



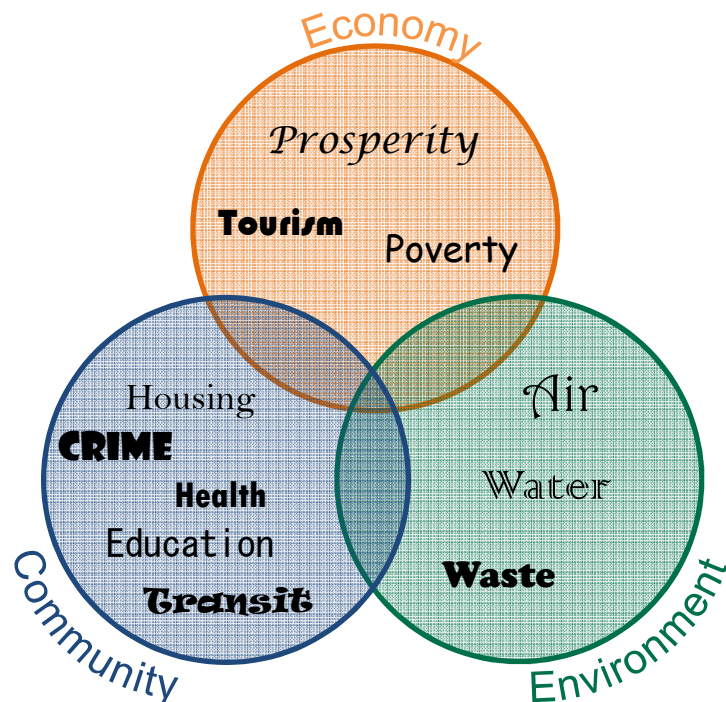
Town of Mammoth Lakes: 2016 Community Indicators Report



About the 2016 Mammoth Lakes Community Indicators Report

The 2016 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.

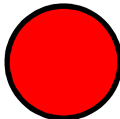
Executive Summary

Is the community of Mammoth Lakes becoming more sustainable?

ECONOMY

Poverty

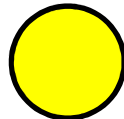
Subsidized School
Lunch Eligibility
(4.9% increase)



(page 5)

Prosperity

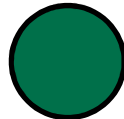
Sales Tax Revenue
(0.8% decrease)



(page 6)

Tourism

Transient Occupancy
Tax (TOT) Revenue
(14.4% increase)

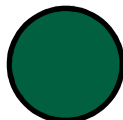


(page 7)

ENVIRONMENT

Air

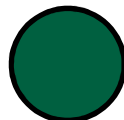
Particulate Air
Pollution
(10.0% decrease)



(page 16)

Water

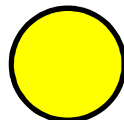
Water
Consumption
(7.2% decrease)



(page 17)

Waste

Recycling Rate
(2.4% increase)

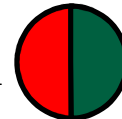


(page 18)

COMMUNITY

Housing

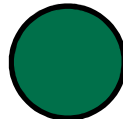
Median Home Price¹
(8.6% increase)



(page 10)

Education

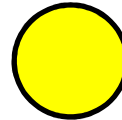
Graduation Rates
(3.4% increase)



(page 11)

Health

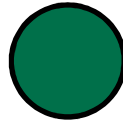
Student Obesity
Rates
(avg. of 0.3% increase
for the 3 grade levels)



(page 12)

Crime

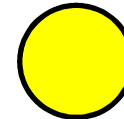
Law Enforcement
Arrests
(9.1% decrease)



(page 13)

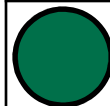
Transit

Local Transit
Participation
(2.8% increase)

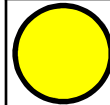


(page 14)

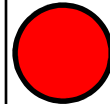
5-Year Trend Categories



Positive Trend
(> +3% change)



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



Negative Trend
(> -%3 change)

¹ 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

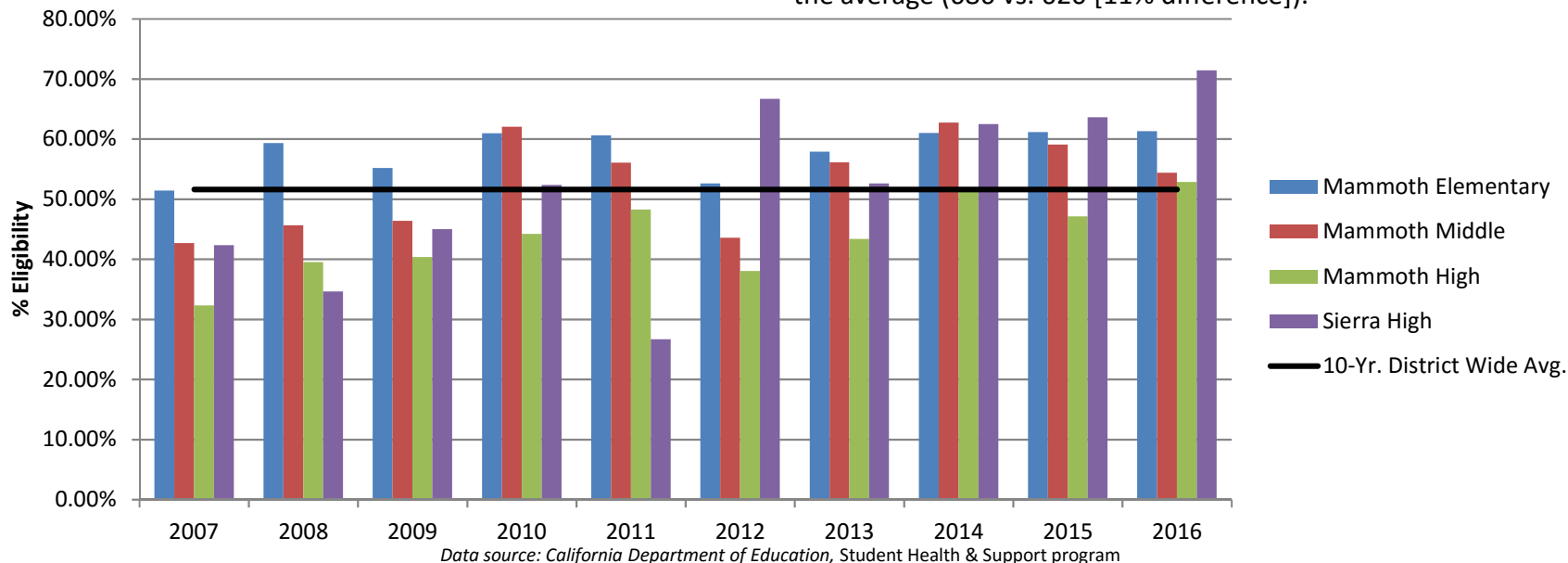
Mammoth Lakes’ economy is tourism-based. High altitude outdoor activities are the major economic and employment generator in the community, and the seasonal ebb and flow of visitors causes economic and employment fluctuation. Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) revenues are a measure of visitor bed occupancy,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

