



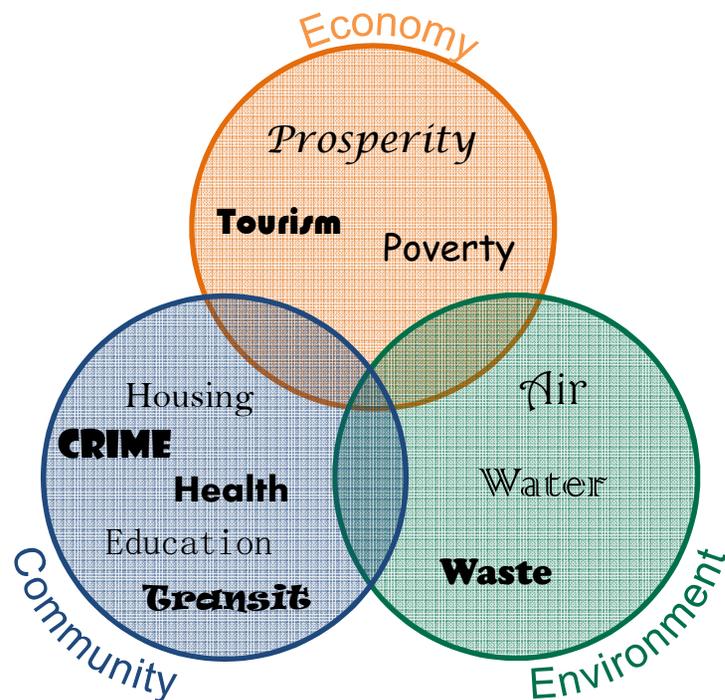
# Town of Mammoth Lakes: 2015 Community Indicators Report



## About the 2015 Mammoth Lakes Community Indicators Report

The 2015 Community Indicators Report uses indicators to report performance related to the “triple bottom line” sustainability goals of the community of Mammoth Lakes. These goals and indicator results reflect the interplay between the social, environmental and economic factors affecting the community’s well-being.

The purpose of this report is to educate local residents, inform planning and other public resource allocation decisions and attract new private capital to the community. The indicators in this report are influenced by sustainability actions taken by the Town of Mammoth Lakes (Mammoth Lakes), other public agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector businesses and local residents.



## Mammoth Lakes Community Goals

This report ties on-the-ground actions to previous visioning, planning and high-level policy development conducted over the last decade that ultimately concluded with the 2007 General Plan and associated Neighborhood District Plans. Reporting progress towards achieving the goals defined through these recent efforts is an important component of Mammoth Lakes’ overall strategy of being prepared for reinvestment.

### Community Vision

Surrounded by uniquely spectacular scenery and diverse four-season recreational opportunities, the community of Mammoth Lakes is committed to providing the very highest quality of life for our residents and the highest quality of experience for our visitors.

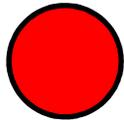
# Executive Summary

Is the community of Mammoth Lakes becoming more sustainable?

## ECONOMY

### Poverty

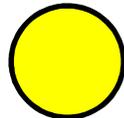
Subsidized School Lunch Eligibility  
(6% increase)



(page 5)

### Prosperity

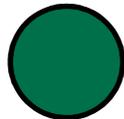
Sales Tax Revenue  
(1% increase)



(page 6)

### Tourism

Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) Revenue  
(3% increase)



(page 7)

## ENVIRONMENT

### Air

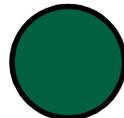
Particulate Air Pollution  
(13% decrease)



(page 16)

### Water

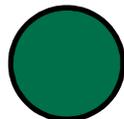
Water Consumption  
(6% decrease)



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### Waste

Recycling Rate  
(5% increase)

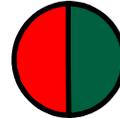


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## COMMUNITY

### Housing

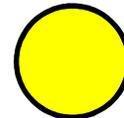
Median Home Price<sup>1</sup>  
(10% increase)



(page 10)

### Education

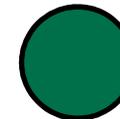
Graduation Rates  
(3% increase)



(page 11)

### Health

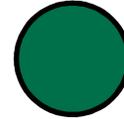
Student Obesity Rates  
(avg. of 3% decrease for the 3 grade levels)



(page 12)

### Crime

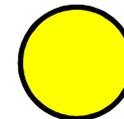
Law Enforcement Arrests  
(12% decrease)



(page 13)

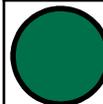
### Transit

Local Transit Participation  
(0.06% increase)

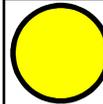


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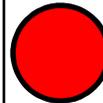
### 5-Year Trend Categories



**Positive Trend**  
(> +3% change)



**Neutral Trend**  
(0% - +/-3% change)



**Negative Trend**  
(> -%3 change)

<sup>1</sup>The 5-year trend for median home price can be viewed as both a positive and a negative. This can be viewed as a positive since it means the economy is improving and home values are rising; but can be viewed as a negative since it indicates that homes in Mammoth Lakes are not affordable for the local workforce since a home at the current median home price would require an annual income of greater than \$165,000.

**Disclaimer:** All indicators are influenced by a wide range of factors that need to be understood to effectively use indicators in decision-making processes. This report is not meant to be a comprehensive analysis of the topics and indicators presented in this report, but rather provide a high-level understanding of how the community is doing in relation to its goals.

# Economy

## POVERTY

### Subsidized School Lunch Eligibility

Participation in the federally subsidized school lunch program requires children to come from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level. Subsidized school lunch program eligibility, therefore, is a direct measure of family poverty levels and is a proxy for household income in Mammoth Lakes.

**“Being a great place to live and work”**

General Plan: Vision #2

## PROSPERITY

### Sales Tax Revenue

Taxable sales are a measure of consumer activity in Mammoth Lakes. Trends in sales tax revenue reveal the economic health of residents and local businesses. Further, sales tax revenue funds government expenses such as police and road maintenance.

**“Achieve sustainable tourism by building on the area’s natural beauty, recreational, cultural, and historic assets”**

General Plan: Goal E.2

## TOURISM

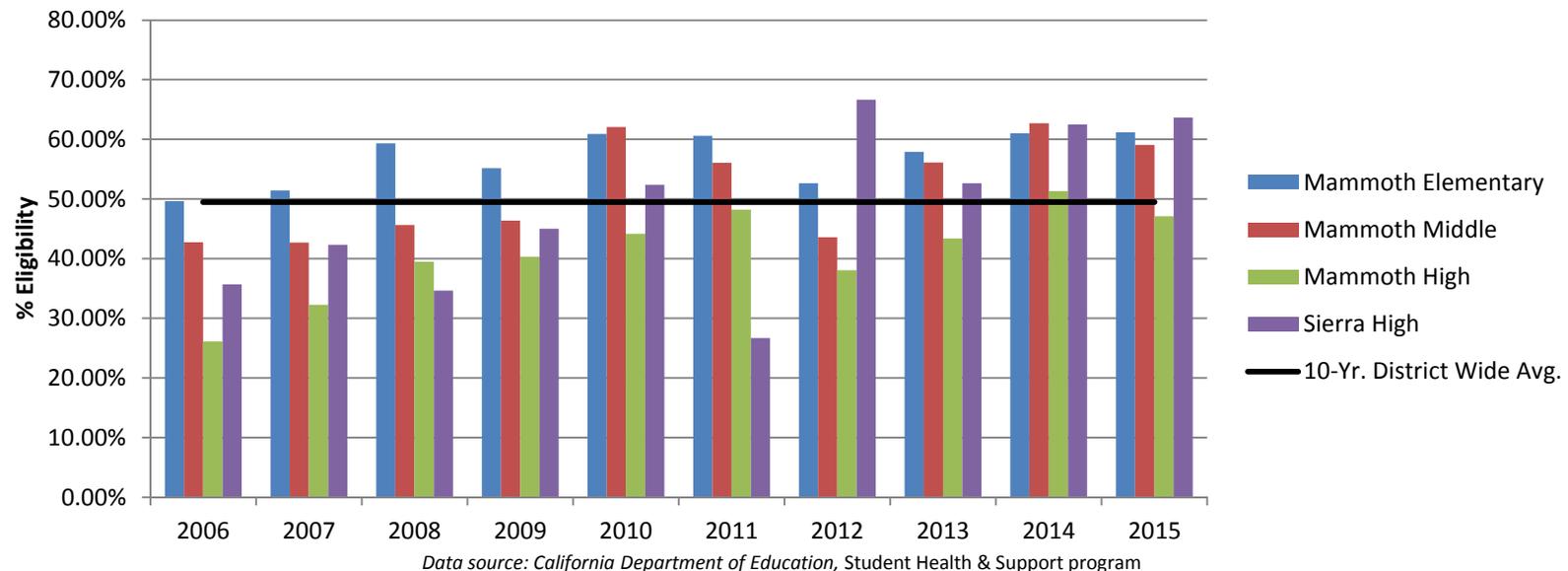
### Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) Revenue

