

TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF THE APRIL 18, 2018  
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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The Board of Directors met on Wednesday, April 18, 2018, at Sparks Council Chambers, 745 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Sparks, Nevada. Vice Chair Hartung called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

1. ROLL CALL

**Members Present:** Jenny Brekhus, \*Alternate Kristopher Dahir, Naomi Duerr, Vaughn Hartung, Neoma Jardon, \*\*Bob Lucey, and \*\*\*Ron Smith.

**Members Absent:** Geno Martini

A quorum was present.

*\*Alternate Member Dahir left at 11:32 a.m.*

*\*\*Member Lucey left at 11:41 a.m.*

*\*\*\*Member Smith left at 12:37 p.m.*

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mr. Danny Fleas.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Tammy Holt-Still, Lemmon Valley-Swan Lake Recovery Committee, presented information indicating it is not feasible to put injection wells in Lemmon Valley. Ms. Holt-Still requested the Board review the article and consider changing their policy on its recharge program (see attached).

Rachel Haverly, TMWA customer, explained she is a renter and the management company of the building she lives in charges on average \$100 per month for utilities and she is asking for help from TMWA.

Sargent Jeff Church (retired), Reno Police Department Homeless Program founder, applauded TMWA in taking a leadership role in addressing the homeless situation, and presented a few solutions regarding the homeless situation in the Reno-Sparks area (see attached).

4. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

**Upon motion by Member Smith, second by Member Lucey, which motion  
duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board  
approved the agenda.**

5. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE MARCH 21, 2018 MEETING

**Upon motion by Member Dahir, second by Member Brekhus, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board approved the March 21, 2018 minutes.**

6. APPOINTMENTS OF TRUSTEE(S) TO THE WESTERN REGIONAL WATER COMMISSION(WRWC):

A) PURSUANT TO SEC.25(3)(C) OF THE WRWC ACT FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST OF QUALIFIED PERSONS: BOB LUCEY.

B) PURSUANT TO SEC. 25(4) OF THE WRWC ACT REPRESENTING TMWA AS SUCCESSOR TO SOUTH TRUCKEE MEADOWS GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST OF QUALIFIED PERSONS: DAVID BOBZIEN, JENNY BREKHUS, OSCAR DELGADO, PAUL MCKENZIE, HILLARY SCHIEVE, MARSHA BERKBIGLER, JEANNE HERMAN, KITTY JUNG, CHARLENE BYBEE, ED LAWSON, AND GENO MARTINI.

Member Duerr recommended the Board consider Member Brekhus as a trustee to the WRWC representing the success to the South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District.

Member Lucey nominated Commissioner Jeanne Herman.

Michael Pagni, TMWA General Counsel, clarified the appointee by TMWA, as successor to South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District (STMGID), is due to the merger. The only restriction is that it is an elected official and not necessarily someone from the TMWA Board of Directors.

Member Brekhus reminded the Board she has served on the WRWC up until last year and a member from the TMWA Board should be appointed since the meetings are scheduled consecutively.

Member Smith agreed with Member Lucey that Commissioner Herman continue serving on WRWC.

**Upon motion by Vice Chair Hartung, second by Member Smith, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board appointed Bob Lucey as a trustee to the WRWC as the TMWA Board's representative from the Washoe County Commission.**

**Motion by Member Duerr, second by Member Brekhus to appoint Member Brekhus as a trustee to the WRWC representing the successor to the South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District. Motion failed by vote of three to four, with Members Dahir, Hartung, Lucey and Smith voting against.**

**Upon motion by Member Lucey, second by Member Smith, which motion duly carried five to two, with Members Brekhus and Duerr dissenting, the**

**Board appointed Jeanne Herman as a trustee to the WRWC representing TMWA as successor to the South Truckee Meadows General Improvement District.**

**7. DISCUSSION AND ACTION, AND POSSIBLE DIRECTION TO STAFF REGARDING THE RESULTS OF THE “STATEMENT OF INTEREST” FOR THE FARAD PROPERTY**

Vice Chair Hartung stated for the record he took a tour of the property with a prospective buyer, who would like to remain anonymous, and would also like to see the Tahoe-Pyramid Bikeway maintained. He proposed garnering further interest from outside the region and consider how best to market the parcel to maintain the property. He stressed a sense of fiduciary responsibility to TMWA rate payers to make the most of the property while it is still TMWA’s asset.

