



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

P. O. BOX 1810

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KRIS BALAJI
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION

September 19, 2018, 1:00 p.m.

Public Health Conference Room, 1601 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California

AGENDA

- I. Roll Call
- II. Approve Minutes for the Meeting of August 15, 2018
- III. **Discussion/Action Items:**
 - A. Update on SJAFCA Activities – Chris Elias
 - B. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding Activities Concerning Staten Island (See Attached) – Brandon Nakagawa
 - C. Standing Updates:
 1. Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta (See Attached)
 2. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act – SGMA (See Attached)
 3. Flood Management and Water Resources Activities
- IV. **Informational Items (See Attached):**
 - A. August 16, 2018, nrpubs.com, “Keeping San Joaquin County Safe Together”
 - B. August 24, 2018, turlockjournal.com, “Valley Voices Heard by State Water Board”
 - C. September 2018, Advisory Water Commission Annual Report for FY 2017-18
 - D. September 11, 2018, riponadvance.com, “Denham Seeks Guarantees Calif. Water Amendment Passes in Final Spending Bill”
- V. **Public Comment:** *Please limit comments to three minutes.*
- VI. **Commissioners’ Comments:**
- VII. **Adjournment:**

Next Regular Meeting
October 17, 2018, 1:00 p.m.
Public Health Conference Room

Commission may make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on any listed item.

If you need disability-related modification or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting, please contact the Water Resources Staff at (209) 468-3089 at least 48 hours prior to the start of the meeting. Any materials related to items on this agenda distributed to the Commissioners less than 72 hours before the public meeting are available for public inspection at Public Works Dept. Offices located at the following address: 1810 East Hazelton Ave., Stockton, CA 95205. These materials are also available at <http://www.sjwater.org>. Upon request these materials may be made available in an alternative format to persons with disabilities.

**REPORT FOR THE MEETING OF
THE ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
August 15, 2018**

The regular meeting of the Advisory Water Commission of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was held on Wednesday August 15, 2018, beginning at 1:00 p.m., at Public Health Services, 1601 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California.

I. Roll Call

Present were Commissioners Nomellini, de Graaf, Starr, Winn, Holbrook, Hartmann, Meyers, and Neudeck, Alternates Houghton, and Reyna-Hiestand, Secretary Nakagawa, Vice-chair Price, and Chairman McGurk.

Others present are listed on the Attendance Sheet. The Commission had a quorum.

II. Approval of Minutes for the Meeting of May 16, 2018.

Motion and second to approve the minutes of May 16, 2018 (Nomellini/Holbrook). Motion passed. One abstain (Winn).

SCHEDULED ITEMS

Tom McGurk, Chairman of the Advisory Water Commission (AWC), led the agenda.

III. Discussion / Action Items:

A. Standing Rules for Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Committees

Mr. Brandon Nakagawa provided information of the Standing Rules for Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Committees. He informed the Commission that the AWC falls under the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisor's (BOS) rules for commissions and committees.

1. Effective January 2018, updates to the rules require new and reappointed commissioners to complete Ethics Training coordinated by the San Joaquin County Clerk of the Board (COB). Training notifications will be sent by the COB directly to the applicable members.
2. All Boards, Commissions, and Committees must submit a copy of current bylaws to the COB. Mr. Nakagawa stated that the AWC does not have bylaws, thus the Commission will submit a copy of the San Joaquin County Ordinance Code that created the Advisory Water Commission of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. In addition, the Commission will submit the newly established AWC Public Comment Guidelines.
3. The standing rules provide for the removal of members who, without excuse, fail to attend 3 consecutive meetings, and require that all committees establish attendance rules to ensure members regularly attend meetings. Mr. Nakagawa emphasized that the AWC is a welcoming body typically excusing absences with prior verbal and/or email notification.

Commissioner Winn added insight to the ethics training requirement for new and reappointed commissioners. He explained the rules were established following misconduct and misappropriation of funds by a committee in 2015. Commissioner Winn stated there are over 60 boards, commissions, and committees that the County is involved in, integrates with, and/or oversees and the rules provide uniformity amongst these boards. He cautioned that members can get sanctioned or fined, directly or indirectly, based upon their role as an “official” of the County. Furthermore, there will be classes established for chairs and co-chairs to review specific roles and responsibilities. Commissioner Winn added that every October / November, the incoming BOS Chair and the County Administrator’s Office review the existing boards, commissions, and committees and sunsets those which are no longer active or effective.

B. Discussion on the Substitute Environmental Document (SED) for the Water Quality Control Plan for the Bay-Delta: San Joaquin River Flows and Southern Delta Salinity Objectives

Mr. Nakagawa stated that the County submitted current comments to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on the substitute environmental documents for the San Joaquin River Flow Objectives and South Delta Water Quality Objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay – Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta Estuary, in a letter dated July 27, 2018. Included in today’s agenda packet are these current comments, as well as past comments submitted by the County regarding the Bay-Delta Plan SED (March 29, 2013), the Bay-Delta Plan Update Phase 1 SED (March 17, 2017), and the Southern Delta Salinity/San Joaquin River Flow WQCP Workshop (April 6, 2009). He added that the County participated in a cost-share study, conducted by Stratecon Inc., with Stanislaus and Merced Counties to calculate the economic consequences of the proposed flow objectives to the Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Merced Rivers. The Executive Summary of the study is included in today’s agenda packet and Mr. Nakagawa identified Table Ex-2: Peak Year Estimated Economic Impacts, which depicts a loss of \$3.194 billion in worst year conditions.

South Delta Water Agency (SDWA), South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) and Stockton East Water District (SEWD) have been invited to present, to the Commission, facts and direct impacts the proposed SED will have on their respective agencies and customers.

1. Presentation by SDWA: Mr. Nakagawa distributed a handout, provided by John Herrick, SDWA – Manager and Counsel, which depicts the agency’s facts and concerns regarding the SED.
2. Presentation by SSJID: Mr. Peter Rietkerk, P.E., SSJID – General Manager, began his presentation with facts regarding SSJID’s service area and customer base. SSJID is located in the south end of San Joaquin County, serves 56,000 acres of irrigated agriculture, provides water to over 190,000 residents within the Manteca, Lathrop and Tracy areas, with future potential expansion to encompass residents in Escalon.

The update to the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan will be conducted in a Phased Approach: Phase 1 – San Joaquin River; Phase 2 – Sacramento River / SJR Basin; and, Phase 3 – Water Rights Proceedings. Phase 1 implicates the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced Rivers. SSJID has concerns that the plan excludes the upper San Joaquin River near Friant Dam, per the Water Board’s justification of a federal settlement in place with the San Joaquin Restoration Program resulting in dedicated flows.

SSJID has issues concerning the 2018 Final SED Proposal which will require all tributaries in the San Joaquin to release 40% of unimpaired flows between February through June in an attempt to mimic the natural hydrograph resulting in improved fishery populations.

Mr. Rietkerk commented that DWR's modeling depicts that the volume of water taken would be converted into blocks to be stored in local reservoirs and, at the State's discretion, used for environmental purposes. He added that the environmental benefit regarding temperature changes would, actually, occur in late summer through fall and not from February through June, as proposed in the SED. He expressed opinion that it appears the intent of DWR is to take water supplies from operating reservoirs to meet State-specified goals for salmon protection in the 3 tributaries. In addition, the SED also proposes minimum storage requirements in local reservoirs in attempts to preserve cold-water pool and river temperatures, resulting in over a million acre feet (AF) of operable reservoir storage be deemed unusable to meet the proposed temperature requirement.

Mr. Rietkerk described the impacts of the SED on both local and regional levels. Per the estimated figures provided by the SWRCB, SSJID would experience flooding between 2,300 and 6,200 acres and agricultural losses estimated between \$6M to \$19M. Based research conducted by Dr. Jeffrey Michael with the Center for Business and Policy Research at UOP, actual estimated SSJID losses could amount to \$82M annually.

Mr. Rietkerk summarized that there are varying regional water interests in the SED but all agree that that SED is a bad plan for the water quality in the Delta. In addition, Phase 2 will propose 55% of unimpaired flows from the Sacramento River and its tributaries, including the Mokelumne and Calaveras Rivers, totaling over 2,000,000 AF of water supply reductions. While the SWRCB claims the SED will benefit 2,000 fall-run salmon, he states there are alternative means to improve fish populations that will sustain local economy and fishery including timing of pulse flows, habitat improvements, and predator suppression programs.

In conclusion, Mr. Rietkerk announced a Water Rally has been organized for August 20th at the north steps of the Sacramento Capital Building, urging attendance of local communities and local stakeholders to show regional opposition of the SED. On August 21st and 22nd, the SWRCB will be convening to hear public comment in consideration of the proposed plan.

Mr. Rietkerk concluded his presentation and discussion was opened. Discussion amongst the Commission included the Water Rally, noting that large and broad regional representation may bring awareness to the SWRCB of the local interests at stake. Additional information on the rally can be found at: www.savethestan.org, and www.sifb.org.

Mr. Rietkerk added that should the proposed plan be approved by the SWRCB on the 21st or 22nd, opposing litigation will be filed right away. He added that the Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Reclamations (Bureau) submitted a response letter to the SWRCB's Water Quality Control Plan, dated July 5, 2018, stating that upon review of the plan by the Bureau, if determination is made that the Federal purpose of New Melones is minimized or shifts the Congressional priorities by which the project was built, the United States Secretary of the Interior may file a lawsuit against the SWRCB.

Mr. Nakagawa inquired how SSJID deals with negative criticism against the district's science of fisheries vs. the State's science. Mr. Rietkerk responded that SSJID has developed a robust scientific database on their local tributaries including counting fish coming into the system, pulse flows, and snorkel surveys. He added that to gain "clout" with the scientific community, articles must be published. Thus, SSJID continues to submit peer reviewed

articles to be published and accepted by the scientific community, as well as continues to implement studies.

3. **Presentation by SEWD:** Mr. Scot Moody, SEWD - General Manager, began his presentation on Phase 1 of the SED by clarifying that the potential 30% impact to SEWD was presented as part of the negotiation process by the SWRCB. Negotiations never reached agreement which could result in a higher economic impact to SEWD, classified as “junior” water rights holders. SEWD’s water suppliers are the Stanislaus and Calaveras Rivers – the latter which has been omitted from the SWRCB Water Quality Control Plan, thus far. SEWD’s service area includes San Joaquin County residential and agricultural needs, as well as portions of the City of Stockton.

In July 2018, the frame work for Phase 2 of the SED was released which outlines the process and direction of the proposed plan. Per the proposed plan, SEWD is estimating a minimum requirement of 45% unimpaired flows to be released, which would empty New Hogan Reservoir and “kill” the river, which is a rain-fed reservoir. Above Bellota and below New Hogan Reservoirs is a steel-head trout fishery adding that the SED may save the salmon but kill an Endangered Species Act (ESA) protected fish. SEWD submitted comments and data in opposing response to the draft scientific data provided by the SWRCB, to which the SWRCB agreed the Calaveras River does not import 105,000 AF of New Melones water (the rivers do not connect).

Mr. Moody summarized by stating that if SEWD is unsuccessful in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the SED, then the district will cease to have a water supply source to provide to its service areas. SEWD has met with East Bay Municipal Utilities District to discuss Phase 1 of the SED, and is prepared to submit comments during the SED Phase 2 Public Comment period.

There were comments amongst the Commission concerning a “deal” made regarding the Mokelumne River, to which Commissioner Hartmann added that a voluntary settlement was being negotiated. Mr. Nakagawa concurred that negotiations are ongoing but information cannot be shared per a confidentiality non-disclosure agreement.

C. Presentation by Chris Elias, Executive Director, San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA)

Mr. Chris Elias, SJAFCA – Executive Director, introduced himself and provided a brief background of his 30-year experience working in the public and private sectors, and his vast community involvement activities. Mr. Elias thanked the Commission for the opportunity to give a presentation on SJAFCA’s history, mission, organization and funding sources, and capital program updates. SJAFCA is a Joint Powers Authority including the City of Stockton, San Joaquin County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, the City of Lathrop, and the City of Manteca. Highlighted in today’s presentation were:

- Agency Capital Projects - Smith Canal, Mossdale Tract, Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study, and Regional Planning;
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) – Provided by San Joaquin County Public Works; and,
- Agency Operations

Mr. Elias reported on recent study milestones including the public release of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Lower San Joaquin River

Feasibility Study in February 2018, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Chief’s Report signed on July 31, 2018, and Federal interest as evidenced by a \$1M appropriation toward engineering and design (PED). In addition, the Smith Canal project design document is at 95% completion with construction anticipated to begin in 2019.

Mr. Elias concluded his presentation and stated that SJAFCA strives to partner in infrastructure investment to reduce flood risk and make our county more resilient to future events.

Commission Hartmann inquired on the status of litigation on the Smith Canal. Mr. Elias responded that there were 3 lawsuits pending:

- 2 separate lawsuits by one individual – These lawsuits have concluded in favor of SJAFCA.
- 1 lawsuit by another individual – Concluded the fourth round of litigation in favor of SJAFCA. Currently in the appeal process.

Mr. Elias thanked the Commission for their time. The Commission welcomed Mr. Elias to SJAFCA.

D. Presentation of the Fall 2017 Semi-annual Groundwater Report – Michael Callahan, P.E.

Mr. Nakagawa explained to the Commission, that due to staff changes in the last fiscal year, the Semi-annual Groundwater Report for Fall 2017 was outsourced. Mr. Michael Callahan, P.E., San Joaquin County Public Works – Engineer IV, presented the Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Program Report for Fall 2017.

Rainfall Distribution – The rainfall data range is October 2016 to September 2017. Mr. Callahan displayed charts depicting a good year for rainfall with measurements of: Camp Pardee Station – 45 inches (average annual 21.8 in); Lodi Station – 34 inches (average annual 17.0 in); Stockton Fire Station – 20 inches (average annual 15.5 in); and, Tracy-Carbona Station – 21 inches (average annual 10.0 in).

Groundwater Elevations – Groundwater well measurements are from October 2017. A map was displayed depicting groundwater wells color-coded by decreased well measurements (red triangles), and increased well measurements (blue triangles). A multitude of blue triangles was evidence of increased groundwater well levels in Fall 2017 versus Fall 2016. Graphs depicting cross sections of groundwater elevations was displayed including: Highway 99 Alignment (South County to North County Limit) – Levels remained consistent with a high level at the Mokelumne River; Highway 4 and Highway 26 Alignment (Fresno Avenue to Escalon-Bellota Road) – Levels raising west to east with high levels at Escalon-Bellota Road; and, Jack Tone Road Alignment (Highway 99 to Brandt Road) – Depicts the lowest level “holes” are gone with measurements rising south to north.

Groundwater Quality – Groundwater quality mineral analysis were conducted for salinity, total dissolved solids (TDS), and electrical conductivity (EC). The number of wells tested is decreasing due to poor well quality, or non-operational. Currently, 2 wells in the Manteca / Lathrop areas, and 4 wells in Stockton are tested. Test results conclude salinity levels are good, and EC and TDS levels are high.

Mr. Callahan concluded his presentation and discussion was opened.

Commissioner Neudeck inquired about the cause for the “Cone of Depression” (i.e. Formation or well issues). Mr. Callahan responded that the area is mainly agriculture land, with little recharge provided from the Stanislaus and Mokelumne Rivers. Upon investigation, a fish rearing facility was located at “the hole” that pumps a lot of groundwater to raise their fish, but does not recycle the water. Chairman McGurk stated that the “hole” is located in SEWD and that the agriculture demand may not want to use surface water or it may not be available to them.

E. Standing Updates – Brandon Nakagawa

Standing monthly updates were provided on the following:

1. Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta:

- Reading material has been included in the meeting agenda packet containing updates and information regarding the Delta.

2. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA):

- The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (GWA) presentation, dated August 8, 2018, has been included in the meeting agenda packet. The GWA Board Meetings are held on the 2nd Wednesday every month, whereby the Board of Directors are provided with regular updates on the SGMA process by the consulting team. These monthly presentations document the consultant’s work efforts on SGMA.

