Division 10 Standing Rules Appendix A – Division 10 Regular Meeting Schedule

A regular meeting as defined in Article IV of the Division Standing Rules shall include both a physical meeting and/or a web based meeting. There shall be a minimum of three (3) physical meetings with the remainder being web based. The physical meetings shall be on a Saturday, preferably the first Saturday of the month, and the Web based meeting shall be on a Wednesday, preferably the first Wednesday of the month. The exact date, time and location shall be determined as outlined in Article IV.

This Appendix was approved by a majority vote of the Division 10 Board on 4 February 2017

Affirmed by: Billy Ray, DCDR-10, 4 February 2017

### Division 10 Standing Rules Appendix B – Division Awards Program

As provided for in Article XIII of the Division 10 Standing Rules the San Joaquin Valley Division 10 Awards Program is described below.

#### 1. Program Description:

The Division 10 Awards Program recognizes Auxiliarist accomplishments and achievement during the year. The annual Awards will us all the activities reported and recorded into AUXDATA as specified in the criteria for each award. The awards based on activity are evaluated for a period of 1 January to 1 November each year from the information contained in both the AUXDATA and AUXINFO systems.

#### 2. Eligibility:

The DCDR, and VCDR are **not** eligible for any of the annual Division 10 Awards. To be eligible an Auxiliarist must be a member of Division 10 in good standing for the entire year being considered for the award.

The Awards Committee shall consider eligibility for the annual awards during the month on November each year, and should a flotilla commander become aware of a discrepancy in AUXDATA or AUXINFO pertaining to his flotilla, they shall immediately notify the Awards Committee Chairperson who will investigate the situation. The decision of the Awards Committee pertaining to any award shall be final.

#### 3. Awards Committee:

The Division Commander shall appoint and Awards Committee each year consisting of the Vice Division Commander the Immediate Past Division Commander and the Staff Officer for Information Systems. If any of the above Committee members are from the same flotilla then the DCDR may appoint an additional member from another flotilla. The SO-IS shall serve

as the chairperson for this committee and may call a meeting at such times as may be necessary to accomplish its mission.

#### Division Annual Awards:

There shall be annual awards shall be presented each year at the Change of Watch for the following achievements.

#### a. Division Commanders' Award for Leadership Excellence:

This award is limited to a member who is serving on the Division Board or Staff, who during the year they demonstrate excellent leadership in supporting the flotillas in the Division.

This award includes a perpetual America Cup model and an individual personal crystal trophy. The Awards Committee shall recommend up to three members to the Division Commander for this award listing their accomplishments by no later than 15 November each year.

The Division Commander shall select one of those three for this annual leadership excellence award.

Criteria - Any member of the Division Board or Staff.

- Demonstrated exceptional performance in Division duties.
- Accomplishes set goals or adjusted them to be accomplished during the program year.
- Continues use of leadership skills by working through others to accomplish missions.
- Demonstrates recognition of subordinates for awards and decorations by submitting process ready documents to the District for subordinate awards in their area of responsibility.
- This award is only considered when a member has demonstrated these skills and is recommended by the Committee.

Scoring - In making the selection the Division Commander shall consider the members accomplishment in there elected or assigned duties for that year. In addition the Commander may also consider leadership demonstrated by the member in any assigned tasks.

#### b. Outstanding Flotilla:

There shall be a perpetual trophy which shall have the name and designation of each Outstanding Flotilla engraved on a plague. The flotilla shall also receive a small trophy to retain.

Criteria - All flotillas will be considered and rated in all areas of participation.

- Surface Patrol hours
- Communication hours
- Vessel Safety Check number count performed
- RBS Program Visitation number count performed
- Public Education hours
- Marine Safety and Environment Protection (MS) hours
- Member Training hours
- Public Affairs hours
- Growth & Retention gain loss ration for the year
- Member Participation is percent of BQ/AX
  participating in OP, CM, VE, PE, PV, MT, and NS.
  (The flotilla must have 33% of its members
  participating in one or more of these areas.)
- Only flotillas in good standing and have not had any adverse actions that would bring discredit upon the Division, or failure to pay dues within the time limits established by the Division.

