

Item #14
12-4-2018

From: **District 2** district2@co.fresno.ca.us
Subject: **RE: Fresno's feral cat population is a problem**
Date: July 27, 2018 at 11:19 AM
To: **Barbara Bailey** b_n_bailey@icloud.com

Good morning,

Thank you for reaching out to our office re the feral cat population. Your sentiments have been shared with Supervisor Borgeas. While County resources are limited, the Board of Supervisors increased their contract by \$720,575 to increase services, implement and maintain the County's dog-licensing program, and create a community cat program to address feral cats last December. Please feel free to contact the Fresno Humane Animal Services @ 600-7387 for additional information on their feral cat program. They can be reached at 600-7387. We will continue to monitor animal services, resources, and the needs within Fresno County and appreciate your email.

Sandra Seely, Chief of Staff
Andreas Borgeas, Supervisor
Fresno County Board of Supervisors
District 2
559.600.2001

From: Barbara Bailey <b_n_bailey@icloud.com>
Sent: Friday, July 20, 2018 8:29 AM
To: District 2 <district2@co.fresno.ca.us>
Subject: Fresno's feral cat population is a problem

Washington DC is undertaking significant work to create a baseline count of their cats. This is a starting point for addressing the very real problems associated with a burgeoning cat population.

Dont't get me wrong: I am a cat lover, cat owner, and fixer of the dozens of feral cats in my neighborhood. But I am also on the board of Fresno Audubon, and am concerned about this growing problem.

I have focused over the past few years on fixing cats that are in my yard; unfortunately, I must have missed two (one male, one female), because now I have MORE cats to fix and feed. We spend more than \$300 a month feeding the cats so they won't eat birds. This doesn't even include the hundreds of dollars we have spent spaying and neutering at the "low cost" Hope Clinic.

If you multiply our expenditures by even a third of the county's human population, you can get a rough approximation of the cost of feral cats to Fresno County residents, and even then you would be under-counting the financial impact: consider the less than easy-to-calculate costs of disease and loss of critical bird populations.

A \$1.5 Million Plan to Count Every Cat in Washington, House Cats Included

By Christina Caron

July 19, 2018

The District of Columbia, like a lot of cities, has a cat dilemma. Stray and feral cats roam the streets of Washington, protected by neuter-and-release policies.

They prey on wildlife and carry diseases that are dangerous to humans, concerning conservationists. Their quality of life can be poor.

As cat populations continue to flourish, scientists and animal advocates are searching for the best and most responsible way to manage them. A new initiative called D.C. Cat Count might provide some answers. It is spending the next three years counting all the cats that live in Washington, and observing how they move around.

And you read that right — all the cats, including pets.

While other cities have embarked on smaller efforts to count segments of their cat populations, D.C. Cat Count, which started this week, announced it aimed to count every cat in the nation's capital, not just those living on the streets or in shelters but also all the rest, whether living indoors, outdoors or both.

“This is the first of its kind,” said Lauren Lipsey, vice president of community programs for the Humane Rescue Alliance. “We’ll be sampling the entire city.”

The \$1.5 million project, which is being funded by animal advocacy groups, is a highly technological endeavor. As many as 60 camera traps, most aided by infrared sensors, will record images of outdoor cats. And a smartphone app, still in development, will allow anyone in Washington to share pictures of cats that they observe outside, or cats that they own, to build a library of as many cats as possible.

“The biggest concern is that we don’t know how many cats or what percentage of the population we’re helping, or what the true need is out there,” Ms. Lipsey said. “And our goal is to help them all, even if they are owned.”

The Humane Rescue Alliance, the organization that operates animal control in Washington and serves as the area’s sole animal-welfare group, is partnering with the Humane Society of the United States, PetSmart Charities and the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute to tally the capital’s cats.

The data will be analyzed by Tyler Flockhart, a conservation biologist and adjunct assistant professor at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science who has been studying cat populations for about four years.

“It’s a pretty bold undertaking, but an important one,” he said.

About 16,000 feral cats have been sterilized through the city’s trap-neuter-return program, which started in 2008. And each year about 2,000 to 3,000 cats are adopted, Ms. Lipsey said. Her organization has seen an increase in the number of cats that are unowned.

But nobody knows exactly how many cats are in Washington.