San Joaquin County is almost on schedule with SGMA development at a cost of approximately \$80K per month. Some highlights of SGMA include:

- An opportunity to use State grant funding to drill new monitoring wells. The grant application has been submitted. The locations of the monitoring wells has yet to be determined.
- GWA Stakeholder Workshop will be held tonight, Wednesday, August 15, 2018, at 4:00 pm, at the Robert J. Cabral Agricultural Center. It is a public meeting / focused workshop comprised of stakeholders. The stakeholders are given a preview of the consultant’s work, and asked for input on the “shape” of SGMA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) development.
- SGMA Public Meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 29, 2018, at 6:30 pm, at the Robert J. Cabral Agricultural Center. All Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) are invited have a representative present. All GSAs, stakeholders, and advisory group members are encouraged to publicize this meeting to their customers and residents. Each GSA will have a booth and be available to answer questions or address concerns for their areas. Mr. Nakagawa added that the information and/or messages about SGMA provided by the GSA, is up to the discretion of that GSA. In addition, neighboring districts must remain compatible in the GSP process.

Discussion amongst the Commission included the need for public education and general awareness about SGMA, with a focus on something “tangible” as

opposed to study data. Mr. Nakagawa added that per SGMA requirements, we are obligated to this process of general public and stakeholder engagement, as well as public outreach education.

Public comment, by Ms. Jayne Wagner Tyack, provided an example of the “Cone of Depression,” caused by agricultural non-use of surface water located in the SEWD, which was previously discussed in the meeting. Hypothetically, she asked if a requirement of agricultural surface water usage be written into the GSP. Chairman McGurk answered yes, but clarified that there is a contract to supply a minimum amount of AF to the water treatment plant for urban use (to City of Stockton, Cal Water and San Joaquin County). This contract would get priority for the surface water being treated into drinking water. Ms. Wagner Tyack added that the general public and stakeholders are not educated on groundwater levels and well monitoring.

There was vast discussion amongst the Commission regarding the usage of surface water versus groundwater. The implementation of SGMA may make the value of groundwater go up, thus become more costly to the farmer. Russell Frink, NSJWCD, stated that the district has begun messaging to its landowners regarding the installation of dual water systems. He continued that the most effective message has been the connection of increased PG&E rates with groundwater pumping resulting in higher PG&E costs.

IV. Informational Items:

- A. July 27, 2018, Letter from Department of Water Resources to Contra Costa Water District, “Commitment Letter – 2016 Proposition 1 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Disadvantaged Community Involvement Grant Award.”**

V. Public Comment: *Public comments, adopted by the Advisory Water Commission on January 17, 2018, will be limited to 3-minutes, unless extended to the discretion of the Chair.*

No comments given.

VI. Commissioner’s Comments:

No comments given.

Next Regular Meeting: September 19, 2018 at 1:00 p.m.
Public Health Conference Room

VII. Adjournment: 3:21 p.m.



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION

MEETING OF AUGUST 15, 2018

ATTENDANCE SHEET

NAME	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL ADDRESS	PHONE
Barney	SSC-PN-WK	dbarney@sjgov.org	468-3089
TOM MCGURK	SEWD		
Brandon Nakagawa	SJC-PW		
Drew Meyer	RDJ		4103-1223
JOHN G. HOLBROOK	SSJID		219-986-4739
Stephanie Reyna-Hirstand	City of Tracy	- Same -	(209) 831-6333
Will Price	AT-charge	Same	
CHRISTOPHER H. NEUDECK	BLDG./KSNINC.	CNEUDECK@KSNINC.COM	209.946.0268
CHARLES STARR	NSJWCD	C3mstarr@gmail.com	209 601 1055
MARK HOUGHTON	City of Manteca	SAME	—
Daniel de Graaf	City of Ripon	delegraate@cityofripon.org	—
CHUCK WINN	SJC	CWINN@SJGOV.ORG	209 468 -3113
GEORGE V. HARTMAN	RD 2108 RD 2074 / RD 2050	gvhlaw@gmail.com	
Dante John Namellini	CDWA	ngmplcs@pacbell.net	209465-5983
Fritz Buchman	SJC PN		
Mel Lytle	COB		
Jane Wagner-Tyack	Communication Consultant	JaneTyack@mac.com	
ANNE TZE HENNEBERRY SCHERMESSEZ	AUC		(Please add to email list)
Russell Frink	NSJWCD	russell@spalettalaw.com	
CHRIS ELIAS	SJAFA	chris-elias@stocktonca.gov	209-937-8866
Kelly Villalpando	SSC-PW-WR	KRVillalpando@sjgov.org	(209) 468.3073
SCOT MOOAT	SEWD		

ATTACHMENT
III.B.

Villalpando, Kelly

From: Nakagawa, Brandon
Sent: Friday, September 07, 2018 10:49 AM
To: Matt.Wells@wildlife.ca.gov
Cc: Patterson, Katie; Mayo@sjcog.org; Eddie Lucchesi; Buchman, Fritz
Subject: Proposed CDFW Funded Delta Project

Mr. Wells,

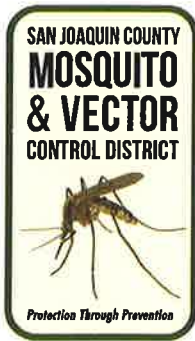
Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the Proposition 1 Restoration Grant Programs proposal from TNC and CF&R. At this time, San Joaquin County has not been able to take a formal position on the proposal; however, we are planning on taking the item before the San Joaquin County Advisory Water Commission on September 19 for their input. With that said, I have been able to ask the surrounding reclamation districts and the SJC Mosquito and Vector Control District for tier input. I too am concerned that a project of this magnitude could have significant and unavoidable effects to the levees on Staten and also to the islands adjacent. Specifically, there are concerns as it pertains to seepage damage, levee stability, and the control of mosquitos. The proximity to Tower Park causes more concern as there has been a record number of mosquitos found carrying the West Nile Virus this year.

Staten Island levees are part of the larger system of levees in the North and Central Delta protecting farm land, infrastructure, homes, businesses, and critical habitat. Any actions that add additional risk to the system are heavily scrutinized by locals and at times strongly opposed. I would caution that current local stakeholder sentiment is skeptical that the TNC and CF&R proposal should be supported.

I will keep you posted as to the formulation of a specific position on the proposal by TNC and CF&R on Staten Island. I would also echo the request by the SJC Mosquito and Vector Control District for more information on the project.

Respectfully,

Brandon Nakagawa, P.E.
Water Resources Coordinator
San Joaquin County Department of Public Works
(209) 468-3089
(209) 468-2999 fax



September 7, 2018

Mr. Matt Wells
Manager, Grant Programs Policy Unit
Watershed Restoration Grants Branch

Re: Proposed CDFW Funded Delta Project

Dear Mr. Wells:

On behalf of the San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District (District), I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the CDFW Funded Delta Project (Project) proposal for Staten Island. The District's primary concern in the development of the Project relates to: 1) the potential impacts to public health, and 2) the effects on public services.

A significant portion of the Project is dedicated to the restoration of wetland ecosystems and the development of migratory bird habitat. If not properly designed, built, managed and maintained, these types of aquatic features provide for extensive mosquito-breeding habitat that requires response and resources from the District.

There are several mosquito-borne diseases that are detected in California, including the deadly West Nile virus (WNV). WNV was first detected in California in 2003, and has been routinely detected in mosquito, bird, and human populations within the San Joaquin Delta since 2004. Wild birds are the reservoir of WNV; mosquitoes receive the virus from wild birds and then transmit (vector) it to humans and wildlife. The primary vectors of WNV in California are two species of mosquitoes that lay their eggs in standing water such as wetlands and ponds. The eggs hatch into larvae and pupae (immature stages), which then develop into flying adults (adult stage). Adult mosquitoes can migrate several miles from their original breeding site in search of a blood meal and to reproduce. The Project is located half of a mile northwest of the Tower Park Marina community located on Terminous Tract. (See Attachment)

To interrupt mosquito breeding cycles and WNV transmission, the District can sometimes provide short-term control of immature and adult mosquitoes through applications of pesticides. For long-term control, the District works with landowners and water managers to modify mosquito-breeding conditions to prevent or reduce the reoccurrence of mosquito development.

The California Health and Safety Code (§2000 et seq) authorizes State mosquito control districts to conduct surveillance and control of mosquitoes, prevent the reoccurrence of mosquitoes, and to legally abate the production of mosquitoes or public nuisance, defined as "Any activity that supports the development, attraction, or harborage of vectors, or that facilitates the introduction or spread of vectors." Landowners, both public and private, are subject to civil penalties of \$1,000 per day plus costs associated with control of the mosquitoes.

To reduce the impacts to public health and the effects on public services, and to promote cooperative relationships between local government and public and private landowners, the District recommends property owners implement mosquito prevention best management practices (BMPs) on lands developed for wetlands, ecosystem restoration projects, migratory bird habitat, and other man-made aquatic features.

ED LUCCHESI
MANAGER
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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PRESIDENT
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CITY OF LATHROP

GREG SELNA
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GARY LAMBDIN
CITY OF STOCKTON

MICHAEL MANNA
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

GREGORY O'LEARY
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

GLENN PAGE
CITY OF MANTECA

MARC WARMERDAM
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

LEGAL ADVISOR
CHRISTOPHER K. ELEY

State mosquito and vector control districts (MVCDs) have worked with several groups to develop mosquito prevention BMPS for wetlands and other flooded sites; following are examples of that work:

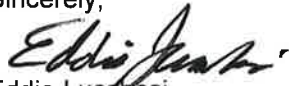
- The MVCDs worked with the Delta Protection Commission (DPC) to develop recommendations on mosquito prevention strategies for wetlands and land flooding (<http://www.delta.ca.gov>). The recommendations were developed to reduce mosquito populations, reduce the amount of pesticides applied to the environment, limit landowner liability, and lessen the impact to public services. Policy 10 (P-10) of the Natural Resources Section of DPC's Land Use and Resource Management Plan states:

"Ensure that design, construction, and management of any flooding program to provide seasonal wildlife and aquatic habitat on agricultural lands, duck club lands and additional seasonal and tidal wetlands, shall incorporate "best management practices" to minimize vectors including mosquito breeding opportunities, and shall be coordinated with the local vector control districts, (each of the four vector control districts in the Delta provides specific wetland/mosquito criteria to landowners within their district)."
- The MVCDs, through the Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California (MVCAC), worked with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to develop recommendations and BMPs in the guide "Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California" (<http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources>). This publication has become the standard set of BMPs recommended by the MVCDs for use by public and private landowners when developing wetlands, ecosystem restoration projects, and other aquatic features.
- In conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and other resource groups, the MVCDs assisted in the development of the guide "Technical Guide to Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in Managed Wetlands" (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/lands/wetland/mosquito.html>).

In conclusion, the District requests additional information for review that demonstrates the design and subsequent management and maintenance strategies proposed to prevent negative impacts to public health and the effects on public services we feel will result with the implementation of this type of project.

Please feel free to contact the District if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Eddie Lucchesi,

Manager,

San Joaquin County Mosquito & Vector Control District

7759 S. Airport Way, Stockton, CA 95206

(209) 982-4675

Street Annotation
 T Text
 County Limit
 County Limit
 Water Lines
 Water Lines
 Water Polys
 Water Polys
 Parcels
 Parcels
 2016 Jun 1' Color
 2016 Jun 1' Color
 2016 Jun 1' Color
 2016 Jun 1' Color



CDFW PROP 1 PROPOSED WETLANDS

San Joaquin County Geographic Information Systems
 1810 East Hamilton Avenue, Stockton, CA 95205

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Villalpando, Kelly

From: Mike Eaton <michaelreaton@fastmail.com>
Sent: Friday, September 07, 2018 1:09 PM
To: Nakagawa, Brandon
Subject: Fwd: CDFW proposed grant to TNC/CFR for work on Staten Island

Brandon -

FYI.

Mike

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Mike Eaton
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----- Original message -----

From: Mike Eaton <michaelreaton@fastmail.com>
To: Rebecca.Fris@wildlife.ca.gov, Matt.Wells@wildlife.ca.gov
Subject: CDFW proposed grant to TNC/CFR for work on Staten Island
Date: Fri, 07 Sep 2018 11:05:14 -0700

Rebecca & Matt -

Thanks for the opportunity to talk briefly yesterday. I understand that the formal consultative process is for counties but wanted to summarize my concerns anyway. I have been working on Staten issues with Steve McCormick, former California State Director for TNC, for the past few years and these comments reflect his point of view as well. I have also worked with a local organization, Save Our Sandhill Cranes (SOSC), for the past 8 years in an effort to improve habitat management for sandhill cranes on Staten, but because of time constraints the SOSC leadership has not reviewed this email and I am not speaking for that organization here.

Please consider the following:

1. TNC has been very open in expressing its desire to divest of Staten Island as soon as possible, raising the question of whether they will be in position to implement the grant and whether CDFW will be able to hold the organization accountable to its terms. This seems a key issue since the proposal is to fund an 18-month period of data acquisition and analysis for development of a proposal for implementation beginning in 2021 or 2022.
2. DWR has indicated that it intends to take title to Staten Island, if that proves feasible. Would this grant be in effect a grant to DWR? If so, what assurance would the public have that DWR will comply with grant terms agreed to by TNC?
3. The Wetlands Preservation Foundation has expressed its interest in assuming title to Staten Island and managing a conversion of the property to rice and wetlands. WPF and its principals have deep experience in growing rice and developing wetlands on soils similar (and adjacent) to Staten's. This private offer would obviate the need for the expenditure of additional taxpayer funds on Staten. Has it been seriously considered as an alternative?
4. When seeking Calfed funding to acquire Staten Island, TNC proposed, and the grant agreement subsequently reflected, an understanding that profits from the farming operation on Staten Island - i.e. returns on a capital investment in the Delta made by California's taxpayers - be allocated to conservation activities on Staten Island and in the Delta. TNC has not met that requirement and has instead exported from Conservation

Farms and Ranches, TNC's subsidiary, at least approximately \$14 million for use elsewhere within the organization. In light of that failure to recycle CalFed funds to Delta conservation priorities and absent a complete accounting, we find it indefensible that the State would consider sinking yet more taxpayer dollars into Staten.

Moreover, the Staten grant agreement and conservation easement require that TNC carry out some of the activities described as tasks in the grant proposal, including wildlife surveys, habitat assessments, and stakeholder outreach. Will the grant compensate TNC for activities that TNC is separately obligated to undertake?

5. One direct consequence of TNC's failure to reinvest in Staten Island is a substantial backlog of deferred maintenance in levees and drainage infrastructure. The Stewardship Council estimates the cost to improve levees at \$29 million. A viable rice and/or wetlands program on Staten Island will require both flood protection and adequate drainage. What assurance does CDFW have that those required investments will actually be made, by either TNC or a follow-on owner?

6. Many of these matters, as you probably know, are currently in litigation as a result of an action filed by the WPF against TNC and DWR. That litigation should be allowed to run its course before the State invests more funds in Staten Island.

7. Despite external and internal pressure and active internal discussions going back at least a decade, TNC has failed to date to take steps to understand and address the important issues of carbon emissions and land subsidence on Staten Island - despite the priority of climate change for the global mission of the organization. TNC has maintained most of the island in corn production, with an estimated ongoing rate of carbon emissions of 9 tons/acre/year and corresponding rates of land subsidence. That subsidence in turn has increased hydraulic pressure on levees, adding to the cost burden of improving levees. TNC's proposal to study, with additional public funds, the cluster of issues and opportunities associated with the conversion of 1,000 acres to wetlands, is from a narrow perspective, laudable. However, in light of TNC's failure to address these issues previously, its demonstrated lack of long term commitment to the property, its long and continuing pattern of resistance to spending Staten-generated revenues to address Staten problems, and its poor record of stakeholder outreach and transparency, the proposed bond award seems an inappropriate investment by the state at this time.