Economy: Poverty

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 $\approx 5\%$ over the past five years and the 2015-2016 school year had the highest average districtwide eligibility over the past decade (*this can partially be attributed to high eligibility, but low population count of students at the Sierra High Continuation school*). In the 2015-2016 school year, the average districtwide eligibility was $\approx 2\%$ higher than the previous year. The overall district population remained the same from the previous year, but the number of eligible students increased by 4 ($\frac{1}{2}\%$ change). When compared to the 10-year average, the 2015-2016 student population was 25 students higher than the average (1193 vs 1168 [2% difference]) and the number of eligible students was 67 students higher than the average (686 vs. 620 [11% difference]).



For additional information:

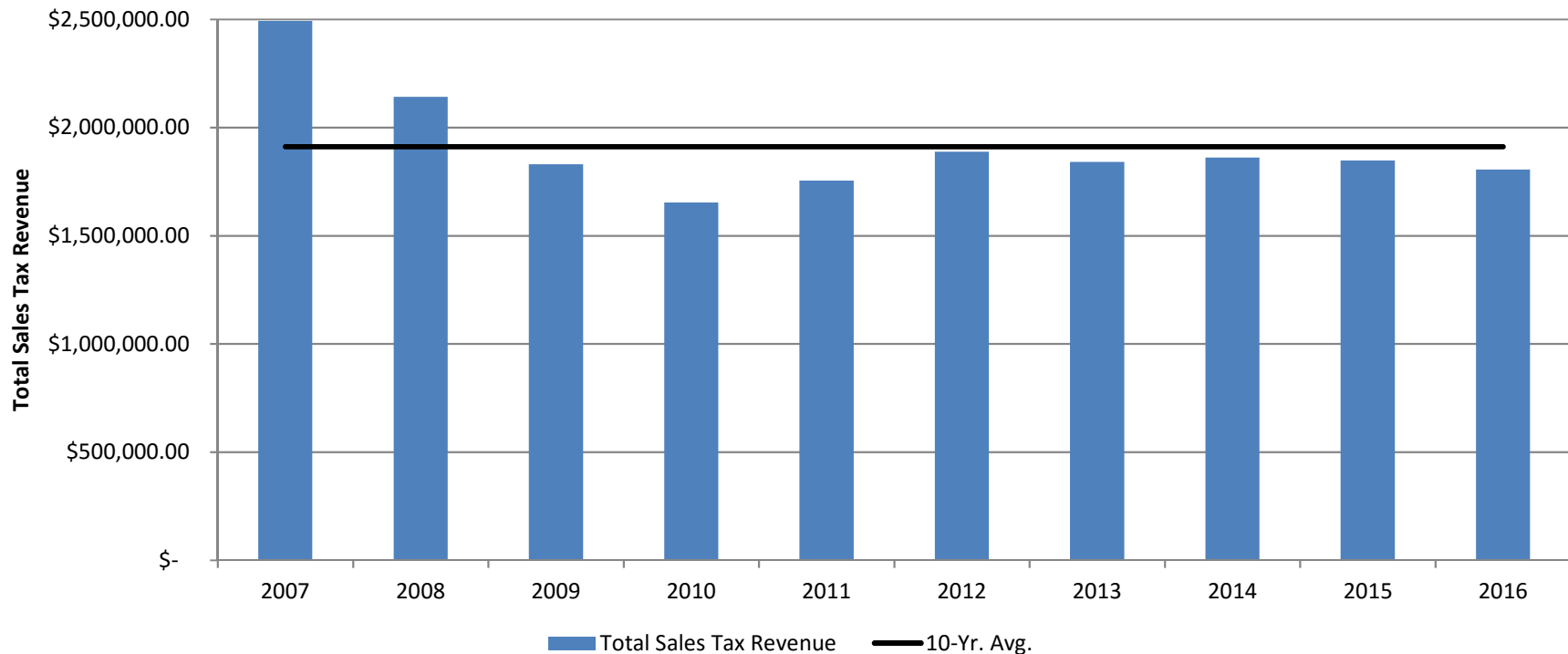
Mono County Office of Education, Website: <http://www.monocoe.org/>

Economy: Prosperity

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. The current the sales tax rate in Mammoth Lakes is 7.75%.

