



# TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

December 8, 2016

**NOTE: TIME CHANGED TO \*\*2:00 P.M.\*\***  
651 Pine Street, Room 101, Martinez

Supervisor Mary N. Piepho, Chair  
Supervisor Candace Andersen, Vice Chair

<b>Agenda Items:</b>	Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee
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1. Introductions
2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to three minutes).
3. **Administrative Items, if applicable.** (John Cunningham, Department of Conservation and Development)
4. **REVIEW record of meeting for November 10, 2016, Transportation, Water and infrastructure Committee Meeting.** This record was prepared pursuant to the Better Government Ordinance 95-6, Article 25-205 (d) of the Contra Costa County Ordinance Code. Any handouts or printed copies of testimony distributed at the meeting will be attached to this meeting record. (John Cunningham, Department of Conservation and Development).
5. **AUTHORIZE staff to submit project applications to the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA) for the One Bay Area Grant (OBAG), Transportation for Livable Communities (TLC), and Pedestrian Bicycle and Trail Facilities (PBTF) Funding Programs.** (Mary Halle, Department of Public Works)
6. **RECEIVE yearly update on the County's IPM Program from the IPM Coordinator, receive report on status of public comment/concerns and take ACTION as appropriate.**(Tanya Drlik, IPM Coordinator, Department of Public Works)
7. **CONSIDER report on Local, State, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative Issues and take ACTION as appropriate.** (John Cunningham, Department of Conservation and Development)

8. **CONSIDER report to the Board on the status of items referred to the Committee for 2016, and take ACTION as appropriate.** The attached table describes progress made on referrals in 2016, (John Cunningham, Department of Conservation and Development).
9. **The next meeting is TBA.**
10. Adjourn

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*The Transportation, Water & Infrastructure Committee (TWIC) will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend TWIC meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting.*

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*Any disclosable public records related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the County to a majority of members of the TWIC less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at the County Department of Conservation and Development, 30 Muir Road, Martinez during normal business hours.*

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*Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full work day prior to the published meeting time.*

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For Additional Information Contact:

John Cunningham, Committee Staff  
Phone (925) 674-7833, Fax (925) 674-7250  
john.cunningham@dcd.cccounty.us

Glossary of Acronyms, Abbreviations, and other Terms (in alphabetical order): Contra Costa County has a policy of making limited use of acronyms, abbreviations, and industry-specific language in meetings of its Board of Supervisors and Committees. Following is a list of commonly used abbreviations that may appear in presentations and written materials at meetings of the Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee:

AB Assembly Bill	HOT High-Occupancy/Toll
ABAG Association of Bay Area Governments	HOV High-Occupancy-Vehicle
ACA Assembly Constitutional Amendment	HSD Contra Costa County Health Services Department
ADA Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	HUD United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
ALUC Airport Land Use Commission	IPM Integrated Pest Management
AOB Area of Benefit	ISO Industrial Safety Ordinance
BAAQMD Bay Area Air Quality Management District	JPA/JEPA Joint (Exercise of) Powers Authority or Agreement
BART Bay Area Rapid Transit District	Lamorinda Lafayette-Moraga-Orinda Area
BATA Bay Area Toll Authority	LAFCo Local Agency Formation Commission
BCDC Bay Conservation & Development Commission	LCC League of California Cities
BDCP Bay-Delta Conservation Plan	LTMS Long-Term Management Strategy
BGO Better Government Ordinance (Contra Costa County)	MAC Municipal Advisory Council
BOS Board of Supervisors	MAF Million Acre Feet (of water)
CALTRANS California Department of Transportation	MBE Minority Business Enterprise
CalWIN California Works Information Network	MOA Memorandum of Agreement
CalWORKS California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids	MOE Maintenance of Effort
CAER Community Awareness Emergency Response	MOU Memorandum of Understanding
CAO County Administrative Officer or Office	MTC Metropolitan Transportation Commission
CCTA Contra Costa Transportation Authority	NACo National Association of Counties
CCWD Contra Costa Water District	NEPA National Environmental Protection Act
CDBG Community Development Block Grant	OES-EOC Office of Emergency Services-Emergency Operations Center
CEQA California Environmental Quality Act	PDA Priority Development Area
CFS Cubic Feet per Second (of water)	PWD Contra Costa County Public Works Department
CPI Consumer Price Index	RCRC Regional Council of Rural Counties
CSA County Service Area	RDA Redevelopment Agency or Area
CSAC California State Association of Counties	RFI Request For Information
CTC California Transportation Commission	RFP Request For Proposals
DCC Delta Counties Coalition	RFQ Request For Qualifications
DCD Contra Costa County Dept. of Conservation & Development	SB Senate Bill
DPC Delta Protection Commission	SBE Small Business Enterprise
DSC Delta Stewardship Council	SR2S Safe Routes to Schools
DWR California Department of Water Resources	STIP State Transportation Improvement Program
EBMUD East Bay Municipal Utility District	SWAT Southwest Area Transportation Committee
EIR Environmental Impact Report (a state requirement)	TRANSPAC Transportation Partnership & Cooperation (Central)
EIS Environmental Impact Statement (a federal requirement)	TRANSPLAN Transportation Planning Committee (East County)
EPA Environmental Protection Agency	TWIC Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee
FAA Federal Aviation Administration	USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency	WBE Women-Owned Business Enterprise
FTE Full Time Equivalent	WCCTAC West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee
FY Fiscal Year	WETA Water Emergency Transportation Authority
GHAD Geologic Hazard Abatement District	WRDA Water Resources Development Act
GIS Geographic Information System	
HBRR Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation	



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

3.

**Meeting Date:** 12/08/2016  
**Subject:** Administrative Items, if applicable.  
**Submitted For:** TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE  
COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** Conservation & Development  
**Referral No.:** N/A  
**Referral Name:** N/A  
**Presenter:** John Cunningham, DCD                      **Contact:** John Cunningham  
(925)674-7833

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#### **Referral History:**

This is an Administrative Item of the Committee.

#### **Referral Update:**

Staff will review any items related to the conduct of Committee business.

#### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

CONSIDER Administrative items and Take ACTION as appropriate.

#### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

N/A

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#### **Attachments**

*No file(s) attached.*

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# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

4.

**Meeting Date:** 12/08/2016

**Subject:** REVIEW record of meeting for November 10, 2016, Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Meeting.

**Submitted For:** TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE,

**Department:** Conservation & Development

**Referral No.:** N/A

**Referral Name:** N/A

**Presenter:** John Cunningham, DCD

**Contact:** John Cunningham  
(925)674-7833

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#### **Referral History:**

County Ordinance (Better Government Ordinance 95-6, Article 25-205, [d]) requires that each County Body keep a record of its meetings. Though the record need not be verbatim, it must accurately reflect the agenda and the decisions made in the meeting.

#### **Referral Update:**

Any handouts or printed copies of testimony distributed at the meeting will be attached to this meeting record. Links to the agenda and minutes will be available at the TWI Committee web page: <http://www.cccounty.us/4327/Transportation-Water-Infrastructure>

#### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

Staff recommends approval of the attached Record of Action for the October 13, 2016, Committee Meeting with any necessary corrections.

#### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

N/A

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#### **Attachments**

[11-10-16 TWIC Mtg Record](#)

[11-10-16 TWIC Sign-In Sheet](#)

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# DRAFT



## TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

November 10, 2016

1:00 P.M.

651 Pine Street, Room 101, Martinez

Supervisor Mary N. Piepho, Chair  
Supervisor Candace Andersen, Vice Chair

### Agenda Items:

Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee

Present: Mary N. Piepho, Chair  
Candace Andersen, Vice Chair

Attendees: John Kopchik, DCD  
Jason Chen, PWD  
Ryan Hernandez, DCD  
Carol Mahoney, Zone 7 Water Agency  
Jody London, DCD  
John Cunningham, DCD/Committee Staff

1. Introductions
2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to three minutes).
3. CONSIDER Administrative items and Take ACTION as appropriate.
4. Staff recommends approval of the attached Record of Action for the October 13, 2016, Committee Meeting with any necessary corrections.  
  
***The Committee unanimously approved the meeting record.***
5. CONSIDER report on Local, State, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative Issues and take ACTION as appropriate.  
  
***The Committee unanimously accepted the report, and further directed staff to bring additional gas tax background information in support of the SB X 1-1 and AB X 1-26 discussion at the November 15th BOS meeting, and to copy the East County City Managers on communication regarding school siting issues.***
6. RECEIVE report on the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan, DIRECT staff to bring the report to the full Board of Supervisors.  
  
***The Committee unanimously accepted the report and directed staff to bring the report to the full Board of Supervisors as a discussion item.***
7. RECOMMEND the Board of Supervisors AUTHORIZE the Director of the Department of Conservation and Development, or designee, to execute the Memorandum of Understanding designating Zone 7 of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District as the local Groundwater Sustainability Agency under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act for the portion of the Livermore-Amador Valley Groundwater Basin (No. 2-10) that lies within Contra Costa County.

*The Committee unanimously approved the staff recommendation, and further directed staff to provide a report to TWIC on Zone 7 activities related to the sustainable management of the Livermore Valley groundwater basin at least once every two years.*

8. RECEIVE this status report on the street light coordination survey.

*The Committee unanimously accepted the report and directed staff to bring the report, including the change in meeting schedule, to the full BOS on consent.*

9. RECEIVE this status report on the street light coordination effort between Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), the County Public Works Department (County), and Cities for street light maintenance and provide direction as appropriate.

*The Committee unanimously accepted the report and directed staff to bring the report to the full BOS on consent in conjunction with Item 8.*

10. RECEIVE communication and DIRECT staff as appropriate.

11. **Adjourn to next meeting date, currently scheduled for **\*\*PLEASE NOTE DIFFERENT TIME SCHEDULED FOR NEXT TWIC MEETING\*\***, Thursday, December 8, 2016, at **\*\*2:00\*\***p.m.**

12. Adjourn

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*Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full work day prior to the published meeting time.*

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John Cunningham, Committee Staff







# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

5.

**Meeting Date:** 12/08/2016

**Subject:** AUTHORIZE staff to submit project applications to the CCTA for the OBAG, TLC and PBTF Funding Programs.

**Submitted For:** TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE,

**Department:** Conservation & Development

**Referral No.:** 2

**Referral Name:** Review applications for transportation, water and infrastructure grants to be prepared by the Public Works and Conservation and Development Departments.

**Presenter:** Mary Halle, Department of Public Works

**Contact:** Mary Halle  
(925)313-2327

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### **Referral History:**

In 2013, the committee authorized submittal of applications to the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA) for the One Bay Area Grant (OBAG), Transportation for Livable Communities (TLC), and Pedestrian Bicycle and Trail Facilities (PBTF) Funding Programs. Similar to the previous cycle, the Public Works Department (PWD) provides the following staff report with recommendations for candidate projects and requests authorization to submit these applications to compete for funding.

### **Referral Update:**

Staff was very successful in the previous cycle of these programs, resulting in total awards of \$5,642,300 to Contra Costa: \$2,377,000 through OBAG, \$2,845,000 through TLC, and \$420,300 through PBTF. Together these programs provided funds for the following projects: 2015 Countywide Overlay Project, Port Chicago Highway/Willow Pass Road Pedestrian and Bicycle Improvement Project, San Pablo Dam Road Walkability Project, Stone Valley Road Bike Lane Gap Closure Project, Pacheco Boulevard II Sidewalk Gap Closure Project, and planning documents for the Treat/I-680 Overcrossing and the SR4/Bailey Road Interchange Pedestrian & Bicycle Improvement Project. The planning studies for the SR4/Bailey Road Interchange Project yielded a greater result as the PBTF funded study resulted in a shovel ready project that was awarded \$4.1 Million last year through the Active Transportation Program (ATP).

CCTA decided to release the Call for Projects for these three programs (OBAG/TLC/PBTF) combined in a consolidated effort with a common application. The competitive rating criteria for each of these programs are as follows:

## OBAG Rating Criteria:

- Jurisdictions are rewarded who take on significant housing growth, including Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) published through California Department of Housing and Community Development.
- Project located within a Priority Development Area.
- Project located within a Community of Concern.
- Agency preserves and promotes affordable housing.
- The Project will remedy a safety concern and protect public health.
- The Project has the potential to reduce reliance on motor vehicles and promote growth to become more compact in urban centers near transit.
- The Project is consistent with the Air District's Planning Healthy Places strategy.
- The Project promotes Complete Streets.

## TLC Rating Criteria:

- Create walkable, pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods and business districts.
- Promote innovative solutions including compact building design and context sensitive site planning.
- Create a pedestrian friendly access link between housing, jobs, and transit.
- Create affordable housing.
- Encourage mixed use in community development.
- Provide a variety of mode choices.

## PBTF Rating Criteria:

- Construct pedestrian and bicycle facilities including trails.

Competitive projects must also demonstrate the ability to deliver the project within the required time constraints and if awarded must commit necessary matching funds. Grant applications are due to CCTA on December 9, 2016.

## **RECOMMENDED CANDIDATE PROJECTS**

In March of this year, Public Works Staff reached out to the Chief of Staff for each of the five supervisorial districts, requesting project ideas for grant programs for the coming year. These suggested projects along with community feedback were considered based upon the scoring and eligibility criteria identified above. The most competitive projects are recommended to be submitted for grant funding, and are listed below:

### **OBAG AWARDS BY FORMULA**

**Local Streets & Roads Preservation (LSRP)** - Each jurisdiction in the County is allocated an award through LSRP provided the agency complies with the screening criteria and can commit the minimum local matching funds of 11.47% for roadway maintenance projects. The intended use of funds is to maintain an acceptable average Pavement Condition Index throughout the County which in turn saves funds by prolonging the life of roadway pavement and avoiding the need for full pavement reconstruction. Due to the high number of road miles in unincorporated Contra Costa, our jurisdiction has been slated for an allocation of LSRP funds of approximately \$4,300,000 (Requiring local matching funds of approximately \$560,000).

The slated projects for the potential road maintenance funds include a micro-surface treatment for El Portal and Vasco Roads with a pavement overlay for San Pablo Dam Road.

**Federal Aid Secondary (FAS)** - Similar to the LSRP award, the FAS funds have been designated for roadway maintenance projects, specifically for rural roadways within Contra Costa County. Provided Contra Costa meets the screening criteria and commits the required 11.47% local matching funds, the award by formula will be approximately \$1,300,000 (Requiring local matching funds of approximately \$170,000). The slated project for the potential road maintenance funds is an open grade overlay for Kirker Pass Road.

## **OBAG COMPETITIVE AWARDS**

The competitive portion of the OBAG awards is restricted to one project per each city and two for unincorporated Contra Costa County. The minimum award is \$400,000 and maximum is \$4,500,000. The recommended candidate projects have been determined to be the most competitive respective to the scoring criteria and have been actively vetted through community outreach.

***Fred Jackson First Mile/Last Mile Connection Project*** - Fred Jackson Way First Mile/Last Mile Pedestrian Connection Project will remove barriers to pedestrians and provide access to affordable housing, transit, schools, employment, shopping, regional trails, senior center, and community facilities. The existing sidewalks in this area of North Richmond represent barriers to mobility impaired users as the sidewalk width is only three feet with utility poles located in the middle of the sidewalk. The proposed First Mile/Last Mile Pedestrian Connection Project will eliminate this barrier and utilize excess vehicle lane width and parking width to narrow the road and expand the sidewalks to eight feet wide. The widening of sidewalks on Fred Jackson Way will extend approximately 1,400 feet from Grove Street to the Wildcat Creek Trail. The project will also include construction of a new pedestrian path an additional 1,400 feet north of Wildcat Creek to connect to the proposed Urban Tilth Farm which is scheduled to begin construction in 2017.

Urban Tilth is an Organic Farm to Table non-profit organization which trains and employs local youth in organic farming techniques. Extension of the bicycle and pedestrian Improvements to Brookside Drive will help residents commute to work at the farm or travel a short distance to purchase fresh produce. It will also provide the arterial infrastructure that will encourage future growth in this industrial area that is currently underutilized. North Richmond is identified as a Community of Concern and a Priority Development Area. The proposed project will provide residents with improved access to safely walk their first mile and last mile of their commute.

The project cost is estimated at \$4,400,000 with a local match minimum of approximately \$505,000. The consolidated application form through CCTA will allow this project to apply for all three programs (OBAG/TLC/PBTF) through simply checking a box to verify the project is eligible for all three funding programs.

***Bailey Road Complete Streets Project*** - The Bailey Road Complete Streets Project will create a complete street corridor within a Priority Development Area and a Community of Concern that will improve pedestrian safety and accessibility to the Bay Point BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Station as well as to all core destinations within the community. The project improvements include narrowing the travel lanes in order to provide wider sidewalks and buffered bike lanes as well as wayfinding signage, bus shelters, and other streetscape improvements.

The proposed project is an implementation of the Bailey Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2010. Other phases of this ultimate vision are currently moving forward such as the SR4/Bailey Road Interchange Pedestrian & Bicycle Improvement Project and Utility Underground District 31. The project cost is estimated at \$4,000,000 with a local match required of approximately \$460,000.

## **TLC & PBTF CANDIDATE PROJECTS**

TLC and PBTF programs do not require local matching funds; however, these programs do not cover the cost of staff time; thus, local matching funds will be required to prepare the environmental documentation, design, oversight, and administration of the projects. It is possible that a project awarded OBAG funds could also be awarded TLC or PBTF funds which could

reduce the local matching funds required, but would not fully fund the project through grant dollars. Projects with considerable leverage of local funds tend to compete better for funding.

***Appian Way Complete Streets Project*** - WCCTAC Region, (West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee). Staff has worked with the El Sobrante community and City of Pinole staff on planning studies for Appian Way. Staff is currently developing the complete streets concept for Appian Way that was first identified in a study conducted by the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA) in collaboration with the County and the City of Pinole. This study was approved by the Board of Supervisors in December of 2013 which included adoption of the Complete Streets Alternative as the preferred alternative. This planning study was an initial step towards implementation of the El Sobrante General Plan Amendment.

Preliminary layouts have been prepared to identify the scope and location of proposed bicycle and pedestrian improvements on Appian Way. The plans were presented at two public workshops and to the El Sobrante Municipal Advisory Council. During the most recent workshop, community members identified a priority for improvements at the intersection of Appian Way at Valley View Road. The project will include installation of a roundabout at the intersection of Appian Way and Valley View Road. Consistent with complete streets policies, this project would assure that the transportation corridor is accessible for all modes and all users with an emphasis on a pedestrian friendly environment that complies with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access standards. This project is located adjacent to a Priority Development Area. Staff will continue to work with the El Sobrante Municipal Advisory Council in moving these planning efforts forward. The project cost is estimated at \$4,000,000 with requested funds at \$3,600,000.

***Rodeo Waterfront Infrastructure Project*** - WCCTAC Region, (West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee). The Rodeo Downtown Infrastructure Project proposes to improve pedestrian infrastructure in the downtown Rodeo area between the Rodeo Creek trailhead on Investment Street, along Pacific Avenue from Parker Avenue to the existing Lone Tree Point trail entrance at San Pablo Avenue and future Bay Trail connection.

This project will install concrete sidewalks and ADA compliant curb ramps in various locations along Pacific Avenue and Investment Street in the unincorporated community of Rodeo. A new ADA ramp will be constructed at the end of Investment Street to provide access to Rodeo Creek Trail. The project also includes reconfiguration of the Pacific Avenue/Rodeo Avenue/2nd Street intersection to install a raised curb area to close a segment of the intersection to vehicles and create an area for storm water treatment. Wayfinding signs will also be installed to direct visitors and residents around downtown Rodeo and identify destinations and landmarks. The project cost is estimated at \$1,200,000; however, the underfunded portion is approximately \$470,000 which is the requested funding amount through TLC/PBTF.

***Pacheco Boulevard Pedestrian Bridge/culvert extension east of Las Juntas Elementary*** - TRANSPAC Region (Transportation Partnership and Cooperation). This segment of Pacheco Boulevard is the last remaining gap in pedestrian facilities along the unincorporated portion of Pacheco Boulevard, west of Arthur Road. School administrators and the parent community at Las Juntas Elementary School requested this improvement as a safety measure and have been enthusiastically supporting it through letter writing, petitions, and media news stories. Currently, the sidewalk and road shoulder on Pacheco Boulevard terminates on each side of Vine Hill Creek, leaving a sidewalk gap of approximately 60 feet. Students must walk on the narrow road shoulder adjacent to high volume vehicle and truck traffic. The project will require several permits from various state and federal regulatory agencies in order to allow work in the streambed to extend the culvert.

The project will be shovel ready by the time awards are announced. The estimated project cost is approximately \$1,200,000 with an underfunded portion of approximately \$700,000 which is the requested funding with this application.

***Study of the Iron Horse Trail Bike Express Route*** - SWAT & TRANSPAC Regions (Southwest Area Transportation Committee & Transportation Partnership and Cooperation). A planning study is proposed to outline opportunities and constraints related to adding an express bikeway within the Iron Horse

Corridor but separate from the pedestrians and recreational bicyclists. This concept has the potential to make commuting via bicycle much more attractive. The first step is to study the feasibility of this infrastructure element and also assess alternatives and costs. Staff has contacted city jurisdictions from Concord to San Ramon as well as the Park District and has received letters of support from all of the jurisdictions to move forward with a study of project feasibility. The cost of the planning study is estimated at \$300,000 with requested funds at \$270,000.

**NEXT STEPS:**

If authorized to proceed, staff will submit the recommended projects to CCTA for potential funding. Applications are due to CCTA on December 9, 2016.

**Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

ACCEPT staff report and AUTHORIZE the Public Works Director, on behalf of the County, to submit to CCTA grant applications for the OBAG/TLC/PBTF programs.

**Fiscal Impact (if any):**

The fiscal impact of this grant program is substantial as the County is slated to receive a minimum of \$5.6 M for much needed roadway maintenance that will continue to save local funds by prolonging the life of the road pavement. Depending on the outcome of the competitive portion of these programs, the \$5.6 M could grow to over \$10 M. These grant funds would require a minimum contribution of \$730,000 from local road funds or up to \$2,000,000 depending on whether Contra Costa projects are selected for any of the competitive funding categories.

Although these projects may require a substantial County investment at a time when local road funds are limited, these grant funds represent the potential to augment local road funds to provide quadruple the investment in our infrastructure. This funding cycle extends until 2022 which means these opportunities will not be available again until 2022. It is the hope of staff that State Legislature and local officials will be able to resolve the local road funding crisis in the coming year which will bring local agencies the matching funds required to capitalize on the sizeable state and federal funds available.

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**Attachments**

*No file(s) attached.*

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# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

6.

**Meeting Date:** 12/08/2016

**Subject:** RECEIVE yearly update on County's IPM Program from IPM Coordinator, receive report on status of public comment/concerns & take ACTION as appropriate.

**Submitted For:** TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE,

**Department:** Conservation & Development

**Referral No.:** 8

**Referral Name:** Monitor the implementation of the Integrated Pest Management policy.

**Presenter:** Tanya Drlik, IPM Coordinator

**Contact:** Tanya Drlik  
(925)335-3214

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#### **Referral History:**

The TWI Committee has asked the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator to update the Committee yearly on the County's integrated pest management program.

#### **Referral Update:**

The IPM Coordinator will present the IPM Annual Report to TWI (see attached annual report and report on public concerns).

#### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

RECEIVE report on Integrated Pest Management, and take ACTION as appropriate.

#### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

None.

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#### **Attachments**

A. 2016-11-22 IPM Annual Report

B. 2000-2016 CCC Pesticide Use Chart 11-22-16

C. 2016-11-22 County Staff Responses to PfSE Concerns

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**Contra Costa County Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee**

**2016 Annual IPM Program Status Report**

**to the**

**Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee of the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors**

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# **Contra Costa County Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee**

## **2017 Annual IPM Program Status Report**

**to the**

**Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee of the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors**

### **Executive Summary**

#### **Work of the IPM Advisory Committee**

This year, the IPM Advisory Committee explored how vertebrate pests are managed in the County and considered how to educate citizens about bed bug issues.

In 2012, the Committee developed a form for documenting pest management decisions. Since then, the Departments have been using this form to systematically document management decisions for the pests they work with. This year, the Public Works Special Districts Division developed a document for the management of rats in Livorna Park. Together, Special Districts and the Grounds Division created a document for the management of gophers in Special Districts and in County landscaping.

The IPM Committee followed the progress of California Assembly Bill 551, which prescribes the duties of landlords and tenants in the event of a bed bug infestation. The bill was signed into law by the governor in the fall. The Committee also reviewed and made recommendations on enhancing the County's bed bug web site and the educational materials housed there.