Scoring – The flotilla with the highest score in each area will be given a score of 1, the next highest a 2, etc. After the rating is complete, the scores for each flotilla will be totaled. The flotilla with the lowest score will be considered the Outstanding Flotilla.

#### Outstanding Auxiliarist:

There shall be a perpetual trophy that shall have the name of each Outstanding Auxiliarist engraved on a plaque. The selectee shall also receive an appropriate personal award. The committee shall determine the nature of the reward.

Criteria – All BQ and AX Auxiliarist are eligible with the exception of all Commanders (Division and Flotilla). The DCDR and/or FC may nominate two candidates for this award. In addition this award may NOT be presented to the same Auxiliarist for more than two successive years. This award is only considered when a member has demonstrated these skills and is recommended by the Committee. All nominees shall be rated in all areas of participation.

- Operations hours (Air, surface boat and communications)
- Instruction hours (PE and MT)
- Vessel Safety Check count totals
- RBS Program Visitation count performed
- Marine Safety and Environment Protection (MS) hours
- Participation in District and Division sponsored functions.
- Participation in other Flotilla sponsored activity and projects (the use of this category will be determined by the committee and can be used in case of a tie.)

Scoring - Each nominee's total in each area will be compared with those of the other nominees and a point score assigned. The score will be computed as follows: the nominee with the highest total in each area will be assigned a score equal to the number of nominees. For example, if there are four nominees, the top scorer in VSC's would be assigned a score of 4 the next 3 and so on. These scores are totaled and one additional point is awarded for each District function attended excluding district board and staff meetings. The highest scorer would be the selectee.

#### d. Outstanding Sustained Service:

There shall be an award for the Auxiliarist (BQ or AX) who has the highest level of continuous service to the Auxiliary for five or more years, with the exception of those serving in an elective office above Division Vice Commander. Past elected officers are eligible regardless of the level. The Division Commander and each Flotilla Commander may nominate up to two candidates for this award. Only those nominated will be considered. There shall be no limit to the number of times or frequency an Auxiliarist may receive this award. All nominees shall be rated in all areas of participation.

Criteria - Must be BQ or AX qualified, and have five years of service:

- Operations the total mission hours.
- Instruction the total PE and MT hours taught plus aide hours.
- Vessel Safety Checks the total given.
- · RBS Program Visits the total completed.
- Marine Safety and Environment Protection (MS) the total hours
- Participation Credit will be given for attendance at Division and/or District sponsored functions.
- Other activities Other activities reported by the Flotilla Commander such as public affairs and special projects.

Scoring - Each nominee's total in each area will be compared with those of the other nominees and a point score assigned. The score will be computed as follows: the nominee with the highest total in each area will be assigned a score equal to the number of nominees. For example, if there are four nominees, the top scorer in VSC's would be assigned a score of 4 the next 3 and so on. These scores are totaled and one additional point is awarded for each District function attended. The highest scorer would be the selectee.

e. Outstanding Operations Service:

There shall be a personal plaque award for the Auxiliarist as top achiever in one or more of the operational areas of the Auxiliary. This would include all Response Department functional duties. (OP/CM/NS)

f. Outstanding Instructions Service:

There shall be a personal plaque award for the Auxiliarist as the top achiever in one or more of the instruction areas of the Auxiliary. This would include all training and educational duties, (PE/MT)

g. Outstanding Vessel Safety Checks:

There shall be a personal plaque award for the Auxiliarist as the top achiever in Vessel Safety Checks counts of the Auxiliary. This would include all vessel safety check duties, (VSC)

h. Outstanding RBS Program Visitor:

There shall be a personal plaque award for the Auxiliarist as the top achiever in RBS Program Visit counts of the Auxiliary. (RBSPV)

- Outstanding Marine Safety and Environmental Protection:
   There shall be a personal plaque award for the Auxiliarist as the top achiever in one or more of the Marine Safety and Environmental Protection areas of the Auxiliary. This would include all MS duty hours. (MS -70/80 missions)
- The policies and criteria contained in this Awards Program shall not be changed except by a vote of a majority of the board members present at a meeting of the Board of Division 10 at which there is a quorum.