Total sales tax revenue decreased by $\approx 2\%$ in 2016 from the previous year and the percent change over the past five years indicates a $\approx 1\%$ decrease. The 2016 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 (\$105,961 difference). While TOT revenue continues to increase year-over-year, retail sales have remained relatively flat resulting in only minimal fluctuations in sales tax revenue.



Data source: California Board of Equalization

For additional information:

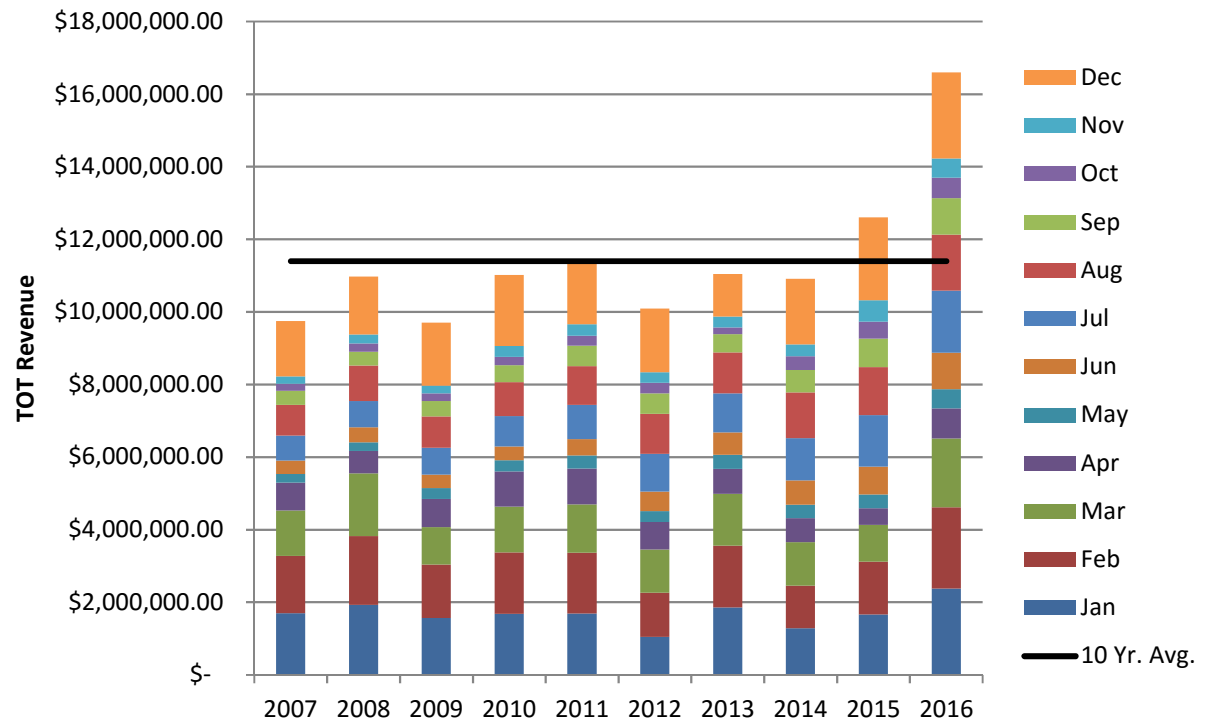
Town of Mammoth Finance Department, Website: <http://www.townofmammothlakes.ca.gov/index.aspx?nid=181>

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. The current TOT rate in Mammoth Lakes is 13%.

The total TOT revenue increased $\approx 32\%$ in 2016 from 2015, which equates to approximately a 4 million dollar increase. The five-year trend indicates an increase of $\approx 14.5\%$. The 2016 TOT revenue was the highest it has been in the previous 15 years and is $\approx 46\%$ higher than the 10-year average. In 2016, record breaking TOT revenue was received for every month except April and November. This can be attributed to increased visitor volume in the summer months, the excellent snow conditions over the past two winters, and increased TOT enforcement. TOT revenue during the summer months has been steadily increasing and TOT revenue was in excess of 1 million dollars for the months of June - September.



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.

TOT Enforcement Program

Increased TOT enforcement continues to result in an increase in TOT revenue. In FY 16/17, there were 82 TOT cases opened and 233 citations issued. This resulted in an additional \$325,000 in TOT revenue. For comparison, in FY 15/16, there were 78 TOT cases, 66 citations issued, and an additional \$155,000 in TOT revenue.

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”