#### **Pesticide Use Reduction by County Operations**

Since FY 00-01, County operations have reduced their pesticide use by 73%. During the same time period, they have reduced their use of "Bad Actor" pesticides by 88%.

#### **Departmental IPM Programs**

The Department of Agriculture continues to concentrate its invasive weed program on contracted work for parkland and municipalities within the County.

A new species, the three-lined cockroach, has been invading County buildings. Although this cockroach was identified from the County in 2009, it is only this year that it has begun invading buildings. Unlike other cockroaches, this species does not seem to feed on human food and garbage. This makes controlling the three-lined cockroach with baits very difficult because it is not interested in the food attractants in the currently available cockroach baits. The County is exploring other tactics to reduce this pest.

Because of the drought, Argentine ants were a particular problem for the Facilities Division. The lack of food and water outdoors forced ants inside in large numbers. Pestec, the County's structural IPM Contractor, used baits coupled with education for County staff to combat the ant invasions.

The Grounds Division began installing "smart controllers" for irrigation systems in County landscaping to better manage water use during the continued drought. The Division also applied for a grant to purchase zero-emission cordless landscape maintenance equipment.

The Roadside and Flood Control Maintenance Division continues to incorporate grazing into its vegetation management program. This fiscal year the Division used goats to abate weeds on approximately 314 acres. Drought conditions continue to select for weedier and more difficult to control species along the roads and flood control channels. The extremely dry soil conditions have prevented the growth of some weeds, and without competition, the hardier weeds have more room and freedom to grow.

The Public Works Department worked with Boy Scouts to install an owl box in Livorna Park. The County no longer uses rodenticide to control rats in the park, and the Scouts distributed handouts to neighbors to inform them of the installation and warn of the danger that anticoagulant rodenticides pose to owls.



## History of the IPM Advisory Committee

From 2002 to 2009, an informal IPM Task Force met to coordinate implementation of the IPM Policy that was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in November 2002. The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Advisory Committee, a formal body, was created by the Board of Supervisors in November 2009. This report is the seventh annual status report from the IPM Coordinator and the IPM Advisory Committee.

## Background on the IPM Advisory Committee

### Purpose of the IPM Advisory Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to:

1. Protect and enhance public health, County resources, and the environment
2. Minimize risks and maximize benefits to the general public, staff, and the environment as a result of pest control activities conducted by County staff and contractors
3. Promote a coordinated County-wide effort to implement IPM in the County in a manner that is consistent with the Board-adopted IPM Policy
4. Serve as a resource to help the Agriculture and Public Works Departments and the Board of Supervisors review and improve existing pest management programs and the processes for making pest management decisions
5. Make policy recommendations upon assessment of current pest issues and evaluation of possible IPM solutions
6. Provide a forum for communication and information exchange among members in an effort to identify, encourage, and stimulate the use of best or promising pest management practices

### Members of the IPM Advisory Committee

Currently the Committee has a total of 13 seats consisting of voting and non-voting members.

The 8 voting members include:

- One representative from Contra Costa Health Services
- One representative from the County Storm Water Program
- One representative from the County Public and Environmental Health Advisory Board (note that this seat is currently vacant)
- One representative from the County Fish and Wildlife Committee
- One representative from an environmental organization
- Three at-large members of the public

The 4 non-voting members include

- A representative from the Agriculture Department
- Two representative from the Public Works Department (Facilities Division and Maintenance Division)
- One representative from the County's pest management contractor

The Committee also has one public member alternate who only votes if one or more of the three at-large public members, the PEHAB representative, or the Fish and Wildlife representative is absent from a meeting.

## IPM Advisory Committee Priorities for 2016

The IPM Advisory Committee focused on the following two IPM program features:

- A. IPM decision-making—documenting pest management decisions in County IPM programs
- B. Outreach and education, focusing initially on bed bugs in the County—reviewing and/or creating educational pieces for the public and County staff

The Committee formed two subcommittees to work on these priorities, the Decision-making subcommittee and the Bed Bug subcommittee.

## **2016 Accomplishments of the IPM Advisory Committee and the IPM Coordinator**

### **Accomplishments of the IPM Committee**

The IPM Advisory Committee (the Committee) held six regular meetings in 2016. The subcommittees held a total of 9 meetings to address the above priorities. The IPM Coordinator serves as staff to the Committee and the two subcommittees. According to the wishes of the Committee, the IPM Coordinator arranged for speakers for four of the six regular Committee meetings held during 2016. The following were the topics and presenters:

1. Contra Costa County's three-year grazing study, presented by Peter Gollinger, Public Works Assistant Field Operations Manager and Cece Sellgren, Public Works Stormwater Manager
2. Mosquitoes as vectors of disease in the era of climate change, presented by Dr. Steve Schutz, Contra Costa Mosquito and Vector Control
3. New and emerging pests in northern California, presented by Dr. Igor Lacan, U.C. Cooperative Extension
4. Non-chemical weed management at Marin Municipal Water District presented by Janet Klein, Natural Resources Program Manager

The accomplishments of the IPM Committee and its subcommittees are as follows:

#### **Priority A: IPM Decision-Making**

Through the work of the Decision-Making subcommittee, the IPM Advisory Committee

1. Gained a better understanding of the complexities involved in pest management in the County's Special Districts
2. Reviewed and provided suggestions for improvement to two decision-making documents:
  - a. Rats in Livorna Park (Public Works Special Districts)
  - b. Gophers in County landscaping (Public Works Special Districts and Public Works Grounds Division)
3. Gathered information on vegetation management on rights-of-way in neighboring Bay Area Counties in preparation for a future decision-making document on this subject for Contra Costa County

These detailed decision-making documents follow a form devised by the IPM Coordinator and a previous Decision-Making subcommittee. Decision-making documents are considered current as of the date on the document and may be updated in the future.

See Attachment A for the Decision-Making subcommittee's final report and the two decision-making documents.

#### **Priority B: Outreach and Education Focusing on Bed Bugs**

Through the work of the Bed bug subcommittee, the IPM Advisory Committee

1. Followed the progress of AB 551 in the California Legislature—the bill was signed into law in September 2016 and prescribes the duties of landlords and tenants with regard to bed bug treatment
2. Reviewed and provided suggestions for improvements in the County's bed bug website, the bed bug trifold brochure and a general purpose bed bug fact sheet—the suggestions included listing the County's 211 helpline on the website for citizens who need help with social services, housing, or legal questions (the IPM Coordinator's contact information will appear on the 211 list under "bed bugs")

See Attachment B for the Bed bug subcommittee's final report.

### **Accomplishments of the IPM Coordinator**

In addition to staffing the IPM Advisory Committee and working on the three subcommittees, the IPM Coordinator worked on the issues listed below.

## **Bed Bugs**

The common bed bug continues to be one of the most serious pests in the County, a pest that has provoked citizens to misuse pesticides to an alarming extent. Pesticides do not solve the problem, and in many cases make the problem worse. We increasingly see bed bugs affecting the citizens of Contra Costa who have the fewest resources to combat them.

### **Answering calls from citizens**

The IPM Coordinator records each bed bug complaint, but it is unclear how many calls other staff in the County are receiving that are not forwarded to the IPM Coordinator. We also have no way of knowing how many calls city staff receive. In 2016, the IPM Coordinator investigated by telephone (sometimes with the help of the Bed Bug Task Force) 75 bed bug calls (compared to 68 last year) and provided assistance to the callers. The IPM Coordinator also met in person with a number of citizens to answer questions about bed bugs and provide information on prevention and management.

A substantial number of complaints continue to come from West County. There are increasing numbers of complaints from Pittsburg and Antioch, as well as Walnut Creek and Alamo, and it is generally acknowledged that there are numerous apartment complexes in Concord with severe infestations throughout the buildings. Some of these complexes have been infested for 5 or more years.

### **Encouraging the City of Richmond to address bed bug problems in their city**

The IPM Coordinator worked with staff from the County's Environmental Health Division to engage the City of Richmond in developing a process to address bed bugs problems in their city. The IPM Coordinator revised the City of Concord's bed bug process to be used as the first draft of the City of Richmond's process.

### **Cooperating on research to help low income residents of apartment complexes**

In 2015 the County cooperated with a University of California research project that compared the efficacy of IPM methods and conventional methods of bed bug management in multi-unit dwellings. Among the collaborators in this research were the University of California Cooperative Extension (including Andrew Sutherland, a public member of the IPM Committee), U.C. Riverside Department of Entomology, the Los Angeles and the San Francisco Housing Authorities, Monument Impact in Concord, three pest management companies, and the Contra Costa IPM Coordinator.

Each pest management company worked in one of the three apartment complexes chosen as field study sites. Two complexes were selected in Contra Costa County and one in San Diego. Each company designed its own program for managing bed bugs in its apartment complex. Each programs included monitoring, tenant education, and a variety of treatment procedures. In all cases the companies reduced the density and incidence of bed bugs in their complex. All three programs increased tenant participation in and satisfaction with bed bug management. The cost for an IPM approach to bed bug management ranged from one and a half to five times more than a conventional reactive approach (based on simply responding to complaints). The researchers speculate that over time the costs of an IPM program would decrease. Much of the cost in each program was associated with "cleaning up" bed bug infestations that in some cases may have been the result of years of poor management.

### **Educating County staff and the public about bed bugs**

The IPM Coordinator

- Continued to organize and staff the County's Bed Bug Task Force—the Task Force meets every two months and advocates for increasing public awareness of bed bug problems and for developing sound bed bug management policy throughout the County
- Maintained the County's bed bug website and added more information specific to various audiences— from January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016, there were 17,660 visits to the site from 13,079 unique visitors (County staff visits were excluded from this tally in order to obtain a closer approximation of the public use of the site)
- Provided a bed bug training for pest management professionals at a Univar bed bug seminar in Pacheco
- Provided a bed bug awareness training for County Agriculture Department staff

- Provided a bed bug awareness training for staff from Board and Care facilities in the County
- Provided a bed bug awareness and prevention training for a group of managers and owners of private homeless facilities in the County
- Working with Peter Ordaz, Behavioral Health Services Division Safety Coordinator, developed prevention procedures for County clinics and residential facilities, and guidelines for in-home visitors—trainings on the procedures were provided for the following groups:
  - Concord Adult Mental Health Clinic staff
  - Concord Older Adult Mental Health staff
  - Behavioral Health site safety coordinators
  - Discovery House residential drug and alcohol treatment center managers
  - Calli House youth shelter staff

The IPM Coordinator was assisted at several of these trainings by Pestec staff who provided information on inspection, monitoring, and treatment for bed bugs.

- With Pestec staff, provided a bed bug refresher training for staff from the County’s Concord and Brookside homeless shelters
- Revised a number of bed bug fact sheets in English and in Spanish for the County’s bed bug website and made improvements to the website as suggested by the Bed bug subcommittee

### **Bed bug infestation in Riverhouse in Martinez**

The IPM Coordinator continued working with Supervisor Andersen’s office, members of the County Mental Health Commission, and staff from the Behavioral Health Division on a serious and long-standing bed bug infestation in Riverhouse, a senior and disabled residence in Martinez. This infestation has begun to affect County Behavioral Health clinics because clients who are Riverhouse residents have brought bed bugs into at least two of the clinics. In the early part of 2016, Eden Housing (the owner of Riverhouse), finally agreed to hire a pest management company to provide treatment for the affected apartments. This came after a number of meetings and discussions with the County. Eden Housing hired Pestec whose staff inspected all the units and began systematically heat treating the infested apartments. Service was interrupted twice because Eden Housing failed to pay Pestec invoices. The County stepped in to help resolve the payment issue, and treatment resumed. At the end of July, Pestec concluded three rounds of heat treatments. There are a number of apartments that still have bed bugs for various reasons, and some that are newly infested. Pestec is considering using a new treatment protocol on the chronically infested apartments.

### **Healthy Schools Act compliance for County Head Starts**

In 2015, the IPM Coordinator worked with the County’s Head Start program to come into compliance with California’s Healthy Schools Act. The IPM Coordinator developed an IPM plan for the Head Start program which included identifying responsible parties for the provisions of the Act. The IPM Coordinator updates this plan each year. The IPM Coordinator provided staff with templates for pesticide application posting and for parent and staff notification of pesticide use.

This year, a new training provision came into effect for staff who apply pesticides, which in the law includes disinfectants. Head Start staff completed their training by September of this year. The Head Start program is keeping records of staff training, of each person who receives the required pesticide notification letter, and of persons who wish to be notified of individual pesticide applications.

### **Advice and Outreach on IPM**

The IPM Coordinator

- Worked with Beth Baldwin of the Contra Costa Clean Water Program on a Bay Friendly Landscaping refresher training in April for municipal staff from around the County
- Gave a presentation at the Clean Water Program’s Municipal Operations Committee to assist municipal staff with the IPM portion of their annual reports to the Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Gave an IPM training on household and garden pests for the Gardens at Heather Farm education program

- Met with the Alameda County IPM Coordinator to provide advice on his program
- Attended regular meetings of the Head Start Health and Nutrition Services Advisory Committee to report on IPM issues
- Responded to a number of requests for pest management information from County staff and citizens
- Worked with Pestec on managing fire ants, three-lined cockroaches, and Argentine ants at various County facilities
- Provided regular IPM program updates to the Board of Supervisors through their Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee

#### **Conferences and Trainings Attended**

- 2016 Bed Bug Global Summit
- 2016 Pest Control Technology virtual bed bug conference
- Three invasive weed management webinars
- EPA webinar on pest prevention by design in schools
- EPA webinar on managing mosquitoes
- UC Cooperative Extension Gopher Forum
- EPA webinar on managing bats

# 2016 Department IPM Program Highlights and Challenges

## General Information about the Departments

Each Department maintains an IPM Plan that covers their pest management goals, sites under management, decision making processes, key pests and best management practices, environmental stewardship, and training requirements.

In order to help new IPM Committee members understand the working of each department, the IPM Coordinator has developed Department Overviews that cover department responsibilities in general and pest management responsibilities in particular, funding sources and budget, pests under management and the methods used to manage them, and department challenges.

Each of the County's pest management programs must keep records of pesticides used and submit a report monthly to the Agriculture Department for transmission to the state Department of Pesticide Regulation. Once a year, the IPM Coordinator collates and analyzes this information for the annual report.

## Agriculture Department

### *IPM Program Highlights*

- Subcommittee work

The Department participated as a member of the Decision-Making subcommittee.

- Changes in the Department's invasive weed program

For more than 30 years, the Department had actively helped ranchers in Contra Costa County control artichoke thistle and purple starthistle on privately owned rangeland. In 2015 the Department began to concentrate their efforts on contracted work for parkland and municipalities within the County. The Department has successfully reduced artichoke thistle and purple starthistle to a level at which private landowners can now manage these weeds on their own. The Department continues to recommend that landowners who lease property to cattlemen include invasive weed control in their lease agreements to encourage ranchers to maintain a weed management program.

The Department's invasive weed treatments included hand removal, mechanical removal, and targeted treatment with low toxicity herbicides. With rare exception, pesticide treatment involved highly focused spot spraying using backpack sprayers. Approximately 40-50% of staff time was spent in surveying and monitoring, with the remainder being spent on treatment actions.

- Artichoke Thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*)

The Department surveys and treats properties under contract for East Bay Regional Park District and Contra Costa Water District. This year staff surveyed 44 sites totaling 60,996 acres and treated 47 net acres for artichoke thistle.

Artichoke thistle is a highly invasive, non-native perennial weed that displaces herbaceous plants and annual grasses, decreasing the value of agricultural land, open space, and wildlands. Horses and cattle will not consume this thistle, and at high densities, the formidable spines on the leaves and stems and on the bracts around the flowers make it impossible for animals or people to walk through stands of the weed.

In 1979 Contra Costa County was identified as one of the most heavily infested counties in the state. At that time, at least 100,000 acres of land were infested with artichoke thistle to one degree or another. In that year, the Department began their management program in cooperation with property owners by using ground rigs and helicopters to spray large swaths of land. The artichoke thistle infestation has been



Rangeland infested with artichoke thistle

reduced so much that staff primarily spot treat individual plants using a backpack sprayer. Because seedlings form deep, fleshy taproots within the first year, mechanical or hand removal (digging out the plants) is cost-effective only in a very limited area with a small number of very young plants. Mowing and burning are neither practical nor effective.

- Japanese dodder (*Cuscuta japonica*)  
Staff surveyed 32 historically infested sites and did not find any recurrence of this weed. This is a California Department of Agriculture “A rated” weed that the Department is obligated to treat. Since two years have passed since staff have found any dodder in the County, the Department is declaring it eradicated.

Japanese dodder is an aggressive parasitic plant that has the potential to severely alter the composition and function of riparian areas. It also affects ornamental plantings and agricultural crops. Japanese dodder is native to Southeast Asia and was first discovered in the county in 2005.



First Japanese dodder find in CCC, 2005



Red Sesbania

- Red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)

This was the eleventh year of red sesbania removal at the primary infestation site of Kirker Creek, Dow Wetlands. Staff surveyed 10 acres there and removed 800 plants, up from 475 in 2015. All plants were removed by hand.

Red sesbania is a small tree that has a high potential for environmental damage by displacing native plants and wildlife in riparian areas. Red sesbania is native to South America and is poisonous to humans, livestock, and many native vertebrates. It has been invading riparian areas locally. Red sesbania was first detected in California about ten years ago.

- Kangaroo thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*)

The County has one site infested with kangaroo thorn. The removal of the existing infestation in 2005 involved 52 hours of staff time. At that time the infestation covered a little less than one net acre. In 2014, it took only 2 hours of staff time to accomplish the surveying and seedling removal, all of which was done by hand. Only small seedlings of less than one foot in height were found, and the infested area totaled less than one hundredth of an acre.

Due to staffing constraints in 2015, the site was not surveyed last year. This fall one staff member returned to the site and found more plants than he could manually remove in a day. Since some of the plants are two years old, they will have to be removed with a weed wrench rather than by hand pulling. Staff will return before the end of the year to complete the work.



Kangaroo Thorn

- Purple starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*)

Under contract to the East Bay Regional Park District, the Department surveyed 21 sites covering 6,101 acres and treated 12 net acres for purple starthistle.

This weed is a highly invasive non-native biennial that displaces annual grasses, desirable vegetation, and wildlife and decreases the production value of agricultural land. The plant also has allelopathic properties, which means it produces chemicals that inhibit the growth of other vegetation. Its large spines and high densities can form an impenetrable barrier to wildlife and livestock in open rangeland as well as to horses and hikers in parkland. Seed can remain viable in the soil for ten or more years.



Purple Starthistle

Purple starthistle in Contra Costa County is not as widespread as artichoke thistle. However, being a prolific seed producer, it has the potential to become as large scale a problem as artichoke thistle. Early identification and eradication of isolated populations is key to preventing its establishment in uninfested agricultural lands.

- Managing ground squirrels to protect critical infrastructure

The Department has been taking steps to reduce the amount of rodenticide it uses for ground squirrel control in the County in order to mitigate harm to endangered and other non-target species. This year the Department has begun employing bait stations with diphacinone treated grain in areas where this tactic is feasible. Where it is not feasible, for instance along roads, the Department continues its procedure for broadcasting diphacinone treated grain.

The Department manages ground squirrels to protect critical infrastructure including levees, earthen dams, railroad beds, and roadways. The goal is to maintain a 100 linear foot buffer around the infrastructure. Ground squirrel burrowing is the single biggest threat to California levees. Burrowing can compromise the earthen embankments and create pathways for water leakage that can undermine the structural integrity of levees, as well as earthen dams and railroad embankments. Burrowing and the resulting pathways for water erosion can also cause damage to, or sudden failure of, roadsides and other structures.

In 2013 the Department modified its broadcast baiting treatment procedure for safety and efficiency. Staff are applying bait more precisely and have reduced the number of bait applications in an area from three to two. Staff initially spreads untreated rolled oats to draw out squirrels and make it easy to find areas of squirrel activity. Treatments are carried out by a team of two staff members so that one person can concentrate on driving while the other operates the bait spreader to apply bait only where ground squirrel activity is observed.

- Exotic pest prevention

The Agriculture Department is the County's first line of defense against invading pests including insects, plants, and plant diseases. Every day staff perform inspections on incoming shipments at destination points, including nurseries, the post office, and express carriers (UPS, FedEx and others) to look for quarantined plants as well as pests that can hitchhike unnoticed on plant material and other items such as household goods.

In 2006, the Department was the first in the state to incorporate dog teams into parcel inspection. Since then a number of other counties have followed



Cairo inspecting packages at UPS



Contra Costa's lead. The dogs greatly speed inspections and have significantly increased detections of quarantined plants and exotic pests. The dog teams are a shared resource with other Bay Area counties that do not have the expertise or resources to maintain an active surveillance program; therefore, as a result of Contra Costa's initiative, pest detections in those counties have increased.

This year the Department inspected 35,800 shipments and rejected 112 after finding various pests.

The Department also deploys and services numerous traps for the purpose of early detection of more than 17 different serious insect pests. This year the Department deployed 5,603 traps, and staff serviced those traps 68,345 times.

- Pesticide use  
This year the Department reduced its pesticide use dramatically from 154 lbs. of active ingredient to 76 lbs. This is largely because the Department has reduced its weed management responsibilities.

### ***Agriculture Department Challenges***

- Ground squirrel control alternatives  
The department continues to search for alternatives to treated grain bait. Unfortunately, raptor perches and live trapping of ground squirrels have proved to be ineffective and/or too costly. Ground squirrels are native to this area and will never be eradicated. Since the Department aims to create a fairly narrow buffer zone around infrastructure, it is inevitable that in areas with ground squirrels pressure outside of the 100 ft buffer, ground squirrels will eventually move back into the burrows left vacant by the squirrels that have been poisoned, although this happens quite slowly. This leads to a yearly management program. Altering the environment to prevent ground squirrel burrowing is difficult because the extent of the infrastructure that must be protected and because the squirrels favor human-built infrastructure as sites for their burrows.
- Invasive weed control on private land  
The Department will be working with landowners over the next few years to help them transition to managing their own invasive weeds now that the County has reduced populations to manageable levels.

### **Public Works Facilities Division**

#### ***IPM Program Highlights***

- Area under management  
The Facilities Division manages 147 sites that comprise almost 3.3 million sq. feet.
- Subcommittee work  
A representative from Pestec participated as a member of the Bed Bug subcommittee and the County's Bed Bug Task Force.
- New cockroach causing problems in County buildings  
The three-lined cockroach (*Phyllodromica trivittata*) is native to the Mediterranean and was first submitted for identification to the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) in September 2009. The samples were collected by Dr. William Shepard of the University of California at his residence in Pinole. Although this was the first official submission of this cockroach to CDFA, this insect was known to be in Marin County as early as 2004.



Three-lined cockroach (*Phyllodromica trivittata*)

In Europe and North Africa it is found in leaf litter and plant debris in dry habitats around the Mediterranean. Dr. George Beccaloni of Natural History Museum (London) wrote, "It has been recorded from Morocco, Algeria, Spain, Italy (Sardinia Island), Italy (Sicily), Libya, and Israel. Given that it has

not been recorded as being a pest in buildings in those countries (as far as I'm aware) it is unlikely to invade buildings in the USA..." Unfortunately, the three-lined cockroach has been found this year in buildings across the County: Building 500 of the Public Works Administration complex in Martinez, the West County Detention Center in Richmond, the Contra Costa Regional Medical Center in Martinez, and in the law enforcement training center in Pittsburg. Building occupants have complained of cockroaches dropping from the ceiling, crawling on their desks, and out of their files.

This cockroach seems not to be attracted to human food or garbage, and baits formulated for other cockroach species have not been effective in the County. Pestec has tried Niban® granular bait (5% orthoboric acid), MotherEarth® granular bait (5% boric acid), and Advion® insect granule (0.22% indoxacarb).

The most persistent problem has been at Building 500 of Public Works Administration. When the cockroach baits did not provide building occupants relief, Pestec set up a series of pitfall traps baited with liquid boric acid ant bait outside one wall of the Building 500. Although the pitfall traps caught more than one hundred three-lined cockroaches over a number of days, the traps are difficult to anchor securely in the loose soil at the edge of the building. Pestec technicians found some of the traps upturned, so the company decided to remove them.

Pestec has also used diatomaceous earth to dust the weep holes where the outside wall meets the foundation of the Public Works building. They have pulled mulch away from the outside of the building and deployed numerous sticky traps inside the building to monitor for cockroaches. To try to close entry holes, Pestec has installed three brush-style doorsweeps at Building 500 that may have helped. These are a new product that is very inexpensive and quick and easy to install.

Pest-proofing buildings will undoubtedly help with this cockroach problem since the insects are mainly living outside. This may be a long process because this cockroach is small, the holes are numerous, especially in temporary buildings, and safety and accessibility repairs take priority for the Division. There may be conditions outside the affected buildings that are conducive to the cockroach, and altering those conditions will have to be considered.