Pat Nielson, TMWA Distribution, Maintenance and Generation Director, presented the staff report, and the Statement of Interest (SOI) letters received. Mr. Nielson said most of the letters received were in support of the bikeway path, and others expressed interest in the wood from the flume, building a bridge over the river for fire access, and purchasing the property for conservation and public recreational access.

Member Smith inquired if the interested party submitted a letter by the deadline, February 28, 2018. Mr. Nielson replied no.

There was discussion favoring the public purpose proposals which is most consistent with land-use policies in Nevada County and Board direction; concern about privatizing the parcel; liability of the structures need to be mitigated; ensuring public access to the river; the need to get an appraisal at the current land use designation; staff to meet with Nevada County to discuss options for the parcel and potential planning parameters; what the cost is for obtaining an appraisal; and the option of putting a conservation easement on a portion of, or the entire, property.

*Public Comment*

Janet Phillips, Tahoe-Pyramid Bikeway President, reminded the Board that the Farad property is a crucial piece of the bikeway. Ms. Phillips explained they are very close to completing the bike trail to Truckee, but if the Farad property were to fall out of the sequence, there would no longer be a connecting trail. She would like the Board to move forward with a permanent easement. The recreational users are Reno-Sparks residents, TMWA rate payers and asked the Board to reconsider the fiduciary responsibility and consider their responsibility to rate payers.

John Svahn, Truckee Donner Land Trust (TDLT), stated the TDLT, a non-profit in Truckee, holds conservation easements up and downstream on the Truckee River of the Farad property. Mr. Svahn restated their interest in acquiring the property and all scenarios expressed today are of interest to TDLT.

*End of Public Comment*

**Upon motion by Member Dahir, second by Member Brekhus, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board directed staff to: 1. Explore the cost of obtaining an appraisal; 2.**

**Discuss options for zoning with the Nevada County; 3. Expand parameters for reposting the Statement of Interest; and 4. Explore other easement options for the property and bring back to the Board all discoveries within 120 days.**

11. DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 261: A RESOLUTION DESIGNATED BY THE SHORT TITLE “2018 REFUNDING BOND RESOLUTION” AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE BY THE AUTHORITY OF ITS “TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY, WATER REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2018,” IN THE APPROXIMATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$44,200,000 FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING WHOLLY OR IN PART THE COST OF REFUNDING CERTAIN OUTSTANDING COMMERCIAL PAPER NOTES; PROVIDING THE FORM, TERMS, AND CONDITIONS OF THE BONDS AND THE SECURITY THEREFOR; PROVIDING FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSITION OF REVENUES DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE AUTHORITY’S WATER SYSTEM; PLEDGING SUCH REVENUES TO THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS; PROVIDING OTHER COVENANTS, AGREEMENTS, DETAILS AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO

Michele Sullivan, TMWA Chief Financial Officer, introduced Darrin Hodge, PFM Financial Advisors, and Ryan Henry, Sherman & Howard Attorney. Ms. Sullivan presented the staff report and provided an overview of the commercial paper program TMWA instituted in 2006, and has been using since, to buy water rights, fund construction projects, and refund Washoe County Water bonds during the merger. She stated the issuance of \$44.2 million in senior lien bonds is to pay down TMWA’s TECP, which will be structured to mature in years 2035-2042, and would reduce the outstanding TECP balance to \$30 million, which is projected be paid off mainly with water will-serve revenues in the next five years according to the 5-year Funding Plan. Finally, TMWA still has \$53.6 million in unissued TECP that is available, for any reason, until July 2036.