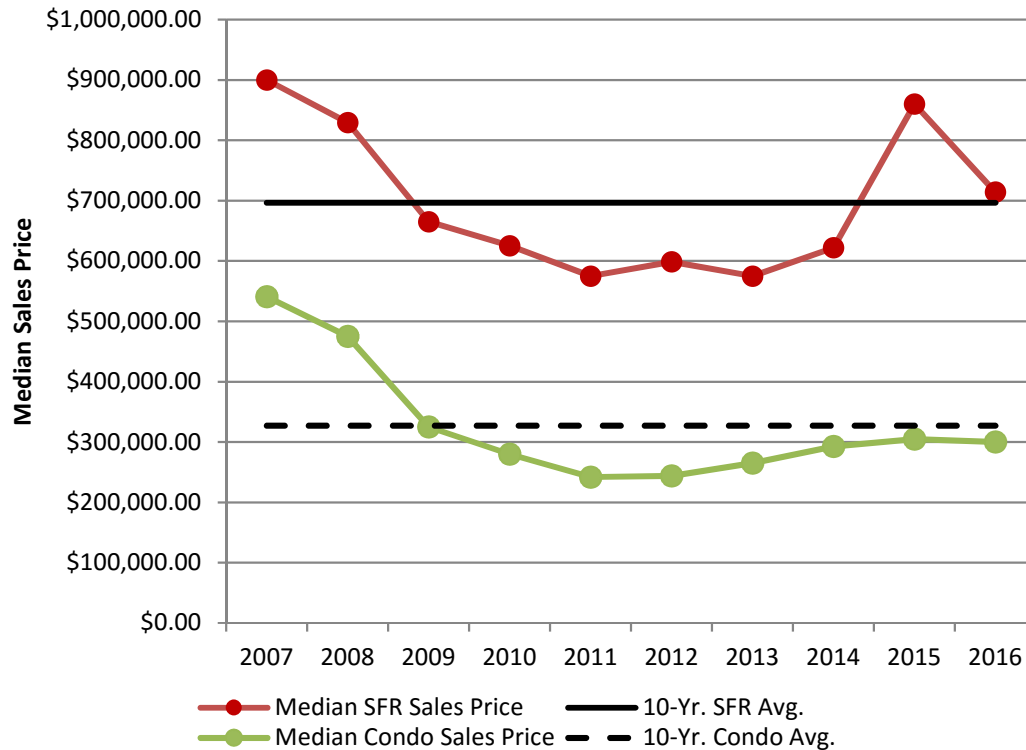
General Plan: Goal M.5

Community: Housing

Median Home Price

Median home price measures the annual median home sales price of 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 SFR home sales price over the past five years has continued to rise with an overall increase of ≈\$51,500 (≈8.5%). The 2016 median SFR home price was \$714,000. This is 20% lower than the 2015 median SFR home price and 21% lower than the 2007 price, which had the highest median SFR home price over the past decade. The total number of SFRs sold increased by 9 homes in 2016 as compared to 2015 (90 vs. 81). Compared to 2015 sales, there was a sizable increase in the number of SFRs sold for less than 600,000 in 2016. In contrast, the median condo price has been fairly flat over the past five years and is significantly lower than the 2007 median condo price. The 2016 median condo price was 300,000.



Data source: Mammoth Lakes Multiple Listings Service (MLS)
Note: The SFR sales price data excludes mobile homes and Forest Service cabins.

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 SFRs Sold, 2015 and 2016



Community: Education

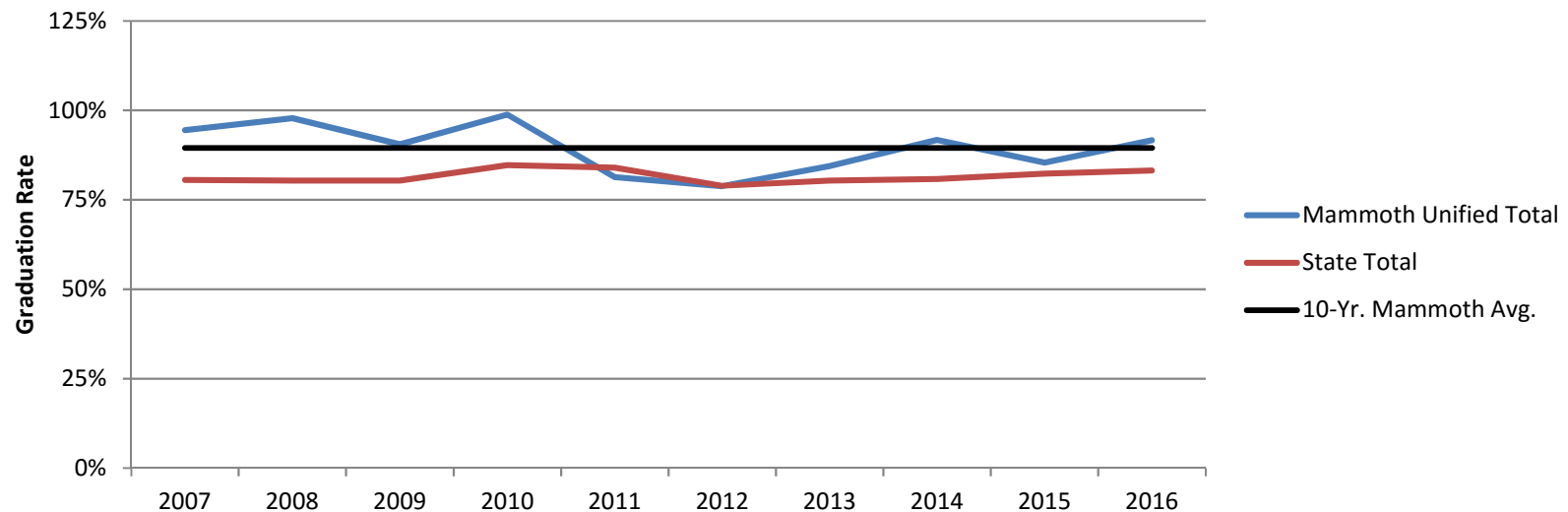
Graduation Rates

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 $\approx 3\%$. The 2015-2016 school year saw a $\approx 7\%$ increase from the previous year and was $\approx 2\%$ higher than the 10-year average for Mammoth Unified.

Graduation rates from District high schools were 10% 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

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.