- New ground squirrel trap for Byron Boys Ranch  
Pestec has been experimenting with the Goodnature automatic rodent trap at the Byron Boys Ranch. The trap is powered by compressed gas from a small, recyclable canister that activates and resets the trap multiple times before needing replacement. The trap works by enticing the rodent to investigate bait inside the cylinder of the trap and then striking the skull of the rodent with a glass reinforced polymer piston, killing the animal instantly. This ensures other rodents are not deterred from investigating the trap and being killed themselves.



Goodnature trap mounted on a tree.

These are expensive traps at \$170 each, but they can be used over and over and kill humanely.

In order to use this trap for ground squirrels, Pestec modified the it to dispense grain bait and installed the trap with the compressed gas canister (this can be seen projecting down from the right side of the trap in the photo above) resting on the ground. Five traps were installed and rotated around the property. Initially the traps dispatched quite a few ground squirrels, but then Pestec began finding fewer and fewer bodies. It is unclear why this happened, but one thought is that animal scavengers were removing the carcasses before Pestec could get to the traps. The Goodnature company will soon have a new trap equipped with a counter making it easier to monitor the number of rodents killed.

It appears that the ground squirrel population in the most critical area of the Boys Ranch has been reduced, but it remains to be seen how quickly the ground squirrels reinvade the burrows left behind by the dead animals.

Pestec will be experimenting with the trap at Juvenile Hall in Martinez to see if it is appropriate for killing rats at the site. Since dead animals collect below the trap, Pestec would probably have to use the traps only in areas where they would be out of sight and where there is no public access.

- Rodents at the Martinez Detention Facility

In the summer, construction began on a sewer upgrade in the Detention Facility kitchen that also involved the loading dock. Because the area was open, there was an influx of mice into the modular units. The Sheriff gave Pestec access to the interior of the walls in the modulars so Pestec was able to place a large number of snap traps out of reach of the inmates. In September Pestec finished the trapping and has not had any reports of mice since. The County is still working on the sewer upgrade.

- Fire Ants at Head Start facility in Oakley

In June, native fire ants (*Solenopsis xyloni*) were discovered in and around the sandbox at a Head Start facility in Oakley. Because fire ants sting, there was concern for the children that play in the yard. On a Friday evening after staff and students had gone home, Pestec applied Advion® Fire Ant bait (0.045% indoxacarb) to the ant mounds in the grassy area next to the sandbox. No bait was placed in the sandbox. On Monday morning Pestec returned to remove any visible granular bait. After careful inspection, no bait and no ants were found. Head Start staff have not seen any fire ants since.

- Increased ant infestations in County buildings

In this fifth year of California's drought, very dry soil and reductions in irrigation have again forced Argentine ants to move close to buildings where limited irrigation still provides water and food in the form of plant-feeding insects and honeydew (this sweet liquid is produced by sap-sucking insects and is the favorite food of adult Argentine ants). When ants establish colonies next to buildings, it is a short hop into outdoor garbage cans as well as into the building to look for more food and water.

In the fall, Pestec, the Grounds Division, and the building occupants worked together to reduce ant populations at the Employment and Human Services building in Antioch. Pestec installed bait stations away from the building and helped building occupants become aware of behaviors that encourage ants, such as leaving dirty dishes in the break room sink and failing to empty food garbage daily. The Grounds Division mowed plants near the building that were harboring honeydew-producing insects, washed the outside garbage cans, and began emptying the outside garbage every day.

A number of other County buildings experienced serious and repeated Argentine ant infestations, especially in the late summer and early fall. Pestec has been using Intice Thiquid™ ant bait (5% borax), but it has not been performing as well as in the past. Pestec is re-evaluating the ant baits they might use and will perform baiting early in the year (by May) to prevent populations from building to such high levels later in the season.



Dig Defense covering a gap under a portable building

- Raccoon, opossum, and skunk proofing at Concord Head Start

This year, Pestec used a new product called Dig Defense® to prevent animals from taking up residence under some of the portables at George Miller Head Start in Concord. These metal tines that are welded together into a large comb can be pounded into the ground around the bottom of a structure or along the bottom of a fence.

Pestec first removed the animals under the buildings by trapping and by using coyote urine to repel them. After they were confident that there were no animals left hiding, Pestec installed Dig Defense to block off all entry points and places where animals could dig to get under the building. Although the product is more expensive than hardware cloth, it's faster

to install and no trenching is required.

- Structural IPM program pesticide use

In FY 15-16, 30 lbs of pesticide active ingredients were used in and around the approximately 2.75 million square feet of County buildings that Pestec is contracted to manage. This is 14.5 lbs more than last fiscal year and is almost entirely due to the severity of the ant infestations in the County this year. The pesticides used by Pestec are primarily deployed as baits in bait stations or in cracks and crevices. Pestec continues to successfully manage rats and mice exclusively with traps, sanitation, and pest proofing.

- Bed bugs in County buildings

Because of staff and client vigilance, a strict intake protocol, and special cleaning procedures, neither the Concord nor the Brookside homeless shelter has experienced a bed bug infestation this year. The chances of new introductions of bed bugs to a shelter are very high with the daily influx of clients who sleep at the facility, but with alert staff, any new introductions will be quickly found. Strict adherence to the prevention procedures will make it unlikely that either shelter will experience a large or prolonged infestation. Calli House, the County's youth shelter, has never had an infestation; however, this year Pestec joined the IPM Coordinator to train the staff in prevention and inspection for bed bugs, and in bed bug biology and habits.

This year, staff at three mental health clinics reported seeing bed bugs and/or getting bitten by bed bugs. Pestec inspected each clinic and found no bed bugs other than the original find. Traps left at the clinics did not catch more bed bugs either. Presumably these incidents were the result of single introductions from a client.

Incidents such as these are very distressing for staff, so the IPM Coordinator has been providing staff training to each of the clinics and has developed written prevention procedures for them to use.

### *Facilities Division Challenges*

- Pest exclusion in County buildings

This continues to be a challenge, but the Facilities Division is doing what they can with their limited staffing and schedule. The Division's first priority is to address health, safety, and access issues. As we saw this year at the Martinez Detention Facility, pest proofing has a significant impact on reducing pest problems.

This year the Facilities Division replaced 21 roofs on County buildings. This will certainly prevent problems with wood-destroying organisms as well as other pests.

- Ant baiting

Pestec will be reviewing the products used for baiting along with their baiting strategy in order to try to provide better control for the very large ant populations seen in the last two years.

- Three-lined cockroach

This new insect presents a considerable challenge since it invades buildings and is not attracted to any of the cockroach baits Pestec has tried. Conducive conditions and the feasibility of pest proofing will have to be investigated. Whether this cockroach continues to be a pest in buildings remains to be seen. Winter weather may curtail invasions, but during warmer weather next year it may invade again.

- Cleaning

The IPM Coordinator and Pestec have heard from a number of sites that their offices are not regularly vacuumed. In some instances offices have not been vacuumed for years. Some of these sites receive janitorial services from the County and some from private companies. The lack of regular vacuuming contributes to the buildup of debris that includes allergens that irritate humans, and detritus that provides food for all kinds of pests. This issue needs to receive more attention in the coming year, and periodic deep cleaning should be a regular part of janitorial services.

- Bed bugs in County buildings

This year there have been a number of complaints about bed bugs in County behavioral health clinics. These clinics are especially vulnerable because the clientele they serve often come from severely infested dwellings. The more numerous the bed bugs in a person's home, the more likely it is that the person will

move them around on clothing or belongings. Pestec investigates each call for bed bug service by inspecting the premises, setting out sticky traps, and returning to inspect the traps. So far there is no evidence of any infestation in a County building, only stray bed bugs. The IPM Coordinator has been working on providing training, educational materials, and prevention procedures for staff at each of the behavioral health clinics. With alert staff instituting prevention measures, County buildings should not see full blown infestations in which bed bugs are reproducing in offices.

## **Public Works Grounds Division**

### ***IPM Program Highlights***

- Update on turf conversion project at Pittsburg Health Center  
Last year in a pilot project, the Grounds Division converted about 70% of the lawn at the Pittsburg Health Center to drought-tolerant landscaping and mulch. The photographs below show the evolution of the site.



Pittsburg Health front lawn before turf conversion (2015)



Pittsburg Health front lawn area after turf conversion (2015)



Pittsburg Health front lawn area 1 year after turf conversion (2016)

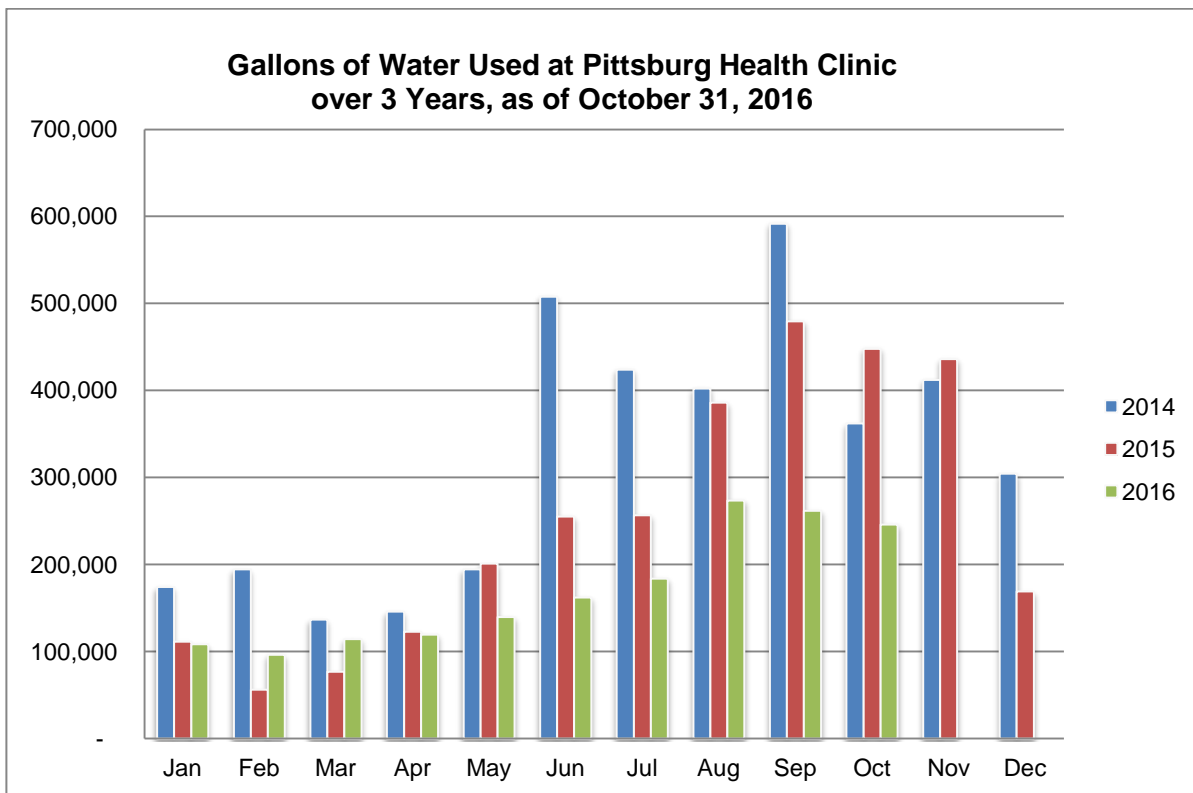
This project saved 912,000 gal of water from 2014 to 2015, and another 687,000 gal in 2016 through October as compared to 2015 through October.

This is the fifth year of drought in California. This continuing lack of rain presents the perfect opportunity to convince departments to convert their lawns to drought-tolerant landscaping with widely spaced plants surrounded by wood chip mulch.

Turf conversion:

- Saves water
- Allows the County to be an example for its citizens
- Saves on maintenance costs since turf requires a high level of maintenance
- Allows maintenance staff to spend the time saved on turf on other crucial maintenance tasks including managing weeds by physical means, such as hand pulling, as opposed to herbicide applications
- Reduces herbicide use in the landscape since reduced irrigation and mulch will greatly suppress weed growth
- Reduces other pesticide use since turf is susceptible to many pests and diseases
- Reduces the possibility of citizen exposure to pesticides since the risk of exposure is greater in landscaping than for example, along roadsides
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions from turf maintenance equipment and from pumping water to irrigate the turf
- Moves County landscapes in the direction of greater sustainability

Unfortunately, the turf conversion project has stalled because of lack of funding.



The turf conversion project saved 912,000 gal of water from 2014 to 2015 and another 687,000 gal in 2016 from January through October 31 (as compared to 2015 January through October 31).

- Drought and tree death

Five years of drought are taking a heavy toll on trees in the County and the Division is seeing one to two



Dead pine on Pacheco Boulevard in Martinez



Dying elm along Grayson Creek in Pacheco

dead trees a week. The Division has been removing dead trees and replacing them with more drought-tolerant species wherever replacement is feasible. Last year saw a large number of dead trees, and this year there are even more. These dead and dying trees are not only an aesthetic issue for the County, but cost a great deal to remove, and create a serious hazard if they are not removed in a timely fashion.

- Premium mulch from pallets and dead trees

In February, the Grounds Division had stockpiled about 1,400 cu yds of woodchips ground from pallets, trees downed in storms, and trees killed by the drought. Considering that high quality wood chips cost \$32/cu yd delivered, this represents \$44,800 worth of mulch for the County.



Woodchips stockpiled at the Grounds Corporation Yard

This year staff spread about 700 cu yds at various sites throughout the County. The chips are of very high aesthetic quality because they



Huge logs from native valley oaks that were killed by drought and are awaiting chipping

are a uniform color and don't contain bits of trash or leaf debris. Sites that receive this mulch have been very pleased with the look. This can be important in gaining acceptance for landscaping with fewer plants and more mulch.

The Grounds' tree removal contract includes transport back to the Grounds Corporation Yard so the logs can be easily chipped. PGE, Davey Tree, and the Public Works tree crew deliver logs to the Corporation Yard that are too big for their chippers, and pallets come from a number of sources. The Grounds manager has temporarily suspended delivery of logs and pallets until staff has time to spread more of the mulch. This will allow them to grind and store chips from the logs and pallets already on site.

- Smart controllers for irrigation efficiency

As part of a long-range plan to rejuvenate aging County landscapes, the Division has purchased WeatherTRAK® smart controllers to improve irrigation systems. The smart controllers will automatically be installed in new buildings and landscapes, and the Division will choose older landscapes where the controllers will be installed prior to re-landscaping. Currently there are smart controllers in Livorna Park and at a small site in downtown Martinez. Installing the controllers is the first phase of the rejuvenation. When money becomes available, new plants will be chosen and installed.

A “smart controller” is a computer that automatically updates a programmed watering schedule to allow for changes in water needs as the weather changes throughout the year. Using these devices can potentially save millions of gallons of water per year and improve the health of County landscaping. The WeatherTRAK system uses temperature, wind, humidity, and solar radiation to accurately determine how much water plants are using in order to deliver the right amount of water to a site. WeatherTRAK comes with a mobile app so that Grounds Division staff can manage irrigation remotely. If a call about an irrigation leak comes into the office or WeatherTRAK sends a leak alert to a mobile device, the irrigation tech can immediately shut down the leaky irrigation from wherever he is in the County. The irrigation tech currently has to interrupt his work and drive to the site to shut off irrigation. The Division considers the remote shutoff feature as one of the most valuable aspects of WeatherTRAK. The smart controllers will also make it easier to program water restrictions, such as a percentage reduction in water use or specific days when watering is allowed.

- Managing gophers with trapping and CO<sub>2</sub>

The Division vertebrate pest manager continues to use trapping and CO<sub>2</sub> for gophers in County landscaping. Two years ago the Division purchased a device called the Eliminator® to inject CO<sub>2</sub> into gopher burrows to asphyxiate the animals. The Eliminator's limitations are 1) it works best in moist soil so that the CO<sub>2</sub> doesn't so easily escape through the pores in the soil and 2) it does not collapse the burrows so that neighboring gophers move into the areas that have been cleared. The vertebrate pest manager does not feel comfortable using traps where people and pets might have access to them unless she is working in the immediate area, so together, trapping and the Eliminator seem to be working well.

- Grant application for zero-emission landscape maintenance equipment

The Division has applied for a grant from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to replace gas-powered equipment (a lawn mower, chainsaw, two hedge trimmers, and a leaf blower) with cordless electric equipment. If the Division secures the grant and the equipment performs well, the Grounds Manager would like to replace more gas-powered equipment.

- Pesticide use increased in FY 15-16

Five years ago, the Grounds Division consciously decided not to use any insecticides, miticides, fungicides, or rodenticides in their work. The Division has chosen to manage arthropod pests and plant diseases in County landscapes solely with good horticultural practices. If plants are severely affected, they are removed.

Herbicides are the only pesticide used by the Division, and this year, staff used 94 more pounds than in FY 14-15. For the last five years, the amount of herbicide active ingredient used on County landscapes has fluctuated between 338 lbs and 492 lbs. As noted last year, the Division is continuing to try to improve the condition of many of the County's properties in order to move away from crisis management and back to preventive maintenance. For a number of years the lack of funding made it impossible to properly manage weed problems around County buildings and in the Special Districts the Division is responsible for. This is now changing, but weeds that went unmanaged for years left huge amounts of seed that will produce large crops of weeds for many years to come.



## *Grounds Division Challenges*

- Staffing needs  
Grounds has 15 permanent employees (down from 18 last year), and 3 temporary employees. The Division has work and budget for 24 full-time employees. Full staffing would include 21 to 22 permanent employees and one to three temps. Although the Division has funding for all these positions, they have not been approved. This means that every week crew members are working overtime. The Division is having problems retaining temporary employees because the permanent positions are taking so long to get approved. Job applicants often take temporary positions in hopes of applying for a permanent one in the near future. The Division also has problems retaining permanent staff because the pay in Contra Costa is so much lower than other counties and private business.
- Drought stress in the County  
The Division is dealing with a large number of diseased, stressed, and dying trees. Many redwoods in the County are partially dead and it could take from 5 to 10 years for them to die completely. Unless failing trees pose a hazard, the Division will take them down over time since it will be easier aesthetically and financially. It has been challenging to try to drought-proof landscapes, but the woodchips the Division is producing play an important role.

## Public Works Department Roadside and Flood Control Channel Maintenance Division

### *IPM Program Highlights*

- Subcommittee work

Staff worked with the IPM Coordinator to create a list of questions to ask vegetation managers in other counties, and interviewed personnel from both Alameda and San Joaquin Counties to obtain answers to the questions.

- Annual habitat assessment refresher training

This year, 50 Public Works Maintenance employees attended the annual refresher training in habitat assessment for endangered and threatened species in order to comply with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Routine Maintenance Agreement (RMA). The RMA stipulates that before work can commence in an area, an assessment must be conducted to identify endangered species habitat. In FY 15-16 crews that were trained to identify potential habitat spent a total of 396.8 hours performing habitat assessments. As endangered species are identified, they are reported to CDFW, which then provides County staff with guidelines to move forward with work. These guidelines may include full time monitoring of the jobsite by a professional biologist.

- Flood control vegetation and erosion management using California natives

The County Flood Control District is partnering with The Restoration Trust, an Oakland-based non-profit organization promoting habitat restoration and stewardship, in a native planting experiment along Clayton Valley Drain (near Hwy 4 adjacent to Walnut Creek). The study is examining the survival of several California natives: Santa Barbara sedge, (*Carex barbarae*), common rush (*Juncus effusus*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), field sedge (*Carex praegracilis*), and creeping wild rye (*Leymus triticoides*).

The original planting occurred in December 2013, and in December 2014 volunteers focused on supplemental planting in the same location to replace drought damaged plants. Santa Barbara sedge, common rush, Baltic rush, and field sedge were planted on the lower terrace near the creek and the creeping wild rye was planted on the slopes of the channel.

On December 12, 2015, 42 volunteers picked up over 20 bags of garbage along this area of Clayton Valley Drain before planting 5,000 plugs of wild rye. Since the native plants from 2013 and 2014 were thriving, the volunteers concentrated on planting upstream from the original site to expand the project.



Students collecting trash on Clayton Valley Drain.

The volunteers included students from Pittsburg High School, Antioch High, and Boy Scout Troop 238 as well as Public Works employees and community members.

This year volunteers will gather again to replant, weed, and pick up trash on December 10.

The Division continues, at the

request of The Restoration Trust, to spray the area for broadleaf weeds to reduce competition and provide the native plants with an advantage. The Division has also been providing hand and mechanical mowing, as requested.

The native species that were planted spread from underground rhizomes that anchor the soil and provide erosion control. They are perennial species that stay green year around and thus are resistant to fire. The plants are compatible with flood control objectives since they do not have woody stems, and during flood events, they lie down on the slope which reduces flow impedance. They are not sensitive to



Students planting grass plugs.

broadleaf-specific herbicides, and unlike non-native annuals, they provide carbon sequestration and remove as much as ½ ton of carbon per acre per year.

The Restoration Trust will monitor these plots until 2018 to assess native plant survival and the degree to which they compete with the non-native annual species.



Scouts discussing the location of an owl box in Livorna Park, Alamo

- Owl box installation in Livorna Park

In August, the County Clean Water Program and the Public Works Special Districts Division partnered with Boy Scout Troop 815 to install an owl nesting box in Livorna Park in Alamo. Eagle Scout, Henry Helstad, led a team of Boy Scouts in building and installing the owl box. County staff and Susan Captain, a public member of the IPM Advisory Committee, provided assistance. Over 140 hours were volunteered to propose, plan, and complete this project. Scouts distributed handouts to residents around Livorna Park to inform the neighbors of the project and the environmental benefits.

In October, Susan Captain made a presentation about the owl box to the Alamo Municipal Advisory Committee, and spoke about the importance of not using rodenticide so that the owls

will not be at risk for secondary poisoning from eating poisoned rodents. The presentation was very well-received and excited residents asked about how to erect owl boxes in their backyards.

Public Works Special Districts, which manages Livorna Park, no longer uses rodenticide to control rats in the park. Rats had been girdling plants along the edge of the park and rodenticide had been used to control the population. Traps were also used, but nothing was caught in the traps. The plants have grown considerably and are no longer in danger from the gnawing, so the rat bait boxes have been removed from the park.

The owl box is designed for a barn owl. A family of owls can consume 3,000 rodents (voles, mice, rats, and squirrels) during a 4 month nesting period. Everyone is hopeful that a pair of barn owls will find and occupy the box in the next year or so and help to provide rat control at the park and surrounding neighborhood. Since gophers spend most of their time underground, owls will likely have little impact on that rodent. It is important to note that although predators like owls can prune a rodent population, they will not control the population, especially considering the fecundity of these animals.



Scouts with the finished owl box

The Special Districts vertebrate pest contractor will monitor the box for owls and clean the box annually once it is occupied. Grounds maintenance staff at Livorna will also monitor the box.

- Grazing as a vegetation management tool

The Division continues to fine tune its use of grazing to improve the tool's effectiveness and economic viability. Using grazing as a management tool is complicated and very dependent on site-specific conditions. Grazing is not appropriate in all situations and could not, for instance, be used on the side of County roads without endangering both the animals and motorists. Many factors raise or lower the cost per acre for grazing, including the size of the parcel (at larger sites the cost of moving the goats in and out is spread over a number of acres), whether the animals can easily enter the site, the amount of fencing necessary, how many times the animals must be moved within the job site coupled with the ease with which that can be done, whether water is available or must be trucked in, and the season in which the animals are being used (costs are lower when demand is lower, e.g., in fall and winter).

- Ideal grazing situations for fire prevention

The Division has found that the following situations are ideal for meeting fire prevention standards with grazing:

1. Sensitive sites with endangered or threatened species where mowing could kill animals and where herbicides are restricted
2. Sites where access is difficult for people or machines
3. Sites with steep slopes or uneven terrain that would have to be mowed by hand and that present dangerous working conditions for staff
4. Sites that are too wet for either hand or machine mowing

- Areas not suited for grazing

1. One to two acre sites are not economical because of the cost of getting the animals in and out.
2. Unfenced areas along roadsides are not appropriate because of safety issues and because of the cost of fencing off a narrow band of land and continually moving animals along the road.
3. In the winter, grazing animals cannot be used on the rain softened creek banks and the ground adjacent to the banks because of the danger of causing erosion.

- Advances in grazing strategy

The Division continues to take advantage of the time after a site has been grazed. When goats remove vegetation, staff can inspect flood control facilities much more effectively. Goats were used this year to prepare various creeks for their annual or biennial inspection by the Army Corp of Engineers. This made the Corp's job much easier, and they were very grateful.

