrs
14. Backup device for Road Shop	\$200	8 Hrs
15. Backup device for Airport	\$200	8 Hrs
16. Bomgar Technician License	\$2,300	4 Hrs
Subtotal -----	\$33,875	566 Hrs
Subtotal labor cost -----	\$40,780.30	

80 hours of overtime for incidental situations at 1.5 x hourly rate of \$72.05 per hour. = **\$8,646.00**

Note: The overtime hours will only be used if necessary.

Total cost of this scope of work -----\$83,301.30

The intention is to complete this project in three to six months barring unforeseen circumstances.

Note: For more detail on the project items above please reference the attached IT Analysis document.

ATTACHMENT B
Description of Work

Town of Mammoth Lakes IT Analysis and Recommended Plan:

Author: Clay Neely, Cameron Cary, and Kirk Hartstrom (Mono County IT)
Created on: 7/16/2012
Last Modified on: 7/26/2012

Strategic Horizon:

This plan is expected to cover the period from September 1, 2012 to ??????????????(depending on budget).

Purpose:

The purpose of this plan is to help the Town of Mammoth Lakes achieve a reliable IT Infrastructure that is manageable, efficient, and documented, with an on-going replacement strategy.

We will assess the Town's internal IT environment to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Executive Summary – Technical Overview

The town of mammoth lakes IT services consists of 4 sites, with a total of about 7 servers, and 67 workstations.

Included in those totals is the Mammoth Lakes Police Department (MLPD) with two servers, and 14 workstations. Of all the sites – MLPD was the only one with an acceptable IT infrastructure.

In general – we found that the rest of the town's network and workstations to be borderline dysfunctional. Aging, poorly maintained servers, combined with low quality network equipment and aging workstations create an environment comparable to a ticking time bomb. It is an environment ripe for a major breakdown, and a complete halt of technology services and employee productivity.

In addition – there appears to be no documentation whatsoever of key elements of the town's infrastructure. The network environment, servers and backup strategies, and key software configurations should all be documented and maintained. Also an accurate workstation inventory and software licensing records are important to ensuring legal compliance, and making informed purchasing and maintenance decisions.

In simple terms, it is our recommendation that you replace just about everything you have with new equipment and then document and maintain that environment in a professional manner.

Because of time and budget constraints, this cannot happen overnight. However by diligent labor, a prioritized plan, and a realistic budget, we believe the Town of Mammoth lakes can reach a functional technology environment.

IT Strategy:

Considering the Town's financial condition, at the present time, we are taking a very conservative approach to our recommendations. Having said that, there is some equipment that needs to be replaced immediately.

Licensing:

Current Situation:

The town just purchased copies of Microsoft Office 2010 for a majority of desktops. The current installs of Windows XP, Windows 7, and server client access licenses (CALs) are unknown as no documentation system is in place. The penalties for purchasing inadequate CALs needed to use Microsoft products or any major software vendor products are very expensive. Each user on a network must possess a CAL in order to connect with a Microsoft file server or exchange server. The CALs are purchased on an honor system but Microsoft can randomly select sites for an audit.

Recommendation: SOW item 1

Cost \$4,104k / 2 Man Hours / High Priority

Purchase enough users CALs to access Windows Server 2008 and Exchange Server 2010. These CALs are a onetime expense for all users and allows installation of more current server operating systems on your network. Whether a user accesses one server or 5, the cost is the same but the CALs are mandatory. Connecting to a server without the proper CAL is illegal. Purchasing the server hardware and program is not enough by itself.

If you would like to start with current software (i.e exchange 2010, windows 2008) you are looking at Exchange 2010 CAL \$47.70 ea, Windows 2008 Cals \$20.70 ea. If you estimate 60 users for the Police, Road shop, Airport, and Town, that's a total of \$4,104 for users. This will insure that you are compliant with Microsoft and their licensing.

Servers:

Current Situation:

The Towns server room is inadequately air conditioned, dirty, and much too crowded to work in. All of this contributes to equipment failure. The Town has two hardware servers that are no longer under warranty coverage. The servers have been overloaded with Microsoft Exchange, Domain Controller, File server, and antivirus roles. Because of continuous failures, and lack of regular maintenance these need to be replaced and reconfigured ASAP. The town also has three other servers that have unknown limited roles on the network.

The Finance Server (IBM AS400) is old but is functioning at the present time. The server is three years old. The Town desires to replace the Finance system with a more modern and functional system. While this is an excellent goal it should not be a high priority given the condition of the Town's infrastructure. Without a solid infrastructure to support a new finance system it does not make a lot of sense to spend

limited resources in that direction.