Cats are elusive, move quickly and excel at hiding. Those qualities make them difficult to observe.

“Cats are hard to see,” Mr. Flockhart said. “You see very few cats when you’re out walking around. And that’s because they’re secretive animals. When you see a cat, there is almost certainly more than one there.”

Knowing how many cats live in Washington is essential to developing policies to manage them, he added.

“Hopefully at the end of our study we have tools to do work in other cities,” he said.

In New York City, there are tens of thousands of stray and feral cats, referred to as “community cats,” that live outdoors and are not suitable for adoption because they have not been socialized to humans. New York manages this population by neutering the cats and returning them to their original locations. In Illinois, Gov. Bruce Rauner last year signed legislation making it easier for counties to pay for trap-neuter-vaccinate-return programs for feral cats.

In Los Angeles County, where it is estimated that there are millions of stray and feral cats, some conservationists are fighting the neuter-and-release practice.

“No-kill simply moves the killing to other places,” Travis Longcore, science director at the Urban Wildlands Group, told Los Angeles Magazine last year. “Maybe you aren’t euthanizing that feral cat, but you are guaranteeing the death of lizards and birds and contamination of waterways with *Toxoplasma gondii* and adverse impacts to sea lions and seals.”

Cats not only carry diseases like rabies that can be spread to people, they have also contributed to at least 63 extinctions.

And cats are such a common sight that “we tend to forget that they don’t actually belong in our yards and parks,” Clare Nielsen, a spokeswoman for the American Bird Conservancy, said. “They are not part of our native wildlife, and they kill more birds than any other direct human-caused threat — more than two billion each year in the U.S.”

Gathering more data on cats will be helpful, she added: “The question is, how will the data be used? We’re hoping the effort will lead to an honest conversation about what sustainable solutions for D.C.’s homeless cats might look like.”

The debate over how best to control cat populations has been going on for a long time. Nearly a decade ago a publication from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln mentioned lethal methods as a way to manage feral cats, a suggestion that created an outcry at the time.

Washington can benefit from additional data that goes beyond what the Humane Rescue Alliance has gathered, Ms. Lipsey said.

“Up until now we’ve been basing our policies and activities fully on our data, which is very much independent of what actually might be going on out there,” she said. “We don’t know to what extent we’re reaching the cats in our community.”

December 4, 2018

Fresno County Board of Supervisors
2281 Tulare Street, Room 301
Fresno, CA 93721

SENT VIA EMAIL

Re: Review and Revision of the Fresno County General Plan and Zoning Ordinance

Dear Chairman Sal Quintero, Members of the Board and CAO Jean Rousseau:

My name is Marianne Kast, and I am the President of the League of Women Voters of Fresno. It is my honor to be the lead speaker in a short presentation by several community benefit organizations. All are asking your Board to hold a public hearing to resolve serious concerns associated with the process for reviewing and revising the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance.

This past August and September, representatives of several of the undersigned organizations met individually with Board members. The meetings were highly productive, and as requested by several supervisors, we are appearing before your entire Board to express our concerns and wishes.

As you will hear from others, our issues include...

- The community's full understanding of the nature of the project
- A strategy for updating community plans
- The coordination of concurrent planning for groundwater management and climate change
- Fiscal planning to ensure future plan implementation and full mitigation of environmental impacts
- The timing and scope of the environmental assessment
- The usability of documents released for public review in January 2018
- Collaboration with disadvantaged communities around matters of environmental justice
- Robust and meaningful community engagement in planning to the year 2040.

We take encouragement from the previous comments of individual Board members and trust that your Board will take appropriate action. To that end, the undersigned organizations respectfully request the County's Chief Administrative Officer or a member of your Board to set for public hearing an item that will enable your Board to bring clarity to these important matters.