Discussion followed regarding TMWA no longer having commercial paper in five years, but would still have unissued commercial paper available to be used; Ms. Brekhus expressed concern with extending debt and the possibility of restructuring bonds in the future to further extend debt. Ms. Sullivan replied that debt service is insignificant in the latter years from this new bond, the bonds can be revisited in 10 years and it is possible that restructuring could happen, but it depends on the market rate, which if the interest rates are favorable, then it would be prudent to do so; interest rates were favorable these last three years and staff needed to ensure there was enough revenue to oversee the consolidation and implement the 5-year rate structure to prepare for the \$12 million increase in debt service in two years. Mr. Dahir recognized the need to leverage TMWA’s finances in the best possible way; it is common practice in utilities to maintain debt service in order to preserve bond rating and allow for future commercial paper issuance; and by not paying down debt too fast, maintains credit rating.

Mr. Lucey asked if refunding debt was a common practice for a utility, and whether TMWA would be able to maintain its credit ratings after this transaction. Ms. Sullivan confirmed other utilities have

commercial paper, senior lien debt, and subordinate debt through the state. Mr. Hodge added that it was an important part of the structure of the 2018 bond refunding, from a credit ratings perspective, to consider the cash on hand and maximum annual debt service coverage ratio, because that is what is most important to utilities' success or failure.

**Upon motion by Member Lucey, second by Member Smith, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board adopted Resolution No. 261: A resolution designated by the short title "2018 Refunding Bond Resolution" authorizing the issuance by the Authority of its "Truckee Meadows Water Authority, Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018," in the approximate principal amount of \$44,200,000 for the purpose of defraying wholly or in part the cost of refunding certain outstanding commercial paper notes; providing the form, terms, and conditions of the bonds and the security therefor; providing for the collection and disposition of revenues derived from the operation of the Authority's water system; pledging such revenues to the payment of the bonds; providing other covenants, agreements, details and other matters relating thereto.**

**12. REQUEST FOR ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 262: A RESOLUTION APPROVING A REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT, LETTER OF CREDIT, FEE LETTER, BANK NOTE, AMENDED AND RESTATED DEALER AGREEMENT, AMENDED AND RESTATED ISSUING AND PAYING AGENT AGREEMENT, AND OFFERING MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY, NEVADA, WATER REVENUE COMMERCIAL PAPER NOTES, SERIES 2006B AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO**

Ms. Sullivan informed the Board, with the assistance of PFM, they sent out a Request for Proposals for the letter of credit and liquidity support for TMWA's Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper Program (TECP) and Wells Fargo had the best offer for a 5-year term which is the time frame established to pay down the \$30 million plus outstanding interest for the outstanding TECP.

Member Brekhus inquired if the letter of credit came with unnecessary policy requirements to TMWA. Ms. Sullivan replied no.

**Upon motion by Member Brekhus, second by Member Dahir, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board adopted Resolution No. 262: A Resolution Approving a Reimbursement Agreement, Letter of Credit, Fee Letter, Bank Note, Amended And Restated Dealer Agreement, Amended And Restated Issuing and Paying Agent Agreement, and Offering Memorandum Relating to the Truckee Meadows Water Authority, Nevada, Water Revenue Commercial Paper Notes, Series 2006B and other matters relating thereto.**

## 8. INFORMATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BEDELL FLAT ACTIVITIES

Christian Kropf, TMWA Senior Hydrogeologist, and Nick White, TMWA Hydrogeologist, presented on the Bedell Flat conjunctive use strategy and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) to see if it is a feasible area for recharge activities. TMWA staff is working with local partners in assessing the feasibility of storing available surface water, imported groundwater, or highly treated reclaimed water.

Vice Chair Hartung inquired if TMWA was constructing infrastructure and power lines in the Bedell Flat area. Mr. Kropf replied no.