Mammoth Lakes’ economy is tourism-based. High altitude outdoor activities are the major economic and employment generator in the community, and the seasonal ebb and flow of visitors causes economic and employment fluctuation. Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) revenues are a measure of visitor bed occupancy, as such, reflecting the health of the tourism sector in Mammoth Lakes.

## Subsidized School Lunch Eligibility

Subsidized school lunch eligibility measures the percentage of students in Mammoth Unified School District (District) schools eligible for free and reduced priced meals through the National School Lunch Program. Free and Reduced Priced Meals (FRPM) are provided to low-income children before school, during school, after school and over the summer. The FRPM program is funded by the US Department of Agriculture.

Average eligibility in the District has increased by  $\approx 6\%$  over the past five years and the 2014-2015 school year had the second highest districtwide eligibility over the past decade (the 2013-2014 school year was the highest). In the 2014-2015 school year, the district eligibility was  $\approx 1\frac{1}{2}\%$  lower than the previous year. The overall district population remained approximately the same from the previous year (the 2014-2015 school year saw a population increase of 4 students [ $\frac{1}{4}\%$  change]), but the number of eligible students decreased by 19 (3% change). However when compared to the 10-year average, the 2014-2015 student population was 23 (1193 vs 1171 [2% change]) students higher than the average and the number of eligible students was 82 (682 vs. 601 [14% change]) students higher than the average.



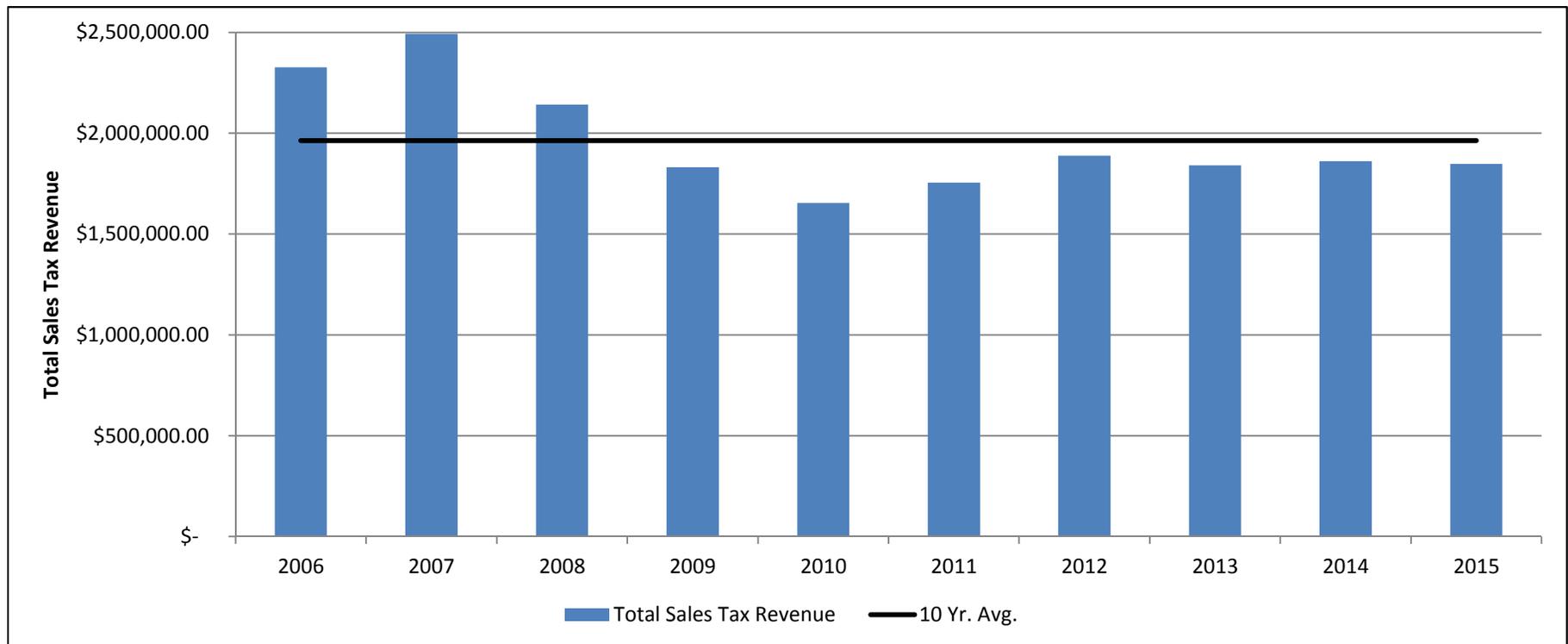
For additional information:

Mono County Office of Education, Website: <http://www.monocoe.org/>

## Sales Tax Revenue

Sales tax revenue measures the sum of taxes collected by Mammoth Lakes for the sales of goods and services throughout the Fiscal Year. As of December 2015, the sales tax rate in Mammoth Lakes is 8%.

Total sales tax revenue decreased by  $\approx 3/4\%$  in 2015 from the previous year and the percent change over the past five years indicates a  $\approx 1\%$  increase. The 2015 sales tax revenue is significantly less than the pre-recession years (i.e., pre 2008) and is  $\approx 6\%$  less than the 10-year average (\$116,529 difference).