In light of the above, we strongly urge that CDFW hold off on approving the grant under consideration. Let's get Staten Island ownership and management issues sorted out, with appropriate engagement of all stakeholders, before allocating more taxpayer dollars to the property.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mike

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Mike Eaton
michaelreaton@fastmail.com

Applicant

Conservation Farms and Ranches

Title

Staten Island Multi-benefit Wetland Restoration Feasibility Study

Requested Amount

\$888,330.03

Total Project Cost

\$909,955.03

Category

Planning

Overview

The proposed project directly addresses the solicitation funding priority # 2: Improve Habitats for the Delta, specifically the second point, Enhancement or development of managed wetlands for subsidence reversal and carbon sequestration. At the same time, the proposed land use conversion will be designed to restore and enhance wildlife habitats. The project will in part contribute to funding priority #1: Improve Water quality. The conversion from crops to wetlands will reduce the use of chemical inputs that deteriorates water quality and the wetlands will be designed to act as a filter for the water used for agriculture on Staten Island. Effects of the project on water quality will be directly quantified. Monitoring and quantification of effects of restoring flooded landscape on Staten Island will also contribute indirectly to advancing the Science of the Delta because it will provide an interdisciplinary and integrated dataset on GHG dynamics, subsidence and subsidence mitigation, wildlife, habitats and water quality that will be useful for the entire Delta. Furthermore, the project addresses Priority #3: Delta Restoration Planning: Partnership-Based Regional Strategies for Multi-Benefit Restoration. The Nature Conservancy and Conservation Farms and Ranches (CF&R) are involved in the Central Delta Corridor Partnership. This project will be part of the coordinated regional strategy for restoration and will therefore be part of collaborative landscape-scale ecosystem enhancement efforts.

Brief Description

The Staten Island Multi-benefit Wetland Restoration Feasibility Study is aimed at 1) planning the restoration of a 1,000-acre managed wetlands to achieve the co-benefits of providing waterbird habitat, reversing subsidence, and reducing GHG emissions and 2) assessing more sustainable land use by transitioning to an island mosaic of wetlands and rice for long-term farm economic viability.

This is a planning proposal that will complete all necessary baseline monitoring and technical surveys, environmental review, and permitting to develop a final design. The Nature Conservancy is financing the transition of part of the island to rice cultivation. It is hypothesized that the rice/wetland mosaic will result in the co-benefits and continued farm profitability. The project will test this hypothesis and scientifically assess the co-benefits and synergies of this alternate land use configuration.

**Objective Objective:
Number:**

Anticipated Outcomes:

1.0	Conduct all necessary studies to complete environmental review of the project.	Completion of an Initial Study and determination of CEQA and/or NEPA documentation needed including technical surveys and reports
2.0	Develop monitoring plan for monitoring of waterbird usage, GHG emissions, land surface elevations, and water quality.	Monitoring Plan completed.
3.0	Monitoring of Baseline, current conditions of: 1) GHG fluxes: CO2 measurements and N2O estimates and GHG emissions modeling 2) Subsidence 3) Water quality 4) Waterbird and habitats 5) Economic viability	Determination of 1) Annual net CO2, annual N2O emissions, improvement of SUBCALC model 2) Annual subsidence rates on the 2 locations where 3) Monitor water quality 4) Waterbird population status and habitat usage 5) Cost/revenue of land conversion
4.0	Develop preliminary design.	Minimum 30% design completed to be used for permitting process.
5.0	Determine and apply for all necessary development and environmental regulatory permits.	Determine and apply for development and environmental regulatory permits which may include, but are not limited to, a grading permit from San Joaquin County, USACE 404, RWQCB 401, CEQA/NEPA documentation, certification of consistency with Delta Plan.
6.0	Finalize design to apply for future implementation funding opportunities.	Produce at minimum 65% design with permitting completed to be used to apply for future implementation funding for the project.
7.0	Engage the community and stakeholders throughout to foster support.	Coordinate and convene stakeholder meetings to allow for collaboration, input, and review of preliminary designs and final designs.

Tasks

Task 1- Project Management and Administration

Project management will include CF&R staff time for managing finances including generating invoices, managing subcontracts, managing the project team including coordinating and facilitating meetings, managing data, and reporting on project accomplishments via quarterly and final reports. This task will span the entire project timeline.

Task 2- The Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach

Stakeholder groups will be engaged to foster support of the project. CF&R staff will work with project partners to coordinate and convene stakeholder meetings to allow for

collaboration, input, and review of preliminary designs. Part of this process will be engaging the current conservation easement holder to ensure compliance and gain support. In addition, TNC/CF&R staff will be involved in the Central Delta Corridor Partnership Regional Planning Process and Strategy Development in which the proposed project will be further vetted by technical experts, stakeholder groups, and the general public. CF&R staff will include information about meetings held within the quarterly and final reports.

Task 3- Monitoring Plan

Plans will be collaboratively prepared in by CF&R and HydroFocus during the first 3 months of the planning project. The monitoring plan will describe pre-and post-implementation monitoring activities and the use of differences between the two monitoring results to evaluate the effectiveness and effects of the project. The integrated multidisciplinary monitoring efforts will allow adapting the management of the island to balance its different needs. The monitoring plan will include: 1) Baseline Monitoring 2) Project Monitoring 3) An Adaptive Management Plan and 4) A Project effectiveness/performance evaluating plan.

Task 4- Pre-implementation Monitoring

Baseline monitoring will include accurate quantification of GHG dynamics, water quality, subsidence, wildlife habitat and economic aspects. Current conditions on Staten Island will be monitored by HydroFocus and CF&R for 18 months.

4.1 GHG dynamics

The GHG fluxes relevant to baseline conditions are CO₂ and N₂O. The prominent GHG flux will be the CO₂ emissions due to the oxidation of organic matter. CO₂ fluxes will be measured in the area that will be converted to wetlands and rice. The Hydrofocus team will be in charge of the GHG fluxes measurements, data analysis, synthesis and submittal to GHG flux data networks repositories. Hydrofocus personnel has longterm experience in using eddy covariance in several ecosystem types. GHG flux data will be used to validate and improve the model of GHG emissions from drained Delta peatland systems (Deverel and Leighton 2010, Deverel et al. 2016b). Data will also help to determine factors that can maximize carbon uptake and minimize CH₄ production. Measurements will follow standards described in the protocol for the carbon market for wetland and rice so that data can be used to determine the GHG emission reduction resulting from the project. Finally, eddy covariance will also provide a measure of the ecosystem water use at Staten Island. This dataset will help to quantify water use, needs and water dynamics for crops in the Delta. Measurements will be integrated with the several eddy covariance sites in the Delta run by D. Baldocchi's group at UC Berkeley to allow for inter-comparison and Delta wide assessments. Ecosystem GHG fluxes have been measured on several crop sites, such as alfalfa and corn on Twitchell and Bouldin Island, and for several years pastures and rice on Twitchell Island.

4.1.1 CO₂ fluxes will be measured by Hydrofocus continuously (10 times a second) for 18 months using the eddy covariance technique on a cornfield where wetlands will be restored, on an area of few acres (see sampling map). Factors driving CO₂ fluxes will also be measured on 30-minute intervals, such as soil temperature and water content profile, incoming radiation, wind speed, air temperature and humidity, precipitation and depth to water table.

4.1.2 Biomass and crop harvest will be measured

4.1.3 N₂O emissions will be modeled, using specific crop management activities and soil characteristics data.

4.1.4 Soil characteristics: carbon, nitrogen content and bulk density will be measured at 3 depths up to 1 m, on 12 locations in each of the two cornfields where wetland and rice will be implemented, inside the eddy covariance footprint.

4.1.5 GHG flux data will be used to improve the existing model SUBCALC estimating GHG emissions from Delta drained land (Deverel et al 2016b)

4.2 Subsidence

Subsidence will be measured at the two locations where rice and wetlands will be implemented, at 15-minute intervals for a period of 18 months (see sampling map). Measurements will be combined with automatic 15-minute and periodic manual measurements of depth to water table.

4.3 Water Quality

Water quality and water flow will be sampled monthly in a drain in the corn field where rice will be implemented (see sampling map) for 18 months. DOC, methyl mercury and total dissolved solids will be determined.

4.4 Waterbirds and habitat usage

CF&R staff will conduct island-wide weekly surveys to assess population trends and habitat usage of Sandhill Cranes. Additional large waterbird (i.e. geese, swans, egrets, herons, pelicans) surveys will be conducted bi-monthly. Available habitat will be surveyed weekly in order to document seasonal changes of site conditions based on the progression of farming operations, post-harvest treatments of fields, percent flooded and water depth, and percent cover (stubble/straw, bare ground, and vegetative cover). CF&R staff will manage all data and conduct all analyses.

4.5 Economic viability

Costs of operation, management, levee maintenance, power and fossil fuel usage, agricultural practices, inputs used (water, pesticides, fertilizers) and revenue from crops will be recorded by CF&R personnel for the duration of the project.

Task 5-Technical Surveys

CF&R will subcontract with engineering and environmental consulting firms, yet to be determined, which may subcontract further with technical experts. The engineering firm will be responsible for conducting any necessary surveys and analyses in order to inform the design of the project. The environmental compliance/permitting firm will complete an Initial Study, determine the CEQA/NEPA documentation needed, and conduct any of the necessary technical surveys.

5.1 The engineering firm will conduct high-resolution land elevation surveys to determine best project location and determine location and amount of dirt available and needed for design elements as well as assess water infrastructure needs for to allow for water filtration and recycling on the island.

5.2 The environmental consulting firm will complete an Initial Study and determine the CEQA and/or NEPA documentation needed including, but not limited to, the following technical surveys:

- 5.2.1 Biological technical report
- 5.2.2 Cultural resources report
- 5.2.3 Jurisdictional wetland delineation
- 5.2.4 Water quality technical report
- 5.2.5 Air quality/GHG report
- 5.2.6 Subsidence technical report

Task 6- Preliminary Design Development

CF&R will subcontract with an engineering firm, yet to be determined, to develop a preliminary design. The engineering firm will be determined through a competitive bid process. Based on the technical analysis and stakeholder input, project features and constraints will be assessed and determined by CF&R staff in collaboration with the engineering firm to complete a preliminary design. Preliminary designs are required in order to begin CEQA review. The preliminary design will be developed concurrently as informed by Task 5 and will be reviewed by stakeholder groups (Task 2).

6.1 Engineering firm, with input from CF&R staff and stakeholder concerns, will complete at minimum 30% design to be used in the permitting process.

Task 7- Permitting

CF&R will subcontract with an environmental consulting firm, yet to be determined. As informed by deliverables from Tasks 5 and 6, CF&R in conjunction with the environmental firm will determine and apply for development and environmental regulatory permits which may include, but are not limited to, a grading permit from San Joaquin County, USACE 404, RWQCB 401, CEQA/NEPA documentation, certification of consistency with Delta Plan.

7.1 As informed by Task 5, the environmental/permitting firm will complete CEQA/NEPA documentation, as needed.

7.2 & 7.3 CF&R staff, the engineering firm, and the environmental consulting firm, will determine necessary developmental and environmental regulatory permits needed for the project. This will include consultation with those agencies. Expected permits include a grading permit from San Joaquin County, USACE 404, RWQCB 401, CEQA/NEPA documentation, certification of consistency with Delta Plan.

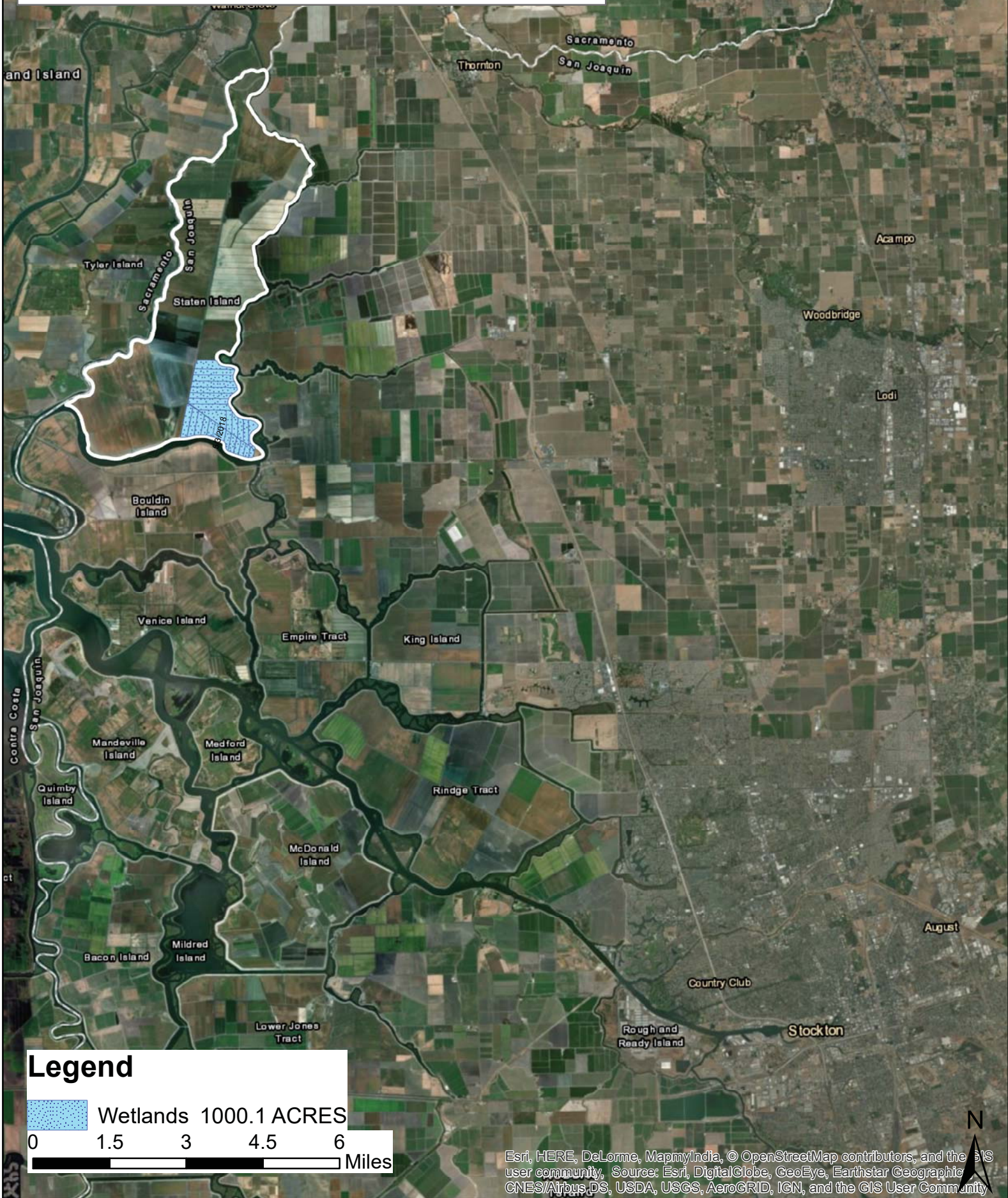
Task 8- Feasibility Report

CF&R staff will produce a final report compiling all baseline information collected (Tasks 4,5) and will include at minimum 65% design completed by the engineering firm with permitting completed by the environmental firm (Task 7). The 65% design will include design specifications, maps, additional data needed, and analysis of technical considerations. This completed 65% design will be used to apply for future implementation funding for the project. The feasibility report will incorporate and be reviewed by stakeholder groups (Task 2).

8.1 Engineering firm, with input from CF&R staff and stakeholder concerns, will complete at minimum 65% design to be used for implementation funding applications.

8.2 CF&R will compile all information from subcontractors including 65% design, completed permits, and baseline monitoring results to produce a final feasibility report of the proposed project. This report will be submitted to CDFW and should be compiled for ease of submitting a future grant proposal to fund implementation.

Conservation Farms and Ranches CDFW Prop 1 Proposed Wetlands



ATTACHMENT
III.C.1.