Thank you,

☞ Mollie Lee
Senior Staff Attorney
ACLU Foundation of Northern California

Kevin D. Hamilton, RRT
Chief Executive Officer
Central California Asthma Collaborative

Dolores Barajas-Weller
Director
Central Valley Air Quality Coalition (CVAQ)

Daniel O'Connell, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Central Valley Partnership

Connie Young
Group Leader
Citizens' Climate Lobby Fresno

Robert Snow, Ph.D.
President
Fresno Audubon Society

☞ Sandra Celedon
President and CEO
Fresno Building Healthy Communities

Michael D. Evans
Chair
Fresno County Democratic Party

Marianne Kast
President
League of Women Voters of Fresno

Jim Grant
Director - Social Justice Ministry
Roman Catholic Diocese of Fresno

Adam Livingston
Director of Planning and Policy
Sequoia Riverlands Trust

Robert Turner
Chair - Land Use/Transportation Committee
Sierra Club, Tehipite Chapter

☞ Jean Hays
Chair – Earth Democracy Issues Group
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom – Fresno Branch

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December 4, 2018

Fresno County Board of Supervisors
2281 Tulare Street, Room 301
Fresno, CA 93721

Re: Review and Revision of the Fresno County General Plan

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors,

I am Dr. Robert Snow, President of Fresno Audubon Society. Audubon seeks a sustainable environment for people and birds. We want to be involved in the process of deciding what our county will look like through 2040 by providing comments on the General Plan revision. Our changing climate is potentially the biggest issue for our county. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act combined with more droughts and hotter days means water will become a limiting factor for our public health, agriculture, residential development and natural habitats. We should plan carefully now to adapt to this coming change. A Climate Adaptation Plan is essential.

When it was adopted in 2000, the General Plan did not include policy on climate change. In 2008, Mintier and Associates suggested collecting baseline data for developing a climate action plan; but even that would only address Green House Gas emissions. The board declined. In July 2012, the County in its draft revision of the Policy Document added new program OS-G.B and the new Policy OS-G.6: "Climate Action Plan." However, over the next 5 years, the policy was diluted until in the December 2017 draft revision the requirement was eliminated altogether.

Even though the County has backed away from adopting programs or policies regarding climate change, the County has included in the Draft 2017 Background Report a new 21-page chapter on climate change that outlines its impact on the county. It's hard for us to understand why the County would include a new chapter on climate change in the General Plan Background Report and include only a single climate policy (HS-C.6: Adapting Infrastructure to Climate Change) in its Draft 2017 Policy Document.

We need a Climate Adaptation Plan for Fresno County. We ask that the board schedule a hearing on the General Plan update to clarify to the public how climate change adaptation will be addressed so that people and birds may continue to thrive in Fresno County.

Sincerely,



Robert Snow, Ph.D.
Fresno Audubon Society President

December 4, 2018

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Fresno County Board of Supervisors
2281 Tulare Street, Room 301
Fresno, CA 93721

Re: Review and Revision of the Fresno County General Plan and Zoning Ordinance

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors,

Good morning. I'm Jim Grant, Director of Social Justice for, and here representing, the Diocese of Fresno, which covers eight counties of the Central Valley. Joined in solidarity with the other organizations here present, I thank you for this opportunity to share the Diocese's serious interest in and considered advice regarding Fresno County's General Plan.

The Catholic Church maintains that four virtues should guide our personal and social lives. These virtues are Prudence, Justice, Temperance and Fortitude. Prudence is foremost because it is the ability to look at a concrete situation and know what ought to be done, when it should be done and how it must be done. Prudence requires that we look at the big picture and make decisions that are wise, just and firm, instead of settling for short-term answers to serious, complex issues.

With this in mind, I urge you to consider the benefit of revisiting the project's environmental assessment. The County's Notice of Preparation may have been deficient in that it described the project as limited to "*changes*" to the Policy Document and did not describe the project's probable environmental effects.

Please take the time now to consider how best to coordinate the environmental work for the General Plan with the concurrent update of the County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and with policy changes that will result from the adoption of groundwater sustainability plans.

And finally, confident that the County will invite residents to weigh in on planning to the year 2040, would it not be prudent to defer environmental review until after the public has been heard?

Sincerely,

Jim Grant
Social Justice Ministry
Diocese of Fresno
Office: (559) 488-7463
Cell: (559) 708-3530
jgrant@dioceseoffresno.org
"If you Want Peace, Work for Justice"
Blessed Paul VI

EXCERPT FROM THE FRESNO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN BACKGROUND REPORT:**21. MALAGA COMMUNITY**

The Malaga Community is located at the southeast corner of Muscat Avenue and Chestnut Avenue and includes 232 parcels totaling approximately 72 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by the Malaga County Water District through two groundwater wells. According to the 2007 Malaga Community Service District Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update, the water infrastructure is sufficient to serve the current population. The KBDAC Study noted, however, that Malaga's drinking water exceeded acceptable standards for DBCP and arsenic.