Recommendation:

Exchange SOW items 2, 3, 4

Cost \$4,000 / 80 Man Hours / High Priority

Purchase a reconditioned server to replace the exchange server. Cost approximately \$4,000 including the Windows Server 2008 Standard OS. This is a resource intensive role, and should not be combined with a domain controller. The town currently has about 100GB of data in exchange. Setup the exchange server with a dedicated outgoing IP address to avoid black list potential from possible virus infected PCs on the network.

Fileserver SOW items 2, 3,5

Cost \$700 / 80 Man Hours / High Priority

Use an old County Server (Dell 2950) to replace the file server and transfer files with permissions. Cost approximately \$700 for a one year maintenance agreement. This old County server would need to be replaced next year at a cost of approximately \$4,000. The town currently has about 100Gb of storage on its file server.

New Domain Controller SOW 2, 6

Cost \$500 / 40 Man Hours / High Priority

Setup a virtualized environment on the new exchange server physical box, and create a dedicated domain controller for the town network. Run another virtual environment on the additional new server purchased next year to support the second domain controller. This role is light on server resources, but crucial to the smooth operation of your network. Ideally there should be two domain controllers for redundancy. It should not be combined with Exchange but exist in its own instance. We recommend using a Microsoft Windows Server 2008 Standard OS at a cost of \$500.40 per server if all CALs have been purchased from above.

The current ci.mammoth-lakes.ca.us (CI) active directory domain appears to be corrupt. It may be best to build a new domain and transition all the workstations and servers into this new domain. This will be labor intensive, and involve touching each workstation. Maybe consider registering a shorter domain name (mammoth.ca.gov ?) as part of this transition.

Other Roles SOW 2, 7, 8, 9, 12

Cost free / 160 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Other virtual servers may need to be created to host an antivirus server, print server, backup server, spam filter, SQL server, etc.

VMWare SOW 2, 10

Cost free / 40 Man Hours / High Priority

Our recommendation is to create a virtual server environment, with two physical hosts on reliable hardware, that can share these server roles. Once the environment is setup, you will need to transition everyone to the new domain & servers. The strategy is to use the unmanaged free version at no cost to the town while working towards budgeting \$4,500 towards a managed supported version in the future.

Battery Backup SOW item 11

Cost \$730 / 2 Man Hours / High Priority

Ensure that the servers are on an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) that will keep the system up during brief outages. The current UPS's have dead batteries. Replace the batteries, or purchase new units, and make sure they are functional. Consider installing software to automatically start a graceful shutdown on your servers in case of an extended outage. Cost for battery replacement is \$365 and a new unit is \$1,200

Backups SOW item 12, 14

Cost \$1,400 / 4 Man Hours / High Priority

Setup a reliable backup solution. Utilize two NAS device with one stored off site for backups, as well as a archive schedule to recover accidentally deleted files. \$1,400

Documentation SOW items 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14

Cost free / 4 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Documentation needs to be created and maintained on your server environment. It should include server roles, software applications and configuration, support and warranty information on the hardware and software. This documentation should be updated when changes are made to a system.

Replacement Schedule

Cost free / 4 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Develop a replacement schedule designed to refresh and maintain servers under warranty. Also budget for the current server OS and windows CALS.

Network:

Current situation:

The town currently has three unmanaged SNC 24 port switches. They also have a SonicWall firewall/router of unknown age or support status. Building wiring needs more drops and cleanup work.

Recommendation:

Upgrade Core Switches SOW item 13

Cost \$5,000 / 24 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Replace the three unmanaged 24 port core switches in the rack, with managed HP ProCurve switches, with lifetime support and gigabit speeds.

Battery Backup SOW item 11

Ensure that the core network equipment is on an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) that will keep the system up during brief outages. Something like a 1500 VA ups.

Replace Core Router & Firewall

Cost \$3,000 / 32 Man Hours / Low Priority

Replace the sonicwall device with a separate cisco router and firewall. Cisco 2801 Router, Cisco ASA 5510 firewall. What you have may work, however Mono County IT has no experience with SonicWall. At the very least, ensure that there is a hardware and software maintenance agreement on your current firewall.

Upgrade Remote Site Routers

Cost \$1,200 / 32 Man Hours / Low Priority

Upgrade the routers at the Road Shop and Airport with Cisco professional routers. Also request public IP's from the site ISP, and monitor and maintain that network connection. Utilize these routers to create a site-to-site VPN for access to the town's file servers and exchange server.