Joint Legislative Budget Committee

CHAIR

HOLLY J. MITCHELL

VICE CHAIR

PHILIP Y. TING

SENATE

PATRICIA C. BATES
JEAN FULLER
RICARDO LARA
WILLIAM W. MONNING
JIM NIELSEN
RICHARD PAN
NANCY SKINNER

GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 9140-9143



ASSEMBLY

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925 L STREET, SUITE 1000
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(916) 445-4656

September 11, 2018

10:00 a.m. - State Capitol Room 4203

Informational Hearing

Department of Water Resources:
Proposed Water Supply Contract Extension & Amendments

- I. *Rachel Ehlers*, Principal Fiscal & Policy Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office
- II. *Karla Nemeth*, Director, Department of Water Resources
- III. *Deven Upadhyay*, Assistant General Manager/Chief Operating Officer for The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Valerie Pryor, General Manager of Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7
- IV. *Roger B. Moore*, Attorney, Law Office of Roger B. Moore
- V. Public Comment

Joint Legislative Budget Committee

CHAIR

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VICE CHAIR

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September 11, 2018 – State Capitol Room 4203

Informational Hearing - Background Paper

Department of Water Resources: Proposed Water Supply Contract Extension & Amendments

Reason for This Hearing: State law (Section 147.5 of the Water Code¹) requires the Department of Water Resources (department) to present information regarding the terms and conditions of its renewal or extension of a long-term water supply contract in an informational hearing before the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC), and relevant policy and fiscal committees identified by Legislative leadership, at least 60 days before the department finalizes approval of the changes. On May 10, 2018, the department submitted a package of materials related to the outcomes of its negotiations for the extension of, and other amendments to, long-term water supply contracts to the JLBC. According to the department, the Administration began negotiating the terms and conditions for these renewals and amendments in 2013. This hearing serves as the required informational hearing regarding the contract extensions under Water Code Section 147.5.

Prior to this hearing, on July 3, 2018, the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water held an informational hearing on this subject, entitled “Overview of the Proposed Contract Amendments between the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Project Contractors.” The background paper for that hearing, which includes additional details regarding the history of the State Water Project and specific provisions of the existing and as-proposed-to-be-amended contracts, is available online at: <https://sntr.senate.ca.gov/content/2018-informationaloversight-hearings>.

¹ Section 147.5 reads: “At least 60 days prior to the final approval of the renewal or extension of a long-term water supply contract between the department and a state water project contractor, the department shall present at an informational hearing before the Legislature the details of the terms and conditions of the contract and how they serve as a template for the remaining long-term water supply contracts. This presentation shall be made to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and relevant policy and fiscal committees of both houses, as determined by the Speaker of the Assembly Rules Committee and the Senate Committee on Rules. The department shall submit a copy of one long-term contract to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee no less than 30 days prior to the scheduled hearing.”

Background on the Contracts: The department and public water agencies located throughout the state originally entered into the 29 water supply contracts now proposed to be extended and amended in the 1960's. The initial lengths of those contracts were 75 years, with expiration dates that range from 2035 to 2042. The contracts govern how water is provided to local agencies through the State Water Project (SWP), which serves approximately 26 million people and 750,000 acres of farmland. The SWP includes 700 miles of tunnels, pipelines, dams, aqueducts, and siphons that allow for transport of water within the state from north to south. Construction, operation and maintenance costs are principally funded by contractors that purchase the water, while the state authorizes staff positions and provides up to \$10 million General Fund related to recreational uses.

Various contract provisions determine how much water the department delivers to each contractor in a given year, along with the allocation of costs associated with delivery of that water, and other issues that may be unique to one or more contractors. The allocation of SWP costs among the contractors is based on a complex set of criteria, including the contractors' annual entitlements to water and relative benefits to the water users. As a result, some contractors pay more for an equivalent unit of water than others. Many of the project's costs are debt-financed, and debt service is treated as an operating expense (mostly paid for by the contractors under terms of the contracts).

Proposed Contract Amendments: The department indicates that it began negotiations over the proposed contract extensions and financing-related provisions in 2013. From May 2013 through June 2014, the department and 29 contractors held 23 public negotiation sessions before arriving at an Agreement in Principle for the contract extension. The agreement would extend the expiration date of all of the contracts until December 31, 2085. According to the department, a number of its public plans and analyses all project that SWP water supplies will remain necessary well into the future, even once the potential for local investment in other options, such as desalination and recycling, is taken into account.

The amendments resulting from the agreement also include the following financial provisions:

- An amendment to accelerate certain future financing costs, rather than amortizing those costs over the entire life of the contracts. The department refers to this as changing from amortizing capital costs over a relatively long repayment period to using a “pay-as-you-go” billing system.
- An amendment to increase the cap on an existing General Operating Account that functions as a reserve in case of cash flow deficiencies or emergencies, from \$32 million to \$150 million, with a provision for future adjustments.
- Creation of a new State Water Resources Development System (SWRDS) Reinvestment Account (SRA) to provide funds to finance capital costs for which bonds are not issued and a new SWRDS Support Account (SSA) to provide funds to pay for expenditures that are not chargeable to the contractors.

- An amendment to allow the department to issue bonds and to charge contractors for financing costs of repairs and capital projects, regardless of whether the facilities were in existence prior to January 1, 1987 (which is a current contract requirement), and to finance other capital projects that are not already listed in the contract if the department and at least 80 percent of the affected contractors, as defined, mutually agree.
- An amendment to change, until the end of 2035, rate provisions so that projected annual rate reductions would increase if revenues permit, but contractors would forgo any additional rate management reductions; and,
- Establishment of a new SWRDS Finance Committee comprised of department and contractor representatives. The committee would make recommendations to the department director regarding financial policies of the SWP and other specified matters.

The department submitted a model consolidated contract amendment, along with related materials, to the JLBC on May 10, 2018. The department has also prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Review (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess possible environmental impacts associated with the proposed contract amendments. The Draft EIR was released on August 17, 2016 and concluded that the amendments would not have physical environmental impacts because they are primarily financial in nature. The final EIR will not be completed until after this hearing has taken place.

According to the department, one of the main benefits of the contract extension is to avoid escalating costs related to bond financing. Because there are only 17 years remaining until the anticipated expiration of the first contracts in 2035, the department indicates that it is limited to selling bonds with 17-year maturity dates, rather than the typical 30-year term. The department indicates that bonds with longer terms, and therefore lower repayment costs, may be used for capital upgrades and repairs, including reinforcing Perris Dam and Sisk Dam against seismic failure, reconstructing the Thermalito Powerplant in the aftermath of a damaging fire, reconstructing the spillways at Oroville Dam and completing other repairs. As a result, the department believes the proposed extension and amendments will make water provided through the SWP more reliable and affordable as one component of local agencies' water supplies.

Relationship to the WaterFix Project: The WaterFix project is currently proposed to include construction of two 30-mile-long subterranean tunnels to re-route water under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in order to deliver it to farms in the western San Joaquin Valley and cities in Southern California. The department asserts that the proposed contract renewal and financing-related amendments are not directly caused by, or related to, the Waterfix project. At the same time, however, the department does acknowledge that extending the length of the contracts and changing their financing provisions as described above may have a significant impact on the cost of bond funding that would pay for the WaterFix project if it moves forward.

The WaterFix project is highly controversial and there are strong feelings among stakeholders on all sides. The department believes that Article 1 (ap) of the existing contracts, which defines "Water System Facilities" for which revenue bonds may be sold, already authorizes the sale of bonds to finance construction of WaterFix facilities. This is because the department considers the

project's proposed facilities to meet the definition of "Delta facilities" which are already included in the list. The department has filed a validation action in Sacramento Superior Court in an effort to confirm this interpretation, which has also been controversial.

The department has been negotiating with water contractors over additional amendments to the contracts that are intended to directly address cost allocations for the WaterFix project. They have held 15 negotiating sessions this year and arrived at a draft Agreement in Principle. The proposed changes would provide for participation and allocation of costs among 24 contractors and exclusion of 5 contractors located north of the Delta. The department intends for the Agreement in Principle to next guide the drafting of actual amendments and then an analysis of the potential environmental effects of the proposed changes under CEQA.

Because Section 147.5 of the Water Code only references amendments that renew or extend the contracts, existing law does not appear to require the department to submit these Waterfix cost-related amendments, or other future, non-renewal or extension-related amendments, to the Legislature for review. AB 2649 (Bloom) was amended in August to propose changes to existing law regarding future significant contract amendments; however, the Legislature did not vote on that legislation in its amended form before adjourning on August 31st.

Recent Policy Committee Hearing: The Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water's background paper for its informational hearing in July provided analysis of current and persistent issues that may be relevant to the proposed amendments, including:

- *WaterFix.* The background paper referenced many environmental organizations' contentions that unless and until various issues related to WaterFix are resolved, any contract amendments, including the ones that are the subject of this hearing, are premature at best.
- *Lingering concerns with the Monterey agreement.* The Monterey agreement is an agreement between the department and contractors, which resulted in related contract amendments and which stemmed from disputes related to Article 18 of the contracts. Article 18 governs reductions to the allocation of water related to shortages. Several environmental groups have raised questions about why the maximum amount of water each contractor may request each year from the SWP (which is established in Table A of the contracts) is not being reduced under the contract amendments to reflect the lower amounts of water that have historically been provided.
- *Davis-Dolwig Act Decisions and the SWP being "off-budget".* The Legislative Analyst's Office has repeatedly expressed concern regarding the department's discretion over how to allocate costs under the Davis-Dolwig Act, which governs fish and wildlife enhancements and recreation in the SWP. In addition, the larger allocation of funds to support operations and capital outlay expenditures of the SWP are not currently subject to appropriation in the annual budget bill. Apart from obtaining authorization from the Legislature for Davis-Dolwig expenditures and the creation of new staff positions, DWR has authority to expend SWP funds without legislative approval.

- *Reducing Dependence on the Delta & Investment in Source Watersheds.* The Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Statutes of 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 5) requires regions that rely on the Delta watershed to improve their self-reliance for water through specified efforts. Water Code Section 108.5 also recognizes and defines source watersheds as integral components of California’s water infrastructure. The background brief for the Natural Resources & Water Committee’s hearing indicates that the proposed amendments do not appear to address these state policies.
- *Legislature’s Role in Future Contract Amendments.* As referenced above, Water Code Section 147.5 requires the department to present details related to the renewal or extension of a long-term water supply contract to the JLBC. However, it does not appear to presently impose a similar requirement related to other future amendments which may have significant impacts (including, but not limited to, those currently being negotiated related to WaterFix).

During the Committee’s hearing, members of the Legislature raised several questions, including: 1) whether there is additional information regarding the financial effects of the proposed amendments, and any future amendments, that can and should be made available to the Legislature and the public, 2) whether the Legislature should have a role in the Finance Committee the proposed amendments seek to establish, 3) how the SWP fits into the state’s long-term water planning, 4) how the Legislature will be engaged with respect to future amendments to the contracts, and 5) what the relationship is between the proposed amendments and the amendments being developed with respect to the WaterFix project.

Stakeholder Comments: A number of stakeholders, including several environmental and food-safety groups and the San Diego County Water Authority, submitted letters to the JLBC requesting that this hearing be delayed in order for the WaterFix-related amendments currently being negotiated to be available to the Legislature and public at the same time the Legislature is considering the amendments that are the subject of this hearing. By contrast, the State Water Contractors submitted a letter requesting for this hearing to happen as soon as possible to avoid the financial compression that delay could cause and to update financing-related provisions.

Questions: Below are some questions Members may wish to ask witnesses during the hearing:

- 1) What do you view as the most critical impacts of the changes made by the proposed renewal and financing-related amendments?
- 2) What are the costs or savings for contracting agencies and water customers associated with these proposed contract amendments?
- 3) What do you support about the proposed renewal and financing-related amendments? What concerns do you have about these proposed amendments?
- 4) How does the department provide notice to the public and to critical stakeholders regarding negotiations related to contract amendments? Are there improvements to this process that can be made?

- 5) Are there improvements in transparency regarding future proposed amendments to long-term contracts that should be made?

ATTACHMENT
III.C.2.

Revised September 10, 2018



EASTERN SAN JOAQUIN
GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

GWA Board Meeting
September 12, 2018

Agenda

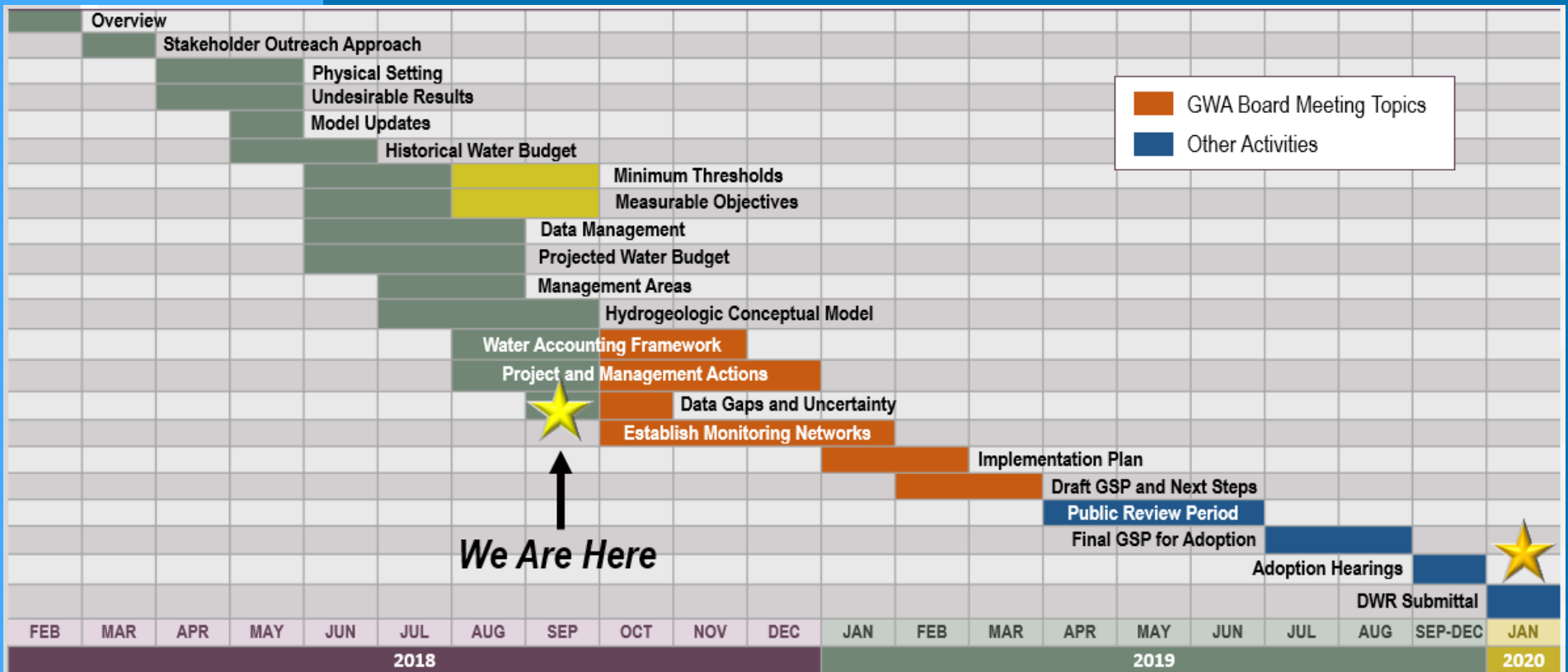


- Approval of August Board Meeting Minutes
- GWA Financial Report
- Roadmap Update and Project Schedule
- Outreach & Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup Update
- GSP Action Update
 - Thresholds Status
 - Projected Water Budget
 - Sustainable Yield
 - Projects and Management Actions
 - October Workshop
- DWR Update
- October Agenda Items



GWA Financial Report

GSP Topics & Project Schedule



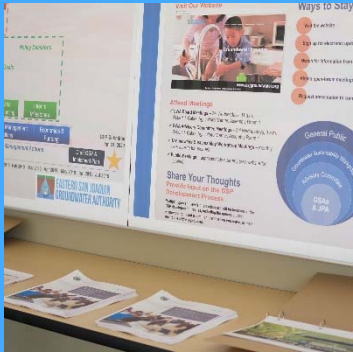


Outreach & Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup Update

Open House Recap



- Thank you for participating!
- ~50 members of the public in attendance
- Thank you GSAs for sending representatives!
- Open house materials will be posted to the website



Next Informational Meeting



The second Informational Meeting will occur in the Nov./Dec. timeframe (four are planned in total)

We are asking Advisory Committee members for proposed locations throughout the Basin

Outreach Update



- Reminder – monthly outreach materials are sent to GSAs on the first of the month.
- The focus of this month's outreach is *Stay Involved*, encouraging people to stay involved after the interest we saw at the Open House.
- GSA are encouraged to use and modify these materials.