Wastewater – Wastewater services are provided to this area by the Malaga County Water District through a wastewater treatment plant. According to the 2007 Malaga County Water District MSR and SOI Update, the wastewater infrastructure is sufficient to serve the current population. The KBDAC Study reported that there have been problems with infiltration.

Drainage – Drainage services are provided to this community by the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. The district manages stormwater through storm drains, detention basins, and pump stations.

Fire – Fire protection services are provided to this community by Fresno County Fire Protection District. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this community.



21. Malaga

The Malaga community is located south of the City of Fresno with North Avenue as the common border. The total Malaga area is about 1800 acres on over 400 county parcels. It consists of a small residential community of about 1200 people living on about 240 residential parcels surrounded and mixed in with industrial and commercial activity. The community receives water, sewer, solid waste disposal, and recreation services by the Malaga County Water District (MCWD). The Malaga community is identified as a severely disadvantaged community (S-DAC) with a median household income of less than 60% of the state and county median incomes.

Malaga Residential Community

Most Malaga residents are long-time residents with extended families living throughout the greater Fresno area. As a small community with little residential turnover, Malaga residents have a strong sense of community pride and self-identification. An elementary school serves students from K-5 grades while older children attend school in the nearby City of Fowler. There is a single small convenience/liquor-type store within the residential area that helps serve daily needs, but residents must travel for normal grocery shopping and other necessities. The City of Fresno serves one city bus route into and from Malaga. Socio-economic trends show that the Malaga community is aging. Many homes in the residential community are dilapidated. The ratio of seniors living on fixed incomes grows as working households move to better economically developed areas.

Malaga Recreation District

By its legislation, MCWD operates a recreation district to serve the residents of Malaga and the surrounding community. MCWD receives a property tax share from Fresno County to fund recreation activities. Malaga Park is located within the residential area, and it consists of a fenced children's playground, a community swimming pool, BBQ areas with picnic tables and BBQ pits, a Gazebo, a ball field large enough for two softball games or soccer, a converted railcar that serves as a refreshment stand (the Red Caboose), a horseshoe pit, and a recreation center.

The Arriaga Community Recreation Center is the hub for park activity. It contains administrative offices, a senior citizen meeting room, a fully equipped kitchen, an enclosed wet bar, an annex room, a teen center room with a computer lab, X-Box and large screen TV, and a basketball court/gym. The seating capacity for Recreation Center rental is 500 persons.

A full range of public services is offered at the recreation center including commodities/food distribution by the Food Bank, summer youth breakfast and lunch programs, a gang intervention program, senior citizen meetings, bingo, and trips, youth activities and sports, and social activities throughout the year such as Valentine's Day dance, community BBQ and camp-out, Fiesta Day, Halloween dance and activities, a free community Thanksgiving Day dinner and program, and a popular Christmas program.

All services provided by the MCWD recreation department are provided in an equal and inclusive manner without discrimination and without a residency requirement.

Water

Water service is provided by MCWD via three groundwater wells. MCWD delivers approximately 1500 acre-feet of water per year. Water usage is about 20% residential and 80% commercial/industrial. MCWD delivers a very high-quality drinking water without harmful levels of contaminants (i.e. arsenic and nitrates) often found in central valley water supplies. New residential water meters are being installed in 2018 for all residential and commercial/industrial customers. This water meter system (AMR- Automated Meter Reading) operates by cellular signal and allows MCWD to effectively monitor system and individual accounts for leaks and usage in real time. MCWD owns and operates 80 fire hydrants for community fire protection. The District has plans for a fire hydrant upgrade project in FY 2019-2020.

Wastewater

Wastewater service is provided to the Malaga community by a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) owned and operated by MCWD. Daily flow to the WWTF averages 600,000 gallons per day. The WWTF performs primary and secondary treatment that allows plant effluent to be used for groundwater recharge through eight percolation ponds on site at the WWTF. The Malaga WWTF produces a very high-quality effluent by its treatment processes. MCWD has no history of violating its treated wastewater discharge permit requirements. MCWD is currently investigating the feasibility to further modernize its WWTF to become a regional facility for fats, oil, and grease (FOG) collection to produce hydrogen gas as a sustainable, renewable energy source. The sewer collection system that delivers sewage to the WWTF is well maintained and inspected regularly. There is no evidence of infiltration/inflow (I&I) into the collection system due to storm events or flooding.