Staff have always monitored the integrity of the slopes and the presence of invasive and other problematic weeds, but when vegetation is very low, it is much easier to see the condition of the flood control facilities and easier to spot treat for hard-to-control weeds. This combination of grazing and herbicides has proven very effective.

In the last few years, the Division has coordinated with the grazing contractor to use County land as staging areas for goat herds in late summer and early fall. The County continues to improve their strategic use of goats in the off-season. The County contracts for grazing on a certain portion of a creek, and then the contractor is allowed to use that area and the surrounding area as needed, with the approval of the Division, to stage animals between jobs for the County or other clients. The County is central to the area serviced by the grazer so that animals need not be trucked back to their farm between each job. In return, the County gains the benefit of free grazing on various creeks or detention basins.

- Grazing costs

Costs vary widely among sites. This year costs ranged from \$3,440/acre to graze Lower Bogue Basin to \$546/acre to graze Trembath Basin. Lower Bogue is only 1.25 acres, but it is tucked behind an Alamo subdivision with a locked gate, and water must be trucked in for the goats. Difficult access and no water greatly increase the cost. Trembath Basin is 15 acres of open area with water and easy access.

By using goats in the off season (late summer through fall) and allowing the grazer to use County land for staging herds, the County has been able to bring down the overall cost per acre for the year. Not all sites are appropriate for these strategies, and while late season grazing has been beneficial for both the Division and the grazer, it does not mean that just any location can be grazed in the off season at a reduced price.

Peak season grazing is used mainly for fire prevention, but off season grazing in flood control channels has goals and benefits that are somewhat different.

The reduction of vegetation:

1. Lessens the late-season fire danger in the channels
2. Allows for a more thorough inspection of the channels to comply with Army Corp of Engineers maintenance standards
3. Allows staff to more easily see and treat invasive and other problematic weeds

4. Reduces obstacles in the channels that could impede the flow of water during a rain event
5. Reduces cover and thus discourages homeless encampments

Off season grazing benefits both the County and the grazer. It is less costly for the County because demand for grazing is low in the off season, and the grazing contractor has forage for the animals, which must be fed in the off season as well. Because of the arrangement the County has made with the grazer, their animals also graze additional acreage for free in the late season. This year, because of a widespread shortage of feed and hay, prices shot up making off season grazing in County flood control channels very attractive.

**Cost of Grazing for Fire Prevention**

Fiscal Year	Acres Grazed and Paid for	Total Cost for Paid Acres Grazed	Average Cost/Acre	Bonus Acres Grazed for Free in Off Season	Total Acres Grazed in County	Average Cost/Acre for All Acres Grazed
12-13	74	\$88,100	\$1191	0	74	\$1191
13-14	113	\$123,660	\$1094	70	183	\$676
14-15	190	\$161,700	\$851	177	367	\$441
15-16	156	\$148,900	\$954	158	314	\$474

- Grazing a permanent tool in the IPM toolbox

Grazing is now one of the Division’s established tools for vegetation management. Grazing is not appropriate in every situation, but its use by the Division has been expanding and evolving to include quite a number of different objectives. In the years to come, the Division will continue to refine the decision making process for deploying grazing in order to increase effectiveness and economy.

- Using mulch for weed suppression

The effects of the drought continue to kill thousands of trees in the County. The Division chips prunings and dead trees into mulch that is being used more extensively along fencelines above flood control channels and in empty County parcels. Logs that are too large for the Division’s chipper go to the Grounds Division for chipping and use on County landscapes.



Mulch along the access road on Walnut Creek

- Fire fuel reduction challenges in 2016

Fire prevention weed abatement is time-sensitive, and historically the deadline has been July 1. If weed abatement was not completed by that date, the County could incur fines from the fire districts. In FY 14-15, the dry weather forced the deadline to May 1. This year fire districts were again requiring weed abatement to be completed in some areas by May 1. The Routine Maintenance Agreement with the state Department of Fish and Wildlife stipulates that no work can begin in Contra Costa flood control channels prior to April 15. Once again, it was impossible for staff to complete all the mowing in the two to four week window mandated by the fire districts. Because some areas were mowed so early in the season, crews had to return to mow them a second time because vegetation had grown back.

Rainfall was more predictable this past winter which made pre-emergent herbicides perform better than last year. However, because of low staffing levels, the Division was not able to apply pre-emergents to all the usual areas, which meant staff had to spend more time and herbicide on spot treatments of weeds throughout the season. Pre-emergent herbicides are used to suppress germination of weeds so that less herbicide is needed for control the rest of the year.

Along flood control channels, the weed abatement crew is trying to apply pre-emergents around gates, fencelines, and flood control structures so that when mowing crews come through, they can spend less time hand mowing thus making it more likely that the County can meet its fire fuel reduction deadlines.

- Buffer zones for certain pesticides enjoined by the courts  
Several lawsuits brought by environmental organizations against the EPA have been temporarily settled by the delineation of buffer zones in and around habitat for a number of endangered or threatened species in the Bay Area. The Department continues to work within the guidelines of the injunctions to assess work sites and implement buffer zones before using any of the enjoined pesticides.

### ***Roadside and Flood Control Maintenance Division Challenges***

- Results of five years of drought  
Even with a more or less normal rainfall this past winter, conditions continue to select for the tougher and weedier species along the roads and flood control channels. The dry soil conditions have suppressed the growth of some weeds, and without competition, the hardier weeds have more room and freedom to grow. Crews are seeing a continued increase in kochia (*Bassia* sp.), stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), Russian thistle (*Salsola* spp.), fleabane (*Conyza* sp.) and mare's tail (*Conyza canadensis*), all weeds that emerge late in the season and are difficult to control. These weeds are often on private land adjacent to rights-of-way where the County has no jurisdiction.
- El Niño winter  
The Flood Control District took predictions of heavy rains very seriously and made sure that flood control facilities were ready for the worst. As a consequence, all flood control facilities performed as they should with the normal amount of rainfall received in the County this past winter.
- Cost implications of regulations  
Compliance with Routine Maintenance Agreement (RMA) requirements has considerable effect on the cost of operations. As mentioned above, work within CDFW jurisdiction requires a habitat assessment prior to start of work so that RMA-listed species are not harmed. Crews again identified listed species at a couple of job sites and consultation with CDFW resulted in using alternative work methods that were more costly.
- Cost implications of various management techniques  
In FY 15-16, 55% of the Division's expenditures on vegetation management was spent on non-chemical treatment methods, while the number of acres treated non-chemically was 23% of the total acres treated (see the chart below for details).

Two years ago, the safety requirements for mowing were increased and these measures continue in effect. These measures will help prevent fires and injuries to workers but will increase the cost of mowing. The following are the additional safety mandates from CalFire:

1. Crews must have access to a water truck or a 5 gallon backpack type water fire extinguisher.
2. A worker trained in using the fire-fighting equipment on the truck must be added to a mowing crew to continuously monitor the weather and serve as a lookout.
3. If the height of the vegetation requires that a worker scout the ground ahead of the mower, a separate person must be assigned to perform that function.
4. If the ambient air temperature reaches 80° F, the relative humidity is 30% or lower, or if wind speeds reach 10 mph or higher, mowing cannot begin or must stop immediately.

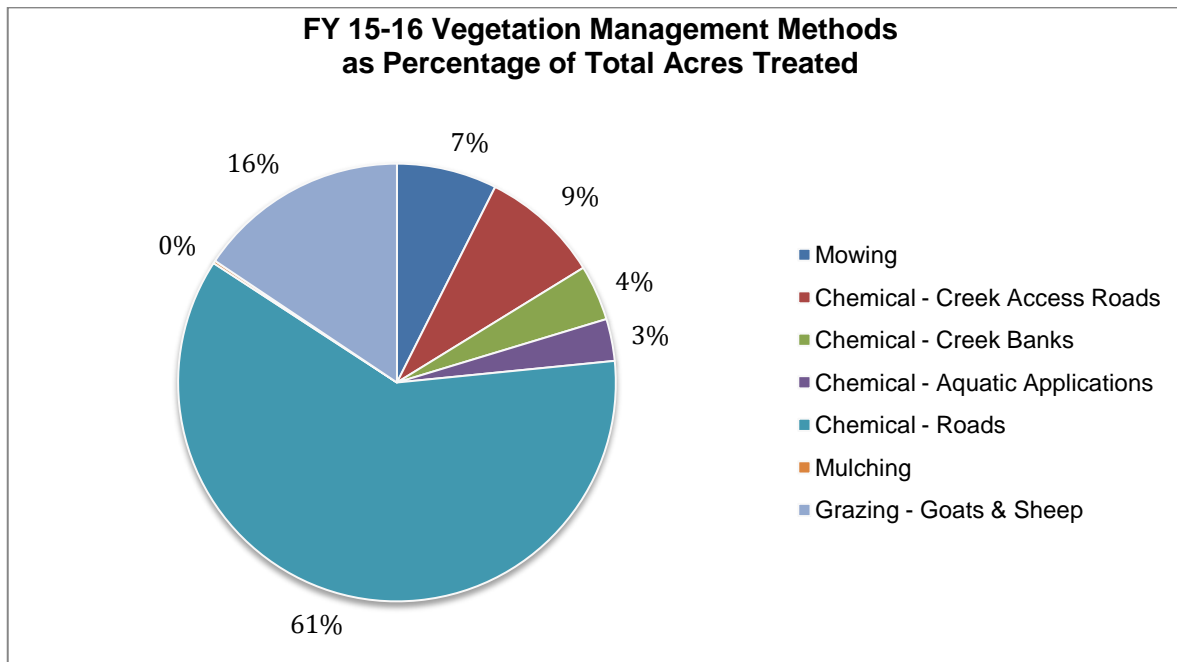
**A Cost\* Comparison of Vegetation Management Methods for Roadsides and Flood Control Channels  
Fiscal Year 2015-2016**

Vegetation Management Method	Acres Treated	% of Total Acres Treated	Total Cost for all acres treated	Cost/Acre	% of Total Cost for all acres treated
Chemical Treatment - Roads	1222	61%	\$196,968	\$161	28%
Right of Way Mowing	150	7%	\$216,749	\$1,445**	31%
Chemical Treatment – Creek Access Roads	178	9%	\$56,761	\$319	8%
Chemical Treatment – Creek Banks	83	4%	\$18,462	\$222	3%
Grazing – Peak and Off Season	314	16%	\$148,900	\$474	21%
Chemical Treatment - Aquatic Applications	63	3%	\$45,931	\$729	6%
Mulching	4	0.2%	\$17,929	\$4,482	3%
Totals	2014		\$701,700		

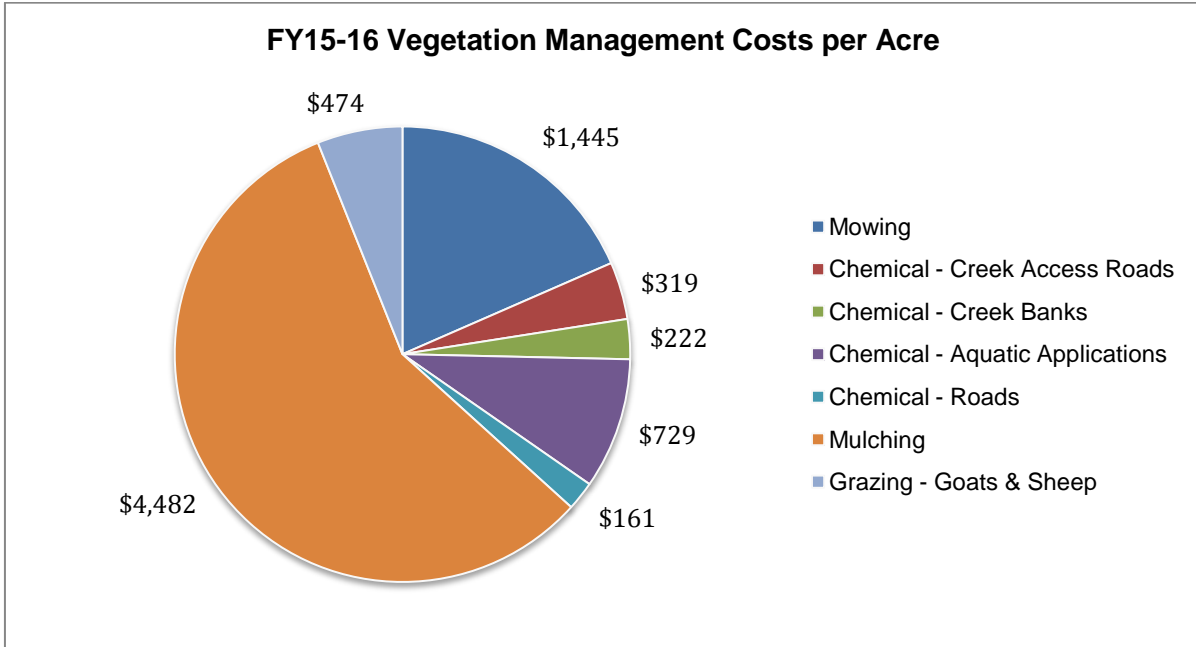
\* The cost figures above for each method include labor, materials, equipment costs, contract costs (for grazing), and overhead, which includes training, permit costs, and habitat assessment costs. Licensing costs for staff members are paid by the individual and not by the County. The cost of the Vegetation Management Supervisor when he supervises work is not included in any of the figures, but is comparable among the various methods.

\*\* The cost of right of way mowing continues to increase due to the new fire prevention regulations (FY13-14=\$762/A; FY14-15=\$828/A; FY15-16 \$1,445/A).

With limited budget, staff, and equipment, the Division must make strategic decisions about where to deploy their resources in order to meet their mandates of managing vegetation for fire and flood prevention and for road safety. The Division is managing weeds in a biological system, and factors such as weather, rainfall, weed growth patterns, timing for optimum weed susceptibility to the treatment method, and threatened and endangered species issues must also be factored into management decisions. The pie charts below further illustrate the cost of various management techniques and show how the Division has allocated resources.



Note: The legend to the right of the pie chart identifies slices starting from 12 o'clock and continuing clockwise.



Note: The legend to the right of the pie chart identifies slices starting from 12 o'clock and continuing clockwise.

- Weather

Mowing, as well as the application of herbicides, is highly dependent upon weather conditions. Weather can affect when herbicides can or must be applied and can also affect when mowing can or should occur. Weather can substantially alter the size and type of the weed load or its distribution over time and space. The Department has a limited capacity to use mowing because of a number of factors including vacancies in vegetation management staff, the Department’s limited budget for weed abatement, and the limited number of tractor mowers (two). The Department faces a continued challenge of balancing the use of herbicides to control weed growth with the Department’s capacity to mow or to graze with goats or sheep within the confines of the budget and the timeline to prevent fires.

Using mowers during hot, dry weather also poses a hazard of its own: sparks caused by the metal mower blades striking rocks or metal debris can ignite tinder-dry grass.

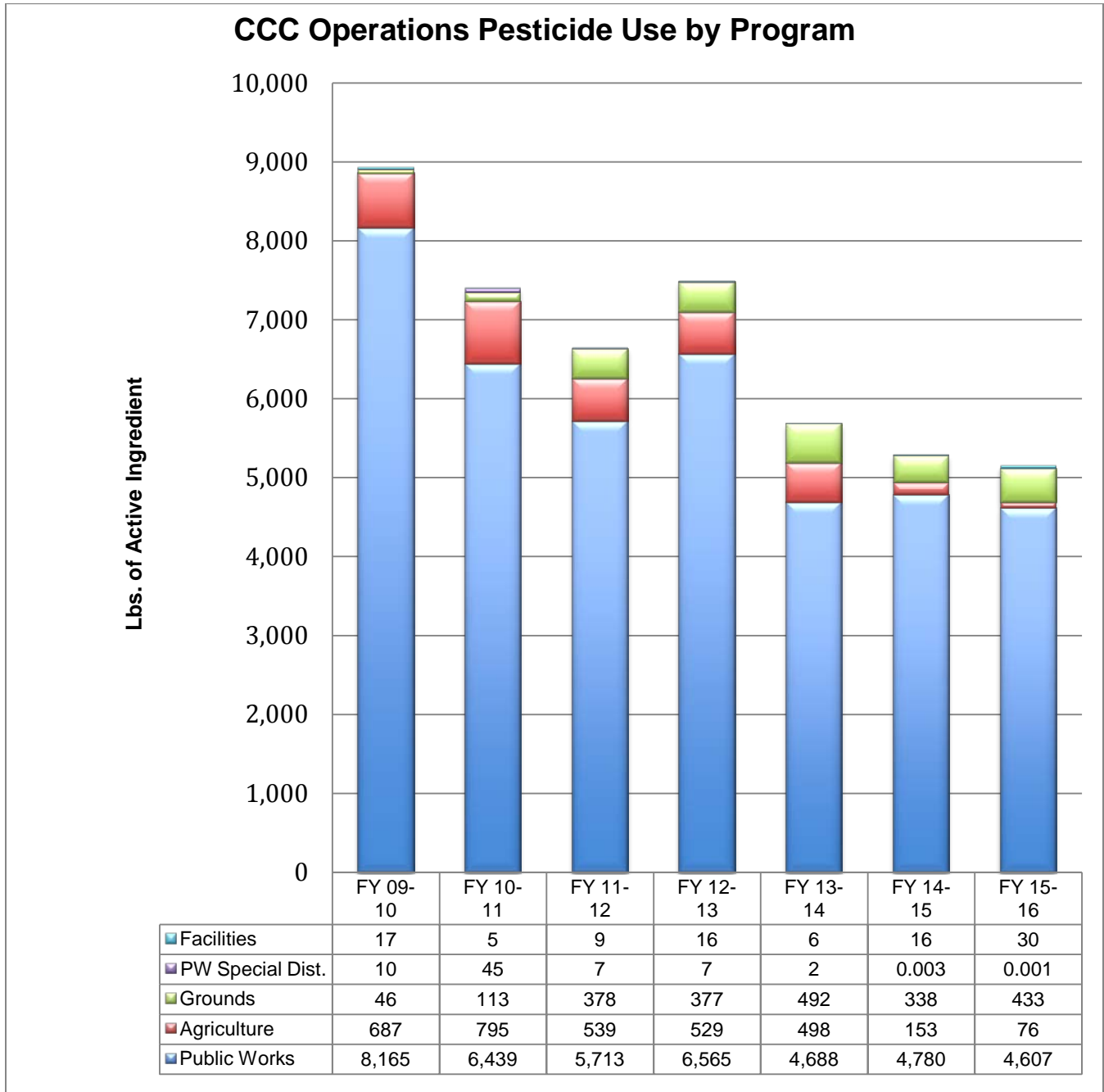
- Staffing

The Vegetation Management crew is still understaffed with four personnel as compared to a staff of six in 2009. Full staffing would consist of three vegetation management techs, two senior vegetation management techs, and one supervisor. Currently the crew is short one vegetation management tech and has no permanent supervisor. Peter Gollinger, who had been the Vegetation Management Supervisor, was promoted to Assistant Field Operations Manager. Currently, Peter Gollinger is performing the duties of both his old and new positions.



## Pesticide Use by Contra Costa County Operations

Starting in FY 00-01, the IPM Task Force annually reported pesticide use data to the Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee for the County departments involved in pest management. The IPM Coordinator has continued this task. Below is a bar chart of pesticide use over the last 7 years. For information on pesticide use reporting and for more detailed pesticide use data including total product use, see Attachment C and the separate County Pesticide Use Spreadsheet.



**Increase in Pesticide Use by the Facilities Division**

In FY 15-16 Pestec used 14 more pounds of active ingredients in and around County building than last year primarily due to the numerous Argentine ant infestations. Argentine ants feed on honeydew produced by insects such as aphids and scales. The sustained drought has reduced the vegetation that harbors these insects, and watering restrictions have eliminated much of the soil moisture available in the summer. These two factors forced Argentine ants closer to buildings where limited irrigation provided water and sustained plant growth. This led to more incursions into buildings earlier in the year and more often as they searched for food and water.

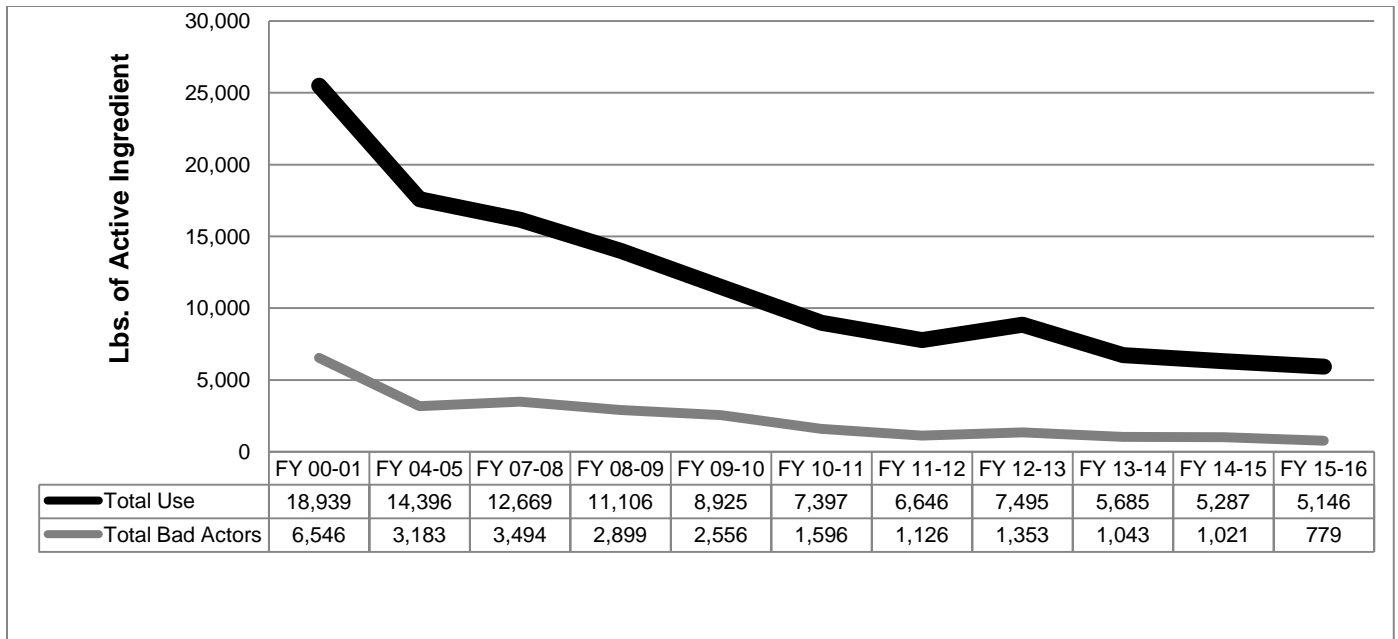
**Concern about “Bad Actor” Pesticides**

There has been concern among members of the public and within the County about the use of “Bad Actor” pesticides by County departments. “Bad Actor” is a term coined by the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and Californians for Pesticide Reform to identify a “most toxic” set of pesticides. These pesticides are at least one of the following: known or probable carcinogens, reproductive or developmental toxicants, cholinesterase inhibitors, known groundwater contaminants, or pesticides with high acute toxicity.

Parents for a Safer Environment has requested that additional pesticides be reported as “Bad Actors”, but in 2013 after studying this request and consulting Dr. Susan Kegley, who was instrumental in developing the PAN pesticide database, the IPM Advisory Committee decided that the County will report as “Bad Actor” pesticides only those that are designated as such in the PAN database.

The County’s use of these particular pesticides has decreased dramatically since FY 00-01 as shown in the chart below. In Fiscal Year 2000-2001, County operations used 6,546 lbs. of “Bad Actor” active ingredients and this year used only 779 lbs.

**CCC Operations Total Pesticide Use vs. ‘Bad Actor’ Use**



**Rodenticide Use**

The Department of Agriculture uses rodenticide for ground squirrels whose burrowing threatens critical infrastructure in the County, such as roads, levees, earthen dams, and railroad embankments. In Special Districts, at Livorna Park and around the playing field at Alamo School, gophers, moles, and voles are managed by trapping with some limited use of rodenticides.

**“First generation” vs. “second generation” anticoagulant rodenticides**

Anticoagulants prevent blood from clotting and cause death by internal bleeding. In small doses they are used therapeutically in humans for a number of heart ailments. Vitamin K<sub>1</sub> is the antidote for anticoagulant poisoning, and is readily available. (There are some types of rodenticides for which there is no antidote.)