Begin Monitoring Equipment

Cost free / 32 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Utilize Orion Network Performance Monitor, MRTG, and Rancid to keep track of configurations on network equipment, interface statistics, and device outage notifications. Monitoring can be done using existing county software and monitoring servers should you decide to work with the County.

Document Network SOW item 13

Cost free / 32 Man Hours / High Priority

Create a basic initial network diagram, document public IP addresses, switches, device configurations, and IP pools. Also include external DNS records, MX records, etc. Documentation should be ongoing, and should be updated anytime there is a change in the system.

Security:

Current situation:

Very limited and basic security in place. Domain controller is too unstable to implement any current standards. Users have administrator rights on their desktops. Antivirus software is weak.

Recommendation:

Password Policy SOW item 6

Cost free / 1 Man Hours / High Priority

Implement password policy – Passwords should be 10 characters long, complex, and should be changed every 30 days. Enforce this policy via Group Policy within the domain. Mono County's password policy is attached to this proposal.

Admin Rights

Cost free / 8 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Remove administrative credentials from desktops. This stabilizes the computing environment, reduces the infection rate and severity of viruses.

Antivirus SOW item 8

Cost \$2,220 / 32 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Implement a managed antivirus solution – Currently the town is using a free desktop antivirus software.

It is in the best interest of the town to use a managed software that can ensure that each desktop has current virus definitions, and can notify a network administrator if an infection occurs. Symantec Corporate Edition costs \$37 / user the first year and \$25 / user thereafter. With 60 users total, the costs will be \$2,220 the first year.

Desktops:

Current situation:

No replacement policy in place for desktops. PC's have aged past reliable years of service. No inventory, or software license tracking structure appears to be in place.

Recommendation:

Inventory

Cost free / 32 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Create an accurate PC Inventory. Purchase Asset Tags and label each PC.

Purchase 16 New Workstation

Cost \$16,000 / 64 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Analyze inventory and replace 25% of the oldest workstations this year. Consider RAM upgrades, or rebuild used machines if necessary to bring the rest of the workstations up to a functional level. Average refurbished tower with monitor and UPS power protection costs \$1,000.

Replacement Schedule

Cost free / 4 Man Hours / Medium Priority

Develop a replacement plan to continually phase out your oldest workstations and replace them with current technology. Using a 4 year cycle would be a solid middle of the road business practice.

Software Management:

Current Situation:

Installs are being done from a folder of disks – unsure if copies are allowed to be distributed or if they are in violation of licensing. No organized tracking structure in place.

Recommendation:

Cost \$2,200 / 32 Man Hours / Low Priority

Create a storage system per PC where licenses and software is tracked by asset tag number.

Purchase a file cabinet and folders and begin organizing software by pc. We use a fireproof file cabinet.

Cost \$2,200.

Evaluate the software installed and compliance with Microsoft's requirements. Create a budget to purchase required Client Access Licenses, Server Licenses, etc, to bring the Town into compliance.

Remote Site Notes:

Police:

Currently the MLPD has two servers with one main server about 3+ years old. There is one basic RIMS server running collaborate on an XP machine. There is a simple backup strategy in place.

Recommendation:

Cost \$200 / 24 Man Hours / Low Priority

A wall rack should be purchased at the MLPD to relocate network equipment and wiring needs to be cleaned up. The RIMS server should be upgraded to Windows 2003 server to insure a more reliable service with fewer restarts. Consider desktops in replacement schedule. A wall rack costs \$200.

Road Shop:

There are no servers located on premise. There is just one desktop PC.

Recommendation: SOW item 14

Cost \$700 / 4 Man Hours / High Priority

A RAID redundant NAS should be purchased at the road shop to act as a small file server until digital 395 is in place. Cost for such a device is \$700. Consider desktops in replacement schedule.

Airport:

QuickBooks is the main application used in this location with no real redundant backup running on an older PC.

Recommendation: SOW item 15

Cost \$125 / 2 Man Hours / High Priority

We suggest an external hard drive that automatically backs up throughout the day at the airport to ensure data integrity. Cost is \$125 for external device. Consider desktops in replacement schedule.