Groundwater Quality and Sustainability

MCWD participates as an interested party in the North Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency (NKGSA) and serves on the technical and outreach committees of the NKGSA. MCWD has special legislation under AB 2523 (Costa, 1989) which gives MCWD many of the same powers and authority as the NKGSA has under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act along with the authority to monitor the quality of the groundwater within the MCWD boundaries. To achieve groundwater sustainability, MCWD is working with other agencies such as the Fresno Irrigation District (FID), the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (FMFCD), and the City of Fresno to develop agreements for surface water acquisition for groundwater recharge in FMFCD ponds. The MCWD continuously monitors groundwater quality, including the monitoring of DBCP plumes in the Malaga area.

Solid Waste

MCWD provides solid waste collection and disposal for the Malaga community through an exclusive franchise solid waste hauler. Services include residential solid waste, green waste, and

recyclable waste collection and disposal and commercial Roll-off (10+ Cubic Yard) solid waste collection and disposal.

Challenges

The Malaga community is challenged due to its severely disadvantaged community (S-DAC) status. State of California data from the Department of Water Resources lists the Malaga community adjusted median household income at \$25,199 which is less than 60% of the state-wide MHI. USDA data lists the Malaga community MHI at only \$17,377. Under CalEnviroScreen 3.0 scores generated by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), the Malaga Census Tract (Tract 6019001500) has the 5th highest score in the State of California with a pollution burden percentile of 99.99 and disadvantaged population characteristics percentile of 92.77. Considering that the Malaga Census Tract extends eastward to Temperance Avenue, well beyond the Malaga Community, the Malaga Community with its proximity to State Route 99 corridor and industrial development in and around the Malaga Community, that score would be even higher. The high ranking of the Malaga Community by Cal EPA is the result of or aggravated by locating heavy industrial, manufacturing and commercial uses adjacent to residential area, schools, and parks within the Malaga Community without correlating mitigation measures and policies such as those in the proposed Environmental Justice Element of the Fresno County General Plan (FCEJE).

As an unincorporated area of Fresno County, the Malaga community looks to the MCWD for local government assistance and authority. Having only the powers of a County Water special district, MCWD is unable to provide the full range of vital government services enjoyed by municipal residents. MCWD strives to work with Fresno County to steer government services its way, yet challenges that the Malaga community faces when working with Fresno County are:

1. Public safety. The Malaga community considers public safety services provided by the Fresno County Sheriff to be inadequate.
2. Aesthetics. The Malaga community does not receive adequate county services for roadside and landscape maintenance. Negative images of tumble weeds and overgrown oleander pervade throughout the Malaga community. Inadequate signage and fencing ordinances give the Malaga community a third world appearance.
3. Tax sharing. The Malaga community does not receive its recreational tax share from the county when parcels are annexed into the MCWD for boundaries. This results in an increase in demand for services due to annexation which are not offset by the necessary revenues to provide services increasing the gap between the need for services in the community with the MCWD's ability to provide those services.
4. Land use authority. The Malaga community has no control of land use authority which has resulted in an unhealthy mélange of industrial and residential

cohabitation that, according to the County of Fresno, “is largely a result of inappropriate zoning (e.g., residential uses located adjacent to industrial uses).” (see FCEJE, Part 2, page 2-193.)

5. Boundary overlap. The City of Fresno annexed parcels within the MCWD sphere of influence (SOI) in the early 1980’s yet today the city has no ability nor plan to provide water, sewer, nor solid waste disposal services to those properties. The MCWD has those facilities in place and provides those services to this “city territory”. Among other things, State regulations do not allow for duplication of public services in the same territory, therefore reorganizing this territory should be taken up by Fresno County LAFCo to address this unnecessary and confusing service boundary overlap.
6. Economic Development. The County of Fresno has identified the Malaga area for future industrial and commercial development. However, the County has not identified any new parcels in the area to be zoned for residential uses to meet the housing needs of the existing and future residents and employees of the industrial and commercial developments in the area. If future industrial and commercial development is going to occur in the Malaga area, the county must address the housing needs of the community, specifically for low and moderately-low income persons. The County must also address the other impacts of the increased commercial and industrial development as identified in the County General Plan including the environmental justice impacts in the community.
7. New Environmental Justice elements of the General Plan must include specific mitigating requirements for the Malaga Community. Malaga is a severely disadvantaged community (S-DAC) that requires environmental justice protections in the General Plan.

transition from the existing and planned residential uses along the north side of Jensen Avenue.