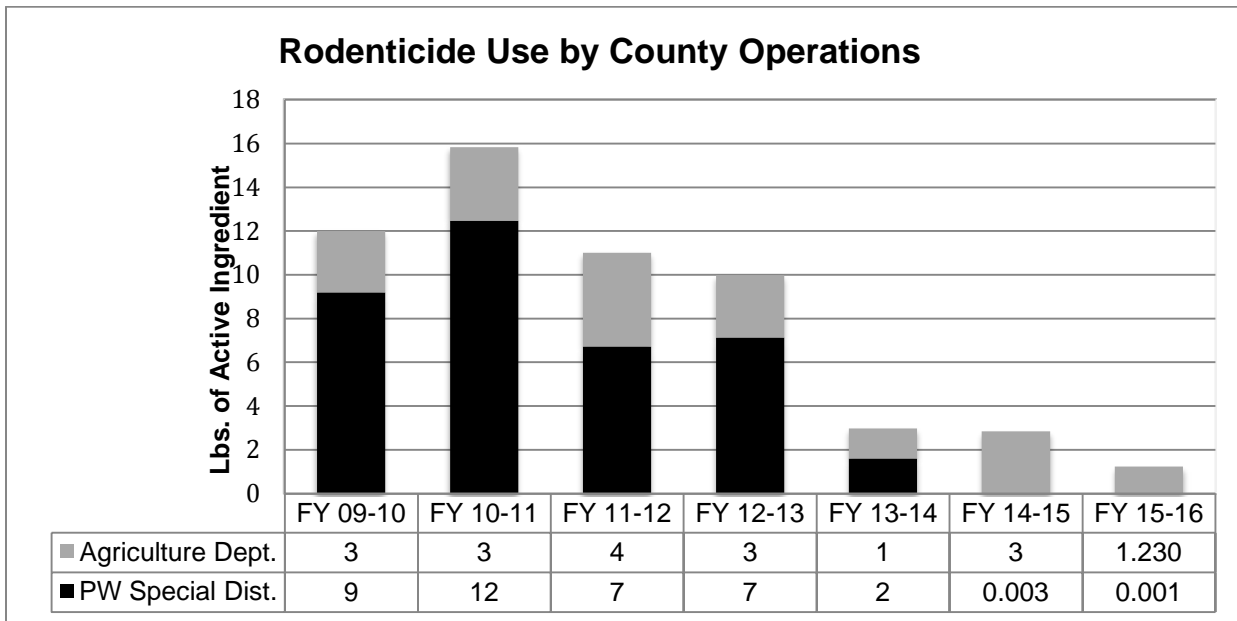
When anticoagulant rodenticides are necessary, the County uses first generation anticoagulant baits. First generation anticoagulants require multiple feedings over several days to a week to kill.

Second generation anticoagulants are designed to kill after a single feeding and pose a greater risk to animals that eat poisoned rodents. If the rodent continues to feed on a second generation anticoagulant after it eats a toxic dose at the first meal, it may build up more than a lethal dose in its body before the clotting factors run out and the animal dies. Residues of second generation anticoagulants may remain in liver tissue for many weeks. Because rodents poisoned by second generation anticoagulants can carry a heavier load of more toxic poison that persists in their bodies for a long period of time, the risk of death is increased for a predator that eats rodents poisoned by second generation anticoagulants.

The first generation materials are cleared much more rapidly from animal tissues and have a much reduced potential for secondary kill when compared to second generation materials. However, the first generation anticoagulants can also kill animals that eat poisoned rodents.

As noted earlier in this report, the Agriculture Department has revised its ground squirrel baiting procedure to reduce the amount of treated grain used. The Agriculture Department also mitigates the risk of secondary poisoning by performing carcass surveys in all areas treated with anticoagulants whether or not it is required by endangered species restrictions.

Below, rodenticide use has been plotted separately from other pesticides used by the County.



\* The Agriculture Department uses primarily diphacinone treated grain bait, but in years past they also used some gas cartridges as fumigation agents.

In FY 15-16, Special Districts used only diphacinone, but in years past, their use was more than 99% aluminum phosphide, which is a fumigant and not an anticoagulant rodenticide.

## **Trends in Pesticide Use**

A change in pesticide use from one year to the next does not necessarily indicate a long-term trend. Long-term trends are more meaningful than short-term changes. It is important to understand that pesticide use can increase and decrease depending on the pest population, the weather, the invasion of new and perhaps difficult to control pests, the use of new products that contain small percentages of active ingredient, the use of chemicals that are less hazardous but not as effective, the addition or subtraction of new pest management projects to a department's workload, and cuts to budgets or staff that make it difficult or impossible to use alternate methods of control.

The County's pesticide use trend follows a trend typical of other pollution reduction programs. Early reductions are dramatic during the period when changes that are easy to make are accomplished. When this "low-hanging fruit" has been plucked, it takes more time and effort to investigate and analyze where additional changes can be made. Since FY 00-01, the County has reduced its use of pesticide by 73%. If further reductions in pesticide use are to be made, it will require time for focused study and additional funding for implementation.

## **Departmental Integrated Pest Management Priorities For 2017**

### **Agriculture Department Priorities for 2017**

- Continue the County's highly effective invasive weed program  
The Agriculture Department will give priority to weed work under contract with local parks and municipalities. Artichoke thistle and purple starthistle will remain the primary target weeds for the 2017 season. The Department will move toward a more collaborative role with private landowners and will help them develop weed management plans and will encourage landowners to take the primary role for weed control on their properties.

The Department will continue to respond to any "A rated" weed that enters the county with surveys and treatment.

- Ground Squirrel Management Program

The Agricultural Department will continue to provide information and resources to the County, municipalities, growers and the general public on the control of ground squirrels. Without effective control measures, ground squirrels will damage crops and infrastructure, such as earthen dams, levees, and highways. The economic and environmental consequences would be substantial.

Over the years the Department has experimented with raptor perches, exclusion techniques, and live trapping as alternatives to traditional baiting. Although some of these methods could provide reasonable control with small, limited infestations of ground squirrels, all of these methods are considerably more costly and less effective on a larger scale. The Department continues to search for the most effective, least toxic, and most economical solutions for controlling ground squirrels within our county by consulting with researchers, the University of California Cooperative Extension Service, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, other counties, and with industry.

### **Public Works Department Priorities for 2017**

#### ***Facilities Division***

- Continue working to fix structural deficiencies in County buildings
- Continue monitoring the bed bug situation in County buildings and providing awareness training if necessary

#### ***Grounds Division***

- Fill the Grounds Supervisor position
- Continue removing hazard trees and trees killed by the drought—where appropriate and where there is funding, trees will be replaced with drought tolerant species
- Continue installing smart irrigation controllers throughout the County, and continue to conserve water as much as possible
- Continue diverting green waste from the landfill by chipping prunings and using the material in place
- Continue chipping large logs from PGE, tree companies, and Public Works Maintenance for mulch—the mulch will be used to suppress weeds wherever possible
- Continue hand weeding wherever and whenever feasible—using mulch facilitates hand weeding
- Continue educating the public to help them raise their tolerance of weeds
- Continue working on the rejuvenation of aging County landscapes
- Continue raising the level of service on County property

***Roadside and Flood Control Maintenance Division***

- Fine-tune grazing in the off peak season  
Grazing is working well during the peak season. The Department will continue working with grazing contractors to fine-tune the use of goats and/or sheep during the off peak season at a reduced cost in areas such as detention basins, flood control channels, and other secure locations.
- Continue to refine IPM practices  
The Division would like to incorporate more innovation into the vegetation management program, and will be looking at testing and/or incorporating new vegetation management techniques, technology, software, equipment, machinery, and chemicals.
- Coordinate work efforts more closely with other Public Works Department crews  
There are many instances where the Vegetation Management Crew could anticipate performing work that can aid other Department crews such as Road Maintenance, Flood Control, and Airport Operations. Peter Gollinger, as the new Assistant Field Operations Manager, is now in a position to facilitate that kind of coordination.

## **Attachment A.**

- **Report of the Decision-Making Subcommittee to the Contra Costa County IPM Committee**
  
- **Decision-Making Documents**
  - Rats in Livorna Park
  - Gophers in County Landscaping (Draft)

## **Report of the Decision-Making Subcommittee to the Contra Costa County IPM Committee.**

Prepared by Andrew M. Sutherland, Subcommittee Chair, September 2016

### **Members**

Susan Captain

Jim Cartan

Jim Donnelly – vice chair

Andrew Sutherland - chair

Larry Yost

The Decision-Making Subcommittee has met five times so far in 2016: April 21, May 20, June 16, August 12 and September 16.

Considering feedback from the Departments as well as the community, the subcommittee decided that it would tackle documentation of rodent management within Special Districts while simultaneously gathering information from other counties about vegetation management along rights-of-way, focusing on roadsides and flood control channels. Uses of rodenticides and herbicides by the County continue to be of interest to the community, and the subcommittee felt that documentation of these pest situations may potentially lead to improved community relations, consideration of alternative tactics and continued reductions in pesticide use.

Decision-making documents were developed for

- Gophers (Special Districts)
- Rats (Special Districts)

The subcommittee reviewed each document with the IPM Coordinator and made requests for a number of changes, clarifications, and improvements. Improvements added include:

- A 'Recommendations' section where suggestions about alternative tactics, community involvement, and special projects and ideas related to the pest situation could be entered.
- Increased documentation of sampling programs utilized, thresholds, and selection processes for management tactics.

After hearing from the Special Districts Manager, the subcommittee was struck by the unique structure and function of the County's Special Districts. Programs are funded by the communities served, but there may not be much awareness within the community of tactics utilized nor of the overall management strategies employed. The subcommittee is still considering how the County may improve communication between parties within this process. As part of the investigation into the Special Districts' pest management programs, the subcommittee has decided to review the County's IPM Policy and associated Administrative Bulletin, the Public Works Landscape Standards, and the purchase order / scope of work for the Special Districts' rodent management contractor to ensure contracts are in accordance with policies and to explore ways in which such accordances may be improved. This investigation is ongoing.

In order to prepare for the creation and review of a very large and complex decision document (Weed Management along Roadsides and Flood Control Channels), the subcommittee decided to begin gathering information from other counties while the IPM Coordinator began documenting current County practices. This information will enable the subcommittee to tackle this large decision document immediately during the next term. Subcommittee members have already gathered detailed information about vegetation management practices as well as associated costs and benefits from Alameda County, Yolo County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, and Solano County. The subcommittee has suggested that invitations be extended to representatives of some of these counties to travel to Contra Costa County in order to share their successes, failures, and general experiences with the subcommittee during the decision document creation and consideration processes next term. This information gathering process is ongoing.

It was decided that any improvements would be added to documents going forward, and previous documents would be updated in the future. Decision-making documents are considered current as of the date on the document.

The current versions of the decision-making documents that were reviewed this year are attached. The committee considers the rat decision document to be finished, but the gopher decision document is still being reviewed and may be revised in the future.



**Contra Costa County**  
**DECISION DOCUMENTATION for RAT MANAGEMENT AT LIVORNA PARK**

Date: 8/4/2016

Department: Special Districts

Location: Livorna Park in Alamo and potentially other sites in the future

Situation: Rat management to protect human health & safety, ornamental plantings, and structures in Livorna Park

<b>What are the management goals for the sites?</b>	<p>Livorna Park is the only park managed by County Special Districts where rats have been a problem over the past few years. They were damaging young hibiscus bushes at the edge of the park in the bed above the retaining wall by chewing on the bark. Currently rats are not an issue at Livorna or in any other Special District landscaping or park locations. However, it is possible that in the future Livorna Park or another area may have rat problems. The management goals would still be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent rats from killing or damaging plants by gnawing on the bark.</li> <li>• Protect public health.</li> <li>• Protect park structures from damage.</li> </ul>	
<b>Who has jurisdiction over the areas in question?</b>	<p>The County has jurisdiction over the facilities in question; however, the County does not control the source and amount of funding for pest management.</p>	
<b>How are the sites monitored and how frequently?</b>	<p>Various.          Livorna Park is monitored weekly by landscape maintenance personnel from the County Grounds Division. The site is also monitored monthly by the vertebrate pest management contractor for Special Districts. Monitoring is done by visual inspection, looking for evidence of chewing on shrubs, evidence of runs, droppings.</p>	
<b>The problem species have been identified as the following:</b>	<p><b>Roof rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)</b>          Roof rats are omnivorous, but tend to more vegetarian preferences. Typical food is fresh fruit, plant material, nuts and seeds, vegetables and tree bark.          Rats can damage or kill shrubs and young trees by gnawing on the bark or girdling the plant. Rats damage structures by gnawing and can cause electrical fires by chewing off insulation around electrical wires. They contaminate surfaces and food with urine and feces. These rodents are carriers of ectoparasites such as fleas and mites that can bite people, and they are implicated in the transmission of 55 different human pathogens.</p>	
<b>What is the tolerance level for these species?</b>	<p><b>Tolerance level:</b> Any evidence of roof rats, such as gnawing on bark, evidence of runs, droppings, or gnawing on structures or wires, triggers a more thorough investigation. Treatment actions would begin if rats were seriously damaging shrubs or if there were evidence of on-going damage to infrastructure. Treatment ceases when new damage is no longer evident.</p>	
<b>Are these sensitive sites?</b>	<p>Is the site part of any of the court-ordered injunctions regarding threatened and endangered species?            Are there other sensitive species to be aware of?            In urban areas, pets as well as birds of prey, and sometimes wild mammalian predators feed on rodents. Pets and other urban wildlife could feed directly on rodenticides if the bait were not secured inside a tamper-resistant bait station.</p>	<p>Livorna Park is not part of any injunction, but if problems arose at other sites, this question would be revisited.</p>
	<p>Is there known or potential habitat for any endangered or threatened species at any of the sites?</p>	<p>No for Livorna Park, but for other sites, this question would be revisited.</p>
	<p>Are any of the sites in or near an area where people walk or children play?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
	<p>Are any of the sites near a drinking water reservoir?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	Are any of the sites near a creek or flood control channel?	N/A
<p><b>Which cultural controls were considered?</b></p>	<p><b>Limiting availability of shelter/harborage for rodents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trim bushes and ground covers at least 2 feet away from any structure to decrease cover for rodent runways, to prevent hidden access to buildings, and to make inspections easier.</li> <li>● Prune shrubs and hedges up from the ground at least 12 inches so the ground beneath is open and visible. Remove weeds under shrubs.</li> <li>● Thin bushes until daylight can be seen through them. Keep all plantings airy to eliminate harborage.</li> <li>● Keep tree branches pruned at least 6 feet away from any structures.</li> <li>● Do not plant vines.</li> <li>● Do not plant dense ground covers or hedges.</li> <li>● Do not plant ivy and date palms because rats can live in and feed on these plants.</li> <li>● Remove rock and wood piles and construction debris.</li> <li>● Seal holes in structures that allow rodents access to shelter or harborage in the buildings.</li> <li>● Keep weedy grasses trimmed low and/or eliminate them to reduce harborage and food from seeds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Limiting availability of food for rodents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use garbage cans that rats cannot access.</li> <li>● Remove garbage daily, ideally before nightfall, since rodents will be feeding at night.</li> </ul> <p><b>CONCLUSIONS: All of these tactics are very important in reducing the number of rodents in and around structures. All of these tactics are used where appropriate in the County.</b></p>	
<p><b>Which physical controls were considered?</b></p>	<p>Trapping requires more time, effort, and skill than other control methods, but has several advantages: you can see your success, no rodenticides are necessary, and there is no risk of secondary poisoning.</p> <p><b>Live Trapping:</b> Rats caught in live traps would have to be humanely euthanized and would require a contractor with that capability.</p> <p>Glue boards are useful in certain situations, but glue boards are generally considered inhumane since rodents caught in the glue usually die slowly and with much struggle. Outdoors, glue boards would quickly be rendered ineffective by dirt and debris.</p> <p><b>Kill trapping:</b> Snap traps are effective for roof rats and can be used both indoors and out at any time of the year. In general, they should be baited with something that is attractive to the roof rats. Traps must be placed where they will not attract attention and where children and adults will not accidentally encounter them. Trap placement is crucial for success and in general, it is important to use more, rather than fewer traps.</p> <p>Outdoors, snap traps can be used inside of rodent bait stations. This makes the trap inaccessible and hides catches from public view. Pestec IPM Provider, the current County structural IPM contractor uses Protecta Sidewinder® Bait Stations, but other brands that will easily accommodate the trap with its jaws open will work. Pestec places an unset snap trap (T-Rex®) and a non-toxic feeding block (Detex Blox®) inside the bait station. The purpose of the feeding block is to entice rats inside and to accustom them to entering the bait station safely. When monitoring shows that rats are feeding on the Detex Blox, the snap trap inside the station is baited and set. Pestec considers T-Rex traps to be the best choice for using inside a bait station. The bait stations should be inspected within a week to remove trapped rodents. At this point, the bait is refreshed and the traps are reset. When no more rodents are being trapped, the traps are deactivated and the technician returns to monitoring the station for feeding activity.</p> <p>Electronic traps are also available for rats and mice. These electrocute the rodent and need batteries to operate. They are also 7 to 8 times more expensive than a T-Rex trap, and must be monitored for battery replacement.</p> <p><b>CONCLUSIONS: Trapping is very effective and is the only method of direct control used around County buildings, barring a public health emergency. In Livorna Park, both trapping and rodenticides have been used in the past; however, trapping was not successful, and no rats were caught. Nevertheless, trapping should always be considered first.</b></p>	
<p><b>Which biological controls were considered?</b></p>	<p><b>Biological controls available:</b> There are a number of animals that prey on rats and mice, including cats and owls. Predators can prune rat populations, but they cannot provide the degree of control necessary in a specific location. Cats and dogs are often found living in close association with an infestation of rats.</p> <p><b>CONCLUSIONS: There are no biological controls that alone could reliably reduce the rat population below the damage threshold.</b></p> <p><b>The County, however, has erected an owl box in Livorna Park because natural predators can aid the County's efforts considerably. The County is not currently using rodenticide in the park but could not control whether residents around the park use rodenticides. Any owls nesting in the box at Livorna</b></p>	

	<p>Park could be at risk for poisoning. To reduce the risk, the County will place posters in the park explaining the purpose of the owl box, and the Eagle Scout who took on this project will prepare information about owl boxes and alternative rodent management that will be reviewed by the IPM Coordinator and then disseminated to the neighbors in hopes of curtailing the use of rodenticides. Supervisor Andersen's office will give a presentation at the Alamo Municipal Advisory Council's next meeting to explain the project and urge people to consider managing rodents around their homes with methods other than rodenticides. An article about the project will also be in the Supervisor's next newsletter.</p> <p>The scout troop will be responsible for maintenance of the owl box including a yearly cleaning.</p>
<p><b>Which chemical controls were considered?</b></p>	<p>Since an owl box has been installed at Livorna Park, this biological control project must be considered before any rodenticides are used in the Park.</p> <p>Diphacinone (005%) Multiple Dose Bait Blocks (Eaton's Bait Blocks®) Signal Word: CAUTION.</p> <p><b>If rodenticides must be used, they will be used according to the Greenshield IPM Certification Standards as follows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) used only after reasonable measures are taken to correct conducive conditions including preventing access to water, food or garbage; removing clutter; sealing cracks or holes in foundations, sidewalks; removing tall weeds; and trimming shrubs to expose the ground and discourage rat burrowing; and</li> <li>ii) in bait-block form and placed in a locked, distinctively marked, tamper-resistant container designed specifically for holding baits and constructed of metal or heavy duty plastic and securely attached to the ground, fences, floors, walls or weighted bases, etc. such that the container cannot be easily moved/removed; and</li> <li>iii) baits are secured (e.g., on a rod) in the baffle-protected feeding chamber of the bait container and not in the station's runway</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the bait stations must be labeled with the active ingredient in the bait and the name and address (or phone number) of the contractor.</p> <p>Diphacinone is a first generation anticoagulant that prevents blood from clotting and causes death by internal bleeding. First generation anticoagulants require multiple feedings over several days to a week to kill. This is different from second generation anticoagulants that are far more toxic and can kill within days of a single feeding if enough bait is ingested.</p> <p>Second generation anticoagulants pose a greater risk to animals that eat poisoned rodents. If the rodent continues to feed on the single-dose anticoagulant after it eats a toxic dose at the first meal, it may build up more than a lethal dose in its body before the clotting factors run out and the animal dies. Residues of second generation anticoagulants may remain in liver tissue for many weeks, so a predator that eats many poisoned rodents may build up a toxic dose over time. However, even the first generation anticoagulants may be poisonous to animals that eat poisoned rodents. The first generation materials break down much more rapidly in animal tissues and have a much reduced potential for secondary kill when compared to second generation materials.</p> <p><b>CONCLUSIONS:</b>  <b>The County is not currently using rodenticides for rat pest control in any Special District locations. Rodenticide would only be used if damage were serious and trapping could not be used or was not effective. In the event of a public health emergency, the County would use all available means to control rats and/or mice, including rodenticides if necessary.</b></p> <p><b>A first generation anticoagulant, such as diphacinone or warfarin, would be chosen. These rodenticides are readily accepted by rats, effectively kill these rodents, and have a wide margin of safety because they require multiple daily sequential feedings for toxicosis, and have a readily available and easily administered antidote (Vitamin K). First generation anticoagulants also pose less of a secondary poisoning risk.</b></p> <p><b>Treatment actions would begin only if rats were seriously damaging shrubs or if there were evidence of damage to infrastructure. Treatment ceases when new damage is no longer evident.</b></p>
<p><b>Which application methods are available for this rodenticide?</b></p>	<p>Rodenticide applications must be made in tamper-resistant bait stations anchored to the substrate and situated along walls, other external parts of buildings, or along rodent runs.</p>
<p><b>What factors were considered in choosing the pesticide application method?</b></p>	<p>Safety to the applicator, the environment, and nontarget species; endangered species considerations, the effectiveness of the method, and the cost to the Special District.</p>
<p><b>What weather concerns</b></p>	<p>Since the rodenticide would be protected inside a bait station, weather would not be a concern.</p>

<b>must be checked prior to application?</b>	
<b>Recommendations from the IPM Advisory Committee</b>	<p>We recommend that the County investigate owl monitoring techniques and apply the most cost effective method in Livorna Park to track the success of the owl box.</p> <p>In an effort to build awareness and community buy-in, we recommend that information pertaining to pests in Livorna Park and their most appropriate treatment mechanisms be disseminated to surrounding residents. This is not necessarily the job of the contractor performing treatment. Appropriate outreach techniques and personnel should be investigated.</p>

**Pesticide Profile for: Diphacinone multiple dose bait blocks**

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	Diphacinone .005%
<b>Injunction Restrictions</b>	This chemical is enjoined in particular locations for the following endangered species: Alameda whipsnake, California tiger salamander, salt marsh harvest mouse, and San Joaquin kit fox.
<b>Signal Word</b>	Caution (the lowest hazard level in EPA's labeling system)
<b>Federally, State, or Locally Restricted Use Material</b>	No
<b>Cancer</b>	Not listed
<b>Prop 65</b>	Not listed
<b>Known Groundwater Contaminant</b>	No "Based on the available data, little if any contamination of surface and ground waters is expected for brodifacoum, bromadiolone, chlorophacinone and diphacinone. These chemicals, although persistent, tend to be relatively immobile in soil and fairly insoluble in water." [from USEPA Reregistration Eligibility Decision Facts for Rodenticide Cluster, July 1998]
<b>Mammalian Hazard</b>	Highly toxic by ingestion with oral LD <sub>50</sub> values for technical diphacinone of 0.3 to 7 mg/kg in rats, 3.0 to 7.5 mg/kg in dogs. [EXTOXNET Diphacinone Pesticide Information Profile, 1993]
<b>Bird Hazard</b>	"Diphacinone is slightly toxic to birds. The oral LD <sub>50</sub> for diphacinone in mallard ducks is 3158 mg/kg, and in bobwhite quail is 1630 mg/kg." [EXTOXNET Diphacinone Pesticide Information Profile, 1993]
<b>Secondary Poisoning</b>	Note that these multiple dose bait blocks are 0.005% diphacinone and the following only references 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulants and 0.01% diphacinone.  "The Agency believes that there is a high risk of secondary poisoning, especially to mammals, from the use of these rodenticides outdoors (i.e., "around" buildings) in rural and suburban areas. The available data indicate that brodifacoum, bromadiolone, and 0.01% a.i. chlorophacinone and diphacinone baits may pose a secondary hazard to avian and/or mammalian predators that feed on poisoned rodents. Brodifacoum and bromadiolone likely pose the greatest secondary risks, because they are more acutely toxic, especially to birds, more persistent in animal tissues, and can be lethal in a single feeding. In contrast, chlorophacinone and diphacinone tend to be less toxic to birds, less persistent in the tissues of primary consumers, and must be eaten over a period of several days to cause mortality. Therefore, a predator feeding only once on a poisoned carcass may not die if the rodent was poisoned with diphacinone or chlorophacinone, but is more likely to die if the rodent was poisoned with brodifacoum or bromadiolone." [from USEPA Reregistration Eligibility Decision Facts for Rodenticide Cluster, July 1998]
<b>Aquatic Organism Hazard</b>	"Diphacinone is slightly to moderately toxic to fish. The 96-hour LC50 for technical diphacinone in channel catfish is 2.1 mg/l, for bluegills is 7.6 mg/l, and for rainbow trout is 2.8 mg/l. The 48-hour LC50 in Daphnia, a small freshwater crustacean, is 1.8 mg/l." [EXTOXNET Diphacinone Pesticide Information Profile, 1993]. The method of use of the treated bait will preclude waterway contamination.
<b>Bee Hazard</b>	No data found though bee hazard is not expected considering the treatment method
<b>Persistence</b>	"Diphacinone is rapidly decomposed in water by sunlight." [EXTOXNET Pesticide Information Profile, 1993]
<b>Soil Mobility</b>	"Diphacinone has a low potential to leach in soil." EXTOXNET Pesticide Information Profile, 1993]
<b>Use in County by the Department</b>	Roof rats at Livorna Park.
<b>Method of Application</b>	Secured inside a locked and tamper-resistant bait station anchored to the substrate.
<b>Special Cautions</b>	Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Keep away from children, domestic animals and pets. Use waterproof gloves when directly handling bait.
<b>Rate Used in Co.</b>	As per label: 2 to 8 2-oz blocks per placement.
<b>Sources</b>	Label; MSDS; EPA registration and re-registration documents; carcinogen lists from EPA, International Agency for Research on Cancer, National Toxicology Program; Prop. 65; California Department of Pesticide Regulation; Oregon State University Pesticide Properties Database; National Pesticide Information Center (Oregon State), EXTOXNET (a coalition of a number of Cooperative Extension offices across the country); Thurston Co., WA Terrestrial Pesticide Reviews; European Union; University of Hertfordshire, U.K. Pesticide Properties Database