Discussion ensued regarding the fact that the Vidler agreement does not allow for other resources to be put into the Fish Springs pipeline; TMWA can potentially receive water rights in the future from water recharged in the basin independent of other groundwater rights; water could be pumped from Fish Springs to Bedell Flat to help prove up 5,000 AF of potentially available future water supplies; the geology and water quality will be better understood upon the completion of the feasibility study; Bedell Flat is approximately 8-10 miles from Lemmon Valley; the reason for conjunctive use and ASR is to consider other ways to look at water supply resiliency, address climate change and off river reliability; regulations allow for groundwater augmentation with highly treated effluent; this feasibility study is evaluating phase 3 of a conceptual recharge project which is in partnership with City of Reno and Washoe County; phase 1 consists of a small pilot recharge test using potable water on TMWA property next to Reno-Stead Water Reclamation Facility which will occur this summer; all water issues are interrelated be it sewer, storm water, potable water, or effluent and it is more cost-effective to have all entities working together on solving these issues (there is an effluent management team which includes staff from TMWA, Reno-Sparks, Washoe County, Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility[TMWRF], Northern Nevada Water Planning Commission [NNWPC] who then report to their respective directors and managers and it is also tied to the Nevada Water Innovation Campus); TMWA is conducting the feasibility study in Bedell Flat because TMWA has the hydrogeology staff so that the City of Reno does not have to contract out the study; and community members expect TMWA, as the regional water provider and expert, to look out 10-15-20 years, pioneering science and putting infrastructure in place for the unexpected.

## 9. PRESENTATION AND UPDATE ON TMWA'S AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY (ASR) PROGRAM

Randy Van Hoozer, TMWA Senior Hydrogeologist, and Lauren Roaldson, TMWA Associate Hydrogeologist, updated the Board on TMWA's ASR program, which promotes water supply sustainability and drought resiliency, and passive recharge (supplying surface water directly to customers which reduces groundwater pumping). The ASR program in West Lemmon Valley does not influence groundwater levels, nor contribute to the water in Swan Lake, because there is a fault, the Airport, or Freds Mountain, Fault, which is considered a barrier that prevents groundwater flow from West Lemmon Valley to East Lemmon Valley (which is where Swan Lake resides). This is also the reason why the State of Nevada divides Lemmon Valley into two separate hydrographic sub-basins.

The Board requested this presentation be made public and to have staff present at the City of Reno Council as well as the Washoe County Commission and to include an analysis of development and storm water runoff, as well as integrate discharge from the wastewater treatment plant and groundwater and surface water in the model.

Mark Foree, TMWA General Manager, stated TMWA can provide the presentation that was shown here today, however, it is not in TMWA's purview to conduct studies related to storm water runoff, wastewater discharge or floods, and TMWA does not have the staff to do such studies.

10. UPDATE REGARDING DRAFT RETURN FLOW MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF RENO, CITY OF SPARKS, TAHOE-RENO INDUSTRIAL GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (TRIGID) AND TMWA AND POSSIBLE DIRECTION TO STAFF

Mr. Enloe provided an update on the progress being made with the agreement. Staff is continuing to work with Reno-Sparks and the Tahoe Reno Industrial Center (TRI Center) on modelling the return flow issues, met with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe (PLPT) to address issues, and working with the Desert Research Institute (DRI) on a water balance model. The TRI Center has a plan to build a 2,000 acre foot (AF) storage reservoir on their site, which the DRI modelling identified opportunities to use that storage reservoir for everyone's benefit and would greatly reduce TMWA's community resource obligation going forward (take advantage of water that does not have a return flow requirement in drought years, when it is available, and store it at TRI Center). At this point, the Federal Water Master will be reviewing the models and the results should be available by mid-May. TMWA would charge TRI Center if TMWA needed to modify its operations (pump a few more wells or need to release some POSW to satisfy return flow requirement) and the cost would be approximately \$30-50/AF. He informed the Board the agreement would be brought before them for consideration at the May meeting and confirmed all administrative costs would be included in the contract (which is similar to the Cities of Reno and Sparks agreement with TRI Center on the rate of effluent that would be provided).

**No action taken.**

13. PRESENTATION ON PROPOSED CONSERVATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH PLAN FOR 2018, DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE DIRECTION TO STAFF

Andy Gebhardt, TMWA Operations and Water Quality Director, presented the proposed conservation, communications and outreach plan for 2018.

**Upon motion by Member Brekhus, second by Member Duerr, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the members present, the Board approved the proposed Conservation, Communications and Outreach Plan for 2018.**

#### 14. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

Mr. Foree informed the Board that staff continues to work the Washoe County Health District (WCHD) and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to make the water project review and approval process more streamlined. NDEP is working on an interlocal agreement with the WCHD and TMWA that would provide TMWA with more responsibility in reviewing and approving simple distribution type water projects such as subdivisions without the need to submit such projects to the Health Department.