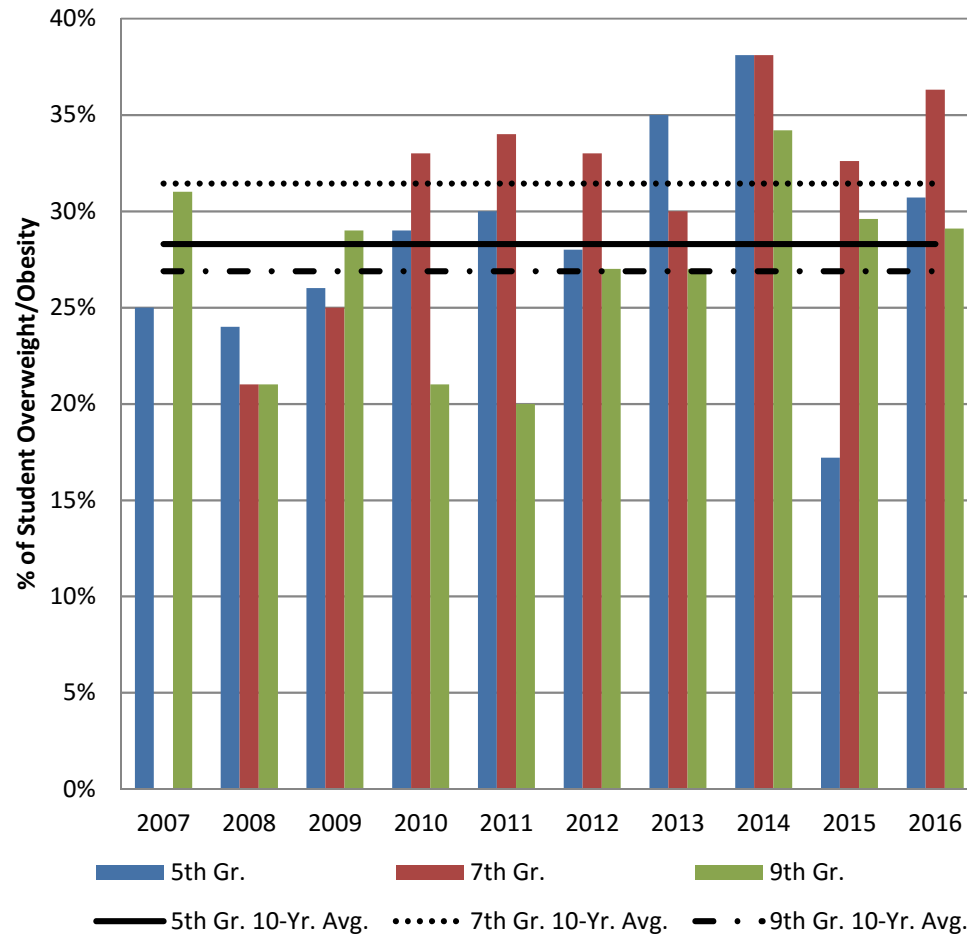


Data source: California Department of Education, DataQuest Program

For additional information:

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

Community: Health



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

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 $\approx 4.5\%$ for 5th graders, increased by $\approx 3\%$ for 7th graders, and increased by $\approx 2.5\%$ for 9th graders. 2016 did see a slight decrease from the previous year in the overweight/obesity rates for 9th graders, but an increase for 5th and 7th graders, with 5th graders experiencing a significant increase in overweight/obesity rates from the previous year ($\approx 14\%$ increase). When compared to the 10-year average, all grade levels were higher than the 10-year averages. However, when compared to the CA average (not shown on the chart), all grade levels are below the state average for 2016 (5th graders are 8% below; 7th graders are 2% below; and 9th graders are 7% below).

For additional information:

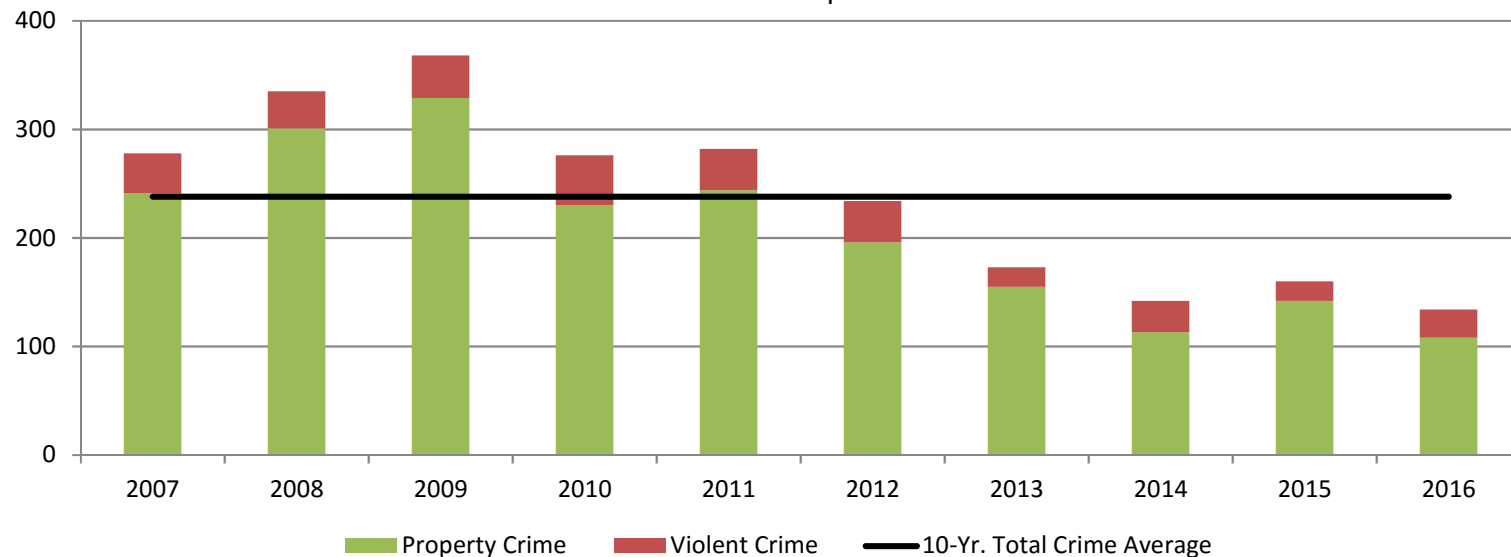
Mono County Health Department, Website: <http://monohealth.com/public-health>

Community: Crime

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 $\approx 9\%$ over the past five years. Crime rates over the past 4 years have been consistently lower than they were pre-2012 and 2016 had the lowest crime rate over the past decade with 134 total crimes. However, violent crimes did experience a 44% increase over the previous year and there was 1 homicide during 2016, but the overall number of violent crimes (26) was still relatively low when compared to the pre-2012 numbers (yearly average of 36). Property crimes saw a significant drop from the previous year (24%) and was the lowest over the past decade. During this period, the Mammoth Lakes Police Department has continued to operate with a reduced staff size and limited hours of operation.