Pesticide Profile for: **Warfarin**

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	Warfarin (.025%)
<b>Injunction Restrictions</b>	This chemical is enjoined in particular locations for the following endangered species: Alameda whipsnake.
<b>Signal Word</b>	Caution (the lowest hazard level in EPA's labeling system)
<b>Federally, State, or Locally Restricted Use Material</b>	No
<b>Cancer</b>	Not listed
<b>Prop 65</b>	Listed as a developmental toxicant
<b>DPR Groundwater Protection List</b>	Not listed
<b>Mammalian Hazard</b>	Highly toxic by ingestion with oral LD <sub>50</sub> values for technical sodium warfarin of 323 mg/kg in male rats and 58 mg/kg in female rats; 60 mg/kg in mice; and 200-300 mg/kg in dogs. [EXTOXNET Warfarin Pesticide Information Profile, 1995]
<b>Bird Hazard</b>	"The acute avian toxicity of warfarin indicates that it is practically non-toxic to game birds. In subacute studies, warfarin ranged from moderately toxic to practically non-toxic to upland game birds and waterfowl." [EXTOXNET Warfarin Pesticide Information Profile, 1995]
<b>Secondary Poisoning</b>	"One study exists on a 50/50 percent formulation of warfarin-sulfaquinoxaline technical. The warfarin-sulfaquinoxaline caused secondary poisoning in mammalian carnivores such as mink and dogs when ingesting prey killed after they were provided with treated bait (carrots containing 0.025% by weight of the test materials). The first death occurred after 8 days of continuous exposure to treated nutria." [EXTOXNET Warfarin Pesticide Information Profile, 1995]
<b>Aquatic Organism Hazard</b>	"The toxicity of warfarin to aquatic organisms is felt to be of low potential due to the fact that warfarin is insoluble in water. A long field experience shows no potential hazards to aquatic organisms." [EXTOXNET Warfarin Pesticide Information Profile, 1995]
<b>Bee Hazard</b>	"Warfarin used as a prepared bait (0.13%) is considered non-toxic to bees when used as prescribed." [EXTOXNET Warfarin Pesticide Information Profile, 1995]
<b>Persistence</b>	No data found.
<b>Soil Mobility</b>	No data found.
<b>Use in County by the Department</b>	Warfarin is not currently being used by the Special Districts' contractor. This profile has been prepared because warfarin might be used as a rodenticide bait for rats in Livorna Park.
<b>Method of Application</b>	If it were used, it would be secured inside of tamper-resistant bait stations anchored to the substrate.
<b>Special Cautions</b>	Keep away from humans, domestic animals and pets. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin because this material may reduce the clotting ability of blood and cause bleeding. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wash arms, hands and face with soap and water after applying and before eating or smoking.
<b>Rate Used in Co.</b>	To be determined.
<b>Sources</b>	Label; MSDS; EPA registration and re-registration documents; carcinogen lists from EPA, International Agency for Research on Cancer, National Toxicology Program; Prop. 65; California Department of Pesticide Regulation; Oregon State University Pesticide Properties Database; National Pesticide Information Center (Oregon State), EXTOXNET (a coalition of a number of Cooperative Extension offices across the country); Thurston Co., WA Terrestrial Pesticide Reviews; European Union; University of Hertfordshire, U.K. Pesticide Properties Database

## Contra Costa County

### DRAFT

## DECISION DOCUMENTATION for GOPHER MANAGEMENT in LANDSCAPES

Date: 5/12/16

Department: Public Works Grounds Division and Special Districts

Location: Countywide

Situation: Gophers in parks, frontage landscaping, and County landscaping

<p><b>What is the management goal for the sites?</b></p>	<p>Gopher eradication is not a goal; the management goals are to prevent gopher damage to landscaping and to building foundations or other infrastructure such as irrigation pipes and tubing, and prevent tripping hazards where children, adults, and pets play. Historically, there was such a large population of gophers in the area above Reliez Valley Rd. in the Hidden Pond Landscaping Zone that gophers were being controlled to minimize destabilization of the slope to prevent landslides.</p>
<p><b>Who has jurisdiction over the areas in question?</b></p>	<p>The County has jurisdiction over the sites; however, in Special District frontage or other landscaping, the County does not control the allocation of funds for landscape maintenance, including pest management.</p>
<p><b>How often are the sites monitored?</b></p>	<p>This varies from site to site.</p> <p>In the course of her other work, the Grounds Division gopher manager surveys for evidence of gophers. She also responds to complaints about gophers from County staff and to information relayed by other members of the Grounds crew. The vertebrate pest manager for Special Districts regularly surveys for gophers in Livorna Park, Hidden Pond Landscaping Zone, and Driftwood Landscaping Zone.</p>
<p><b>The problem species has been identified as the following:</b></p>	<p>Pocket gopher, <i>Thomomys</i> sp.</p> <p>From the UC IPM Pest Notes on pocket gophers (<a href="http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7433.html">http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7433.html</a>):</p> <p>“Pocket gophers are herbivorous and feed on a wide variety of vegetation but generally prefer herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees. Gophers use their sense of smell to locate food. Most commonly they feed on roots and fleshy portions of plants they encounter while digging. However, they sometimes feed aboveground, venturing only a body length or so from their tunnel opening. Burrow openings used in this manner are called “<a href="#">feed holes</a>.” You can identify them by the absence of a dirt mound and by a circular band of clipped vegetation around the hole. Gophers also will pull entire plants into their tunnel from below. In snow-covered regions, gophers can feed on bark several feet up a tree by burrowing through the snow.</p> <p>“...A single gopher moving down a garden row can inflict considerable damage in a very short time. Gophers also gnaw and damage plastic water lines and lawn sprinkler systems. Their tunnels can divert and carry off irrigation water, which leads to soil erosion. Mounds on lawns interfere with mowing equipment and ruin the aesthetics of well-kept turfgrass.”</p> <p>Gophers sometimes girdle trees and shrubs and can kill trees with trunks several inches in diameter.</p> <p>Gophers also mix, aerate, and loosen soil, all of which can promote plant growth.</p>
<p><b>What is the tolerance level for this species?</b></p>	<p>One gopher burrowing in landscaping or a lawn will trigger management actions. Gophers in adjacent fields or in areas that are more wild are not managed except at Hidden Pond Landscaping Zone if gophers become numerous enough again to destabilize the hillside.</p>
<p><b>Are these sensitive</b></p>	<p></p>

<b>sites?</b>	Are any sites under management part of any of the court-ordered injunction?	No for the 2 sites where rodenticide might be used: Hidden Pond and Driftwood.
	Are any of the sites known or potential habitats for any endangered or threatened species?	No
	Are any of the sites on or near an area where people walk or children play? Care must be taken when using gopher traps, so that neither pets nor children are likely to encounter them.	Yes
	Are any of the sites near a drinking water reservoir?	Not applicable
	Are any of the sites near a creek or flood control channel?	Not applicable
	Are any of the sites near crops?	No
	Are any of the sites near desirable trees or landscaping?	Yes
	Are any of the sites on soil that is highly permeable, sandy, or gravelly?	Not applicable
	At any of the sites, is the ground water near the surface?	Not applicable
	Are there any well heads near the sites?	Not applicable
<b>What factors are taken into account when determining the management technique(s) for gophers?</b>	The proximity to foot traffic—traps cannot be used where children or other passersby might find and try to remove or play with the trap. Other considerations are the following: safety to the gopher manager, the environment, and non target species; endangered species considerations; the effectiveness of the method; and the cost to the Department or the Special District.	
<b>What factors contribute the cost of gopher management?</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of gophers at the site.</li> <li>2. The number of gopher mounds at the site—each must be tamped down to determine which tunnels are active.</li> <li>3. The size of the site—if a large site must be surveyed on foot, it will take longer.</li> <li>4. The distance of the site from the corporation yard.</li> <li>5. The skill and experience of the pest manager—someone with little experience and skill will take longer to find and trap gophers or kill them with CO<sub>2</sub>.</li> <li>6. The frequency of re-invasion—sites near open fields, vacant lots, construction sites, and wildlands will experience repeated gopher invasions.</li> </ol>	
<b>Are special permits required to trap or otherwise kill gophers?</b>	No special permits are required. Gophers are considered nongame animals by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, which means that if a property owner finds gophers that are injuring garden or landscape plants or other property, the property owner can control the gophers at any time in any manner that is legal.	
<b>Which cultural controls were considered?</b>	<p><b>Flooding:</b> This method is not particularly effective and would use large amounts of precious water. Most gophers survive flooding in their burrows. Some may be forced to the surface, but the pest manager would have to use something like a shovel to kill those exiting burrows.</p> <p><b>Planting buffers or repellent plants:</b> A 50 ft. buffer planted in a grain, such as wheat, is mentioned in the literature, but this is not practical for the County. There is no evidence for the efficacy of planting so-called gopher repellent plants such as castor bean.</p> <p><b>Conclusion: There are no practical or effective cultural controls for gophers in County landscaping.</b></p>	
<b>Which physical controls were considered?</b>	<p><b>Trapping:</b> Trapping is a very effective management method. There is skill and art to trapping, especially in finding the proper burrow in which to place traps; therefore, the more experienced the trapper, the more successful they are. Each management situation is unique and must be assessed at the time of inspection to determine a plan of action.</p> <p>There are a number of styles of gopher traps. The Grounds Division uses the Victor Black Box Trap. The Special</p>	



	<p>District contractor uses the Gophinator trap, and the GopherHawk trap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gopher manager surveys the area to determine which gopher mounds look the freshest and flags those mounds. The remaining mounds are flattened.</li> <li>• The following day, the manager returns to determine which mounds are actually the newest. Brand new mounds, or mounds that had been flattened and were then pushed up again, indicate the gopher is working in those areas. Otherwise the flagged mounds are still the most recent.</li> <li>• Working near the newest mounds, the manager uses a probe (a long pole) find the main gopher tunnel.</li> <li>• A small area above the main tunnel is excavated so the traps can be inserted. Two traps are set, one in each direction back to back, so that a gopher travelling along the tunnel in either direction will encounter the business end of the trap.</li> <li>• The hole is covered with a board. Recommendations vary on whether or not to cover the hole, and some sources indicate that it doesn't matter, but in the County, the hole should be covered to help prevent the public from investigating the trap. The spot is marked with a small flag.</li> </ul> <p>In an April 2013 paper in <i>Crop Protection</i>, Baldwin, et al. found that the Gophinator trap was more effective than the Macabee trap [another similar body gripping trap], probably because it was able to capture larger gophers. They also found that covering traps in late spring to early summer increased catches, but not during autumn. They recommended that if efficacy is paramount, traps should be covered from late spring to early summer, but if time is a constraining factor, traps should be left uncovered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sometimes gophers are trapped immediately while the manager is still working at the site. If not, the manager returns within 24 hours to check the traps.</li> </ul> <p><b>Explosive Devices:</b> The Rodenator injects a combination of 3% propane and 97% oxygen into a burrow and ignites these gases. The resulting explosion collapses the tunnel and creates a shockwave that kills gophers in the burrow. Approximately 5 years ago, the Grounds Division conducted a trial of the Rodenator outside the Public Works Administration building on Glacier Drive in Martinez. Gophers were burrowing close to the building, and it was feared that they might undermine the foundation. The device worked well and no gophers have been seen in that area since. There are, however, some problems with this device. All the windows on the treatment side of the building had to be protected with sheets of plywood, and the explosions rattled the windows and the occupants of the building. The reports from the explosions, which sound like gunshots, precipitated calls to the police, even though the surrounding neighbors had been notified. The Division has not pursued this strategy because of this last issue. There is also a fire risk with this method.</p> <p><b>Exclusion with wire mesh:</b> Three-foot high ½" wire mesh buried 2 feet below ground and encircling a plant can exclude gophers temporarily. These wire cages are only effective in protecting a small area and are very expensive to make and install.</p> <p><b>Conclusion: Trapping is the most effective and practical physical control for gophers in County landscaping.</b></p>
<p><b>Which biological controls were considered?</b></p>	<p>Great blue herons, coyotes, domestic dogs and cats, foxes, and bobcats capture gophers at their burrow entrances; badgers, long-tailed weasels, skunks, rattlesnakes, and gopher snakes corner gophers in their burrows. Owls and hawks capture gophers above ground.</p> <p>Predators can prune a population, but none of these predators can control gophers to the extent that is necessary in County landscaping. Owl boxes could attract more owls to certain areas of the County. More owls could mean somewhat fewer gophers in open fields.</p> <p><b>Conclusion: Biological controls alone for gophers in County landscaping cannot reliably reduce populations to the level that will prevent damage to plants and infrastructure.</b></p>
<p><b>Which chemical controls were considered?</b></p>	<p><b>Fumigants</b></p> <p>Extension and university literature recommend against using fumigants for gophers because the animals can quickly backfill a tunnel when they perceive a threat, which prevents the gas from reaching them. Injecting gas far enough into their extensive burrow system is difficult, and since their tunnels are close to the surface, gas can leak out and never reach a concentration high enough to kill.</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> Injection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Grounds Division has purchased a CO<sub>2</sub> injection device called the Eliminator which injects carbon dioxide into the burrow system. So far the gopher manager has had good luck with this device. Perhaps this is more effective since the CO<sub>2</sub> initially sinks to the floor of the burrow.</li> <li>• The gopher manager uses this device where foot traffic prohibits the use of traps.</li> <li>• The manger uses the same preliminary procedures for using this device as she used for trapping (see</li> </ul>

	<p>above).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before she deploys the device in the burrow, she closes any opening and flattens any remaining mounds to help keep the gas inside the burrow.</li> <li>• When the trigger on the device is pulled, there should be no hissing sounds.</li> <li>• The day after the treatment the manager returns to determine the success of the treatment.</li> </ul> <p>Aluminum Phosphide Signal Word: DANGER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fumigation with aluminum phosphide <u>is</u> effective for gophers, although it is a restricted use material that requires a permit from the County Department of Agriculture. Aluminum Phosphide is not used in the County for gophers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Baiting</b></p> <p>Diphacinone (005%) Multiple Dose Bait Blocks (Eaton's Answer®) Signal Word: CAUTION.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This product overcomes a shortcoming of grain baits, which can degrade in the moist soils inside gopher tunnels. It is blended with a water-resistant paraffin material and formulated in bait blocks. This bait was developed with the objective of providing long-term control because the bait remains effective in moist environments after killing resident gophers. Then, newly invading gophers feed on the bait and die as well.</li> <li>• Bait blocks are placed underground in the main tunnel, about 4" to 12" deep and then covered. Usually one block is used for an approximately 20' run of main tunnel where fresh mounds are found on the surface.</li> </ul> <p>Diphacinone is a first generation anticoagulant that prevents blood from clotting and causes death by internal bleeding. First generation anticoagulants require multiple feedings over several days to a week to kill. This is different from second generation anticoagulants that are far more toxic and can kill within days of a single feeding if enough bait is ingested.</p> <p>Second generation anticoagulants pose a greater risk to animals that eat poisoned rodents. If the rodent continues to feed on the single-dose anticoagulant after it eats a toxic dose at the first meal, it may build up more than a lethal dose in its body before the clotting factors run out and the animal dies. Residues of second generation anticoagulants may remain in liver tissue for many weeks, so a predator that eats many poisoned rodents may build up a toxic dose over time. However, even the first generation anticoagulants may be poisonous to animals that eat poisoned rodents. The first generation materials break down much more rapidly in animal tissues and have a much reduced potential for secondary kill when compared to second generation materials.</p> <p><b>Conclusion: CO<sub>2</sub> injection seems to be useful for the Grounds Division, but more experience with the tool is necessary.</b></p> <p><b>Diphacinone bait blocks are used from time to time at Hidden Pond and Driftwood. The landscaping in these two areas is located on frontage property. The County does not have control over the fees assessed for maintenance on these properties and the budget is currently insufficient to afford trapping as a control for gophers.</b></p>
<p><b>Recommendations from the IPM Advisory Committee</b></p>	<p><b>On-going monitoring should be used to adjust control activities to a level appropriate to the population of gophers. Trapping and CO<sub>2</sub> injection are the preferred control methods when sufficient funding is available.</b></p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>Baldwin, R.A., D.B. Marcum, S.B. Orloff, S.J. Vasquez, C.A. Wilen, and R.. Engeman (2013). The influence of trap type and cover status on capture rates of pocket gophers in California, <i>Crop Protection</i>, 46: 7-12.</p>

**Attachment B.**

- **Report from the Bed Bug Subcommittee to the Contra Costa County IPM Advisory Committee**

## **Report from the Bed Bug Subcommittee to the Contra Costa County IPM Advisory Committee**

Prepared by Michael Kent, subcommittee chair, September, 2016

### **Members**

Luis/Carlos Agurto  
Susan Heckly  
Michael Kent - Chair

To date, the Bed Bug subcommittee has met three times in 2016: April 12, June 14, and August 9.

At their first meeting, after electing Michael Kent as chair, the subcommittee developed the following priorities for themselves for the year:

- Develop a list of social service resources in the County for the bed bug website.
- Follow the progress of AB 551 (Nazarian) in the state legislature and consider the possibility of recommending a County ordinance if the bill does not proceed.
- Review the draft ordinance that the 2015 Bed Bug subcommittee developed.
- Review the County bed bug website (cchealth.org/bedbugs).
- Review the general public fact sheets on the website and suggest revisions.
- Oversee the production of a professionally designed bed bug brochure for general use.
- Work on a model bed bug IPM plan for pest control companies to be posted on the website.

### **List of Social Services**

After discussing this issue and considering their options, the subcommittee determined the best course of action to accomplish this goal would be to provide a link to the 211 data base on the bed bug web site and ask that the IPM Coordinator's contact information be added to the 211 data base as a resource for bed bugs.

### **AB 551 and Draft County Ordinance**

The subcommittee tracked the progress of AB 551 through the course of the legislative session. The bill was inactive until the end of June when it was brought back to the Senate. It was amended several times and then passed both houses of the legislature and was sent to the Governor on September 2<sup>nd</sup>. As of September 12<sup>th</sup> the bill had not been signed or vetoed by the governor.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 551, Nazarian. Rental property: bed bugs.

Existing law imposes various obligations on landlords who rent out residential dwelling units, including the general requirement that the building be in a fit condition for human occupation. Among other responsibilities, existing law requires a landlord of a residential dwelling unit to provide each new tenant who occupies the unit with a copy of the notice provided by a registered structural pest control company, as specified, if a contract for periodic pest control service has been executed.

This bill would prescribe the duties of landlords and tenants with regard to the treatment and control of bed bugs. The bill would require a landlord to provide a prospective tenant, on and after July 1, 2017, and to all other tenants by January 1, 2018, information about bed bugs, as specified. The bill would require that the landlord provide notice to the tenants of those units inspected by the pest control operator of the pest control operator's findings within 2 business days, as specified. The bill would prohibit a landlord from

showing, renting, or leasing a vacant dwelling unit that the landlord knows has a bed bug infestation, as specified.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1942.5 of the Civil Code, proposed by AB 2881, that would become operative only if this bill and AB 2881 are chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2017, and this bill is chaptered last.

The Committee did not consider the draft County ordinance further pending the fate of AB 551.

### **Bed Bug Website and the General Public Fact Sheet and Brochure**

The committee reviewed the County's bed bug web pages at [cchealth.org/bedbugs](http://cchealth.org/bedbugs), along with the fact sheet and brochure and suggested a number of changes.

The revised fact sheet and brochure can be found on the web site: [cchealth.org/bedbugs](http://cchealth.org/bedbugs).

### **Production of a Professionally Designed Bed Bug Brochure and Model Bed Bug Plan**

The committee has not yet taken up these two items.

## **Attachment C.**

- **Pesticide Use Reporting**

**(See separate PDF for Contra Costa Operations Pesticide Use Data Spreadsheet)**

## **Attachment C. Pesticide Use Reporting**

**(See separate PDF for Contra Costa County Operations Pesticide Use Data Spreadsheet)**

### **History of Pesticide Use Reporting**

Since the 1950s, the State of California has required at least some kind of pesticide use reporting, but in 1990, the comprehensive reporting program we have now went into effect.

California was the first state in the nation to require full reporting of all agricultural and governmental agency pesticide use. The current reporting system exempts home use pesticides and sanitizers, such as bleach, from reporting requirements. (Sanitizers are considered pesticides.)

### **What does “pesticide” mean?**

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) defines pesticide as “any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, or other pests. In California plant growth regulators, defoliant, and desiccants, as well as adjuvants, are also regulated as pesticides.”

“Adjuvants” increase pesticide efficacy and include emulsifiers, spreaders, foam suppressants, wetting agents, and other efficacy enhancers. In FY 14-15, Contra Costa County operations used a total of 5,287 lbs. of pesticide active ingredients, which included 1,815 lbs. of spray adjuvant active ingredients that were used to prevent foaming, to reduce pesticide drift, and change the pH of local water used in spraying.

### **How Pesticide Use is Reported to the State**

Pesticide use data is reported monthly to the County Agriculture Commissioner. The data is checked and sent on to DPR, which maintains a database of pesticide use for the entire state. Although pesticide use is reported to DPR as pounds, ounces, or gallons of pesticide product, DPR reports pesticide use in its database as pounds of active ingredient.

DPR defines active ingredient as “[a]n agent in a product primarily responsible for the intended pesticidal effects and which is shown as an active ingredient on a pesticide label.” (Since adjuvants are regulated as pesticides in California, the active ingredients of adjuvants are also included in DPR’s database.)

### **How Pesticide Use is Reported by Contra Costa County Operations**

The attached spreadsheet records pesticide use data only for County operations and not for any other agency, entity, company, or individual in the County.