#### 15. PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

#### 16. BOARD COMMENTS AND REQUESTS FOR FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

There was no Board comment.

#### 17. ADJOURNMENT

With no further discussion, Vice Chair Hartung adjourned the meeting at 12:43 p.m.

Approved by the TMWA Board of Directors in session on Wednesday, May 23, 2018.

Sonia Folsom, Recording Secretary

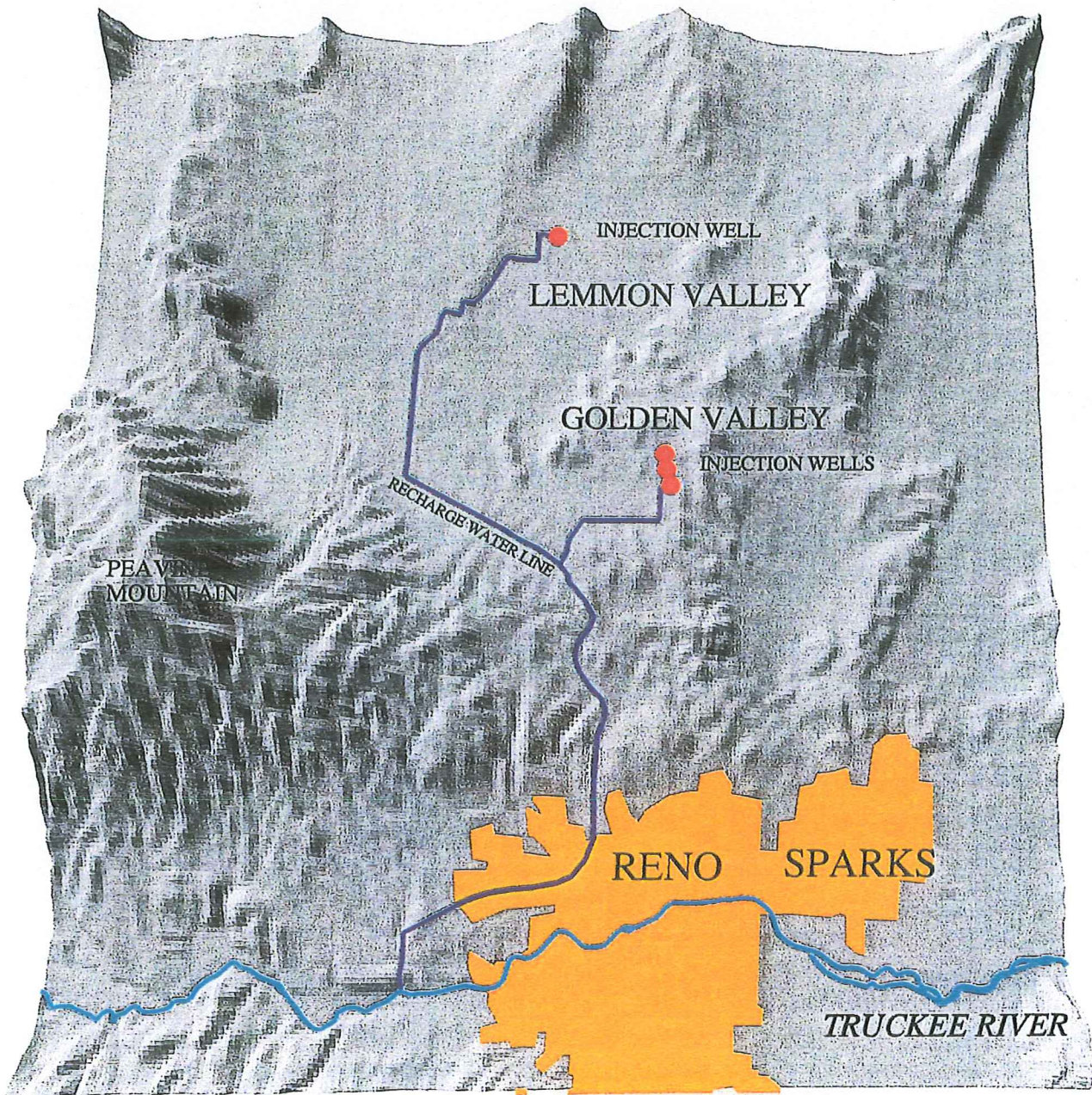
*\*Alternate Member Dahir was present for agenda items 1 thru 8, and 11 and 12 only.*