Cost Summary:

High Priority Estimated Costs: \$12,259

High Priority Estimated Hours: 287

Medium Priority Estimated Costs: \$23,220

Medium Priority Estimated Hours: 300

Low Priority Estimated Costs: \$ 6,600

Low Priority Estimated Hours: 120

Total Estimated Costs: \$42,079

Total Estimated Hours: 707

05/21/2013

Regular Meeting

Item #16b

**Public Works – Solid
Waste Division**

**Pumice Valley Landfill
Permitting (Letter)**



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

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF MONO

P.O. BOX 715, BRIDGEPORT, CALIFORNIA 93517

(760) 932-5538 • FAX (760) 932-5531

Lynda Roberts, Clerk of the Board

May 21, 2013

Honorable Commissioners
THOMAS S. SAYLES, President
ERIC HOLOMAN, Vice President
RICHARD F. MOSS, Commissioner
CHRISTINA NOONAN, Commissioner
JONATHAN PARFREY, Commissioner
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Box 5111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100

Ron Nichols, General Manager
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Box 5111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100

Martin Adams, Director of Water Operations
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Box 5111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
James Yannotta, Manager of Aqueduct
300 Mandich St
Bishop, CA 93514

**Re: Request for LADWP's signature on 2013 Solid Waste Facility Permit Application for
Pumice Valley Landfill**

Dear Sirs and Madam:

Mono County respectfully requests that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) approve and sign the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) application for Pumice Valley Landfill provided to it by Mono County on February 16, 2013, so that the landfill may come into compliance with State law -- and so that neither LADWP nor Mono County will be subjected to fines or penalties for noncompliance (as the "owner" and "operator," respectively).¹

As LADWP is aware, Mono County has been working towards obtaining an updated SWFP for the Pumice Valley Landfill for nearly 20 years. Recently, this effort has been hindered by the County's inability to obtain LADWP's support for, and signature on, a current permit application.

¹ The County and LADWP must execute a new lease for the property before the permit documents are final. This letter presumes that that will occur in a timely fashion.

In 2004, LADWP did sign a permit application for Pumice Valley prepared by Mono County. The application was based on a fully developed and engineered Joint Technical Document (JTD) which the County expended considerable time and expense preparing (hereinafter referred to as the "2004 Plan"). Unfortunately, that permit application was not timely processed or issued. When Mono County requested that LADWP sign a replacement permit application for resubmission in 2006, LADWP declined to do so, and has since declined subsequent requests. Each permit application proposed by Mono County was based on the engineering and design set forth in the 2004 Plan.

During this time, the County has fulfilled numerous requests by LADWP for additional information regarding Pumice Valley, and continues to cooperate in any way that it can to provide LADWP with any information it seeks.

In January of 2013, the County and LADWP became the subject of a Compliance Schedule issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) due to the lack of a current SWFP for Pumice Valley. LADWP agreed to the terms of the Compliance Schedule, which assumed that the 2004 Plan would form the basis of the new permit application. ***As noted previously, Mono County and LADWP face substantial fines and penalties if the Compliance Schedule is not followed.***

As required by the Compliance Schedule, Mono County updated the 2004 Plan, addressing comments received from LADWP in November of 2011. On February 16, 2013, the County submitted the revised 2004 Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "2013 Plan") to LADWP, the LEA, and CalRecycle, as required.

LADWP then had until April 16, 2013, to provide its final comments to Mono County on the 2013 Plan, which the Compliance Schedule specifically indicated were to be limited to any failures by the County to address LADWP's prior comments from November of 2011. Instead, LADWP sent a letter to the County requesting a thorough justification for the 2013 Plan, and raising a host of new issues that were not included in its November 2011 comment letter. The new comments focused largely on the increase in the design capacity for Pumice Valley from the currently permitted 335,000 cubic yards of compacted solid waste to a total of 451,190 cubic yards of compacted solid waste -- which increase was an integral part of the 2004 Plan and the basis for the engineered design contained in the JTD.

Since LADWP's comments were provided on April 16, 2013, LADWP representatives have offered to extend the lease and current permit for another 5 years, but have stated that LADWP will not sign a permit application in conjunction with an increase in capacity at Pumice Valley. Since capacity estimates are a basic premise of any JTD, this position renders the 2013 Plan, and the decade of effort and substantial cost invested in it, largely unusable.