Since DPR reports California pesticide use in pounds of active ingredient, Contra Costa County does the same. The County uses the same formula for converting gallons of pesticide product into pounds of active ingredient that the state uses:

**Pounds of Active Ingredient =**

**gallons of product used X 8.33 lbs/gallon of water X the specific gravity of the product X the % of active ingredient in the product**

PESTICIDES OF CONCERN ARE SHADED (Pesticide Action Network defined "Bad Actors")

Contra Costa County Public Works

For liquid materials: Gal. used x 8.33 lbs/gal H2O x sp. Grav. x % AI

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 00-01	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 04-05	Total Lbs A.I. Used 07-08	Total Lbs A.I. Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I. Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I. Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I. Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I. Used 12-13	Total Lbs A.I. Used 13-14	Amt Used	Total Lbs A.I.	Amt Used	Total Lbs A.I.
														FY 14-15	Used 14-15	FY 15-16	Used 15-16
Liquid Materials														(gallons)		(gallons)	
Adjuvant	Activator 90	36208-50014	1.040	90.000	4786.31	3592.41	4248.36	3381.90									
Adjuvant	Agri-Dex	5905-50094-AA	0.879	99.000												84.75	614.34
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	AquaMaster	524-343	1.205	53.800			814.09	662.88	487.37	322.67	446.22	301.06	255.16	26.38	142.46		
	Chemtrol	36208-50015	0.995	1.000	1.16						1.82		0.70				
Sodium salt of Imazxamox	Clearcast	241-437-AA-67690	1.049	12.100									5.29	3.50	3.70	3.31	3.50
Copper ethanalamine complexes, mixed	Citrine Plus	8959-10-AA	1.206	9.000	58.78		40.69					6.78	4.52				
Dithiopyr	Dimension 2EW	62719-542-AA	1.001	24.000												0.31	0.62
Indaziflam	Esplanade 200 SC	432-1516-AA	1.050	19.050								4.17	41.66	25.14	41.89	28.44	47.39
Adjuvant	Foam Fighter F	36208-50015	0.995	5.000	0.52		0.52										
Dimethyl silicone fluid emulsion	Foam Fighter F	36208-50003, 72-50005-AA	1.000	10.000				0.94	0.62	0.62	0.42	0.73	0.52				
Triclopyr triethylamine salt	Garlon 3A	62719-37-ZA	1.135	44.400	268.66	459.66	1862.78	1547.95	2048.03	1165.94	757.71	1008.02	502.44	166.75	699.99	153.13	642.81
Triclopyr BEE	Garlon 4	62719-40	1.060	61.600	278.76	67.28	155.02	106.77	111.50	1.36	2.72	10.88	19.04				
Oxyfluorfen	Goal	707-174	0.990	19.400	3.20												
Oxyfluorfen	Goal Tender	62719-447-ZA	1.170	41.000				7.99			16.50	2.00				13.38	53.47
Oxyfluorfen	Goal	707-243	1.120	22.000			13.34										
Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt	Habitat	241-426-AA	1.068	28.700				5.75	17.08	34.40	13.10	5.75	2.25	2.19	5.59	3.55	9.07
Heavy-range paraffin based petroleum oil+nonionic emulsifiers	Helena Agri-Dex	5905-50017-AA	0.879	99.000										2.00	14.50		
Aminopyralid, tri isopropanolamine salt	Milestone	62719-519-AA	1.140	40.600												4.75	18.31
Aminopyralid, tri isopropanolamine salt	Milestone VM	62719-537-AA	1.140	40.600			173.26	238.42	241.39	229.05	225.43	120.12	57.36	13.09	50.48	8.72	33.63
Adjuvant	M.O.C. Methylated Oil Concentrate	5905-50095-AA	0.891	100.000												2.75	20.41
Adjuvant	MSO Conc w/Leci-Tech	34704-50053-AA	0.900	100.000										0.38	2.85		
Adjuvant	No Foam A	11656-50086-ZA & AA	1.050	90.000				253.87	2731.53	2292.68	2267.57	2290.71	1817.22	209.00	1645.22	121.75	958.40
Adjuvant	No Foam A	1050775-50015-AA	1.060	90.000												0.5	3.97
Pendimethalin	Pendulum Aquacap	241-416-AA	1.175	38.700		121.21					28.41					5.00	18.94
Sethoxydim	Poast	7969-58	0.935	18.000		5.61	20.33										
Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt	Polaris	228-534-AA	1.057	27.700								26.83	29.32			0.33	0.80
Triclopyr TEA	Renovate 3	62719-37-67690	1.140	44.400		277.27	324.71	309.95	171.84	137.05	183.44	145.49	366.88	35.13	148.15	27.63	116.52
Glyphosate,	Rodeo	524-343	1.205	53.800	1193.46	660.83											
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Roundup Custom	524-343-ZC & ZG	1.206	53.800										29.94	161.82	49.19	265.86
	Roundup Pro	524-475-ZA & ZB	1.170	41.000	2041.43									12.00	47.96	36.63	146.41
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro Conc.	524-529	1.199	50.200		2352.35	588.28	1153.95	937.84	1006.75	1092.55	1496.00	1369.00	240.75	1206.57	238.63	1195.95
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Roundup Tough Weed Formula	239-2636	1.070	18.000								98.07					
Maleic hydrazide	Royal Slo Gro	400-94-AA	1.135	21.700								41.03					
Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt	Stalker	241-398	1.050	27.600	13.58	318.05	20.98	9.05									



Contra Costa County Public Works (continued)

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 00-01	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 04-05	Total Lbs A.I. Used 07-08	Total Lbs A.I. Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I. Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I. Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I. Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I. Used 12-13	Total Lbs A.I. Used 13-14	Amt Used	Total Lbs A.I.	Amt Used	Total Lbs A.I.
														FY 14-15	Used 14-15	FY 15-16	Used 15-16
<b>Liquid Materials</b>														(gallons)		(gallons)	
Adjuvant	Silicone Super Wetter	17545-50029-AA	0.994	100.000									1.57				
Adjuvant	Silwet L-77	36208-50025	1.007	100.000	14.26		8.39					15.77					
Oryzalin	Surflan A.S.	62719-113	1.188	40.400	56.97	39.98											
Oryzalin	Surflan A.S.	70506-44	1.236	40.400			112.33	87.36	47.84	33.28	2.08			12.00	49.92		
Adjuvant/Surfactant	Surphtac	68891-50001-AA	1.118	53.400	197.06	189.57											
Adjuvant/Surfactant	Surphtac	11656-50093	1.180	53.400			112.85	190.95	181.77	129.28	168.65	173.90	152.22	20.81	109.23	11.56	60.68
Adjuvant/Surfactant	Surphtac	34704-50086	1.096	33.000												9.56	28.80
Clopyralid	Transline	62719-259	1.161	40.900	89.00	286.77	48.81	6.17									
Adjuvant	Unfoamer	34704-50062-AA	1.000	12.500										0.5	0.52	0.13	0.14
	Vanquish	55947-46	1.250	56.800	1360.29												
Dicamba, diglycolamine salt	Vanquish	228-397	1.250	56.800			906.37	707.53	97.59		40.69	333.45	4.44	24.56	145.26	7.5	44.36
	Weedar 64	71368-1-264	1.160	38.900	1979.96	357.09	18.79										
<b>Dry Materials</b>														(pounds)		(pounds)	
	For dry materials: Amt. Used x %AI																
Dithiopyr	Dimension Ultra 40 WP	62719-445	N/A	40.000		0.00										3.75	1.50
	Diuron 80DF	66222-51	N/A	80.000			960.00	640.00									
	Direx 80DF	352-508-1812	N/A	80.000	2300.00												
	Endurance	55947-43	N/A	65.000	983.45	52.00											
Prodiamine	Endurance	228-398	N/A	65.000			1194.05	789.75	855.40	689.00							
Isoxaben	Gallery 75DF	62719-145	N/A	75.000	40.50	39.00	51.75	59.25	54.75	2.63	3.00	15.75	11.25	48.50	36.38		
	Gallery SC	62719-658 AA	N/A	45.450										13.00	5.91	452.50	205.66
Sulfometuron methyl	Oust	352-401	N/A	75.000	20.53	137.25	152.25	108.12	76.55								
	Oust XP	352-601	N/A	75.000						75.85	96.61	14.25	9.56				
	Predict	55947-78	N/A	78.600	389.07												
Prodiamine	ProClipse 65 WDG	228-434	N/A	65.000						201.50	361.40	448.50	31.20	383.00	248.95		
Prodiamine	Resolute 65WG	100-834-ZE	N/A	65.000												148.00	96.20
	Ronstar 50WSP	264-538	N/A	50.000	60.00												
	Simtrol 90DF	35915-12-60063	N/A	90.000	387.00												
Tebuthiuron	Spike 80DF	62719-107	N/A	80.000	48.00	72.00	48.00	96.00	96.00	105.60						24.00	19.20
Chlorsulfuron	Telar DF	352-522-ZA	N/A	75.000										1.00	0.75		
Chlorsulfuron	Telar XP	352-654-AA	N/A	75.000						4.88	5.16	6.00	6.76	16.00	12.00	0.63	0.47
Chlorsulfuron	Telar	352-404	N/A	75.000	19.031	10.448	13.313	10.88		6.38							
<b>TOTAL:</b>					<b>16590.97</b>	<b>12589.20</b>	<b>11889.25</b>	<b>10367.44</b>	<b>8165.12</b>	<b>6438.92</b>	<b>5713.48</b>	<b>6565.25</b>	<b>4688.34</b>		<b>4780.08</b>		<b>4607.39</b>
"Bad Actors" w/May 2013 changes					5764.53	2653.88	3493.47	2883.09	2545.49	1582.41	1117.04	1340.19	1032.82		1020.03		779.00

Contra Costa County Public Works, Special Districts

Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Reg #	Specific Gravity	% A.I.	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 07-08 & before	Amt Used FY 08-09	Total Lbs A.I. Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I. Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I. Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I. Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I. Used 12-13		Total Lbs A.I. Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15 (gallons)	Total Lbs A.I. Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16 (gallons)	Total Lbs A.I. Used 15-16
Liquid Materials																
Gal. used x 8.33 lbs/gal H2O x sp. Grav. x %AI																
Glyphosate	Roundup ProMax	524-579	1.36	48.7	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.45							
Dry Materials																
Amt. used x % AI (pounds)																
Bromethelin	Talpid Mole Bait	12455-101	N/A	0.025	no data				0.000008							
Chlorphacinone	Chlorophacinone	11071-CA-001	N/A	0.005	no data					0.00220						
Chlorphacinone	Chlorophacinone Treated Grain Rodent Bait	10965-50004ZA	N/A	0.005	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000190	0.0014375						
Diphacinone	Diphacinone Treated Grain Rodent Bait	10965-50003	N/A	0.010	no data				0.0001500							
Diphacinone	Diphacinone Treated Grain Rodent Bait	10965-50001-ZA	N/A	0.005	no data					0.00375		0.00225	29.00	0.00145	1.00	0.00005
Diphacinone	Eaton's Answer	56-57	N/A	0.005	no data	46.50	0.002325	0.00210	0.0009750	0.00095		0.00195	16.00	0.00080	17.00	0.00085
Diphacinone	Eaton's Bait Blocks	56-42	N/A	0.005	no data	2.00	0.0001	0.000250	0.00020	0.00060		0.00020	8.50	0.00043	9.50	0.00048
Aluminum phosphide	Fumitoxin	72959-1-5857	N/A	55.000	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81							
Strychnine Alkaloid	Gopher Getter AG Bait	36029-7	N/A	0.500	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0020							
Diphacinone	Gopher Getter Type 2 AG Bait	36029-23	N/A	0.005	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0002							
Diphacinone	Gopher Getter Type 2 AG Bait	36029-24	N/A	0.005	no data				0.0004025	0.00009						
Diphacinone	P.C.Q. Pelleted Rodent Bait	12455-50003-AA	N/A	0.010	no data				0.0005000	0.00365						
Aluminum phosphide	Phostoxin	72959-4	N/A	no data	19.62	10.79	9.20									
Oxadiazon	Ronstar G	432-886	N/A	2.000	no data			6.00								
Chlorphacinone	Rozol	7173-242	N/A	0.005	no data					0.00010						
Aluminum phosphide	Weevil-cide	70506-13	N/A	60.000	no data	0.00	0.00	0.66	11.64	6.7320000	7.140	1.59000				
Zinc phosphide	ZP Rodent Bait AG	12455-17	N/A	2.000	no data	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.02							
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>10.79</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>44.92</b>	<b>6.735666</b>	<b>7.151343</b>		<b>1.594400</b>		<b>0.00268</b>		<b>0.00138</b>
													0.04 oz	0.02		
"Bad Actors" w/May 2013 changes													0.00	0.00		
						10.79	9.86	12.47	6.73	7.14		1.59				

Contra Costa County Department of Agriculture

Gal. used x 8.33 lbs/gal H2O x sp. Grav. x %AI

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 00-01	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 04-05	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 07-08	Total Lbs A.I Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I Used 12-13	Total Lbs A.I Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15 (gallons)	Total Lbs A.I Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16 (gallons)	Total Lbs A.I Used 15-16
<i>Liquid Materials</i>																	
glyphosate	Aquamaster	524-343	1.205	53.80								5.29	16.85				
glyphosate	Aqua Neat	228-365-AA	1.224	53.80		1.15											
glyphosate	Aqua Neat	228-365-4581	1.201	53.80							26.91						
esfenvalerate	Asana XL	352-515	0.930	8.40		0.00		0.09	0.01								
Dicamba & 2.4 D	Banvel	55947-1	1.211	48.20	72.51	0.00											
	2,4-D	34704-5	1.163	46.50	24.78	87.30											
	Bivert	2935-50157-AA	0.790	100.00	6.12	0.00											
	Carbaryl ("7")	54705-4	1.100	41.20	30.01	0.00											
dicamba, diglycolamine salt	Clarity	7969-137	1.250	58.10		719.91	425.96	174.84	286.87	400.67	281.73	230.61	152.45	14.76	89.29	2.55	15.43
Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	1.110	60.45												8.85	49.47
Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	Garlon 4	464-554	1.082	61.60	13.88	0.00											
imazapyr isopropylamine salt	Habitat	241-426	1.068	28.70	0.00	0.00	1.33	1.20	0.72	1.35	0.26	0.92	0.23				
surfactant	Hasten	2935-50160	0.900	100.00						1.20	0.15						
Adjuvant	Herbicide Activator (First Choice)	11656-50024-ZC	0.900	100.00		0.00		0.94									
Drift retardant--oils	In Place	2935-50169	0.880	100.00								59.45	45.82	0.41	2.98		
Aminopyralid, trisopropanolammonium salt	Milestone	62719-519	1.140	40.60		0.00	33.74	10.60	38.06	43.42	17.70	21.52	24.18	3.13	12.07	0.98	3.78
Aminopyralid, trisopropanolammonium salt & triclopyr, triethylamine salt	Milestone VM Plus	62719-572	1.140	18.44		0.00		7.88	8.91	0.09	6.57						
surfactant	Pro-Tron	71058-50008-AA	0.984	95.00					195.84	51.47	137.75	165.86	4.93	38.39	0.11	0.86	
Adjuvant	R-11	2935-50142-AA	1.020	90.00	389.99	216.48	180.09	71.80	170.14	1.76							
Clopyralid, triethylamine salt & triclopyr, triethylamine salt	Redeem	62719-337	1.140	45.10		19.28			0.30								
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Rodeo	524-343	1.205	53.80	13.50	0.00											
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro	524-475	1.170	41.00	276.35	75.90	104.04	195.97	182.66								
Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro Conc.	524-529	1.199	50.20						152.67	149.51	63.88	85.84	1.69	8.47	1.09	5.47
imazapyr isopropylamine salt	Stalker	241-296	1.060	27.60		0.00		0.30	0.56								
imazapyr isopropylamine salt	Stalker	241-398	1.060	27.60							1.61	0.71		0.0004	0.001		

Contra Costa County Department of Agriculture (continued)

Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 00-01	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 04-05	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 07-08	Total Lbs A.I Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I Used 12-13	Total Lbs A.I Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15	Total Lbs A.I Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16	Total Lbs A.I Used 15-16	
<b>Liquid Materials</b>													(gallons)		(gallons)		
Picloram potassium salt	Tordon 22K	464-323	1.140	24.40	3.55	0.00											
Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt	Transline	62719-259	1.161	40.90	277.99	13.92	0.03	0.01									
Adjuvant	Tri-Fol Buffer	2935-50152-AA	1.120	34.00		0.00	0.25										
dicamba, diglycolamine salt	Vanquish	55947-46	1.250	56.80	299.20	0.00	1.83	0.24									
dicamba, diglycolamine salt	Vanquish	100-884	1.250	56.80				0.35									
Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	Remedy	62719-552	1.080	61.60		0.00	16.63										
<b>Dry Materials</b>																	
													Amt . Used x %AI				
Diphacinone	Diphacinone .005%	10965-50001-ZA	N/A	0.005	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.23	0.09	0.07	260	0.013	731.00	0.03655
Diphacinone	Diphacinone .01%	10965-50003-ZA	N/A	0.01	1.57	2.56	2.58	2.34	2.78	3.37	3.10	2.75	1.31	27109	2.71	11888.50	1.18885
Sodium nitrate, charcoal	Gas Cartridge	56228-2	N/A	81.00		0.00	2.58		1.94	2.07	4.56	5.47					
Imidacloprid	Merit 75WSP	3125-439	N/A	75.00	10.19	0.00											
Chlorsulfuron	Telar	352-522	N/A	75.00		0.77	0.14	0.29	0.18	0.89	0.93	5.84	8.09	1.05	0.79		
Picloram potassium salt	Tordon 10K	464-320	N/A	11.60	0.99	0.23			0.36	0.06							
Aluminum phosphide	Weevil-cide	70506-13	N/A	60.00		0.00	0.59			0.95			0.30				
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1420.66</b>	<b>1137.53</b>	<b>767.11</b>	<b>469.00</b>	<b>693.77</b>	<b>803.69</b>	<b>545.74</b>	<b>534.27</b>	<b>500.98</b>	<b>154.72</b>	<b>76.22</b>		
				"Bad Actors" w/May 2013 changes	131.84	107.58	0.14	0.88	0.48	1.26	1.94	5.84	8.39	0.79	0.00		

Contra Costa County Public Works - Grounds

Gal. used x 8.33 lbs/gal H2O x sp. Grav. x %A

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 00-01	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 04-05	Total Lbs A.I Used FY 07-08	Total Lbs A.I Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I Used 12-13	Total Lbs A.I Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15 (gallons)	Total Lbs A.I Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16 (gallons)	Total Lbs A.I Used 15-16
	<i>Liquid Materials</i>																
Chlorantraniliprole	Acelepryn	352-731	1.094	18.40					0.24								
Clethodim	Arrow 2EC	66222-60	0.970	26.40												0.06	0.13
Dikegulac sodium	Atrimmec	2217-776	1.095	18.50					2.21		0.32						
Proflaminate	Barricade	100-1139						35.01									
2,4-Dicamba, MCPA, Triclopyr	Cool Power	228-317						9.27									
Adjuvant	Crop Oil (Monterey Herbicide Helper)	54705-50001-AA	0.900	100.00									0.60				
	Dursban 2E	464-586	1.000	24.10		3.87											
Myclobutanil	Eagle	62719-463					0.06										
	Embark	7182-7-AA	1.110	28.00		0.72											
Bifenazate	Floramite	400-508					0.03										
Ethephon	Florel	62719-145-AA	1.016	3.90		0.33											
Ethephon	Florel	264-543-54705					0.65										
NAA, ammonium salt	Fruit Stop	5481-66-65783					0.43										
Fluazifop-P-butyl	Fusilade II	100-1084	0.980	24.50			0.19		0.50	0.50		0.10					
	Goal	707-174	0.990	19.40	19.34												
	Grass Getter (Poast)	7969-58-ZA-54705	0.935	18.00		0.55											
Hexythiazox	Hexygon	10163-208					0.11										
Petroleum distillates	Lesco Horticultural Oil	10404-66					2.13										
	Knox Out 2 FM	4581-335-449	1.036	23.00		0.89											
	Lindane	7001-279-AA	0.976	87.60		0.64											
Adjuvant	Magnify	17545-50018	1.220	51.50								0.47		0.01	0.05		
	Maintain A	400-396-AA	1.000	0.30			0.01										
	Malathion	655-598	1.032	0.50		0.06											
Adjuvant	No Foam A (Monterey)	54705-50004-AA	1.050	90.00								1.18	0.22	1.73	0.003	0.02	
Adjuvant	No Foam A	1050775-50015-AA	1.050	90.00											0.0155	0.12	
	NuFarm Polaris	228-534-AA	1.057	27.70									0.04	0.10			
	Ornamec	2217-728-AA	0.880	6.75		0.18											

Contra Costa County Public Works - Grounds (continued)

Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 00-01	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 04-05	Total Lbs A.I. Used FY 07-08	Total Lbs A.I. Used 08-09	Total Lbs A.I. Used 09-10	Total Lbs A.I. Used 10-11	Total Lbs A.I. Used 11-12	Total Lbs A.I. Used 12-13	Total Lbs A.I. Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15	Total Lbs A.I. Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16	Total Lbs A.I. Used 15-16	
<b>Liquid Materials</b>													(gallons)		(gallons)		
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	RangerPro	524-517-ZB	1.169	41.00											14.62	58.37	
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Razor	228-366					91.73										
Glyphosate, diquat dibromide	Razorburn	228-446	1.146	43.10					4.11								
	Roundup Pro	524-445-ZB	1.020	41.00	156.00	158.75											
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro	524-475	1.170	41.00			23.98										
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Roundup Pro Conc.	524-529	1.199	50.20			33.89	50.92	41.56	94.11	363.50	351.72	182.55				
Glyphosate potassium salt	Roundup Promax	524-579	1.356	48.70				1.87					290.01	56.51	310.86	55.28	304.09
Nonanoic acid	Scythe	62719-529					0.66										
	Sevin SL	464-586	1.000	24.10		0.12											
Bifenthrin	Talstar	279-3206					0.02										
	Triclopyr 4EC	81927-11-AA	1.100	61.60						5.64	1.41		0.25	1.41			
Dicamba, MCPA, MCPP	Tri Power	228-262					3.79										
Triclopyr BEE	Turflon	62719-258	1.060	61.60	1.96	0.98											
	Turflon Ester	17545-8-AA	1.08	60.45									0.003	0.02			
<b>Dry Materials</b>																	
			Amt. Used x %AI										(pounds)		(pounds)		
Isoxaben	Gallery 75 DF	62719-145-AA	N/A	75.00	97.08	102.38	44.42		14.25	4.88	8.25	2.25	18.38	13.79	80.00	60.00	
Dithiopyr	Dithiopyr 40 WSB	73220-13	N/A	0.125 lbs ai/5 oz						1.63	2.72		30 oz (6 bags)	0.75	5 oz (1 bag)	0.125	
Flumioxazin	Payload	59639-120-ZA	N/A	51.00			0.30					4.75	3.06	1.56	1.92	0.98	
	Lindane	20954-107-AA	N/A	99.50		1.00											
	Orthene	59639-88	N/A	75.00	0.52												
Acephate	Orthene	59639-26					0.13										
Sulfometuron methyl	Oust	352-401	N/A	75.00	3.85		0.17										
Oxadiazon	Ronstar WP	264-538	N/A	50.00	648.63	414.50	0.00										
Halosulfuron methyl	Sedgehammer	81880-1-10163	N/A	75.00											0.007	0.005	
Halosulfuron methyl	Sedgehammer	81880-24-10163	N/A	5.00								0.10	0.03	0.0015	0.04	0.002	
Flumioxazin	SureGuard	59639-120	N/A	51.00						1.27	12.20	10.79	15.69	8.00	17.33	8.84	
Chlorsulfuron	Telar	352-522					0.06										
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>927.37</b>	<b>684.98</b>	<b>57.87</b>	<b>240.06</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>112.97</b>	<b>377.74</b>	<b>376.77</b>	<b>492.33</b>		<b>338.26</b>	<b>432.68</b>		
"Bad Actors" w/May 2013 changes				649.14	421.59	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.10		0.00		0.00	

NOTE: The totals for 07-08 only account for Grounds Div. usage and do not include Tru-Green usage.