*\*\*Member Lucey was present for agenda items 1 thru 8, and 11 and 12 only.*

*\*\*\*Member Smith was present for agenda items 1 thru 12 only.*

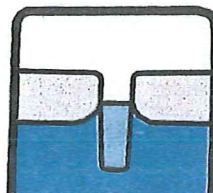


# High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program



## Washoe County Recharge Demonstration Study - Summary Report

**A Cooperative Project by:**  
Washoe County, Nevada  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation



**In Participation With:**  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
U.S. Geological Survey  
August 1996

from FWS. Reducing the sampling and analyses requirements required permission from the EPA, NDEP, and NDWR.

In a 1989 memo referred to as the Cook, Mlay memo dated January 26, 1989, EPA outlined the sampling and analyses requirements for recharge projects under the High Plains States Aquifer Recharge Demonstration Program. Requirements were stringent to ensure protection of aquifers proposed for injection. Incorporated in the 1989 memo was the option to reduce the sampling frequency and schedule based on sampling results prior to 1994. Washoe County provided justification, requesting changes in the frequency and number of samples collected.

After review, EPA approved the suggested modification of sampling requirements. Local approval from NDEP and NDWR was also granted. The proposed changes reduced projected sampling and analyses costs from approximately \$123,000 per year to \$21,000 per year. Direct savings were projected at over \$100,000 per year with additional personnel cost savings by reducing the number of sampling events.

Because of the lower than expected injection capacities, Washoe County sought to extend the original injection period from September through January of each year to September through June of each year. FWS was primarily concerned with the timing of diversion for injection. Washoe County, through Reclamation, requested permission from the FWS to extend the injection period. Responding in a memo dated August 10, 1994, FWS granted extensions to injection periods based on predictions of flow in the Truckee River. Predictions of flow are prepared monthly by the NRCS, based on water content of snow pack in the Truckee drainage basin.

## 1995

The winter of 1994/95 was one of the wettest on record. Snow pack in the Sierra Nevada Mountains approached 200 percent of average. The NRCS issued the first streamflow predictions for 1995 in February of that same year. Based on the higher than average streamflow predictions, recharge began in early February and continued throughout the year except for the months of July and August, as agreed upon with the FWS.

Injection pressures were gradually increased to improve injection rates. In Lemmon Valley, injection pressures were at about 43 psi at the well head with flow into the well exceeding 150 gallons per minute. However, at 43 psi, water began percolating at the ground surface along a distinct radial fracture around the nearby production well and the injection well. The nature of the fracture suggested that a subsidence crack may have formed as a result of the long term pumping of the municipal well and the de-watering or depressurizing of the aquifer. The subsidence crack provided a pathway for injection water to migrate upward to the ground surface. Injection pressures were reduced to a few psi, reducing injection to less than 50 gallons per minute.

### Lemmon Valley

Artificial recharge in Lemmon Valley did not show any significant changes in water levels as water level elevations continued to decline during the period of artificial recharge. The amount of recharge was not enough to offset the drawdown caused by water pumped from the nearby municipal well.

Because the infrastructure for a municipal system is in place in Lemmon Valley, artificial recharge may not be the most efficient method to recharge the aquifer. Water for recharge is treated to drinking water standards before it is recharged. Delivering treated water directly to consumers would allow aquifer recharge to occur naturally by pumping the wells less, in effect creating "passive recharge." The wells could be used when surface water cannot meet municipal demands or is unavailable due to drought. Conversely, water could be recharged when municipal demands are low and surface water is available (see Figure 2). This conjunctive use of surface and groundwater supplies would greatly enhance the reliability of the water supply for the region.

### Other Discussion

The Washoe Recharge project is considered a major success. The project promoted a concept of water resource management that was mutually acceptable to many competing entities. Recharge has entered mainstream thought as a water supply management tool and therefore, projects involving recharge are incorporated in regional, long range water resource planning.