This Appendix was approved by a majority vote of the Division 10 Board on 5 May 2012.

### Division 10 Standing Rules Appendix C - Division Dues

Division dues are to be collected as provided in Article VIII and as outlined in paragraph 8.2 of the Division 10 Standing Rules.

 Division 10 Dues Amount – The Division 10 dues are \$5.00 per member per year, to be included with the District dues and collected from the Flotillas within the Division.

This Appendix was approved by a majority vote of the Division 10 Board on 5 May 2012.

### Division 10 Standing Rules Appendix D

As provided for in Article I of the Division 10 Standing the following apply for the name and unit identification.

- Division 10 Full Name Division 10 shall have the full name "San Joaquin Valley Division 10".
- Division 10 Motto Division 10 shall have a motto: "Guardians of the San Joaquin Valley".
- Division 10 Slogan Division 10 shall have a slogan; "Out in the Tules as in Beyond far Away" that is derived from the history of the San Joaquin Valley.

This Appendix was approved by a majority vote of the Division 10 Board on 5 May 2012.

### Division 10 Standing Rules Appendix E – Division 10 Area of Responsibility

As provided for in Article XIII, and Article III of the Division 10 Standing Rules the San Joaquin Valley Division 10 Area of Responsibility (AOR) is described as follows:

Division 10 Area of Responsibility – The San Joaquin Valley Division 10 Area
of Responsibility (AOR) extends from the Sacramento – San Joaquin River
Delta in the north to the Tehachapi Mountains (Excluding Kern County) in the
south, and from the various California coastal ranges (from the Diablo Range in
the north to the Temblor Range in the south) in the west to the Sierra Nevada in
the east.

Ten counties comprise the San Joaquin Valley Division, including all of Kings County, San Joaquin, Fresno, Merced, and Stanislaus counties, and portions of Calaveras, Madera, Tuolumne, San Luis Obispo, and Tulare counties. The largest cities are Fresno, Modesto, and Stockton. At its northern end, the San Joaquin Valley borders the southern end of the Sacramento Valley. To the west, and east, the San Joaquin Valley extends to the edges of the valley floor. To the south the northern end of Kern County borders it.

It includes the following waterways, and rivers: the great San Joaquin Delta, San Joaquin River, Stanislaus River, Tuolumne River, Merced River, Fresno River, Mokelumne River, Calaveras River, Chowchilla River, Kings River, Kaweah River, and the Tule River. The lakes and Reservoirs include: Calaveras Lake, Camanche Lake, Pardee Lake, New Hogan Lake, New Melones Lake, Beardsley Lake, Eleanor Lake, Cherry Lake, Modesto Lake, Hetch Hetchy Lake, Woodward Lake, San Luis Lake, Tulloch Lake, Don Pedro Lake, Shaver Lake, Pinecrest Lake, Kaweah Lake, Millerton Lake, Pine Flat Lake, Turlock Lake, Hensley Lake, Eastman Lake, McClure Lake, Huntington Lake, South Lake, Wishon Lake, Redinger Lake, Mammoth Pool Lake, Sabrina Lake, Edison Lake, Hume Lake, Eastman Lake, Florence Lake, Courtright Lake, Owens Lake, Mariposa Lake, Success Lake, Bass Lake and the Tulare Dry Lake Basin.

Division 10 currently has four flotillas along the length of the San Joaquin Valley, each sharing in the waterways, Rivers, Lakes and Reservoirs in their community areas; Modesto 10-2, Stockton 10-3, Fresno 10-5, and Kaweah (Visalia) 10-6.

2. Division 10 Area History and Background - The San Joaquin River is the largest river of the Central California valleys. At 366 miles (589 km) long, the river starts in the high Sierra Nevada mountains in the south end of the valley, and flows through the rich agricultural region before reaching Suisun Bay. An important source of irrigation water as well as a water recreational corridor, the

San Joaquin is among the most heavily dammed and diverted of California's rivers.

The San Joaquin being the major river in the valley has tributaries from the lower Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, and Fresno rivers. The California Aqueduct also extends the entire length of the San Joaquin Valley. The southern portion of the valley includes the Kings, Kaweah, and Kern Rivers, which drain into closed interior basins. No significant rivers or creeks drain into the valley from the Coast Range.