Data source: TOML Police Department

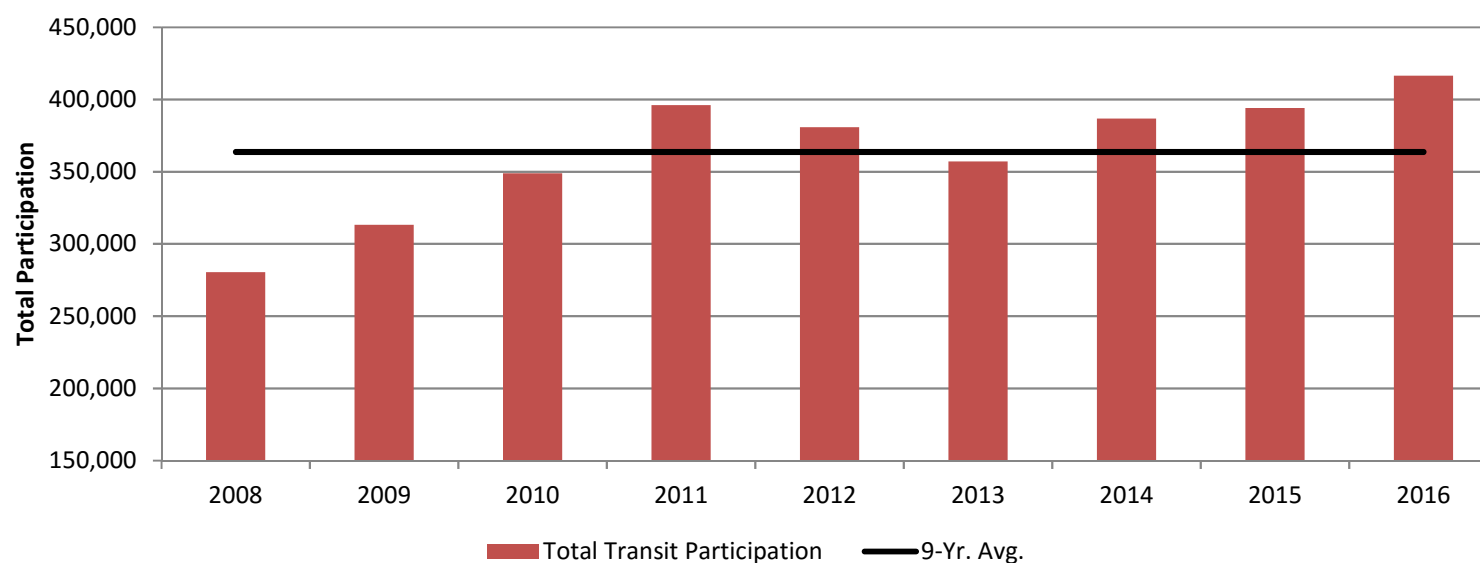
For additional information:

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 increased by $\approx 3\%$. In 2016, participation increased by 6% over the previous year and had the highest transit participation over the past decade. Local transit continues to have its highest participation in July and August, which accounted for $\approx 34\%$ of the total participation numbers (140,911 out of 416,291) for the entire year. Additionally, the 2016 participation was $\approx 14\%$ higher than the 9-year average.



Note: There are only 9-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”