Data source: California Board of Equalization

### For additional information:

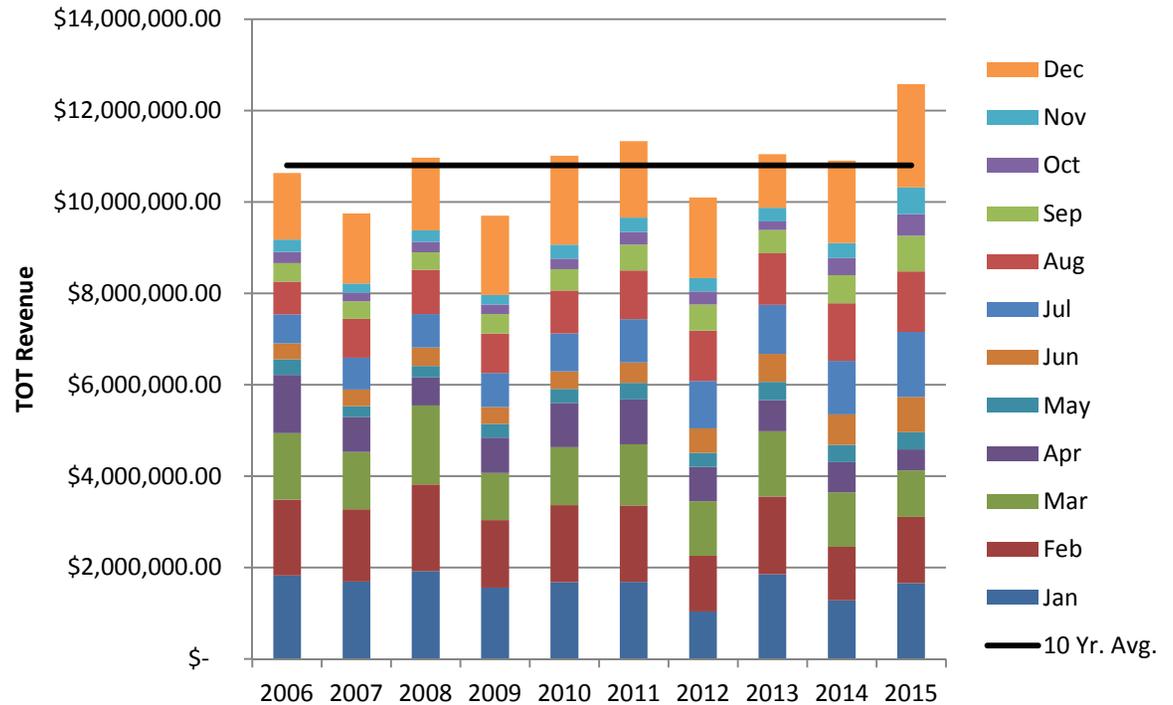
Town of Mammoth Finance Department, Website: <http://www.townofmammothlakes.ca.gov/index.aspx?nid=181>

# Economy: Tourism

## Tourist Occupancy Tax (TOT) Revenue

TOT revenue measures the sum of the taxes collected by Mammoth Lakes on rental properties and hotel room rentals. As of December 2015 the TOT rate in Mammoth Lakes is 13%.

The total TOT revenue increased  $\approx 15\%$  in 2015 from 2014 and the five-year trend indicates an increase of  $\approx 3\%$ . The 2015 TOT revenue was the highest it has been in the previous 15 years and is  $\approx 16\%$  higher than the 10-year average. In 2015, record breaking TOT revenue was received for the months of June-December. This can be attributed to increased TOT enforcement, increased visitor volume in the Summer months, and the El Niño winter. TOT revenue during the summer months has been steadily increasing and TOT revenue in both July and August 2015 was in excess of 1 million dollars.



Data source: Town of Mammoth Finance Department, TOT Revenue Collection Tracking Report

## Quality of Life Ordinance, adopted 2015

In 2015, Town Council adopted the Quality of Life Ordinance, which is intended to ensure that transient rental use does not create adverse impacts to neighboring properties due to excessive traffic, noise, trash, and similar issues, and to ensure that the number of occupants within such rental units does not exceed the design capacity of the structure or cause health and safety concerns. The ordinance requires inspection of all new transient rental units and issuance of a Transient Occupancy Tax Certificate to verify compliance with the ordinance.

THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE DISPLAYED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE WITHIN THE NAMED UNIT  
THIS CERTIFICATE BECOMES VOID UPON ANY CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OR LOCATION WHATSOEVER.

**TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES - TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE**

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Complex Name and Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ Property Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Maximum Occupancy: \_\_\_\_\_ Maximum Room Rate: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Local 24 Hour Emergency Contact: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Call 911 for true emergencies. For non-emergencies such as noise violations, call 760-934-2011 ext. 1

Waste Disposal Information  
 Business Tax Certificate #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Certificate Holder: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Certificate Holder Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

You are responsible for the proper disposal of trash and recycling. Bin locations are identified on your check-in map or can be found by contacting the managing agency. Fines may apply to locations that do not abide in the provisions of loading and/or unloading.

PLEASE SECURE AND LOCK TRASH BINS AT ALL TIMES.

Transients are prohibited from housing additional unregistered guests in this unit, from occupying this unit when that occupancy has not been paid for, or from otherwise defrauding the lodging operator. (Town of Mammoth Lakes Municipal Code § 12.230; California Penal Code 507)

This Transient Occupancy Tax Certificate signifies that the person named on the face hereof has fulfilled the requirements of Chapter 5.12 of the Town of Mammoth Lakes Municipal Code by registering with the Tax Collector for the purpose of collecting from transients the Transient Occupancy Tax and remitting said tax to the Tax Collector. This certificate does not authorize any person to conduct any unlawful business in an unlawful manner, nor operate a transient occupancy facility without strictly complying with all applicable laws, including but not limited to those requiring a permit from any board, commission, department or office of the Town. This certificate does not apply in tax or such other permits, when and otherwise required.

*[Signature]* 12/31/2015  
 TAX COLLECTOR DATE

### For additional information:

Town of Mammoth Finance Department, Website: <http://www.townofmammothlakes.ca.gov/index.aspx?nid=181>

# Community

## HOUSING

### Median Home Price

Home prices determine if local residents can afford to own their own home. Median home prices are used by real estate agents, buyers and sellers to inform home pricing and buying decisions, including potential buyers weighing the trade-offs of living outside of and commuting to jobs in Mammoth Lakes.

**“Substantially increase housing supply available to the workforce”**

General Plan: Goal L.2

## EDUCATION

### Graduation Rates

Graduation provides students with the opportunity to continue on to postsecondary education, access to higher lifetime earnings and more stable employment prospects. Higher graduation rates are a proxy for a more skilled workforce which makes Mammoth Lakes a more attractive place for business investment.

**“Support high quality educational services and life-long learning resources within the community”**

General Plan: Goal S.5

## HEALTH

### Student Obesity Rates

Children who are overweight or obese have an increased risk of health problems. In addition, children with health problems contribute to high costs on the local health care system and thereby the local economy. Promoting policies and creating environments that support physical activity and eating a healthy diet can help reduce rates of overweight and obese children, in turn making Mammoth Lakes a healthier community.

**“Support high quality health care and child care for Mammoth Lakes’ residents and visitors”**

General Plan: Goal S.1

# Community cont.

## CRIME

### Law Enforcement Arrests

A safe community encourages residents and visitors to Mammoth Lakes to be more active and engaged in the community. Crime can cause physical and emotional harm to victims, impacting an entire community and weakening morale and civic engagement of local residents.