The San Joaquin Valley is a broad flat valley that is ringed by the Diablo and Coast Ranges on the west and the Sierra Nevada foothills on the east. The growth of agriculture in this Central California Valley has converted much of the historic native grassland, woodland, and wetland to farmland.

Native people of the valley include the Mono and Yokut Indians. Native lands include the Tule River Indian Reservation in Tulare County, Cold Springs Rancheria, and Table Mountain and Big Sandy Reservations in Fresno County, and Santa Rosa Rancheria in Kings County

The San Joaquin Valley is in the heart of California and is the state's top agricultural producing region, sometimes called "the nation's salad bowl" for the great array of fruits and vegetables grown in its fertile soil. The valley is bordered on the west by the coastal mountain ranges. Its eastern boundary joins the southern two-thirds of the Sierra Mountain Range, which features Yosemite, Kings Canyon, and Sequoia National Parks. It is divided into two parts: the northern section, drained by the San Joaquin River and its tributaries, and the Tulare Basin, in the far southern part of the Valley.

The San Joaquin drains a total of 9% of the state's runoff water, about 6.4 million-acre feet in an average year. There are 5 million acres of irrigated farmlands in the San Joaquin Valley, and valley counties are among the highest in the nation in terms of agricultural revenues. Crops include cotton, corn, grains, grapes, vegetables, orchard fruits, nuts, citrus, and alfalfa.

Interstate 5 and State Highway 99 are the major north-south roads that run the entire length of the San Joaquin Valley. Other main routes include Interstate 205 and State Highways 33, 41, 43, 65, 132, 140, 178, 180, and 198.

Tulare Lake, named Laguna de Tache by the Spanish, is a fresh-water dry lake with residual wetlands and marshes in southern San Joaquin Valley. Even well after California became a state, Tulare Lake and its extensive marshes supported an important fishery: in 1888, in one three-month period, 73,500 pounds of fish were shipped through Hanford to San Francisco. It was also the source of a regional favorite, Western pond turtles, which were relished as terrapin soup in San Francisco and elsewhere. The lake and surrounding wetlands were a significant stop for hundreds of thousands of birds migrating

along the Pacific Flyway. Tulare Lake was even written about by Mark Twain.

Once the largest freshwater lake west of the Great Lakes, in 1849, the lake measured 570 square miles, and in 1879 it was 690 square miles, as its size fluctuated due to varying levels of rainfall and snowfall. Following the floods of 1861-62 and 1867-68, the highest water on record reached between 216 and 220 feet above sea level. At that elevation, the lake overtopped the natural "spillway" (located five miles west of the current community of Halls Corner on state route 41) and flowed northward into the sea via the Boggs and Fresno sloughs and the San Joaquin River. Until the late 19th century, when it dried up after its tributary rivers were diverted for agricultural irrigation and municipal water uses.

Enough water remained so that Alameda Naval Air Station used Tulare Lake as an outlying seaplane base during World War II and the early years of the Cold War. Flying boats could land on Tulare Lake when landing conditions were unsafe on San Francisco Bay. Lemoore Naval Air Station and Defense Depot Tracy/ Lathrop are the only two military facilities still located within the San Joaquin Valley.

The expression "out in the tules," referring to the sedge growing 3-10 feet tall that lined the lakeshore, and is still common in the dialect of old Californian families and means "beyond far away."

Most lowlands of the Central Valley are prone to flooding, especially in the old Tulare Lake, Buena Vista Lake, and Kern Lake beds. The Kings, Kaweah, Tule and Kern rivers originally flowed into these seasonal lakes, which would expand each spring to flood large parts of the southern San Joaquin Valley. Due to the construction of farms, towns and infrastructure in these lakebeds while preventing them from flooding with levee systems, the risk of floods damaging properties increased greatly. Major public works projects beginning in the 1930s sought to reduce the amount of snowmelt flooding by the building of large dams, which today make up a number of recreational lakes. Other counties in the valley that face flooding often are Stanislaus, and San Joaquin.

This Appendix was approved by a majority vote of the Division 10 Board on 5 May

2012.