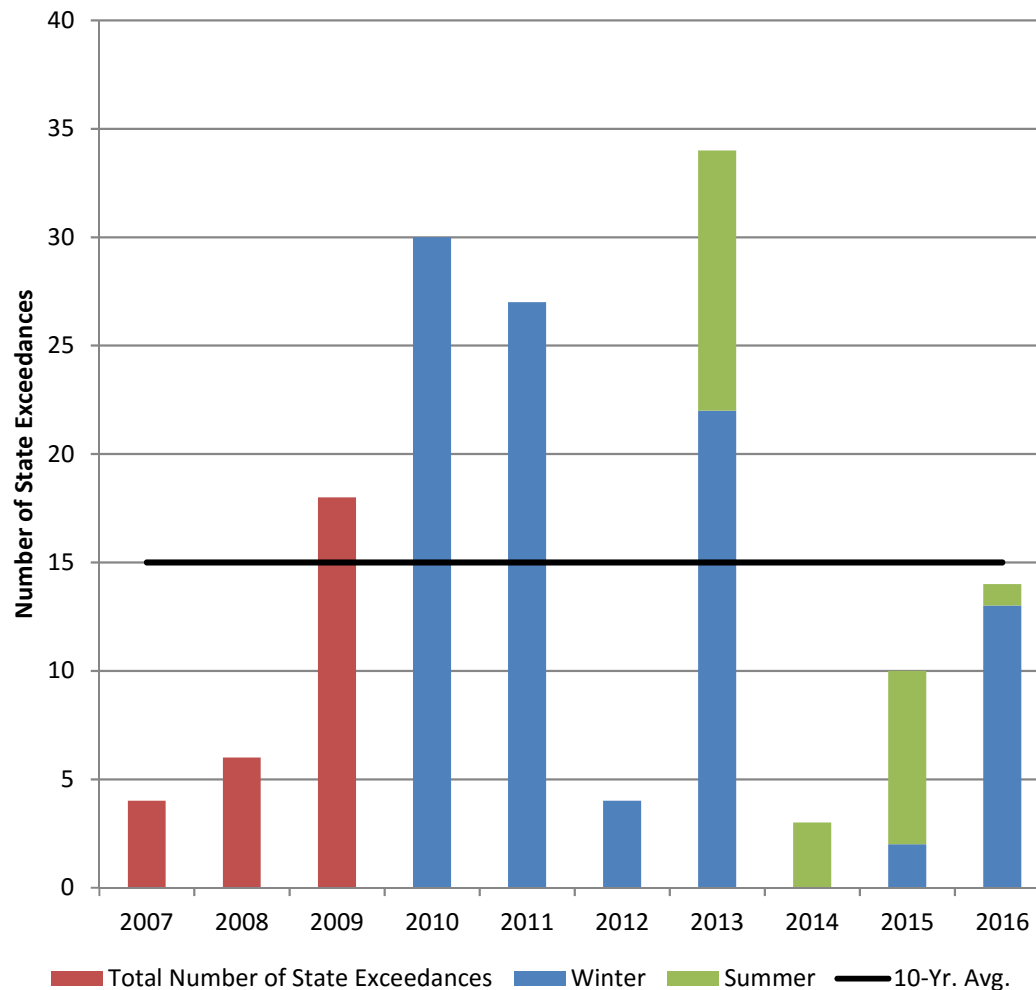
General Plan: Goal R.9

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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 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 10%. In 2016, Mammoth Lakes exceeded the state standard on 14 days. One of those days was a result of wildfire smoke during the summer months and the remainder were during the winter months. It is important to note, that although the state standard was exceeded on 14 days, the federal standard was not exceeded during 2016.



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/>

Wildfire Smoke Impacts

Wildfires are an unfortunate reality for those living and recreating in forested areas. Over the past four years, there have been significant wildfire events, both locally and on the western side of the Sierras that have caused air quality impacts in and around Mammoth. When looking beyond the past four years, wildfire smoke has impacted the Town in 10 summers since 1992. For additional information and specifics about the air quality impacts from wildfire smoke, please see <http://bit.ly/2vTTX4t>.



Owens River Fire

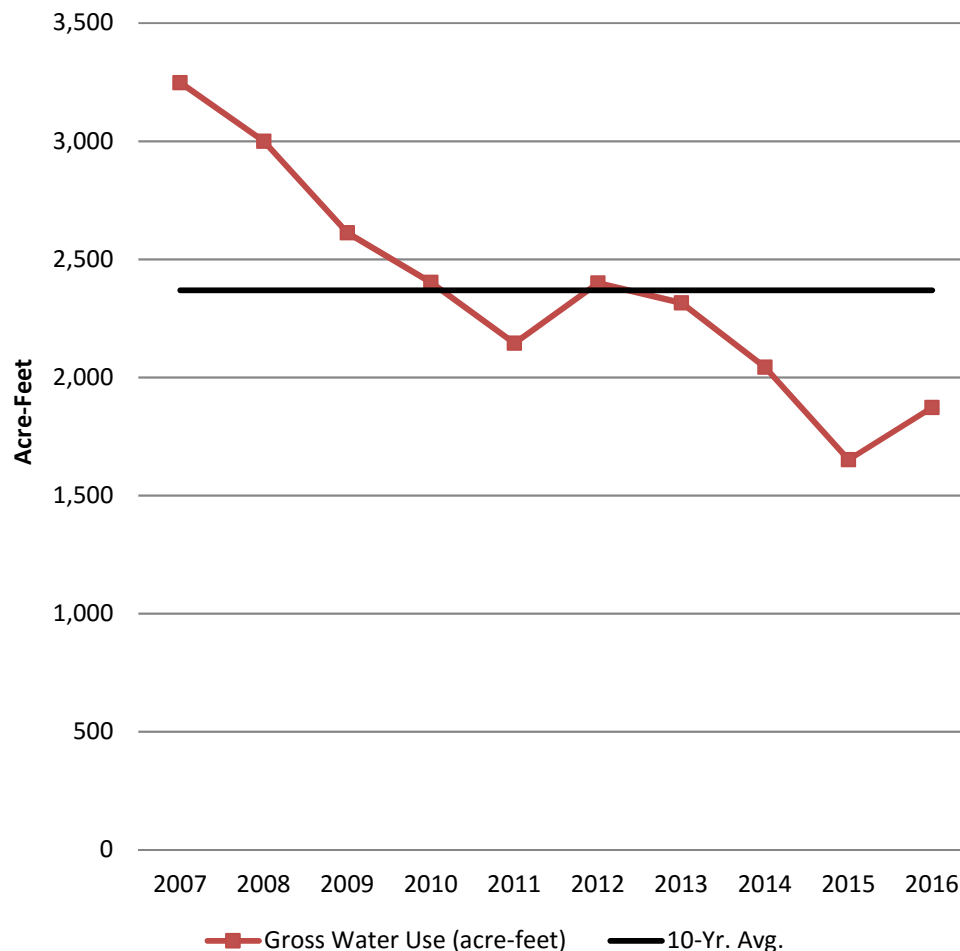
Photo taken near Mammoth Rock,
9/17/2016

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 $\approx 7\%$ over the past 5 years. In 2016, water consumption rose slightly from the previous year, but was still significantly lower than the pre-2014 years. The 2016 water consumption rate was the second lowest its been in the past 1½ decades and represents a 47% 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