**“Keep Mammoth Lakes a safe place to live, work and play”**

General Plan: Goal S.2

## TRANSIT

### Local Transit Participation

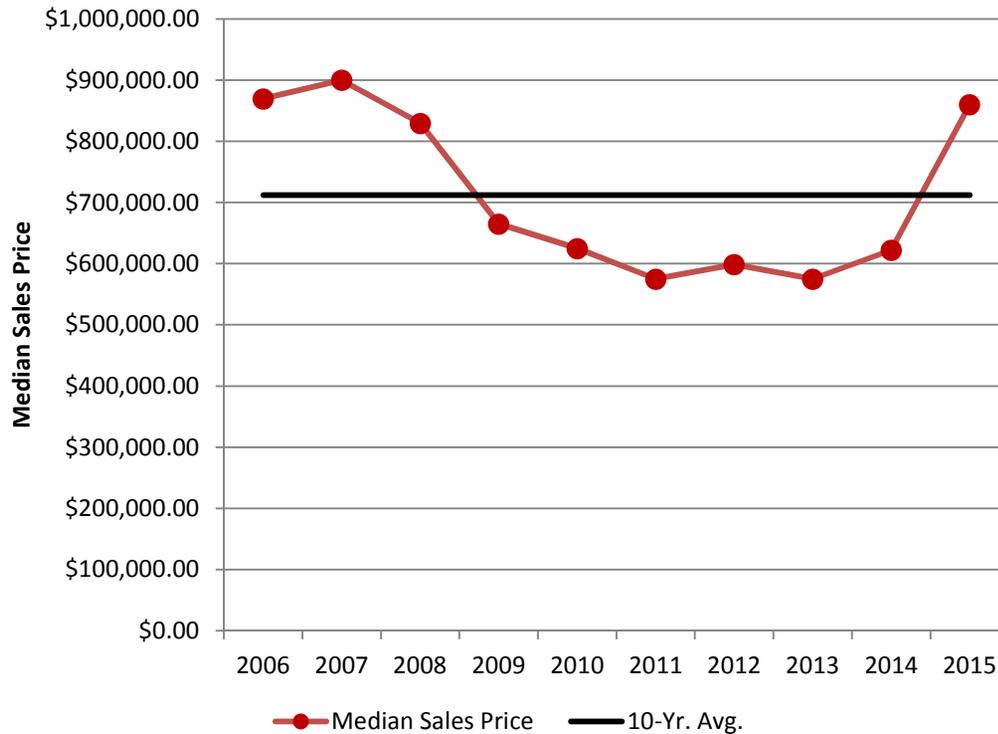
A well-functioning public transportation system that fulfills the needs of local residents and visitors is one of the primary tools for reducing dependence on automobile travel. Automobiles are expected to be a primary source of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the community. Furthermore, alternative transportation reduces the overall cost of transportation upkeep, reduces traffic congestion and reduces the number of traffic-related accidents.

**“Provide a year-round local public transit system that is convenient and efficient”**

General Plan: Goal M.5

# Community: Housing

## Median Home Price



Data source: Mammoth Lakes Multiple Listings Service (MLS)

Median home price measures the annual median home sales price of single family homes sold in Mammoth Lakes. Median home price is the middle price in a series of sales, where half of the sales are of lower value and half are of higher value. The median is used instead of average to avoid outliers that will skew the average.

The median home sales price over the past five years rose significantly with an overall increase of ≈\$60,000 (≈10%). The 2015 median home price was \$860,000, which was 4% lower than the median home price in 2007 (pre national housing crisis), while in 2014, the median home price was 31% lower than the 2007 prices. The 2015 median home sales price was the second highest in the past 10-years. While the total number of homes sold in 2014 and 2015 was almost equal (83 vs. 81), there was an increase in the number of homes sold for over a million dollars and a decrease in the number of homes sold for less than a million dollars in 2015.

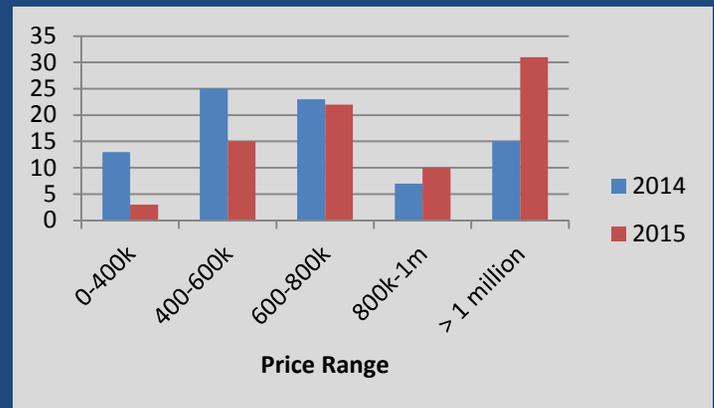
| Income Levels Necessary for Home Purchase |           |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Purchase Price                            | \$400,000 | \$600,000 | \$800,000 |
| Down Payment (20%)                        | \$80,000  | \$120,000 | \$160,000 |
| Income for Affordability                  | \$83,000  | \$123,000 | \$165,000 |

Assumes a 4% interest rate across all loans.

**For additional information:**

Mammoth Lakes Housing, Inc., Website: <http://mammothlakeshousing.com/>

### Price Range of Homes Sold, 2014 and 2015



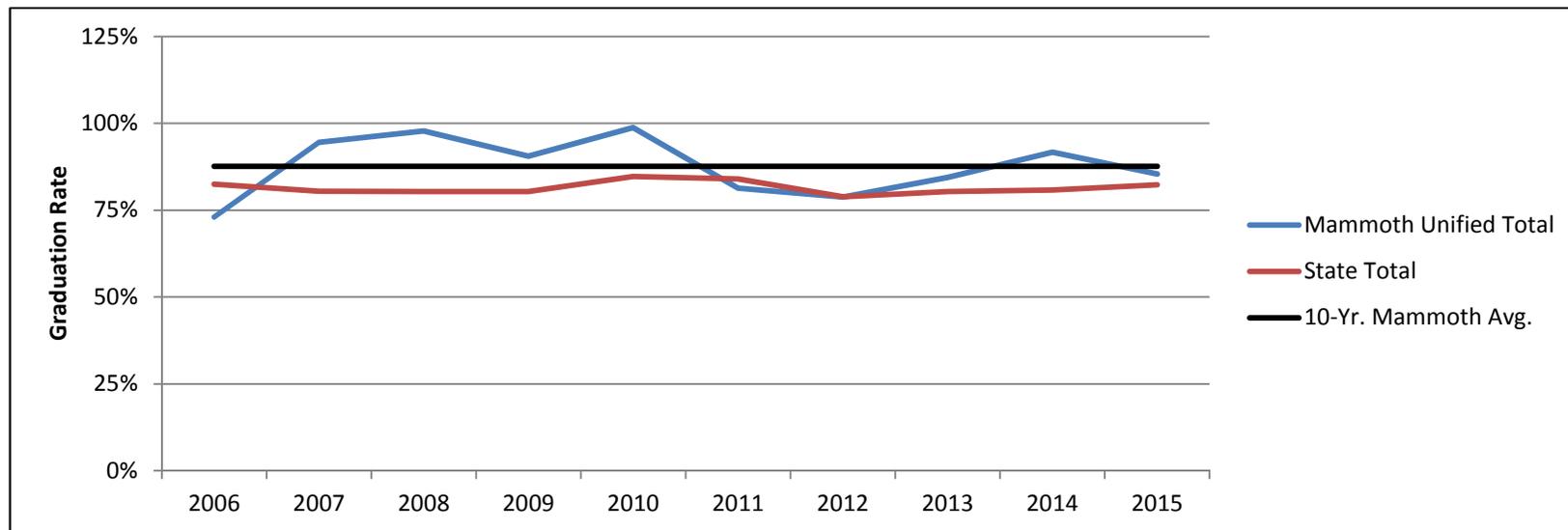
## Graduation Rates

Graduation rates are a measure of the annual percentage of a group of students (cohort) from Mammoth Unified School District (District) high schools who enter high school and graduate within four years.

Over the past 5 years, the graduation rate has increase by 2½%. The 2014-2015 school year was ≈7% lower than the previous year and was ≈3% lower than the 10-year average for Mammoth Unified.

variability in District high school graduation rates, ranging from 100+% (due to transfers) to 73%. This can be attributed to the overall low number of students in the district and the significant effect that a change of a few students has on the percentage of graduates.