Tracking GSA Outreach Efforts



- GSAs have been asked to fill out a simple survey each month to indicate the outreach activities planned for the coming month
- Survey to be included in Board packet the following month (September survey to be in October packet)

Example Survey:

GSA Name	Website Updated	Outreach Slides Posted	Public Meeting Attended	Posted to Social Media	Distributed Press Release
GSA #1	X		X	X	
GSA #2	X	X	X		
GSA #3		X	X	X	X
GSA #4	X		X	X	X
...					

Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup Update




- 10 Workgroup members and 3 members of the public attended the last meeting on August 15th
- The September Workgroup meeting was held on September 11th from 4 – 5:30 p.m. at the Robert Cabral Ag Center, Mokelumne Room
- Situation Assessment interviews are underway
- Notes from June and July Workgroup meetings are provided as part of the Board packet



Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup Update



 EASTERN SAN JOAQUIN
GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

1910 E. Hamilton Avenue
P. O. Box 1810
Stockton, CA 95201

(209) 468-3389
ESJgroundwater@esjgwa.org
esjgroundwater.org

Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup
September 11, 2018
4 – 5:30 p.m.
Robert J. Cabral Agricultural Center
2101 E. Earhart Ave., Stockton, CA
Mokelumne Room

Agenda

- I. Welcome
- II. Comments and Meeting Notes
- III. Update on Background Conditions
- IV. Undesirable Results & Minimum Thresholds Continued
- V. Historical Water Budget & Current Conditions Baseline
- VI. Recap of Open House
- VII. Announcements
- VIII. Other Topics
 - a. Non-agenda items
 - b. Public Comment

Reminder – Workgroup Materials are Posted

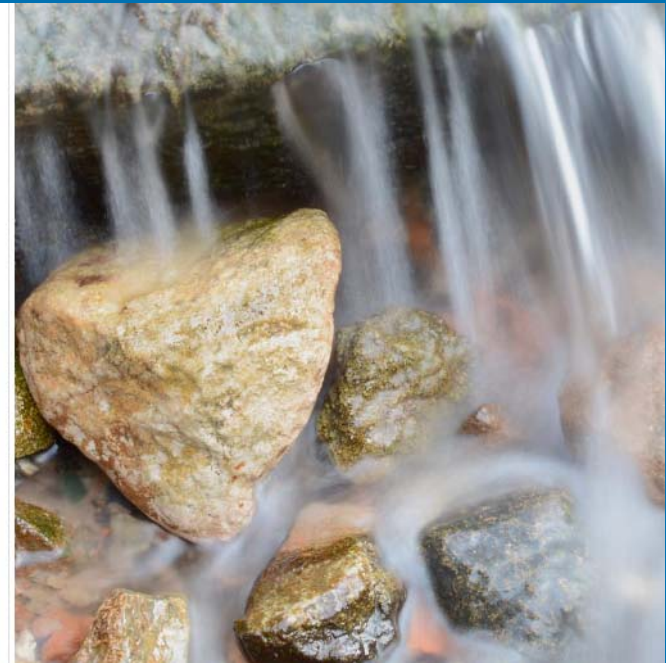


Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup Meetings

Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup meetings occur on an approximately monthly basis. The Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup represents a diverse mix of members who represent the broad interests of groundwater users in the subbasin as well as the diverse social, cultural and economic elements of the population. During the meetings, stakeholders learn about the GSP's development, share questions and provide comments to the project's consulting team. Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup members are also encouraged to communicate information back to their organizations and report back any input to the consulting team.

2018

Meeting Notifications	Meeting Agendas	Meeting Materials
	August 15	August 15 August 15 Printable Version
July 10	July 10	July 10
June 12	June 12	June 12



<http://www.esjgroundwater.org/Get-Involved/Meetings>



GSP Action Update – Thresholds Status

Six Sustainability Indicators to be Addressed



Chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply



Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality



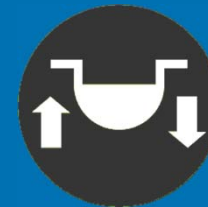
Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage



Significant and unreasonable land subsidence



Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion



Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water

GW Elevation Thresholds: What Comes Next?



Preliminary Thresholds



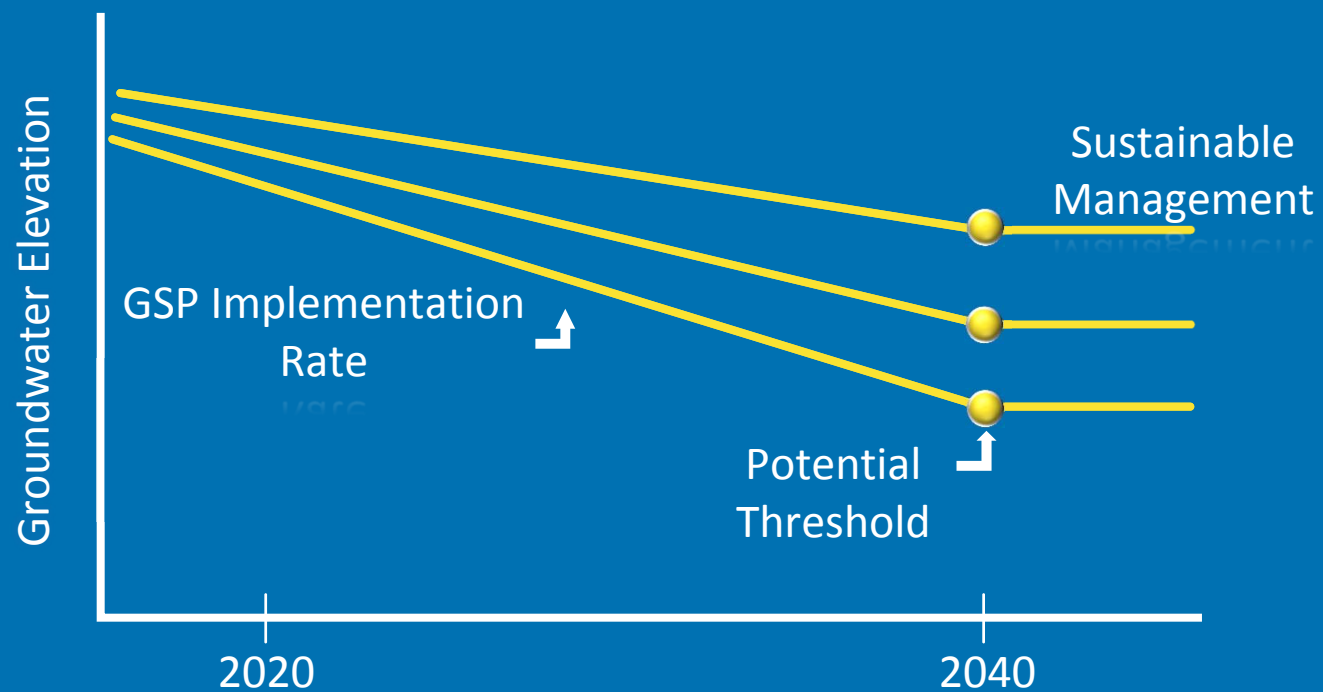
Water Budget

Final Thresholds



- Projected Water Budget will be used to understand average sustainable pumping rates basin-wide
- Projects and Management Actions need to be identified to include supply and demand-side measures to achieve sustainability
- Depending on rate of project implementation, groundwater elevation thresholds may need to be adjusted¹⁵

Rate of Plan Implementation May Necessitate Changes in GW Elevation Thresholds





GSP Action Update – Projected Water Budget

Water Budget: Defining Time Frames



Historical

Uses historical information for hydrology, precipitation, water year type, water supply and demand, and land use going back a minimum of 10 years.

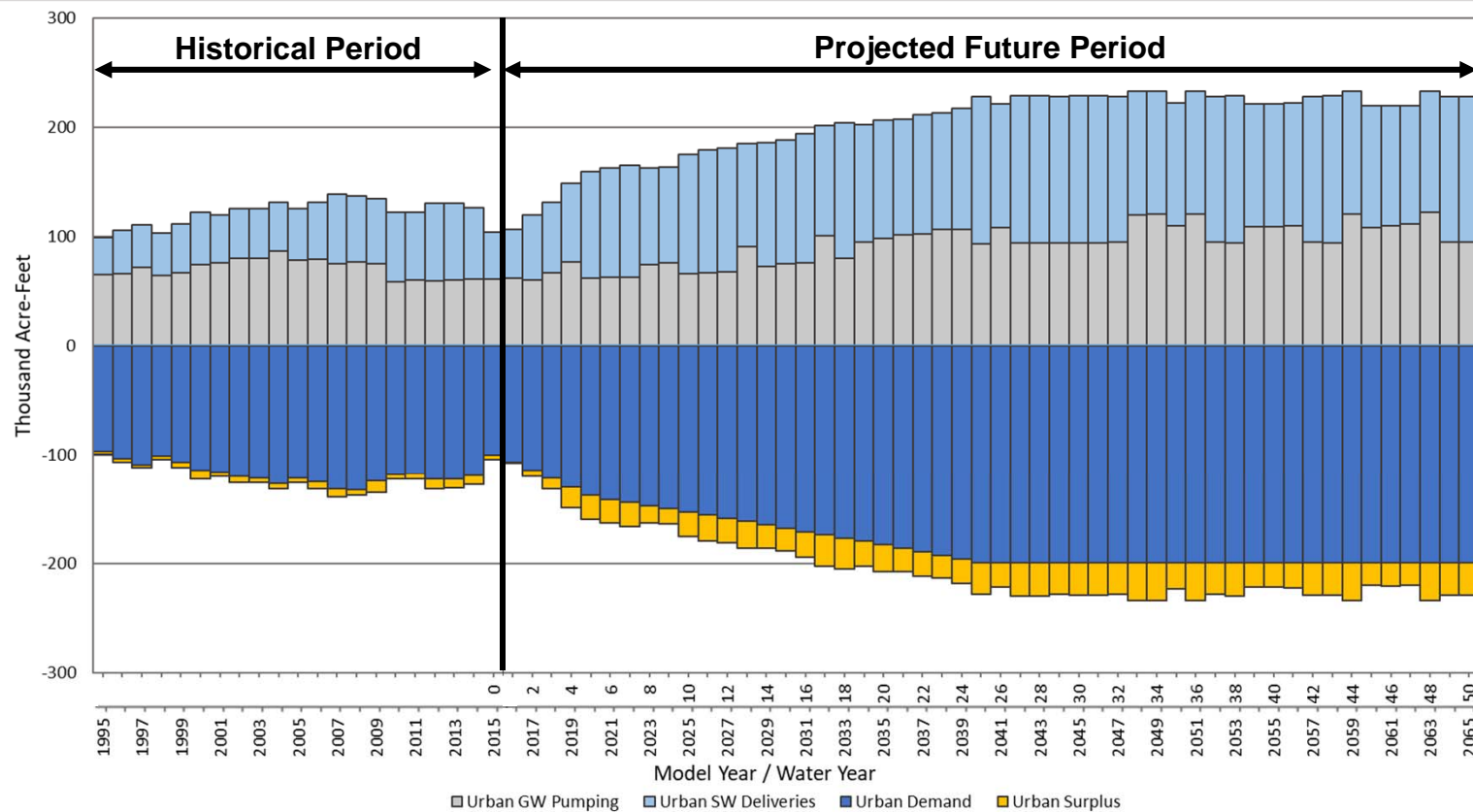
Current Conditions

Holds constant the most recent or “current” data on population, land use, year type, water supply and demand, and hydrologic conditions.

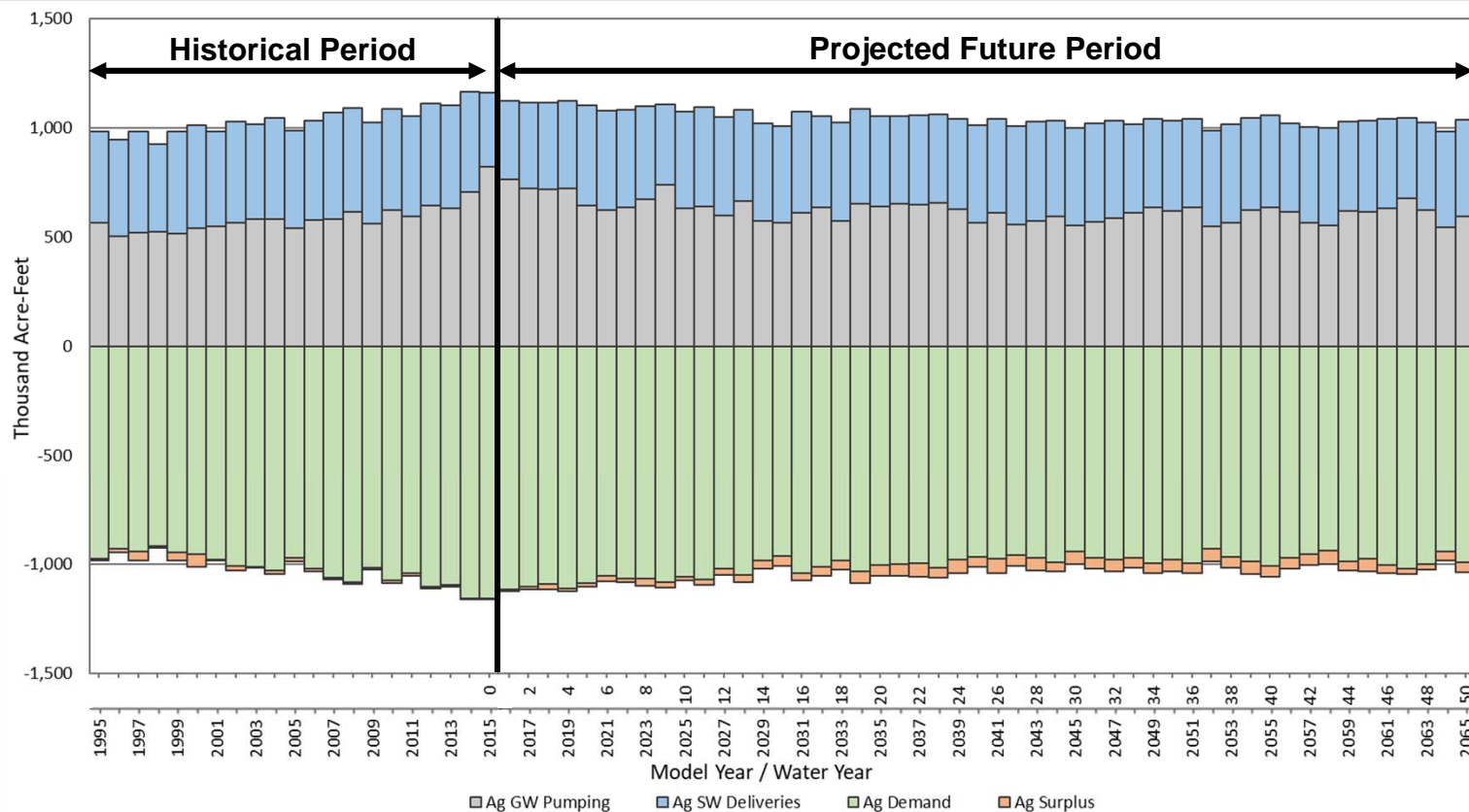
Future Conditions

Uses the future planning horizon to estimate population growth, land use changes, climate change, etc.