The Golden Valley recharge facilities may be incorporated as one of Washoe County's permanent facilities for ongoing use. We believe artificial recharge will stabilize the aquifer that has been declining historically. The Lemmon Valley component may be used intermittently based on the concept of direct municipal use of available surface water and recharge of excess availability.

From a technical viewpoint, recharge through injection wells works best with the cleanest water available and the system kept fully pressurized for as long as possible. Suspended solids are the primary culprit causing injection well plugging. Keeping the system pressurized prevents problems associated with air or other foreign matter entering the system and potentially plugging the wells during recharge. Pressurization also prevents corrosion associated with repeated wetting and drying created by the changing water column in the well. Assuming the hydrogeology has been determined to be favorable for recharge, design of injection systems should focus on water as free of suspended solids as possible. Physical facilities should include injection wells, valves, pressure gages, and flow meters that are designed to minimize the potential for air entrainment, plugging, or contamination.

## Mitigating the Homeless Issue in the USA

\*No Easy Solutions

Would You Sleep Here?  
Is this the Solution?



Presented by Sgt Jeff Church (Retired)  
Founder: Reno Police Dept Homeless  
Program  
Founder of a Homeless Resource  
Center (a 501c3) at 220 Bell St in Reno,  
Nevada

## Homeless the Short and Sweet Summary

Don't take or give free enabling housing to  
the homeless

Take the Homeless to the Housing!

## Very simple:

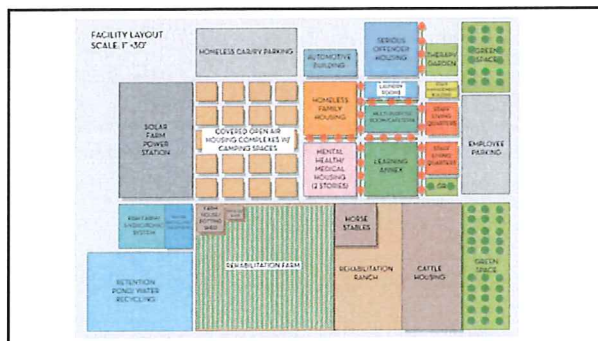
A safe pleasing environment in a Very rural location with ability to expand away from temptations of drugs and alcohol.

\* Housing does not always mean barracks, apartments or houses

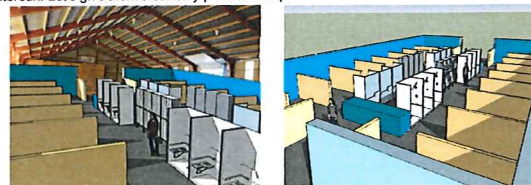
\*Did we mention that it's cheaper? Land, labor, etc.

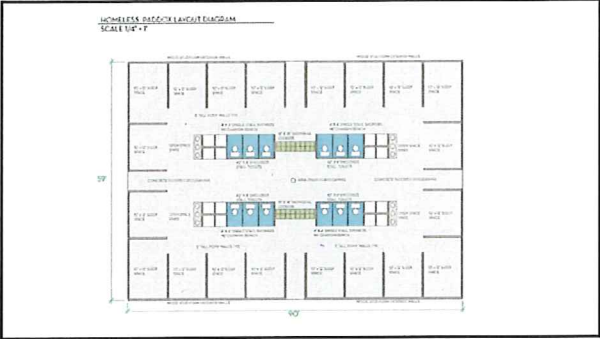
## Burden on Everyone \$\$\$

- Burden on homeless: victims of crime & criminal behavior
- Mental Illness burden on Social Services and courts
- Overall burden on Taxpayer, police, courts, jails, hospitals, REMSA (ambulance), etc.
- Tourism and our Quality of Life affected
- No one wins under present situation
- Who's responsibility?
  - Feds, States, Counties, Cities, Non-Profits, Taxpayer, Medical Services, Social Services, etc. Therein lies the problem- no coordination. Mitigation does exist- read on!
- Trump administration announces \$2B to help the homeless - Jan 11, 2018 - WASHINGTON—President Donald Trump's administration is announcing \$2 billion in grants for local agencies seeking to help the homeless. The amount announced Thursday is an increase over recent years ...