Graduation rates from District high schools were ≈4% better than the statewide rate last year. While the statewide graduation rates have remained fairly steady over the last 10 years, there has been significant



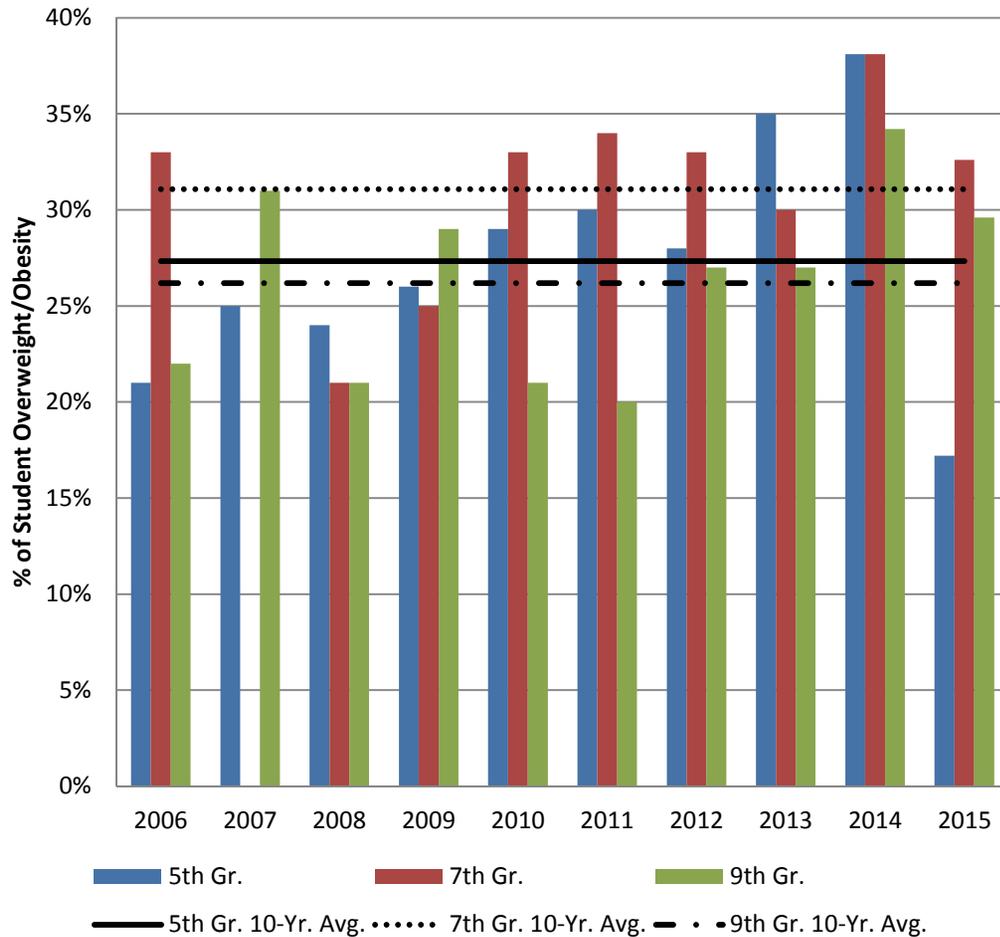
Data source: California Department of Education, DataQuest Program

**For additional information:**

Mono County Office of Education, Website: <http://www.monocoe.org/>

# Community: Health

## Student Overweight/Obesity Rates



Overweight is defined as students whose Body-Mass Index (BMI) is 85% or higher and Obese is defined as students whose BMI is 95% or higher.

Data source: California Department of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Results

Student overweight/obesity rates measure the percentage of all 5th, 7th and 9th grade students in the Mammoth Unified School District (District) that are determined to be overweight or obese based on California Physical Fitness Testing. This test establishes a “healthy weight zone” based on statewide performance.

Over the past five years, student overweight/obesity rates decreased by more than 4% for 5<sup>th</sup> graders (≈5% drop), was neutral for 7<sup>th</sup> graders (≈1% increase), and increased by more than 4% for 9<sup>th</sup> graders (≈13% rise). However, 2015 did see a decrease in the overweight/obesity rates for all grade levels from 2014, with 5<sup>th</sup> graders experiencing the biggest decrease in overweight/obesity rates (≈21% drop). When compared to the 10-year average, the 2015 5<sup>th</sup> grade rate is significantly lower than the average and the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade rates are slightly higher than the 10-year averages. The 2015 5<sup>th</sup> grade rate was the lowest it has been over the past decade.

### Town of Mammoth Lakes/Mono County Youth Advisory Committee (YAC), ongoing

The Town of Mammoth Lakes/Mono County Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) was formed in 2015 and is comprised of students from grades 9-12. The YAC works to educate and empower committee members to be leaders and to advocate for positive changes for youth in the community. The YAC works with Town and County staff to plan, implement, and evaluate community-centric programs and services for the youth in the community.

Read more <http://tinyurl.com/TOML-YAC>

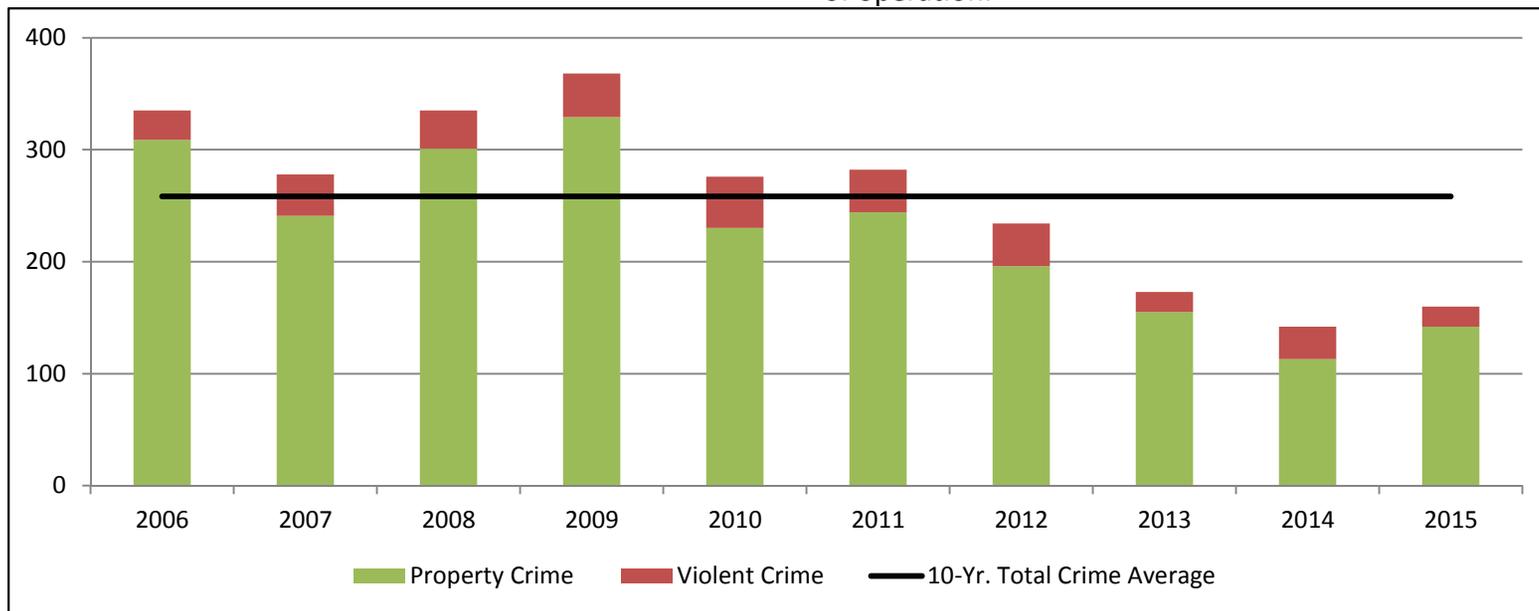
#### For additional information:

Mono County Health Department, Website: <http://monohealth.com/public-health>

## Law Enforcement Arrests

Law enforcement arrests measure the annual number of criminal arrests and referrals by law enforcement agencies for prosecution in Mammoth Lakes. Crime data is categorized as Violent Crime, crimes that generally include a weapon, bodily injury, or robbery; and Property Crime, crimes that generally result in damage to property including theft, burglary, or forced entry.