The County views this as a most unfortunate development, because over the last nine years LADWP has participated in numerous meetings relating to the 2004 Plan and has made numerous requests for additional information, but to the County's knowledge has never refused to support it due to the design capacity. During that same period, the County has invested significant resources in responding to LADWP's concerns, updating the plan, and operating the facility in an environmentally appropriate manner. ***The site is not in violation of any water quality standards, landfill gas standards, or any other operational requirements – it simply lacks a current SWFP.***

As the County understands it, LADWP's three concerns with the 2013 Plan are: (1) that its approval of the permit application for the Plan could be interpreted in the future as an endorsement of an increase in capacity at Pumice Valley; (2) that there is a ten-acre increase in the lease boundary to accommodate additional borrow soil excavation; and (3) that municipal solid waste (MSW) could be redirected from the Benton Crossing Landfill to Pumice Valley (note, the last is already authorized by the current Pumice Valley permit, which was issued in 1978).

To address these concerns, LADWP staff has suggested that the County re-do the engineering and design work required for the permit application. Not only could this not be accomplished within the time periods set forth by the Compliance Schedule (thereby exposing both LADWP and the County to fines and penalties), but it would cost tens of thousands of dollars to develop the engineering and design documents reflecting such changes. The County has already spent upwards of one hundred thousand dollars on the 2004 (now the 2013) Plan, which is in final form and ready for submittal to the LEA and CalRecycle-- with the exception of an approved lease between LADWP and the County and LADWP's final approval and signature.

Rather than spend that additional time and money redesigning the permit application and supporting documents, the County believes that LADWP's concerns can be addressed while retaining the existing documents, as follows:

Capacity:

The LEA, CalRecycle, and County staff agree that the permit application, JTD, and associated "preliminary" closure plans and capacity estimates, are subject to change and do not necessarily reflect the final closure of the site. Accordingly, LADWP can be assured that the "Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan" is not a "Final Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan," obligating (or entitling) the County to any particular closure capacity or timeline. A Final Closure and Post-Closure Plan would be developed only when the decision to close the facility has been made. At such time, LADWP would be fully involved in the process.

As the landowner, LADWP has any number of means to ensure that its wishes with respect to Pumice Valley are ultimately implemented, regardless of what is stated in the 2013 "preliminary" plan. In fact, this is precisely what LADWP has done at Benton Crossing Landfill by requiring closure in 2023, notwithstanding the fact that the facility will not have reached its permitted capacity by that date.

Further, Mono County staff has told LADWP staff on a number of occasions that it is willing to enter into an agreement, or to add language to the 2013 Plan and/or permit application, recognizing LADWP's authority to shape final closure plans and clarifying that by signing the 2013 permit application, LADWP is not bound in the future to agree to closure capacities or other features stated in the 2013 Plan.

Lease Boundary

The 2004 Plan, and subsequent versions of it submitted to LADWP for approval, included the addition of ten acres to the existing forty-acre lease area to be utilized by the County for borrow soil resources. In response to LADWP concerns regarding this boundary increase, the County has proposed that the borrow soil area be handled through a separate lease, so as to not expand the actual landfill boundary. As a result, the lease for the landfill would remain at forty acres. Once the additional borrow resources become necessary, the County and LADWP would then separately negotiate the terms of any agreement to use additional land for borrow soil. In this way, the issuance of the current permit would not be delayed.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):

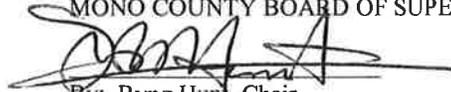
The County does not anticipate redirecting any MSW from Benton Crossing Landfill to Pumice Valley for at least the next 10 years, if at all. Accordingly, the County is willing to agree to limits on the landfilling of MSW at Pumice Valley in the current permit application. This would require only minor modifications to the JTD -- rather than a complete application package redesign. Should the landfilling of additional MSW at Pumice Valley become desirable for the County in the future (e.g., upon closure of Benton Crossing) and should LADWP be agreeable to such a course, then the County would at that time seek the necessary approvals from LADWP, the LEA, and CalRecycle.

As LADWP is aware, because Pumice Valley is currently permitted to accept MSW up to daily and capacity limits, a limitation on this option reflects a significant reduction in potential impact.

In summary, LADWP's current position threatens a plan that the County has dutifully developed, refined and updated with LADWP's input over a nine-plus year period; CalRecycle's approval of a permit and related JTD would not entitle the County to carry out those plans in the face of LADWP objection; and the County is willing to limit the existing permitted ability to landfill MSW at Pumice Valley. Accordingly, it is requested that LADWP reconsider its position related to the capacity for Pumice Valley set forth in the 2013 Plan, and accept the 2013 Plan, subject to those revisions described in this letter and the execution of a new lease for the property, and not obstruct this process from reaching a conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

MONO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



By: Byng Hunt, Chair

Cc: Louis Molina, LEA
Christine Karl, CalRecycle