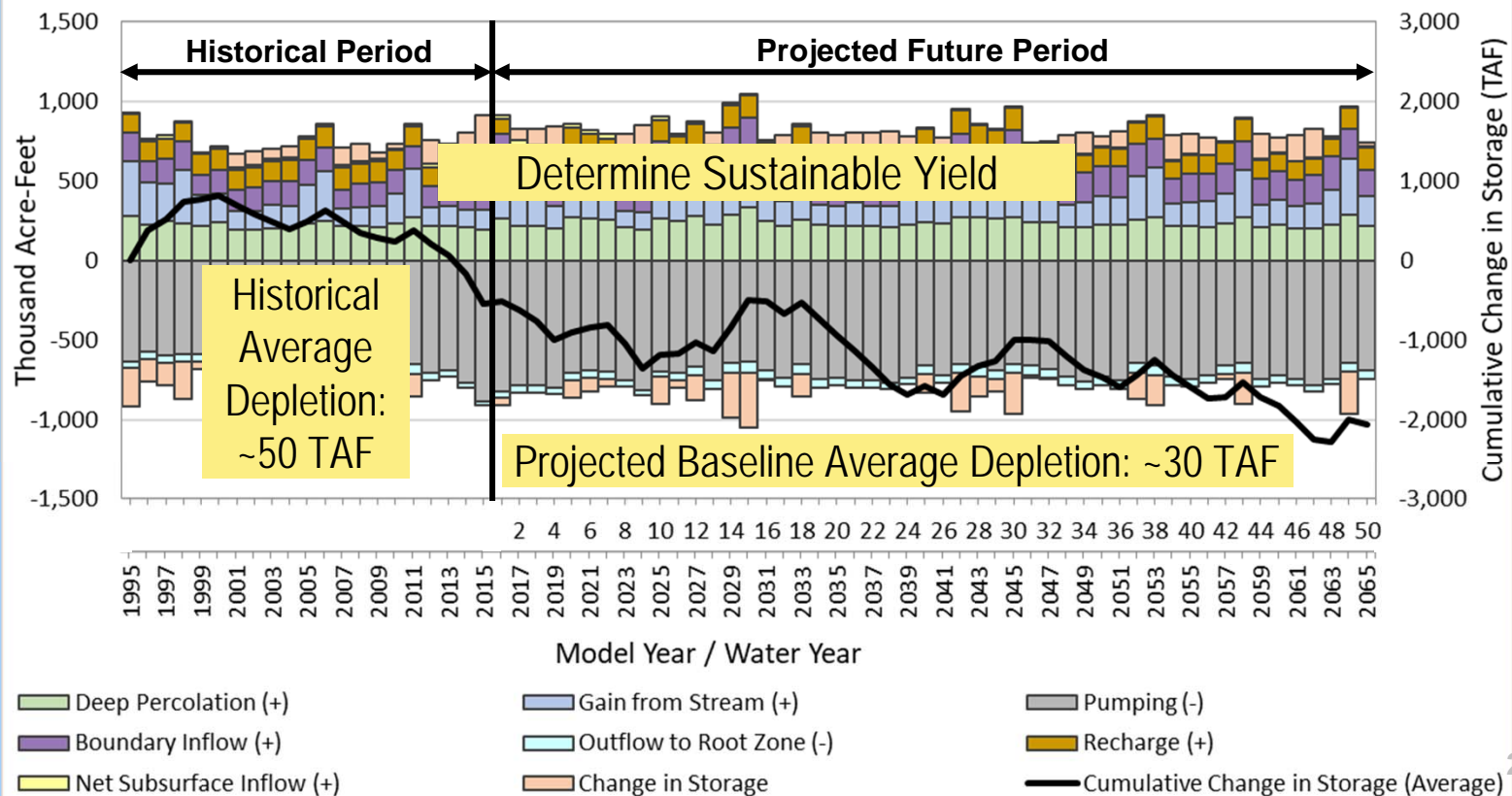
Projected Conditions Baseline L&WU: Urban Water Use



Projected Conditions Baseline L&WU: Agricultural Water Use



Projected Conditions Baseline Groundwater Budget





GSP Action Update – Sustainable Yield

What is Sustainable Yield?



“Sustainable yield means the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus, that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result.”

California Water Code Section 10721

Sustainable Yield Actions



Demand-side sustainability actions:

- Reduce agricultural and urban GW use to achieve sustainability

Supply-side sustainability actions:

- Identify project and management actions to achieve sustainability

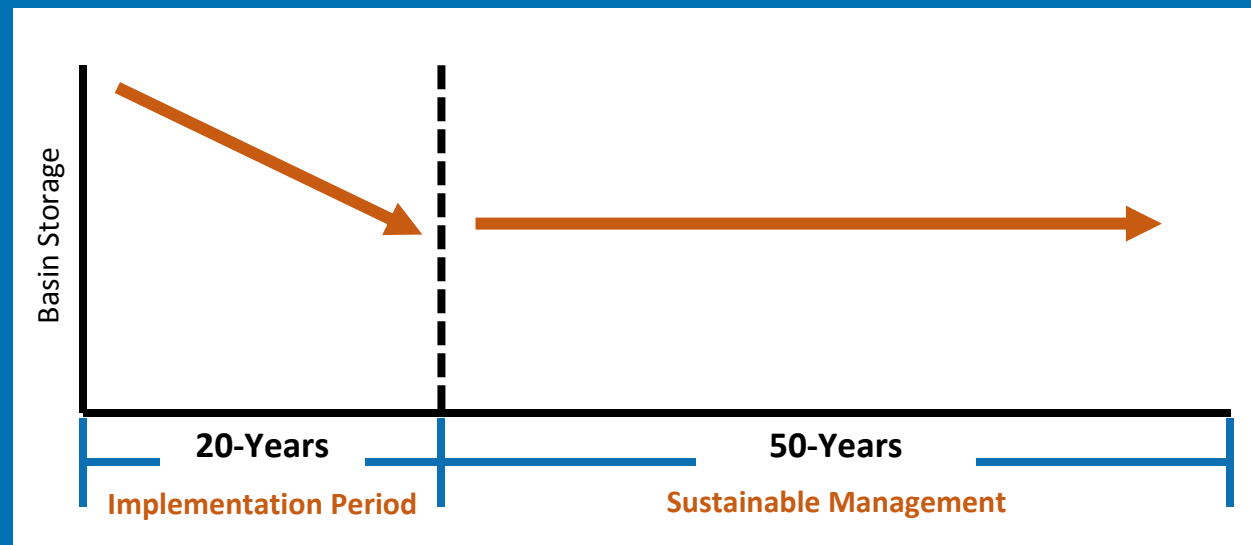
Composite sustainability actions:

- Combination of demand-side and supply-side actions

Sustainable Yield Modeling Assumptions



- Determine GW use reduction by 2040 to provide a soft transition to complete sustainability conditions



Summary: Sustainable Yield



- Operations assume up to approximately 12% reduction in GW use through 2040
- To maintain sustainability, long-term GW use to be reduced by approximately 12-15%

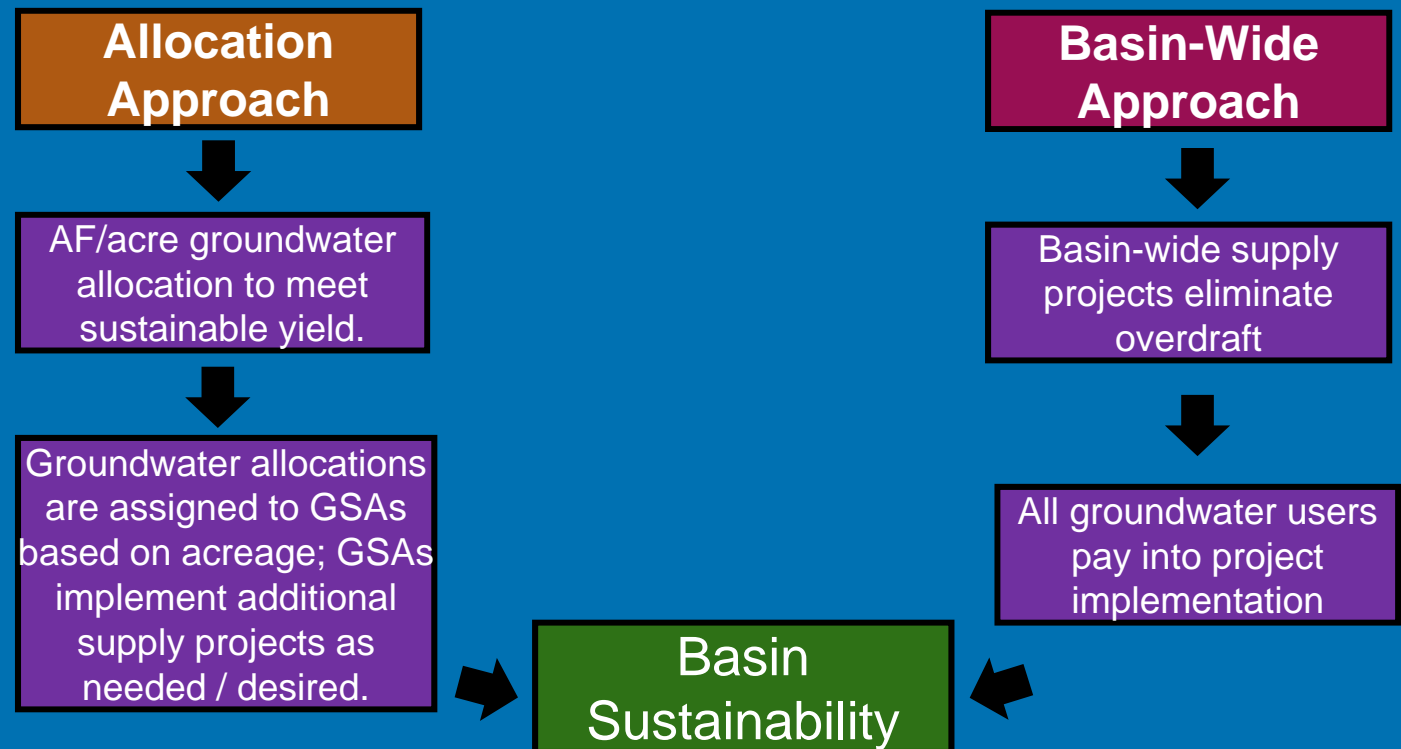
Next Steps:

- Supply-side sustainability actions: Identify project and management actions to achieve sustainability



GSP Action Update – Projects and Management Actions

Approaches to Meeting Sustainable Yield



Comparison of Approaches



	Pros	Cons
Allocation Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standardized approach• Clear cut limits on pumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metering needed• Pumping limitations may be significant in some areas• More GSA oversight required
Basin-Wide Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be more cost-effective• Could be scalable• Well positioned for outside funding• Preserves flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projects must be economically feasible

Approach



Today: Initiate discussion on and establish framework for Projects and Management Actions

Next Month: Project and Management Actions Workshop following Board Meeting on October 10th

- Brainstorming session with GSAs to meet and discuss potential future projects and management actions
- Identify project types and areas of benefit
- Identify potential management actions and associated areas of application (Basin-wide or by GSA)

What Information is Needed?



Project Details:

- Size
- Location
- Timeline
- Estimated Cost (Capital and O&M)
- Status of Design
- Permitting and Funding
- Project Partners and Beneficiaries Identified
- Potential Ordinances

Categories of Projects and Management Actions



Flood/Stormwater Management

Recycling

Conservation

Recharge

Transfers

Examples of Projects and Management Actions



- Intra-basin transfers (water transfers to Stockton East, Central San Joaquin)
- Non-potable supply projects
- Conservation
- Potential ordinances
- Fallowed land program
- Groundwater markets



GSP Action Update – October Workshop

October Workshop



- Projects and Management Actions brainstorming workshop, October 10, 2018; 12:30-2:30pm

Board Action – Approve budget October Workshop item



DWR Update

Technical Support Services Funding Update



- DWR coordinating revision of language in agreement for finalization
- Monitoring well screening/prioritization for TSS

DWR Update



- Update from Paul Wells



October Board Topics

October Board Topics



- Projects and Management Actions



**EASTERN SAN JOAQUIN
GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY**

**GWA Board Meeting
September 12, 2018**

ATTACHMENT
IV.A-D

KEEPING SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY SAFE TOGETHER



Community members can join law enforcement, local government and health professionals in protecting San Joaquin County. Learn how:



Lock Up Medications
page 3



Don't Rush to Flush Medications or Needles
page 4



Meds in the Bin, We All Win
page 6



Community leaders, like San Joaquin County Supervisor Bob Elliott, have come together to install medication and sharps disposal bins to protect residents.
PHOTO BY ROBIN EAGAN

Proper Disposal Keeps Us All SAFE

San Joaquin County residents have a new way to safely dispose of unwanted medications and used needles

by Rodney Orosco



IMPROPER DISPOSAL PUTS US ALL IN DANGER

Improper disposal of medication or needles affects the entire community — from fueling drug addiction and threatening public safety to needles being found in parks, waterways and even libraries.



Criminals may use medications that are tossed into the trash or sell them on the black market. This risk is even greater in neighborhoods where there are large numbers of seniors.



Used **sharps** that have been thrown into the trash or recycling accidentally stick workers and can expose them to diseases.



"I have talked to code enforcement staff and when they have to secure an empty house, they come across a lot of **sharps**," explained City of Stockton Solid Waste Manager Gretchen Olsen. However, the most shocking needle surprise comes at the library. "People are putting **sharps** in the library book return slots," she said.

Properly disposing of unwanted medications and used sharps — such as needles, lancets and auto-injectors — is a safety priority for individuals and the community.

Flushing these items may seem like an easy option for disposal but it is actually a *serious* environmental and health hazard. In actuality, treatment plants are not designed to remove medications from the water. That means some medication that is flushed ends up in our waterways and, eventually, in our drinking water.

If you can't flush then the trash is the next best option, right?

Wrong.

"Medications thrown in the garbage can become fuel for addiction, result in an overdose, or cause accidental poisoning," said San Joaquin County Public Health Officer Dr. Kismet Baldwin.

These common disposal problems are easily preventable.

Thankfully, disposing of medication in San Joaquin County is easy: Take the unwanted medication to one of the County's DEA-authorized disposal locations and then drop it into a specially designated bin.

However, safety does not end at the medicine cabinet. Because some medications and medical tests are taken by blood, special care must be taken to dispose of these needles, also called sharps. Used sharps are considered hazardous waste and must also be quickly and properly disposed of — and the toilet is *not* an option.

Sharps flushed down the toilet can become lodged in equipment, forcing county workers to remove them by hand, exposing workers to accidental and dangerous needle sticks. Tossing sharps in the trash or recycling is illegal in the state of California because of Senate Bill 1305, which was passed in 2006 to protect waste workers.

Used sharps need to be properly disposed of in a designated sharps container and then taken to a sharps disposal location. Just like medication disposal, sharps disposal only takes one easy step.

There are currently dozens of sharps and medication disposal bins located throughout the County with more on the way, thanks to a unique collaborative effort between the City of Stockton, San Joaquin County and other area organizations.

"This effort is the result of a partnership among a broad range of stakeholder groups," San Joaquin County Supervisor

Bob Elliott said. "Thank you to all the community leaders and organizations that made these disposal bins possible, including San Joaquin County Public Works, The Rose Foundation, and the California Product Stewardship Council."