Law enforcement arrests have decreased by  $\approx 12\%$  over the past five years. During the period of 2013-2015, the total number of arrests were the lowest over the past decade (173 in 2013; 142 in 2014; and 160 in 2015) and are significantly lower than the 10-year average. While violent crimes experienced a significant drop over the past year (38%), property crimes had a fairly significant increase (26%), although the total number of property crimes was still the second lowest over the past decade. During this period, the Mammoth Lakes Police Department did reduce the size of its staff, as well as their hours of operation.



Data source: TOML Police Department

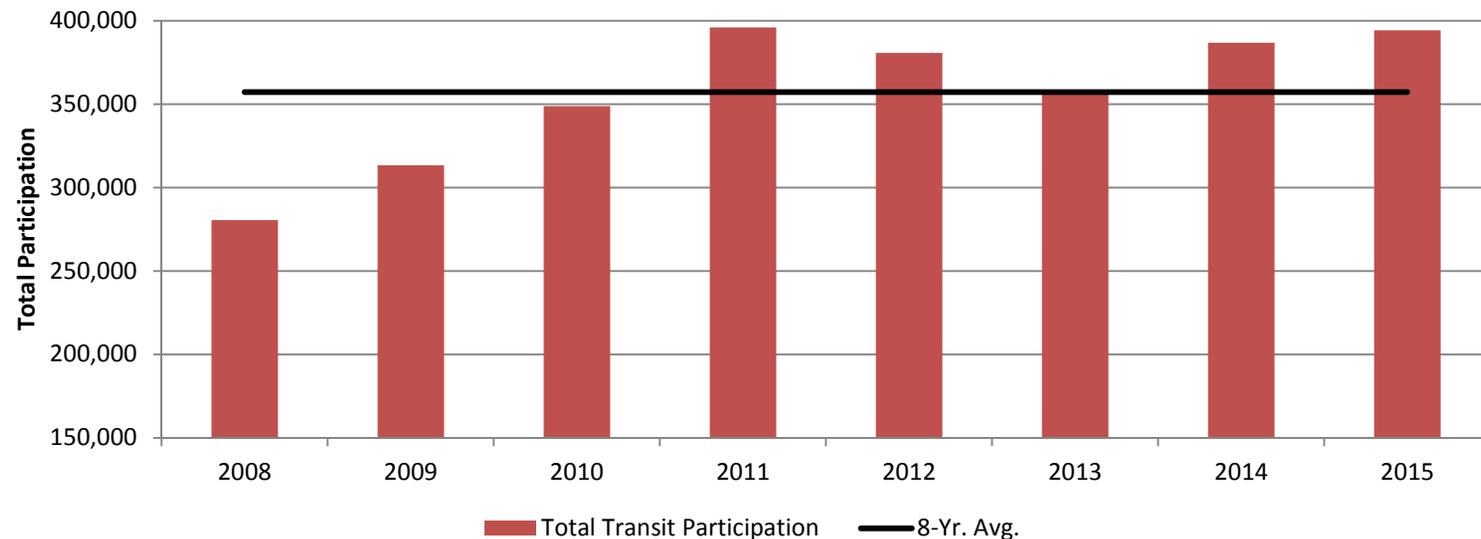
### For additional information:

Mammoth Lakes Police Department, Website: <http://www.i.mammothlakespd.org/>

## Local Transit Participation

Local transit participation measures the total number of riders on all Mammoth Fixed Routes served by the Eastern Sierra Transit System, which operates regionally and within town limits.

Over the past five years, local transit ridership has remained fairly consistent with only .06% change, but the number of riders in that five-year period has been significantly higher than the years pre-2010. In 2015, participation increased by 2% over the previous year and was only ½% less than 2011, which was the year with the highest transit participation. Local transit continues to have its highest participation in July and August, which accounted for ≈34% of the total participation numbers for the entire year. Additionally, the 2015 participation was ≈10% higher than the 8-year average.



*Note: There are only 8-years of data available.*

*Data source: Eastern Sierra Transit Authority, Ridership Counts*

**For additional information:**

Eastern Sierra Transit Authority, Website: <http://www.estransit.com/CMS/>

# Environment

## AIR

### Particulate Air Pollution

Particulate air pollution impacts the health of community residents, aggravating respiratory conditions such as asthma and bronchitis. Furthermore, air pollution generated in Mammoth Lakes and throughout California from human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation harm the ecosystems that support community residents as well as other terrestrial and aquatic species.

**“Protect the health of community residents by assuring that the Town of Mammoth Lakes remains in compliance with or improving compliance with air quality standards”**

General Plan: Goal R.10

## WATER

### Water Consumption

Freshwater supplies are a limited resource in Mammoth Lakes. Efficient use of freshwater supplies is needed to meet the needs of local residents and to support local industry. Increased demand for water has negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems, and imposes a financial burden on Mammoth Lakes to create new water supplies and/or additional treatments.

**“Conserve and enhance the quality and quantity of Mammoth Lakes’ water resources”**

General Plan: Goal R.4

## WASTE

### Recycling Rate

Solid waste disposal in landfills or incineration generates Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, increases the risk of soil and groundwater contamination, and consumes non-renewable resources. Recycling minimizes these impacts and creates local jobs.