Many Homeless will not live in crowded shelters: Pets, family, personal choice, etc so provide safe alternatives  
Below offers pet friendly camping areas getting them off the river and streets where they are often the victims of crime  
Note: guess what? People poop and it spreads disease: see San Diego homeless Hep A outbreak. Let's give them a sanitary place to camp.





**THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX**

Housing does not always mean houses nor apartments nor open bay barracks  
May be the above ideas plus covered camping areas, (Re-habed) RV Campers  
and trailers in a homeless park , etc.

**Cost: Only \$10,000**

**Cost \$1000 to free: Residents rehab it**







- Work and education areas based on need:
- Basic education
  - Trades
  - Automotive
  - Auto & RV Rehabilitation for internal use
  - Art & Music
  - Internal infrastructure and services from food, laundry, maintenance, safety, fire, security, etc.

**The Problem is Real and Growing**

Hep A Outbreak in SoCal, Sanitation, Humane treatment  
Citizen quality of life, legal issues





## Coming Soon to Reno



## True Story of Pablo and Lisa

- Pablo was a nasty violent drunk out of jail however..  
In jail he was a model trustee, helpful, hard working and yes- happy. He flourished in a structured no alcohol environment.
- Lisa panhandled with her small dog at a freeway off ramp. She and her boyfriend lived by the river and drank heavily with the money from panhandling. One day her boyfriend flagged down help and the medics found her deceased from a bleed out.
- Who won here?

## Throwing Money at the Problem. Is free housing really the answer?

LOS ANGELES COUNTY OFFICIALS RELEASED A MAJOR DRAFT REPORT WITH 50 RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

OFFICIALS SAID THE RECOMMENDATIONS REPRESENT THE 'MOST COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED EFFORT EVER UNDERTAKEN BY THE COUNTY TO ATTACK THE CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS AND LIFT THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS OFF THE STREET.'

THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROPOSALS ARE ABOUT \$150 MILLION. COUNTY (NOT CITY) FUNDING ALREADY IS AN ADDITIONAL \$51 MILLION IN ADDITION TO THE \$50 MILLION EXISTING BUDGET (101 MILLION)

VOTERS MAY BE ASKED FOR MORE TAXES FOR PROBLEM

\* DO YOU REALLY THINK THIS WILL MAKE A DENT IN THE PROBLEM? IT HASN'T SO FAR!

## The Joint Powers Agreement

While more government is seldom the solution in this case the JPA concept may have traction:

Current Situation: Multiple players not always in agreement each answering to different voters, boards or communities: County, Cities, State, local authorities, Sheriff, police, healthcare community, etc. etc.

Proposed: Joint Powers Authority has own funding, board, expert staff to be able to actively and quickly address issues.

\*This is a national, state and regional issue

## Can the homeless legally sleep in cars and trailers on the street?

Desertrain vs. City of Los Angeles



### Factors and Issues

Homeless Definition: Addressing the true homeless living on the street or in shelters.

Homeless by mis-fortune, job loss, temporary bad choices. Represents an important minority that may be helped by temporary mass shelter.

Providing individual shelter is costly and enabling. Why not give shelter to those that work at low wage jobs?

Drug and alcohol addition a major problem

If a citizen has a medical event we call 911 and EMS responds code 3 but if a person is severely mentally ill, society ignores them- don't make eye contact. Govt prohibited from helping.

Registered sex offenders have trouble finding lodging

Many homeless will not live in shelters

Many will not leave their pets.

Jails full and costly

Present system benefits no one. Harms businesses, tourism, homeless, hospitals, taxpayer: lose/lose

## Mitigating Solutions: Build It and They Will Come



### SUMMARY

- Safe Rural welcoming facility away from temptations
- Housing but not houses
- In-Resident Restricted facility- no come & go
- Showers/bathing restroom facilities
- Personal lockers
- Teaching facilities
- Employment/Recreation/opportunities
- Safety/personal space
- Mental/medical help
- Drug/Alcohol and relationship therapy
- Arts and Music essential
- Reduces burden on police, courts, corrections, hospitals, social services, quality of life, tourism, etc. Everyone wins!