6.03 Community of Malaga

- a. Areas designated for industrial uses within the Community of Malaga, which are adjacent to residential or public uses, should be developed with limited industrial uses to protect abutting residential or public uses from any adverse impacts which might be generated.
- b. Industrial areas across Central and Willow Avenues from public uses and Residential Reserve areas should be developed with limited industrial uses to a depth of 660 feet.
- c. Industrial development of the property located on the west side of Front Street, (APN 331-130-31s), across from

existing residential development shall include measures to protect residents from resultant odors, noise, traffic, and visual impacts.

7.00 PUBLIC LAND USE

Existing public facilities depicted on the Plan map have no underlying land use designation. In the event the public use is terminated, the Board of Supervisors should determine the appropriate designation as an amendment to the General Plan.

Proposed public facility sites generally have the same underlying land use designation as surrounding property.

The Community Plan identifies many existing and proposed public uses of land. Many of these uses reflect plans and policies of the City of Fresno, the school districts, and the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. The County has minimal involvement with the location or operation of these facilities.

The County of Fresno provides a variety of services to the Roosevelt Community. These services are either provided throughout the County regardless of jurisdiction, such as the courts, jail, libraries, social services, and health services, or exclusively to the residents of the unincorporated areas of the community (Sunnyside, Easterby, Calwa and Malaga); such as roads, sheriff's protection and planning and permit services.

In addition, the largest concentration of facilities operated by the County, outside of the downtown core area, is located in the Roosevelt Community. These facilities include the C.K. Wakefield School, Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Courts, District Attorney, County's Purchasing Department, Computer Services, Health Services, Libraries, Probation

APN 331-130-315



Item 14
12-4-2018

December 4, 2018

Fresno County Board of Supervisors
2281 Tulare Street, Room 301
Fresno, CA 93721

Re: Review and Revision of the Fresno County General Plan and Zoning Ordinance

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors,

The County process for revising the General Plan has exhausted me — not only because the project is in its 13th year, but because of the hardships that stem from confusion and misunderstanding. I'm here today to ask for your help to resolve a number of important issues that have adversely affected my participation.

The Policy Document is being revised to reflect changes in conditions and priorities, but there is no written explanation as to what those changes are. Likewise, there is no explanation to help me understand critical changes to policies and programs, including those designed to end chronic poverty.

Because the Policy Document is not redlined correctly, I'm unsure what some of the changes are, and because the Zoning Ordinance is not redlined at all, I'm having to go through 817 pages of text line by line in search of those changes.

Although your staff says the project is a plan review; County documents say it's an update. Please understand that I can't participate effectively until I know which it is — a review or an update.

I feel I can no longer rely on the County to adhere to an adopted scope of work. For example, I had hoped to attend the six study sessions scheduled for last spring, but none were held. And I understand the County has reopened the public comment period, but I haven't seen a notice like those published last January and March.

In addition, I think you will agree it was wrong to direct the consultant to extend the planning horizon to 2040 and not inform the public openly, and I can't fathom why the County would devise land use policy for the next 20 years without first eliciting comments from residents as to their concerns and needs and without including the update of community plans.

I know your planning department is working to produce worthwhile documents, but please consider the possibility that an unsatisfactory planning process will produce an equally unsatisfactory result.

As I said, I'm a might tired and discouraged. I know now that for the past 13 years my focus has been on the wrong two decades, and that is the fault of the County. In truth, I no longer feel capable of contributing to this process, and were it not for my love of community, I would have given up some time ago. Today I'm asking Board members to help restore my faith in this process by resolving a number of issues. What's needed is a public hearing to clarify matters and to provide guidance. Is there a Board member willing to make that happen?

Thank you,


Radley Reep

radleyreep@netzero.com

(559) 326-6227