**“Reduce volume of solid waste”**

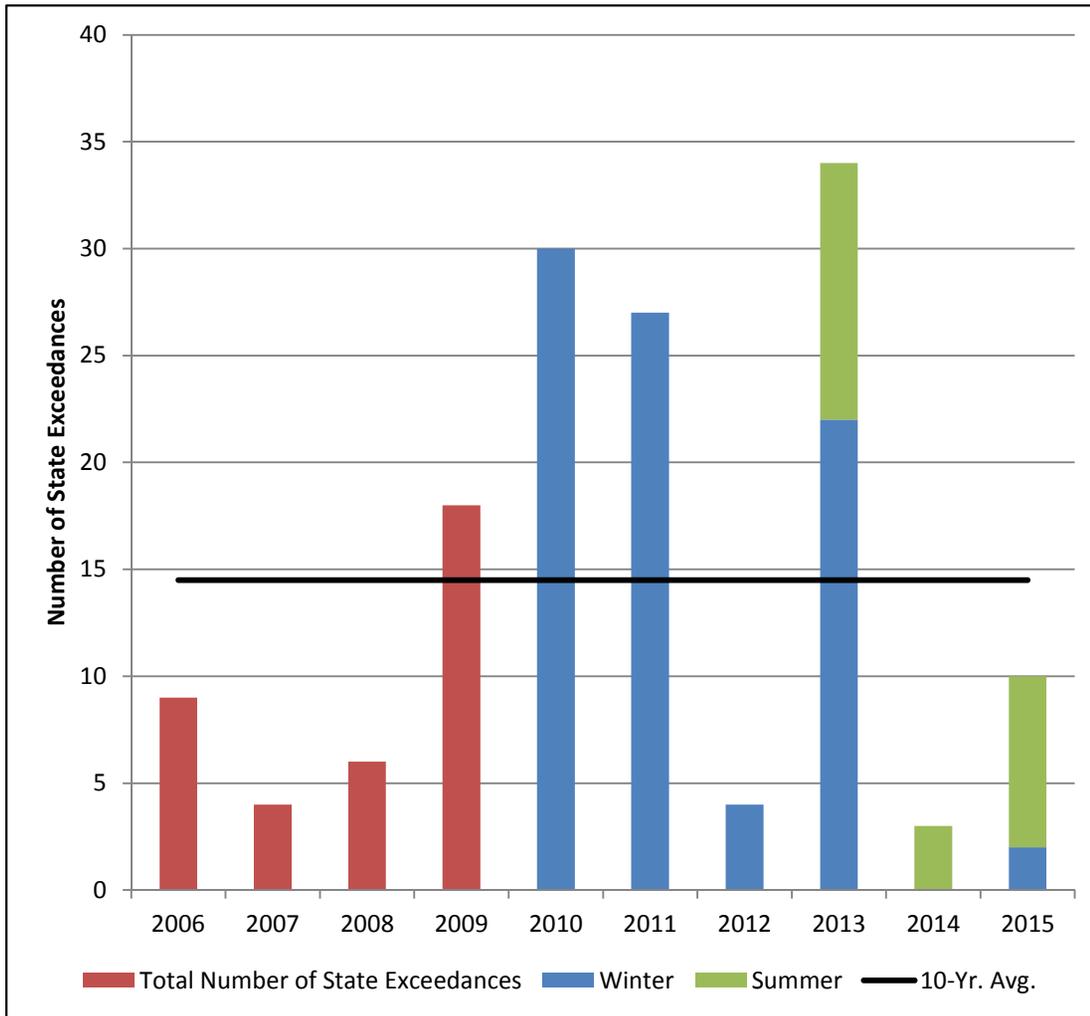
General Plan: Goal R.9

# Environment: Air

## Particulate Air Pollution

Particulate air pollution measures the total number of days Mammoth Lakes exceeds the California Air Quality Standard for Particulate Matter (PM10) each year. PM10 includes particles with a diameter of 10 microns or less. The California Air Quality Standard for PM10 is 50 µg/m3, measured as a 24-hour average. Mammoth Lakes has not exceeded the less stringent federal PM10 standards since 1994.

Over the past 5 years, the number of days in which Mammoth Lakes has exceeded the California Air Quality Standard for PM10 has decreased by 13%. In 2015, Mammoth Lakes exceeded the state standard on 10 days, but eight of those days were a result of wildfire smoke during the summer months, which we have no control over.



Note: The breakdown of Summer vs. Winter exceedances is only available from 2010 to the present

Data source: California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resource Board

**For additional information:**

Town of Mammoth Lakes Planning Department, Website: <http://www.townofmammothlakes.ca.gov/>

**EPA Redesignation for PM<sub>10</sub>, completed 2015**

An update to the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was completed in 2013. As part of the AQMP update process, the Town and the GBUAPCD requested the EPA redesignate the Town as in attainment for the federal air quality standard for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>). The EPA found that the Town had met the federal standard since 2009 and the EPA formally announced the redesignation in a Federal Register Notice in November 2015. The Town had been designated non-attainment for PM<sub>10</sub> since 1987.



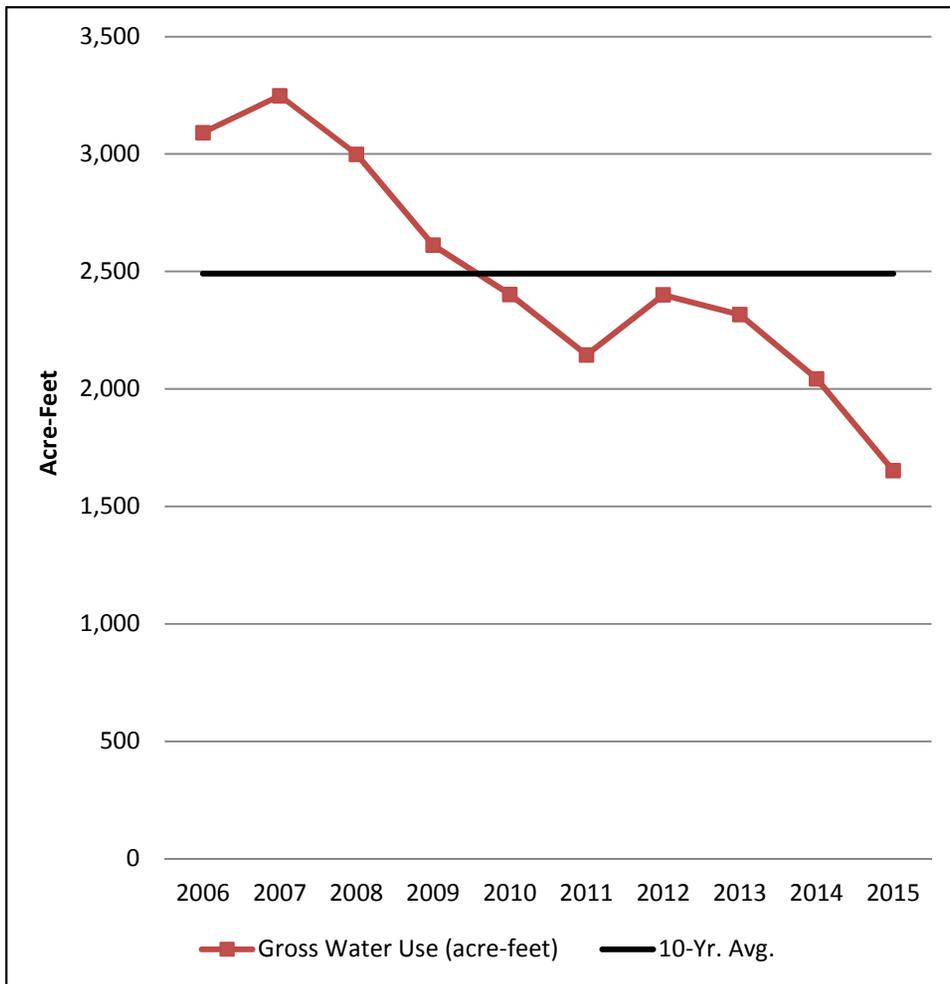
Read more <http://tinyurl.com/AirQualityPressRelease>

# Environment: Water

## Water Consumption

Water consumption measures the total acre-feet of water supplied by the Mammoth Community Water District for use by residential, commercial, and institutional customers. Water consumption numbers include water used by hotels and vacation homes in Mammoth Lakes, as well as for irrigation by the Snowcreek golf course. Sierra Star golf course uses reclaimed water, and Snowcreek is scheduled to begin using reclaimed water in the near future.

Water consumption has decreased by ~6% over the past 5-years and in 2015, water consumption dropped 19% from the previous year. The 2015 water consumption rate was the lowest its been in the past 1½ decades and represents a 53% reduction from the highest year in that period, which was 2002. This reduction in water consumption can primarily be attributed to lower system losses and increased water conservation efforts related to the drought.