For additional information:

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

CA Drought Ended, April 2017

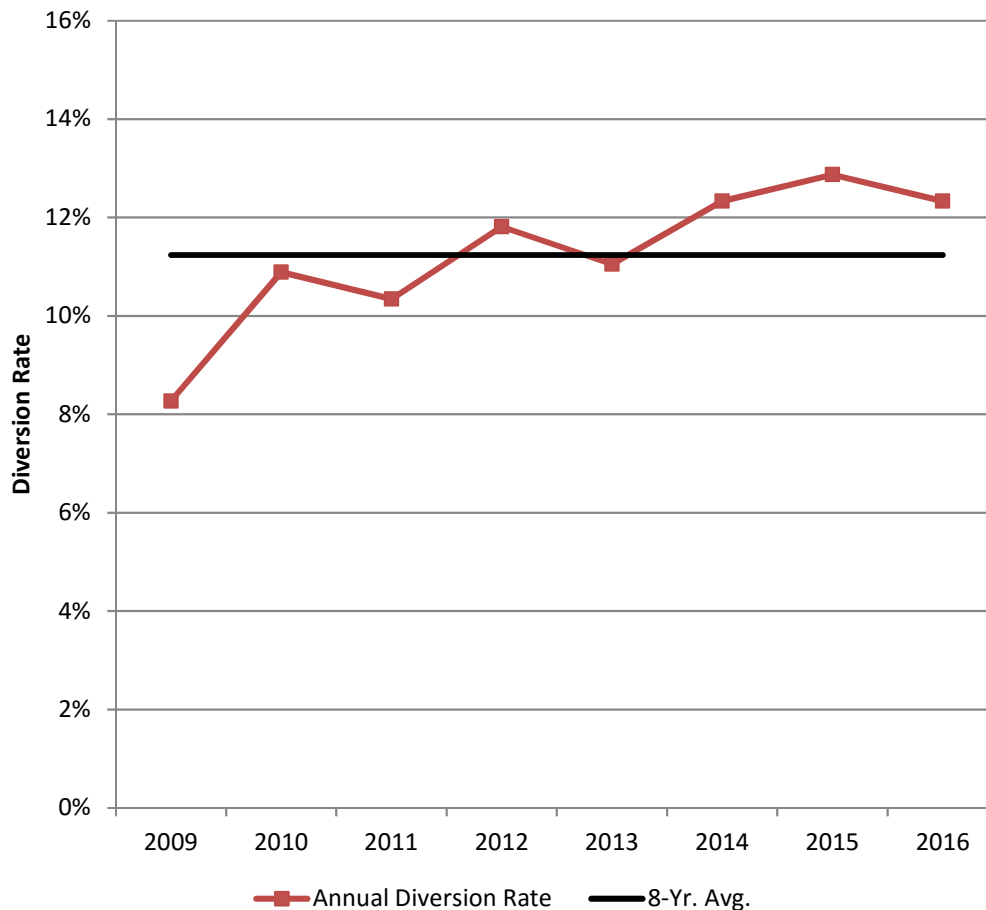
By Executive Order B-40-17, Governor Brown officially ended the multi-year drought state of emergency for the majority of CA, including Mono County. The 2016/17 mountain snowpack was 164% of the season average in April.

Despite the drought officially being over, water conservation requirements remain in place in order to effectively conserve water and plan for the next drought. Water conservation measures include development of water use efficiency targets and prohibition of wasteful watering practices such as hosing off sidewalks or watering in a manner which creates runoff.



Environment: Waste

Recycling Rates



Note: There are only 8-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 ~2.5% increase during this period. In 2016, recycling rates experienced a 4% drop from the previous year and were 10% higher than the 8-year average. Although rates dropped slightly in 2016, they are still 33% higher than the lowest year, which was 2009.

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
PAPER 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, "5" & "7" Plastics, Tin & Aluminum Foil, Pie Pans, Food Containers, Tissues, Yogurt Containers, Food Can-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, Microwavable Meal Trays, Molded 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.
PLASTIC Milk Jugs, Containers, Bottles, "1" & "2" Plastics	
GLASS Food & Beverage Containers, Jars, Bottles	
METAL Tin, Steel, Aluminum, Beverage & Food Containers, Soda & Beer Cans	

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

TRANSFER STATION
INDUSTRIAL PARK
VONS
WASTE PAID
CLOSING 06
09 2013

QUESTIONS:
www.mammoth-lakes.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=451

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the following for providing the indicator data used to compile this report:

- Rob Patterson, Town of Mammoth Lakes, Finance Department
- Cyndi Myrold, Town of Mammoth Lakes, Finance Department
- Daniel Earls, Town of Mammoth Lakes Finance Department
- Jennifer Halferty, Mammoth Lakes Housing
- Sandra Pearce, Mono County Health Department
- Al Davis, Mammoth Lakes Police Department
- Krystle Stewart, Mammoth Lakes Police Department
- Jill Batchelder, Eastern Sierra Transit Authority
- Phill Kiddoo, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District
- Chris Howard, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District
- Irene Yamashita, Mammoth Community Water District
- Rick Vahl, Mammoth Disposal
- Nolan Bobroff, Town of Mammoth Lakes, Community and Economic Development Department
- Josh Wray, Mammoth Lakes Tourism

About the 2016 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 2016 report is the 4th edition of this report.

Disclosure

The work upon which this publication is based was funded in whole or in part through a grant awarded by the California Department of Conservation (Department), Strategic Growth Council (SGC). The statements and conclusions of this report are those of the GRANTEE and/or Subcontractor and not necessarily those of the SGC or of the Department, or its employees. The SGC and the Department make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability for the information contained in the succeeding text.