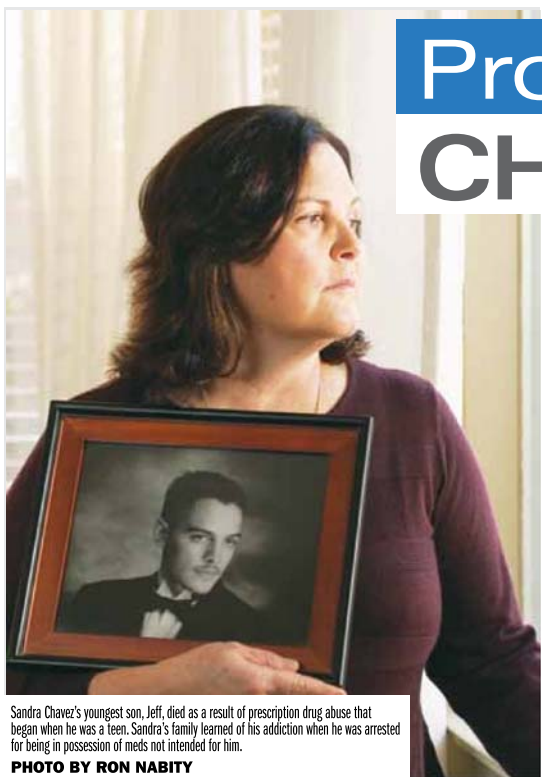


Find out where to drop off unwanted medications and sharps at www.sjcrecycle.org or call San Joaquin County Public Works at 209-468-3000.

Protecting Our CHILDREN

Lock up your medications! You might save the life of someone you love

by Rodney Oroasco



Sandra Chavez's youngest son, Jeff, died as a result of prescription drug abuse that began when he was a teen. Sandra's family learned of his addiction when he was arrested for being in possession of meds not intended for him.

PHOTO BY RON NABITY

Today, Americans fill nearly three times as many prescriptions as they did in 1980 and spend five times as much on over-the-counter drugs, according to a report by Safe Kids Worldwide. This increase in more household medications has also resulted in a dangerous unintended consequence.

"Having medications in the home can increase the risk of accidental ingestion or poisonings, leading to a significant number of emergency room visits. Especially in toddlers," said San Joaquin County Public Health Officer Dr. Kismet Baldwin.

And that phenomenon includes San Joaquin County. Over the past five years, there have been 800 visits to emergency departments in the region by children under the age of five due to accidental poisonings.

The nationwide statistics are just as shocking. Poison control centers get a call about a child ingesting medication that they "found" once a minute — every day. **Emergency rooms see roughly four busloads — or over 300 — poisoned children daily**, all from medications that should have been properly secured or removed from the home when they were no longer needed and properly disposed of.

Keeping children safe from accidental medication poisoning is about not assuming — not assuming the medication is out of reach of a child and not assuming a child-proof bottle is actually child proof.

"Safe medicine storage means out of sight and out of reach — not one or the other," said Safe Kids San Joaquin County Coalition Coordinator Rachel Zerbo. "To be safe, medicine should be stored out of sight in a cabinet or drawer where children can't see it and the medication should be out of reach."

The dangers of easy-to-reach medications in the home are not limited to only toddlers.

"Teens are also vulnerable to medication poisoning," said Zerbo. "They may be curious about the effects of medications, or they can be easily influenced by peer pressure."

While parents can secure medications in the home, it is not enough. All adults with children in their lives should take precautions to keep medication out of reach. Children can easily find medication in a purse, bedside table or on a kitchen countertop.

"If a child spends time at a grandparent or other caregiver's home, parents need to make sure those caregivers are also storing their medication safely," said Zerbo.

"Safe medicine storage means out of sight and out of reach — not one or the other."

Rachel Zerbo
Coalition Coordinator
Safe Kids San Joaquin County



SAFE AT HOME



Thousands of children in the U.S. find their way into **medicine bottles they shouldn't** each year, including children in San Joaquin County.



800 visits to San Joaquin County emergency rooms in the past five years by children under the age of 5 were due to accidental poisonings.



64 percent of those visits were attributed to **medications**.

DO

- **DO** lock up medications.
- **DO** store medications in their original containers — labels can help prevent medications from being mixed up.
- **DO** keep an updated list of all prescription medication in your home, so you know if something goes missing.
- **DO** talk to your pharmacist about how to properly dispose of unused medications.

DON'T

- **DON'T** leave medications where kids or pets can get them.
- **DON'T** share prescription medications. A medication that works for one person may cause harm — even death — to someone else, even if symptoms are similar.
- **DON'T** take medications in front of children, which can lead to them imitating this behavior.

Don't RUSH to FLUSH Medications!

Medicine can end up in waterways, risking human and environmental health

by Anne Stokes

Flushing unused and expired medications down the drain may be what you were told to do to get rid of them. Even the Federal Drug Administration controversially tells the public to discard some of the most addictive medications down the drain to avoid accidental poisonings or purposeful misuse if there is no take-back program available. However, the effects of flushing pharmaceuticals can have long-term and wide-spread ramifications on both humans and the environment. It is a threat that is real and growing.

While most people know that anything flushed down the drain ends up at a water treatment plant, most aren't aware of the intricate processes involved in water cleaning. According to Brandon Nakagawa, Water Resource Coordinator with the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, those processes aren't geared toward removing medications.

"We have treatment processes that take out organic matter and then use microbes to digest those compounds. It reduces the organic matter in the water to a point where we can discharge it back to the river or stream," he said. "Pharmaceuticals are something that our systems aren't necessarily designed to remove."

After being treated, this water can be routinely used as drinking water. But according to the Environmental Protection Agency, pharmaceuticals are increasingly being

detected in drinking water. Even when found in minuscule amounts, the number of compounds that end up in the public's drinking water, combined with long-term cumulative exposure to these compounds, becomes worrisome.

"You have unused medicines mixing together into an unintended soup and getting into groundwater, and often then getting into waterways," said Tim Little, Executive Director of the Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment. "It's a type of pollution, short and simple, and it doesn't make sense to throw pollution into waterways when there is an easy way — and efficient way — to keep it out."

While technology that can remove pharmaceutical compounds from water is starting to emerge, it can be very expensive and still isn't used or required at most waste water treatment plants. Thus, the best and least costly way to keep medications out of local water supplies is to dispose of them through convenient disposal bins or collection events throughout San Joaquin County.

"Maybe we won't know for decades the exact effects of pharmaceuticals in the water, maybe we'll know sooner than later, but why take the chance?" Nakagawa said. "Let's do the right thing and dispose of things properly."



PHOTO BY ANNE STOKES

"It doesn't make sense to throw pollution into waterways when there is an easy way — and efficient way — to keep it out."

Tim Little

Executive Director

Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment

THE COST OF FLUSHING



- Only **half of medications** in sewage can be removed by water treatment plants once flushed, as found in a 2013 report by the International Joint Commission, leading to traces of medications showing up in drinking water supplies.



- Intact medications are **more potent** than excreted drugs, which have been metabolized.
- Pharmaceutical compounds may affect physiological responses in humans, plants and animals, according to studies by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).



- Estrogen and testosterone used in certain medications — as well as other endocrine disruptors — **cause significant reproductive effects on aquatic wildlife**, even at very low levels of exposure.



- Trace amounts of antibiotics lead to antibiotic-resistant bacteria in our water.
- The wide array of medications found in waterways can have **unanticipated impacts** on drinking water supplies and wildlife.

STICK SHARPS in Their Place — a Certified Container



Michael White's workers at the Stockton Recycling Material Recycling Facility, like Lorena Dominguez, are constantly at risk of being stuck by an improperly disposed of needle. But it doesn't have to be that way.

PHOTO BY ANNE STOKES

Used sharps are a danger when not disposed of properly

by Rodney Oroasco

Lorena Dominguez's day at work started just like any other, but ended in panic. As a recycling line worker at the Stockton Recycling Material Recycling Facility (MRF), Dominguez's job is to watch the line as items whiz by and remove any that are not recyclable. Dominguez does this by hand, grabbing items like plastic bags, garbage, dirty food containers and toys when she sees them.

But what Dominguez did not see one day was a needle hidden in a bag underneath a pizza box.

"When I first got stuck, my first thought was that it was a needle because I felt the pain," Dominguez said. "I stopped the line and discovered the needle was in the bag I was holding. It was full of loose needles."

What happened next is all too common for recycling line workers: months of treatment accompanied by months of worry.

"It took four months to finally receive an answer that everything was OK," she said. "My family was worried because they did not know what that needle could be infected with."

Because of the improper disposal of sharps, needle sticks are a far too common hazard for MRF workers.

"Every day our workers see needles coming across the recycling line," said Stockton Recycling MRF General Manager Michael White.

Even being careful or wearing heavy gloves doesn't always protect workers from an accidental stick.

"Being stuck [by a needle] is definitely one of the biggest scares for our employees,"

Michael White
General Manager
Stockton Recycling Materials
Recycling Facility

"Being stuck [by a needle] is definitely one of the biggest scares for our employees," White said.

There is still danger when needles are placed into plastic containers and thrown in the trash or recycling. These containers can burst when compressed in garbage trucks during collection, causing the sharps to mix in with the recyclables.

"We see plastic milk jugs full of needles," White said. "The caps pop off the jugs, the needles spill out, or the needles poke through the plastic and jab one of the workers."

Needles are not only a safety concern on the line, they are also a productivity concern — which costs money.

"We have to stop the line when we see needles. It is a hard stop," White said.

The result is dozens of paid workers standing around while they wait for the issue to be resolved.

All these problems can be solved if San Joaquin County residents keep their used sharps out of the trash and dispose of them properly the first time, by using one

of the County's disposal bins.

While Dominguez, a three-year veteran of the recycling line, is not afraid to get back to the line, many victims of an accidental stick do not return to work because of stress. Dominguez does express concern.

"I am more cautious and feel anxious when there is a bigger pile of material coming through the line," she said.



SHARPS SAFETY

Disposing of used sharps and needles correctly is not only the **law in California**, it is a simple act that can protect the **community**.



4 months: How long it takes to test a waste or recycling worker who has been stuck by an improperly disposed of needle, before it is determined if they are clear of diseases such as hepatitis or HIV. It is months of anxiety no one should have to endure.



Best way to protect workers: Store your used sharps properly in an **approved container** until they can be taken to a disposal bin.

DO

- **DO** take needles to a pharmacy or other location with a proper disposal bin.
- **DO** put sharps in an FDA-cleared container prior to putting them in the disposal bin.
- **DO** ask your pharmacist how to properly dispose of unused medications.

DON'T

- **DON'T** throw needles into the trash.
- **DON'T** flush needles down the toilet.
- **DON'T** place needles in a plastic container and then throw that container into the garbage or recycling.

WHAT TO PUT IN A DISPOSAL BIN

Medications



Sprays



Liquid Medications



Pill Medications

Sharps



Needles



Lancets



Auto Injector

Responsible and CONVENIENT

Proper disposal is easy in San Joaquin County

by Anne Stokes

As any good real estate agent will tell you, it's all about location, location, location. That's why in the City of Stockton and the rest of San Joaquin County, community partners are working together to make it easy for residents to responsibly dispose of their unwanted medication and used medical sharps.

"If it's not easy and convenient, people just won't do it," said David Gorton, Planning and Materials Management Section Manager with the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works. "So long as people have convenient local options, they'll take advantage of those. If they don't, they will more than likely end up improperly disposing of these items in the garbage, down the drain or toilet — ways that endanger the environment or put our solid waste workers at risk."

Currently, there are dozens of medication and sharps disposal bins throughout the county, with more on the way. Located mainly in pharmacies and police stations, residents can drop off items anytime the store or office is open for business.

Improperly disposed of materials pose safety and environmental risks. Sharps thrown away in the trash or recycling bin have been known to injure sanitation or

recycling facility workers. Medications, whether they're flushed down the drain or end up in a landfill, eventually make their way into local waterways and public drinking supplies. Medications left in cabinets can also be targets for theft or accidentally ingested by young children or seniors who may mistakenly take the wrong medicine.

"If it's not easy and convenient, people just won't do it."

David Gorton
Planning and Materials Management Section Manager, San Joaquin County Department of Public Works

Collection bins are for prescription and over-the-counter medications, but not vitamins. Medications should be removed from their bottles and placed into zip top plastic bags before being deposited into the bins. Empty pill bottles can then be recycled with regular curbside plastic recycling. When using the bins, be sure to secure any packaging so that pills and liquids don't leak.

Sharps — which cannot be deposited in pharmaceutical bins — must be in a hard plastic container before being deposited in the specially designated sharps kiosk.

While collection bins are the most convenient way to safely dispose of medications and sharps, the County's household hazardous waste facility also holds regular take-back events and accepts these materials from county residents, free of charge.

To find the closest disposal bin to you, visit www.sjrecycle.org.

It's EASY to do it RIGHT

San Joaquin County is growing its disposal programs with help from the Rose Foundation

"It benefits the environment and it's the right thing to do from a medical perspective."

Harold Reich
Owner and Pharmacist
Reich's Pharmacy

by Anne Stokes



Since 1990, Pharmacist Harold Reich's business plan has revolved around service to his community. For many years, Reich's Pharmacy accepted and disposed of customers' unused pharmaceuticals at the company's expense simply because it was the right thing to do. But when the practice became too costly, San Joaquin County stepped in by creating a pilot medication take-back program in 2016.

"The disposal bins have made it something that we can definitely participate in as a business. It's a community service that we try to promote," Reich said. "I think it's two-fold — I think it benefits the environment and it's the right thing to do from a medical perspective."

The County was able to help due in part to a grant from the Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment, a nonprofit dedicated to providing resources that allow communities to participate in environmental causes that affect their residents. The organization granted \$200,000 to the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) to expand San Joaquin County's existing program. CPSC increased the number of medica-

tion disposal bins and gave residents an easy and responsible disposal option so they wouldn't flush medications down the drain and into the environment.

"I think most people want to do the right thing, and I think as humans we're all driven toward doing the easy thing, because we're all busy people," said Tim Little, the Rose Foundation's Executive Director. "That's what the take-back is about, making it easy to do the right thing."

Reich said he is still astounded at the volume of expired medications his customers have at home and wouldn't know what to do with, if not for the program. If left in the home, these medications could have the potential to be misused.

"It's scary really, in some regards, that they have access to something that's been expired for many years," he said. "Getting those things out of the medicine cabinets in people's homes reduces the temptation and likelihood that somebody will get a hold of something they shouldn't, and cause themselves or others harm."

Properly disposing of unwanted medications and used sharps is critical to keeping San Joaquin County's waters clean — like the San Joaquin River, pictured here. But proper disposal comes at a cost.
PHOTO BY ROBIN EAGAN

WHO PAYS to Keep Water Clean?

Because medication disposal costs the government, you do

“Our country has privatized profits and socialized costs.”

by Anne Stokes

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is just what it sounds like: extending the responsibilities of manufacturers past the sale of their products. It requires producers to clean up their own mess, so to speak.

“Our society is really good at producing stuff, but we’re not really good at taking responsibility for it once it’s been used,” said Tim Little, Executive Director of the Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment, a nonprofit that provides communities with resources to get involved in ecological issues. “By having producer responsibility, you start to get mechanisms to properly manage them.”

According to Heidi Sanborn, Co-founder and Executive Director of the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC), producers should share the responsibility for the life cycle of products they create and sell — meaning they should be on the hook for costs associated with safely recycling or disposing of the materials.

But what happens instead is local governments — and taxpayers, like those in San Joaquin County — foot the bill for safe disposal programs and events, including those that accept unwanted medications and used sharps. These programs may be free at point of disposal for residents, but have a high price tag for the local governments that are funded by the residents.

“Our country has privatized profits and socialized costs. We don’t think that’s fair,” Sanborn said. “The bottom line is that local governments cannot afford to provide the programs to the level that they need to be available to get a high level of participation from the public.”

The producers of these products argue that if they paid for disposal and take-back programs, they would ultimately pass these costs on to consumers in the form of more expensive products. But Sanborn says that consumers are already paying costs through their local governments.

“What we’ve done with this current system is to bury the costs, so nobody knows what they’re paying for,” she said. “Taxpayers don’t know that a fluorescent lamp costs as much to recycle as it does to buy. They just drop it off for ‘free’ at their public facility. But it’s not free at all.”