Data source: Mammoth Community Water District, Urban Water Management Plan

### CA Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (CA MWEL), adopted 2015

CA Governor Brown’s Drought Executive Order directed DWR to update the State’s Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWEL) and required agencies to either adopt the MWEL or adopt a local ordinance which is as effective in conserving water as the MWEL (*The Town is in the process of updating the local ordinance to comply*). The major changes to the MWEL include: reduction in the size of landscape projects which are subject to the ordinance, from 2,500 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft.; a prescriptive checklist as an option for compliance for landscape projects less than 2,500 sq. ft.; an exemption to the ordinance and a simple irrigation checklist for landscape projects which are irrigated only with graywater or captured rainwater; and additional changes to efficient irrigation systems, onsite stormwater capture, and mandatory reporting on the implementation and enforcement of the ordinance.

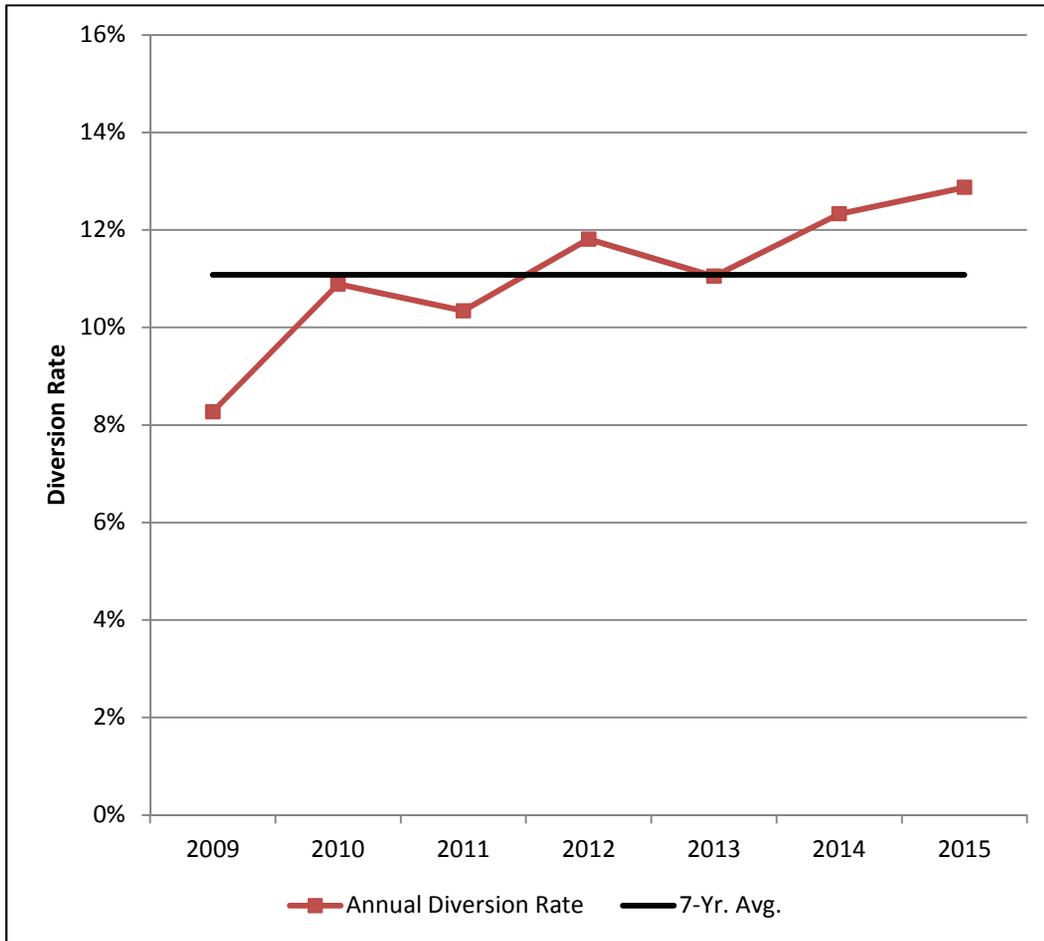


**For additional information:**

Mammoth Community Water District, Website: <http://www.mcwd.dst.ca.us/>

# Environment: Waste

## Recycling Rates



Note: There are only 7-years of data available

Data source: Waste Connections, Inc.

For additional information:

Waste Connections Inc., Website: <http://www.wasteconnections.com/>

Recycling rates measure the percentage of waste disposal that is diverted to a recycling facility. This diversion rate is calculated by dividing the tonnage of recycled material by the tonnage of total waste disposal in Mammoth Lakes.

Recycling rates have experienced a general upward trend over the past five years with a ~5% increase during this period and have increased each year since 2009, except for 2013. In 2015, recycling rates increased 4% from the previous year and are 16% higher than the 7-year average.

### Recycling Table Tent Brochures, initiated 2013

The Mammoth Lakes Public Works Department printed 1650 cards providing information on the do's and don'ts of recycling. Cards were distributed to residents, rental units and businesses throughout town.

**PLEASE RECYCLE!**

**WE NEED YOUR HELP! Please do your part & recycle.**

Please help Mammoth Lakes stay beautiful & clean. Recycle your bottles, cans, plastics & cardboard at Vons, throughout town, or drop them off at the Transfer Station in the Industrial Park on your way out of town.

**WHAT CAN & CAN'T BE RECYCLED.**

| CAN  | CAN'T  |
|--|--|
| <b>PAPER</b><br>Newspapers, Magazines, Catalogs, Junk Mail, Envelopes, Printer, Fax, Photocopy, Letterhead, File Folders, Cardstock, Shredded, Paper Bags, Non-metallic Wrapping Paper, Food & Cereal Boxes, Corrugated Cardboard, Books, Telephone Books, Milk & Soy Boxes, Juice Cartons | Grocery Bags, #1, #5 & #7 Plastics, Tin & Aluminum Foil, Pie Pans, Food Containers, Tissues, Yogurt Containers, Food Clam-shells, Prescription Bottles, Hand-bound Books, Napkins & Paper Towels, Used Paper Plates, Greasy Pizza Boxes, Waxed Paper or Boxes, Metallic Wrapping Paper, Potato Chip/Snack Food Bags, Candy & Food Wrappers, Juice Pouches, Microwaveable Meal Trays, Multilayer Plastic Retail Packaging, Styrofoam™, Rubber or Vinyl, Hoses, Tires, Shower Curtains, PVC, Drinking Glasses, Ceramic Plates, Mirrors, Window Glass, Empty Aerosol Cans, Pesticide Containers, Motor Oil Containers, Antifreeze Containers. |
| <b>PLASTIC</b><br>Milk Jugs, Containers, Bottles, #1 & #2 Plastics   |  |
| <b>GLASS</b><br>Food & Beverage Containers, Jars, Bottles  |  |
| <b>METAL</b><br>Tin, Steel, Aluminum, Beverage & Food Containers, Soda & Beer Cans   |  |

All items must be empty, clean & free from food & dirt

**TRANSFER STATION**  
 INDUSTRIAL PARK  
 VOLCOM  
 SKATE PARK  
 COMMUNITY CENTER  
 1000 1ST ST  
 MAMMOTH LAKES, CA 93546

**QUESTIONS:**  
[www.ci.mammoth-lakes.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=451](http://www.ci.mammoth-lakes.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=451)

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## About the 2015 Community Indicators Report

The Community Indicators Report was developed in 2013 with assistance from the consultant group Environmental Incentives, and required significant effort to select a targeted set of relevant and feasible indicators, collect historical data for each indicator, and develop the structure and content of this report. In order to leverage this significant effort, a reporting plan was developed to efficiently and consistently update the annual Community Indicator Report in the future. The reporting plan ensures consistent and accurate annual reporting of indicators, and reduces the administrative burden of reporting. The Community Indicators Report is an annual report and the 2015 report is the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of this report.

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