Heidi Sanborn
Co-founder and Executive Director
California Product Stewardship
Council (CPSC)



CPSC first got involved in pharmaceutical EPR issues due to public demand in San Francisco and Alameda counties.

“County officials were getting so much public demand for more collection opportunities for a variety of reasons — drug abuse prevention, law enforcement, water quality — that they wanted to make producers responsible, and that just happens to be our policy area,” Sanborn said.

Sanborn points to successful pharmaceutical and sharps take-back programs in Canada and Mexico as models for California and how to support the proper disposal of hazardous items.

“It’s not only the right thing to do, it’s a matter of public health and safety,” she said. “Twenty years from now our hope is that nothing goes onto the market that has no end-of-life management program in place.”

To learn more about Extended Producer Responsibility and good product stewardship, visit www.calpsc.org.



PUT IT IN A
DISPOSAL BIN

In 2017, the MED-Project (a manufacturer-funded program operating in nine California counties):



Collected **15,750 pounds** of pharmaceuticals in **32 bins** located throughout Alameda County



Held **12 one-day** collection events which collected **3,155 pounds** of unwanted medicine







Currently: Alameda County has dozens of take-back bin locations, with **37 more sites** planned to be implemented by the end of 2018

The Alameda MED-Project Product Stewardship Plan was approved by the County’s Department of Environmental Health in 2015. The program’s goal: to provide Alameda County residents with convenient, safe and accessible ways to get rid of their unused pharmaceuticals. This successful program — funded by pharmaceutical companies — is a solid example of how local communities can create solutions to problems without putting that burden on taxpayers.



DISPOSAL LOCATIONS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Legend

 Disposal bins for meds and sharps
 Disposal bin for sharps only


 Disposal bin for meds only
 Does not accept controlled substances

Escalon

- 1 Escalon Police Department
2040 McHenry Ave.
Escalon, CA 95320
209-838-7093

- 2 Vineyard Pharmacy and Gifts
1900 McHenry Ave., Ste. 202
Escalon, CA 95320
209-838-0511


Lockeford

- 3 Lockeford Drug
14090 CA-88
Lockeford, CA 95237
209-727-5527

- 4 Young's Payless Market - IGA
18980 CA-88
Lockeford, CA 95237
209-727-3762


Lodi



- 5 Community Medical Centers, Lodi
2401 W. Turner Road, Ste. 450
Lodi, CA 95242
209-370-1700

- 6 Fairmont Pharmacy
1121 W. Vine St., Ste. 13
Lodi, CA 95240
209-625-8633


- 7 Lodi Police Department
215 W. Elm St.
Lodi, CA 95240
209-333-6728


- 8 Walgreens
75 N. Ham Lane
Lodi, CA 95242
209-369-8575


Manteca



- 9 City of Manteca Solid Waste Division Admin Office
210 E. Wetmore St.
Manteca, CA 95337
209-456-8440

- 10 Community Medical Center, Manteca
200 Cottage Ave., Ste. 103
Manteca, CA 95336
209-624-5800



- 11 Manteca Police Department
1001 W. Center St.
Manteca, CA 95337
209-239-8401



Ripon


- 12 Ripon Police Department
259 N. Wilma Ave.
Ripon, CA 95366
209-599-2102



Stockton


- 13 Angkor Pharmacy
4555 N. Pershing Ave., Ste. 7
Stockton, CA 95207
209-473-4706

- 14 Community Medical Centers, Channel
701 E. Channel St.
Stockton, CA 95202
209-944-4700


- 15 Community Medical Centers, Waterloo
1031 Waterloo Road
Stockton, CA 95205
209-940-5600



- 16 Dignity Health - St. Joseph's Medical Center
1800 N. California St.
Stockton, CA 95204
209-943-2000


- 17 El Dorado Drug Store
2005 S. East Mariposa Road
Stockton, CA 95205
209-464-7722


- 18 Forty Nine Drug Co.
937 N. Yosemite St.
Stockton, CA 95203
209-465-2671



- 19 Kaiser Permanente Pharmacy
7373 West Lane, 1st Floor
Stockton, CA 95210
209-476-3242


- 20 Rx Express Pharmacy
711 E. Market St.
Stockton, CA 95202
209-465-1001


- 21 San Joaquin County Household Hazardous Waste Facility
7850 R.A. Bridgeford St.
Stockton, CA 95206
209-468-3066


Tracy

- 22 Abala Pharmacy
550 W. Eaton Ave., Ste. B
Tracy, CA 95376
209-832-7080


- 23 Grant Line Pharmacy
2160 W. Grant Line Road, Ste. 205
Tracy, CA 95377
209-832-2999


- 24 Harold K. Reich's Pharmacy
39 W. 10th St.
Tracy, CA 95376
209-835-1832


- 25 Tracy Police Department
1000 Civic Center Drive
Tracy, CA 95376
209-831-6550


- 26 Tracy Material Recovery Facility
30703 S. MacArthur Drive
Tracy, CA 95377
209-832-2355


- 27 Tracy Recycling Buyback Center
590 10th St.
Tracy, CA 95376
209-832-1024


More locations coming! Find an updated list at
www.sjrecycle.org
 or call 209-468-3000.

PUT THESE ITEMS INTO DISPOSAL BINS

Medication bins accept:

- Sprays
- Liquids
- Pills
- Pet medications
- Ointments/lotions


Make sure pills are in zip top bags, and any containers are shut tight!

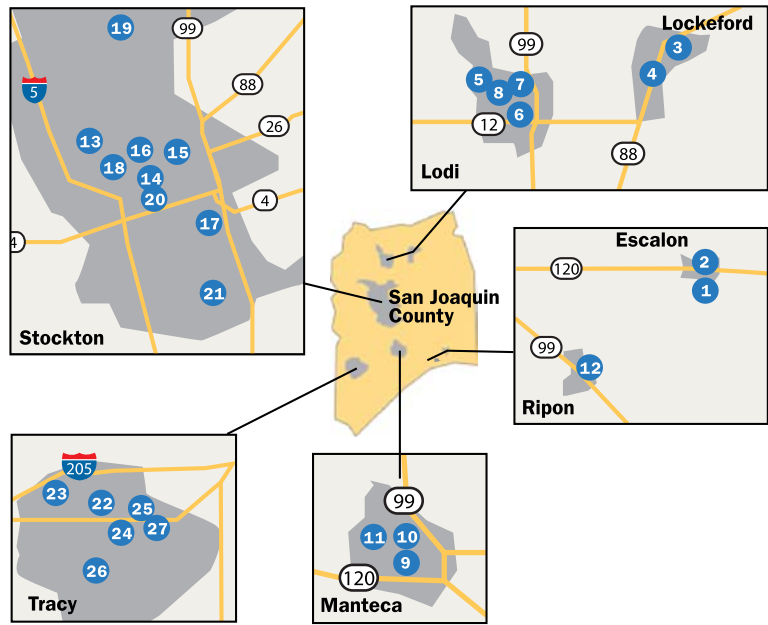


Sharps bins accept:

- Needles
- Lancets
- Auto injectors


Put these items into a hard plastic container before placing them in a bin!





 CPSC
www.calpsc.org
 916-706-3420

 Rose Foundation
www.rosefdn.org
 510-658-0702

 City of Stockton
www.stocktonrecycles.com
 209-937-8331

 SJC County
www.sjrecycle.org
 209-468-3000

Valley voices heard by State Water Board

Unimpaired flows vote postponed




Over 1,000 people gathered on the north steps of the State Capitol on Monday in protest of the State Water Resources Control Board's plan to allocate 40 percent of unimpaired flows along the lower San Joaquin River and its tributaries – the Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Merced rivers.


ANGELINA MARTIN

Turlock Journal

Updated: Aug. 24, 2018, 11:38 p.m.

 [\(https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?](https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=https%3A//www.turlockjournal.com/news/government/valley-voices-heard-state-water-board/)

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After witnessing hundreds rally at the State Capitol, receiving thousands of written comments and hearing hours of testimony from farmers, laborers, students, citizens and even lawmakers who opposed their plan that would cut local water use for the benefit of fish and

wildlife, the State Water Resources Control Board has postponed its critical vote on the proposal.

Despite vehement opposition from a broad coalition of local governments and organizations, the water board in July released its third and final draft of the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan update, which calls for allocation of 40 percent of unimpaired flows along the lower San Joaquin River and its tributaries – the Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Merced rivers – to help rehabilitate the area’s native fish species.

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Assembly member Heath Flora was one of the many lawmakers to join the rally opposing the State Water Board’s plan to reallocate Valley water.

The plan is the result of a nine-year process that has been met with resistance from water stakeholders and their elected officials every step of the way, with many farmers and local water agencies feeling as if the Board has indeed waged a water war on the San Joaquin Valley.

When the first draft of the plan was released in September 2016, hundreds of legislators, water and agricultural leaders, agency representatives and community members addressed the Board three months later in Modesto, sharing the potential impacts the water decision could have on both farmers and the community at large.



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On Monday, they once again made their voices heard.

Ahead of the Board's Aug. 21-22 hearing where they planned to vote on the widely-contested proposal, a water rally spearheaded by Assemblyman Adam Gray drew over 1,000 people to the north steps of the State Capitol to plead their case.

"We stand to lose \$1.6 billion and over 6,000 jobs in my community alone," Gray told the crowd gathered at the rally. "For the past six years I have repeatedly called on the water board to listen to our concerns. They have refused. Today, our community has come to the steps of the state capitol to make sure our voices are heard loud and clear.

"We are here today to let the Governor know, to let the State Water Board know, that we deserve better."

Along with Gray, representatives like Congressman Jeff Denham, Turlock Mayor Gary Soiseth and Stanislaus County Supervisor Kristin Olsen were in attendance as well.



"We are standing in unity to tell the state, 'Don't steal our water,'" Olsen said. "Republicans and Democrats, environmentalists and farmers, cities, counties, young and old, we are here, as I said, in unity to say, 'Don't devastate our economy, our environment, our rivers.'"

In addition to the rally on Monday, countless community members spoke during the Board's hearing on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Board seems to have listened.

The Board in a release on Wednesday stated that they recognized "the complexity and sensitivity" of its vote and has postponed the decision until Nov. 7, citing the public outreach and comment period as one of the most extensive in State Water Board history. The Board hopes to eventually settle on a voluntary agreement with water stakeholders.

"Throughout the last two years, board members and staff have repeatedly emphasized that voluntary settlement agreements can provide a faster, more durable solution to reasonably protect beneficial uses in the Lower San Joaquin River and its tributaries..." Board Chair Felicia Marcus said. "Voluntary settlement agreements present the opportunity to make the non-flow elements more concrete and reduce the potential water supply impact."



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Celebrate the
**HIGH HOLIDAYS
WITH CONGREGATION
BETH SHALOM!**

Rosh HaShanah
on September 9 - 11

Yom Kippur
on September 18 - 19

☆☆☆ ————— ☆☆☆

For details call **209-571-6060** or
email info@cbsmodesto.org
1705 Sherwood Avenue,
Modesto, CA 95350
www.cbsmodesto.org

LATEST



Sacred steel now part of Turlock
(<https://www.turlockjournal.com/news/government/sacred-steel-now-part-turlock/>)

(<https://www.turlockjournal.com/news/government/dmv-botched-23000-voter-forms/>)



**California DMV botched up to
23,000 voter forms**

San Joaquin County

Advisory Water Commission

In compliance with Standing Rules for San Joaquin County Boards, Commissions and Advisory Committees, an annual report for the County Advisory Water Commission will be prepared and submitted to the Clerk of the Board, consisting of agendas, minutes and sign-in sheets for the following Commission Meetings of FY 2017-18:

- July 19, 2017
- August 16, 2017
- September 20, 2017
- October 18, 2017
- November 15, 2017
- January 17, 2018
- April 18, 2018
- May 16, 2018

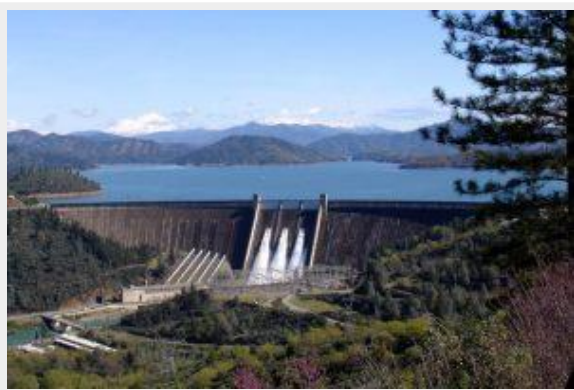


THE RIPON ADVANCE

Home » Denham seeks guarantees Calif. water amendment passes in final spending bill

Denham seeks guarantees Calif. water amendment passes in final spending bill

By Ripon Advance News Service | September 11, 2018



U.S. Rep. Jeff Denham (R-CA) and a 13-member California congressional contingent want to ensure that his U.S. House-approved, home-state water amendment remains part of a larger spending bill being debated in Congress.

“My amendment halts the disastrous Bay-Delta Plan that would see 40 percent of our water flushed out into the ocean,” said Rep. Denham. “Congress must act to protect the [Central] Valley.”

The congressman and his colleagues reiterated that stance in a Sept. 7 letter sent to Speaker of the House Paul Ryan (R-WI) expressing “strong support” to include the provision – which would prohibit the U.S. Department of the Interior from implementing California’s proposed Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan – in upcoming federal appropriations legislation.

Among those joining Rep. Denham in signing the bipartisan letter were U.S. Reps. David Valadao (R-CA), Ken Calvert (R-CA), Mimi Walters (R-CA), Darrell Issa (R-CA), and Jim Costa (D-CA).

“Since the state’s plan greatly affects operations at the United States Bureau of Reclamation owned New Melones Reservoir and the federally authorized Central Valley Project, it should not move forward without federal approval,” the lawmakers wrote.

House Amendment 928, which Rep. Denham offered on July 18 to the Interior, Environment, Financial Services and General Government, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act of 2019, H.R. 6147, would prevent federal funds from being used to implement the state’s Bay-Delta plan.

The state's proposed water plan would deplete the New Melones reservoir, which provides water for the Central Valley Project and generates hydropower, according to a summary from Rep. Denham's office.

The House on July 18 rejected the plan by approving Denham's amendment.

"Allowing this radical state proposal to move forward will undermine federal water authority, subvert the will of Congress, do irreparable damage to Central Valley communities and jeopardize a significant portion of our nation's agricultural productivity," the members wrote in their letter.

"Therefore, we strongly urge this provision be prioritized for inclusion in the next appropriations bill that comes before the House of Representatives and is provided to the President for signature," concluded the members.

Speaker Ryan appointed House conferees on Sept. 6 to resolve differences on H.R. 6147 with the Senate, which that day agreed to conference and also appointed conferees.

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LATEST FROM RIPON SOCIETY

Stivers & Balderson Headline Ripon Society Breakfast Discussion

"There's a lot of good stuff going on. But we still haven't solved the issue of those who are on the sidelines not engaged in work."

Ripon Society Holds Discussion with Energy & Commerce Committee Senior Staff

"It's important that we maintain bipartisan support for the men and women who are out there risking their necks for us."

"We want to make all the tax cuts permanent."

MOST READ LAST 7 DAYS

Collins proposes free public access to federal court records

Denham seeks guarantees Calif. water amendment passes in final spending bill

Exclusive Q&A with U.S. Rep. Jeff Denham: Fighting for California water storage

GOP Senate Western Caucus members seek forest wildfire reforms in 2018 Farm Bill

Republicans introduce bipartisan pro-transparency prescription drug bill

Tillis introduces bill to improve Veterans Affairs health care staffing
 Young, Brooks, FCC commissioner announce federal-level 5G plan in Indiana
 Lance cosponsors bipartisan bill to secure national elections
 Yoder briefed on border security, trade challenges during Mexico trip
 Emmer praises USDA decision to restart mineral leasing in Minnesota

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