CCC Public Works - Facilities

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total oz. A.I. Used FY 07-08	Amt Used FY 08-09	Total oz. A.I. by wt. Used 08-09	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 09-10	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 10-11	Total OZ. A.I. Used 11-12	Total OZ. A.I. Used 12-13		Total OZ. A.I. Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15	Total OZ. A.I. Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16	Total Lbs A.I. Used 15-16
	<i>Liquid Materials</i>					(fl. ounces)				Oz. by Wt.	Oz. by Wt.		Oz. by Wt.	(fl. oz.)	Oz. by Wt.	(fl. Oz.)	Oz. by Wt.
Orthoboric acid	Drax Liquid Bait	9444-206				2.22	0.03										
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (Borax)	Advance Ant Gel	499-492	1.23	5.40					0.01	0.002							
Indoxacarb	Advion Ant Bait Arena	352-664	1.09	0.10						0.077	0.0063		0.00262	164 ea (Net wt of Arena is 0.07 oz)	0.013		
Indoxacarb	Advion Ant Bait Arena	100-1485	1.09	0.10												252 ea (Net wt of Arena is 0.07 oz)	0.02
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate	Advance Liquid Ant Bait	499-491	1.24	1.30				4.12	37.79	62.047	72.323		13.14360				
Indoxacarb	Advion Ant Gel	352-746	1.24	0.05					0.03	0.022	0.0346		0.05508	115.64	0.075		
Indoxacarb	Advion Ant Gel	100-1498	1.2	0.05												143.67	0.08965
Indoxacarb	Advion Cockroach Bait Arena	352-668	1.09	0.50						0.005	0.0014		0.00280	10 ea (Net wt of Arena is 0.07 oz)	0.00397		
Indoxacarb	Advion Cockroach Bait Arena	100-1486	1.09	0.50												41 ea (Net wt of Arena is 0.07 oz)	0.01627
Indoxacarb	Advion Cockroach Gel Bait	352-652	1.0442	0.60					0.01	0.000521	0.07871		0.20251	7.13	0.046		
Indoxacarb	Advion Cockroach Gel Bait	100-1484	1.123	0.60												14.61	0.10238
Chlorantraniliprole	Altriset	100-1503	1.094	18.4										2.00	0.419		
Cedar oil	Best Yet Insect Control Solution	Exempt 25b materia	1.00	10.00										128.00	12.800	16.00	1.66400
Cedar oil	Cedarcide PCO Choice Concentrate	Exempt 25b materia	1.00	85.00												10.00	8.84000
White pepper, mineral oil	DeTour for Rodents	Exempt	0.864	3.00										166.00	4.475		
Hydroprene	Gentrol IGR Concentrate	2724-351			0.08												
Hydroprene	Gentrol Point Source	2724-469	0.89	90.60						0.007	0.065					0.018	0.01509
Rosemary Oil	EcoExempt 1C	Exempt			1.66	79.99	8.32	112.49									
2-phenethyl proplonate	EcoPco Acu	67425-14					0.00	0.01									
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (Borax)	Intice Thiquid Ant Bait	73079-7	1.33	1.00									43.26650	3554.00	49.159		
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (Borax)	Intice Thiquid Ant Bait	73079-7	1.33	2.50												4566.00	157.89228
Fipronil	Maxforce Ant Bait Gel	432-1264	1.27	0.00		17.04			0.000013								
Fipronil	Maxforce FC Select Roach Gel	432-1259	1.1414	0.01					0.000006								
Imidacloprid	Maxforce Quantum Ant Bait	432-1506	1.43	0.03										27.90	0.012	31.71	0.01415
Fipronil	Maxforce FC Roach Bait Stations	432-1257	1.00	0.05												1 ea (Net wt of station is 0.053 oz)	0.00003
Hydramethylnon	Maxforce Roach Bait Gel	432-1254		2.15	0.13	1.13	0.03	0.00									
sodium lauryl sulfate	Oh Yeah	Exempt	1	0.70					9.47	18.731	9.57444		7.80416	2222	16.176	78	0.56784
Capsaicin	PIGNX Bird Repellent	844148-EPA	0.86	0.04												20	0.00716
Note: product has 2 a.i. s	Precor 2000	274-483		0.5% permethrin						0.0208							
				0.09% methoprene						0.0000							

CCC Public Works - Facilities, cont.

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total oz. A.I. Used FY 07-08	Amt Used FY 08-09	Total oz. A.I. by wt. Used 08-09	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 09-10	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 10-11	Total OZ. A.I. Used 11-12	Total OZ. A.I. Used 12-13		Total OZ. A.I. Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15	Total OZ. A.I. Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 15-16	Total OZ. A.I. Used 15-16
<b>Liquid Materials</b>				(fl. ounces)					Oz. by Wt.	Oz. by Wt.		Oz. by Wt.	(fl. oz.)	Oz. by Wt.	(fl. oz.)	Oz. by Wt.	
Note: product has 4 a.i. s	Precor 2000 Premise spray	2724-490	1	0.085% methoprene												16.00	0.01414
				0.35% permethrin													0.05820
				0.3% phenothrin													0.04990
				2% bicycloheptene dicarboximide													0.33280
				1.4% Piperonyl butoxide													0.23290
(s) methoprene	Precor IGR Conc	2724-352	0.789	1.20										1	0.010	8.00	0.07877
Foaming agent	Profoam Platinum (foaming agent)	1021148-50001-AA	No data	60.00										2	1.200		
coyote & fox urine	Shake Away: Fox/Coyote	80917-5	1.00	5.00							20.488		2.31400				
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate (Borax)	Terro PCO Bait stations	149-8-64405	1.00	5.40					0.12	1.166	0.661			135-0.36 oz stations	2.6244	170-0.36 oz stations	3.43699
Coyote urine	WCS Coyote Urine	N/A	1.00	100.00													

	<b>Dry Materials</b>				OZ. by Wt.				OZ. by Wt.				OZ. by Wt.				
Note: product has 2 a.i. s	Alpine Dust	499-527		0.25% dinotefuran				0.00	0.000								
				95% DE				0.14	0.010								
Incoxacarb	Advion Fire Ant Bait	100-1481		0.05												3.17	0.0014
	Avert Dry Flowable Bait	499-294			0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00									
Orthoboric acid	Borid	9444-129			0.00	7.00	6.93	0.99									
Amorphous silicon dioxide	Concern Diatomaceous Earth	73729-1-50932		85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.09	1.700	0.680		0.23	0.1955	0.79	0.6715	
Bromodialone	Contra Blox	12455-79			0.09	1252.00	0.06	0.02									
non-toxic rodent monitoring food bait	Detex Blox	Eco-019												236	N/A	267	N/A
Diatomaceous earth	Mother Earth D	499-509		100													
Note: product has 3 a.i. s	Eco PCO WP-X	None		3% phenethyl propionate						0.060	0.0792						
				5% Thyme oil						0.100	0.132						
				0.05% pyrethrins						0.001	0.00132						



Note: product has 2 a.i. s	Eco PCO DX	67425-16-655	1% 2-phenethyl propionate								0.00017						
			0.4% pyrethrins								0.000068						
Note: product has 2 a.i.s	Essentira G (granules)	Exempt	2.9 % Eugenol													72	2.088
			0.60% Thyme Oil														0.432
Balsam fir oil	Fresh Cab Rodent Repellent (granules)	82016-1	2.00										8-2.5 oz pouches	0.4			
Oil of black pepper	Havahart Critter Ridder	50932-10	0.48										3.8592	624	2.9952	458	2.1984
<b>CCC Public Works - Facilities, cont.</b>																	

	Name of Product Applied	EPA or Calif. Registration #	Specific Gravity	% A. I.	Total oz. A.I. Used FY 07-08	Amt Used FY 08-09	Total oz. A.I. by wt. Used 08-09	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 09-10	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 10-11	Total OZ. A.I. Used 11-12	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 12-13	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 13-14	Amt Used FY 14-15	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 14-15	Amt Used FY 14-15	Tot. oz. A.I. by wt. Used 14-15
	<i>Dry Materials, cont.</i>					OZ. by Wt.				OZ. by Wt.			OZ. by Wt.		OZ. by Wt.	
Orthoboric acid	Niban FG/Mother Earth Granules	64405-2 499-515		5.00	190.69	2150.56	107.53	62.64	35.98	56.875	156.300	18.75	3144.5	157.225	6038.5	301.925
Fipronil	Maxforce Ant Bait Stations	432-1256		0.05	0.00	4.66	0.00	0.00				0.00008				
Fipronil	Maxforce FC Prof. Insect Cntrl Roach Bait Station	432-1257		0.05								0.00021				
Fipronil	Maxforce Ant Bait Stations	64248-10		0.01					0.000005		0.000055					
Fipronil	Maxforce Roach Bait Stations	64248-11		0.05					0.00028	0.00016	0.000265					
Hydramethylnon	Maxforce Roach Bait Stations	432-1251			0.19	1.48	0.03	0.00								
Boric Acid	Perma Dust	499-384			142.71	682.00	242.11	94.08								
Fox Urine	Shake Away Fox Urine Granules	80917-4		5.00											196.5	9.825
<b>OZ of A.I</b>					<b>335.55</b>		<b>365.04</b>	<b>274.37</b>	<b>85.64</b>	<b>140.824</b>	<b>260.426</b>	<b>89.401</b>		<b>247.829</b>		<b>480.749</b>
<b>LBs of A.I.</b>					<b>20.97</b>		<b>22.81</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>5.59</b>		<b>15.49</b>		<b>30.05</b>
<b>OZ of BA</b>					0.41		0.12	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.0014	0.00		0.00		0.0582

**Contra Costa County Staff Responses to Issues Raised by the Public  
Regarding the County Integrated Pest Management Program**

**June-November 2229, 2016**

Date(s) Issue Raised to:  TWIC = Transportation, Water & Infrastructure Committee  IPM = IPM Committee or subcommittees  IO=Internal Operations Committee	Issues Raised by the Public	Steps taken by the IPM Advisory Committee and County Staff from January 2009 to the present
<b><u>Using glue boards for rodents in County buildings</u></b>		
11/16/16-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i></p> <p><u>"The rodent control method that is horrible in particular is the use of glue boards in the county buildings. I hope to see this deplorable practice stop before the beginning of the NewYear. (11/16/16)</u></p>	<p><u>Pestec, the County's structural IPM contractor, has not used glue boards this year. In the past, glue boards have been used from time to time in detention facilities at the request of the Sheriff who is concerned that snap traps, the alternative, could be used by inmates as weapons. Glue boards are not used at any other facilities in the County.</u></p>
<b>Chairing the IPM Committee should be rotated; a scribe not associated with the Committee should be used to take notes</b>		
2/17/16-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i></p> <p>"Chairing the IPM Advisory Committee should be rotated among members who wish to chair. A Scribe should be independent of Committee members and staff involved with the IPM Program."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every 2 years the Committee holds an election for officers. Anyone who wishes to chair the committee can nominate themselves.</li> <li>• The Committee elects a secretary to help take notes for the Committee's minutes which are written by staff. There is no outside person who could be a scribe.</li> </ul>
<b>Staff has found no unique or innovative pesticide alternatives in the Bay Area or Nation</b>		
11/4/15-IPM 2/17/16-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i></p> <p>"In the staff document provided titled 2015 IPM Program Accomplishments, I was very surprised to read that staff believes after reviewing programs throughout the 'Bay Area and the nation', that 'there is nothing unique or innovative in the Bay Area or the nation.'"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PfSE appears to be concerned that staff has found no unique or innovative approaches to pest management. This concern seems to stem from a mis-reading of the 2015 IPM Program Accomplishments document in the section on the work history of the IPM Program Data Management subcommittee. The phrase actually reads: "Looked for data other than pesticide use to measure implementation of IPM in CCC; found nothing unique or innovative in the Bay Area or the nation"</li> </ul>
<b>The IPM Coordinator does not allow the IPM Committee members and the public adequate time to review documents</b>		
9/2/15-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i></p> <p>"People are often reluctant to admit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPM Coordinator sends out agenda materials in accordance with the Brown Act and County policy, which is 96 hours prior to the time of the public meeting.</li> <li>• At the end of each meeting, the next meeting's agenda is planned so that</li> </ul>

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	<p>that they have not had time to review documents before voting on minutes and other items. Committee members are likely to just go along with the majority and vote to accept documents as Staff submits them...It is more reasonable to provide at least four to six weeks of time for volunteers to fit in the review amongst a busy schedule." (9/2/15)</p> <p>"...I find it appalling that Staff would propose to totally eliminate the By-Laws language that requires a timely distribution of the meeting minutes to the IPM Advisory Committee. It has been difficult to read all the documents required for review within 5 days [from when] they are provided, which is a recent improvement to providing it 3 days prior to meetings that was practiced before my letter earlier this year...The By-Laws currently states that minutes be distributed 1 week after the meeting...I believe it's reasonable to amend [the by-laws] to distributing the materials within 2 weeks after the meeting to give staff time to prepare the meeting minutes, but eliminating this important timeline is not acceptable to the community." (9/2/15)</p>	<p>members are aware of and can plan time for review of long or numerous documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the inception of the IPM Advisory Committee, the practice has been to distribute the minutes with the agenda materials. Because the by-laws were being updated to reflect the current designations for IPM Committee seats and to change public member terms, the IPM Coordinator proposed changing the by-laws to reflect the current practice regarding distribution of the minutes. On 9/2/15 the IPM Committee members discussed these by-laws changes and heard comment from the public on the issue. The Committee voted to unanimously approve all the by-laws changes. The changes were approved by the full Board of Supervisors.</li> </ul>
<b>IPM subcommittees should focus on pesticide use and not on bed bugs or removing turf</b>		
<p>2/16/15-IPM 2/17/15-IPM 2/20/15-IPM 3/2/15-TWIC 3/4/15-IPM 5/6/15-IPM 8/6/15-IPM 9/2/15-IPM 11/4/15-IPM</p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i></p> <p>Issue of the subcommittees working on bed bugs, a community problem, rather than County-only pesticide issues and working on turf removal around buildings rather than on pesticide use in rights-of-way</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bed bugs affect 1000s of Contra Costa residents, both in municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the County. In order to get relief, desperate citizens are using many different kinds of pesticides in the home, throughout the bedroom, and often on the bedding itself. Reports indicate that frequently pesticides are used to excess and in a manner contrary to the labeled directions. This intimate contact with, and misuse of, pesticides is very troubling. This is a serious issue of pesticide exposure and contamination as well as an issue of the well-being of Contra Costa residents that the County has an obligation to address.</li> <li>• There are also bed bug issues that need to be addressed in County buildings. Staff and buildings are vulnerable where the public goes in and out of offices frequently and in large numbers. Staff and supervisors need training in identifying risks, actual infestations, and opportunities for prevention.</li> <li>• Converting turf to drought-tolerant landscaping accomplishes several things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Saves millions of gallons of water in this time of serious drought.</li> <li>○ Reduces the need for weed control and thus for herbicides. The limited</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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		<p>irrigation and wood chip mulch between the drought-tolerant plants is not conducive to weed growth, Few weeds sprout in the dry soil under the mulch, and those that do sprout can often be hand-pulled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Addresses herbicide use near buildings, which is where people have the greatest chance of being exposed to these pesticides.</li> <li>○ Reduces maintenance hours because turf is a high maintenance plant.</li> <li>○ Frees Grounds maintenance staff to better manage other landscapes and continue to reduce their use of pesticide.</li> <li>○ Reduces the amount of electricity used to pump water, the amount of gas used in lawn mowers and trimmers and in trucks to travel to and from sites for maintenance, and reduces the amount of pesticide and fertilizer used in maintaining the turf. This reduces greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>○ Demonstrates that the County is a leader in landscaping more wisely for the arid climate in which we live.</li> </ul>
<b>County not tracking pesticide use separately for Public Works rights-of-way/roadsides, flood control channels, and County-owned parcels</b>		
3/2/15-IPM 8/26/15-Email 3/16/16-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “We do not see any good reason why pesticide usage is not being provided to the community for each roadside and flood control program.” (3/2/15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County has always tracked pesticide use separately for roadsides, flood control channels, and County-owned parcels, but because of a recent change in the way the Department reported pesticide use to the State of California, the state Pesticide Use Reports for FY 12-13 and FY 13-14 were not separated. The database that Public Works uses to track pesticide use cannot produce reports for PfSE that are user friendly since the database was never intended to be a pesticide use reporting tool. As a courtesy to PfSE, the Department has resumed separating pesticide use for the 3 programs when it reports to the state. These Pesticide Use Reports have been provided to PfSE for FY 14-15.</li> </ul>
<b>Report the total amount of pesticide used not just the active ingredients</b>		
8/26/15-Email 11/4/15-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “Report total amount, not just the active ingredients of pesticides used in usage spreadsheet”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the spread sheet prepared by the IPM Coordinator every year for pesticide use by County operations, the total amount of pesticide product used is recorded as well as the total amount of pesticide active ingredient used for each product.</li> <li>• The California Department of Pesticide Regulation reports pesticide use for the state in pounds of active ingredient. The County has adopted this system so that pesticide use reporting is aligned with the state. But as noted above, the County spreadsheet also records total pounds or gallons of pesticide product used.</li> <li>• The spreadsheet is posted on the IPM website and attached to the annual report.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrections to the minutes of the IPM Advisory Committee or its subcommittees requested by PfSE</b>		
5/6/15-IPM 6/9/15-IPM 8/6/15-IPM <u>7/20/16-IPM</u>	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i> Issue of PfSE requesting changes to the minutes and then changes are not made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPM Committee members vote on whether or not to make corrections to the minutes. The members do not always vote to make PfSE's corrections, additions, and changes. The IPM Coordinator includes written changes from PfSE (as well as other public comment) as attachments to the official record of the meeting. The official agenda, minutes, public comment, and other attachments are posted on the IPM website.</li> </ul>
<b>The herbicide Roundup (active ingredient glyphosate) has been designated as a probable human carcinogen by the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)</b>		
6/9/15-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPM Coordinator has been attending meetings in San Francisco with IPM</li> </ul>

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7/8/15-IPM 8/6/15-IPM 9/2/15-IPM	<i>Environment (PfSE):</i> “Considering that RoundUp products with the active ingredient, glyphosate, is [sic] being applied at the rate of nearly 1,000 lbs annually in the Grounds Program alone, and that glyphosate has been listed as a Probable Human Carcinogen by the World Health Organization earlier this year, are there any plans by the county to eliminate this risky chemical to reduce exposure to the community and wildlife?”	coordinators and city and county staff from around the Bay to discuss the Roundup issue. At this point we do not have a less hazardous product with equivalent efficacy to replace Roundup, but we continue to look for one. The Grounds Division uses Roundup as a spot treatment and uses a little as necessary. In FY 14-15 the Grounds Division used 311 lbs. of glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most serious risk of exposure to Roundup is to the applicator because that person is in close contact with the material, sometimes daily. The law and the County require applicators to wear personal protective equipment and to be trained annually to prevent exposure. In light of the new probable carcinogen designation, the County is looking at whether there are additional precautions that should be taken to protect workers.</li> <li>• IARC identifies the potential for a chemical to cause cancer but does not quantify any increased risk to people from a chemical so designated nor does it recommend a safe level of exposure. Those designations are left up to regulatory agencies around the world. The County is waiting for the USEPA to complete its review of glyphosate.</li> <li>• On 11/12/15, the European Food Safety Authority ruled that glyphosate probably does not cause cancer in humans despite IARC’s findings.</li> </ul>
<b>Questions posed during public comment for items not on the agenda are not answered by the IPM Committee</b>		
<u>8/6/15-IPM</u> <u>7/20/16-IPM</u> <u>9/21/16-IPM</u>	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “...please allow ample time for answering and discussing these 6 questions as listed in order of priority at the next meeting agenda. Community members have been waiting patiently since last year for most of these questions to be addressed.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPM Committee does not take up and discuss issues that are not on the published agenda for the meeting as this would be a violation of the Brown Act.</li> <li>• Members of the Committee can request to have public concerns put on the agenda for a future meeting.</li> </ul>
<b>IPM Committee members should RSVP for each meeting</b>		
6/9/15-IPM 7/8/15-IPM 8/6/15-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “I attended the April 14, 2015 meeting when we waited for over 30 minutes for staff and community members on the [Weed sub] Committee to arrive to no avail. Staff had to regretfully cancel the meeting due to lack of a quorum. ...consider asking for a heads-up from committee members if they cannot attend a future IPM meeting.” (6/9/15 and 7/8/15)  “Would the county request Committee members to provide in writing, anticipation of absenteeism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPM Committee members alert the IPM Coordinator when they know they will be late or will be missing a meeting of either the full committee or a subcommittee. Unfortunately, unexpected circumstances do arise from time to time.</li> <li>• The Weed subcommittee meeting on April 14, 2015 was the first meeting of the full IPM Committee or any of its subcommittees that had to be cancelled for lack of a quorum since the IPM Advisory Committee was formed in 2010.</li> </ul>

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	so that those who arrive at meetings are not waiting for an hour only for the meeting to be cancelled due to lack of a quorum." (8/6/15)	
<b>Quorums have been disregarded in previous subcommittee meetings</b>		
6/9/15-IPM 7/8/15-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "According to Shirley Shelangoski who had attended all subcommittees between 2012-2014, quorums were <i>not</i> considered in subcommittees until the recent year. Before, subcommittee meetings were held regardless of a lack of quorum."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All subcommittees consider whether or not there is a quorum before proceeding with a meeting. Attendance is tracked in each set of minutes.</li> </ul>
<b>Absences on the IPM Committee</b>		
8/6/15-IPM 8/26/15 Email	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "Will the county track absenteeism and provide the data annually so that those who missed more than two in a given year be considered for removal from membership as stated in the By-Laws?"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absences are tracked in the minutes of every meeting of the full IPM Committee and each of its subcommittees. Attendance at meetings is reported annually to the Board of Supervisors.</li> </ul>
<b>Pesticide Use around the Hazardous Materials Office and Co. Admin Bldg in Martinez</b>		
2/20/15-IPM 8/6/15-IPM 2/17/16-IPM <u>11/16/16-IPM</u>	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE)</i> Issue of members of PfSE observing pesticide use around the Hazardous Materials Office at 4585 Pacheco Blvd. in Martinez without posting  "Currently, pesticides are used outside the auspices of the County IPM program in many buildings, including the Hazardous Materials building and the County Administration building." (2/17/16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hazardous Materials Program rents space from ERRG, a company that occupies the top floor of the building. They and not the County are responsible for maintaining the building and the property.</li> <li>The County's posting policy does not require private owners of buildings to post their pesticide use.</li> <li>On 8/6/15, PfSE videoed a Clark Pest Control technician spraying around the building at 4585 Pacheco Blvd. Clark, the contractor for ERRG, was using a pesticide called indoxacarb for ants that had been invading the building, particularly the top floor. Indoxacarb is listed as a "reduced risk" pesticide by the USEPA and is used by Pestec, the County contractor, in baits for cockroaches and ants. Hazardous Materials staff who experienced ant problems were educated by the IPM Coordinator, all food debris was removed, and boric acid baits were used in the two Hazardous Materials offices with ants trailing through.</li> <li>No pesticides are being used in or around the County Administration building at 651 Pine Street that are not applied by Pestec, the County contractor, as part of the County IPM program. We are not aware of any pesticides being used at other</li> </ul>

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		County buildings that are not applied by Pestec. If PfSE has specific evidence of this happening, we would gladly investigate.
<b>IPM Contract Language and reviewing contracts</b>		
<p>11/6/13-IPM 12/5/13-TWIC 2/26/14-IPM 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 8/26/15-Email 2/17/16-<a href="#">IPM</a> 9/15/16-<a href="#">IPM</a></p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i>  “the county still does not have IPM language in its contracts with pest control contractors”  “Contractors conducting pest control should be evaluated annually by the IPM Advisory Committee and contracts bid upon and assessed for a strong IPM track record.” (2/17/16)  “The Public Works Dept’s Special District currently has on its payroll, a contractor who did not have to bid with IPM experience as a criteria and uses only rodenticides, including 2<sup>nd</sup> generation [sic] in public parks.” (2/17/16)  <a href="#">Concerns about the letter from Special Districts to its contractors explaining the IPM approach expected of them. (9/15/16)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009: the IPM Coordinator and County staff added IPM language to the contract for pest management in &amp; around Co. buildings. The contractor emphasizes education, sanitation, and pest proofing as primary solutions. Insecticides, mainly in the form of baits, are used as a last resort. For the control of rats and mice in and around County buildings, the County only uses sanitation, education, and trapping.</li> <li>• Special Districts currently hires only 1 contractor for pest control. He is employed by means of a purchase order, which is not an appropriate vehicle for IPM contract language; however, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ as a condition of his employment, he is required to abide by the Public Works “Landscape Design, Construction, and Maintenance Standards and Guidelines”<sup>1</sup> which contain language outlining the IPM approach. This also applies to any other contractor hired by Special Districts.</li> <li>○ this has been explained to PfSE several times.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Spring 2012: to reinforce the IPM standards, the Special Districts Manager sent a letter to each Special Districts’ contractor detailing the IPM approach expected of them. This is an on-going practice and any new contractors will receive the same letter to emphasize the County’s IPM principles.</li> <li>• On 11/28/12, Susan JunFish asked for Special Districts contracts and purchase orders; on 11/29/12 the IPM Coordinator sent her the contracts, purchase orders, and letters mentioned above that were sent out by Special Districts.</li> <li>• On 2/14/13, Susan JunFish asked again for copies of the letters and was sent them on 2/15/13.</li> <li>• The Grounds Division occasionally hires a contractor to apply pesticides that the Division does not have staff or equipment to apply itself. The IPM Coordinator considers that these contracts or purchase orders do not require IPM language because the contractor is hired for a specific pesticide application and not to perform IPM services or make any IPM decisions. In these cases the Grounds Division has already gone through the IPM decision making process and has decided the specific work ordered is appropriate.</li> <li>• Reviewing contracts has not been in the purview of the IPM Advisory Committee.</li> <li>• The 1 contractor hired by Special Districts for pest control (see also the 2<sup>nd</sup> bullet, above) uses mostly trapping for vertebrate pests. <a href="#">In FY 15-16, he</a> used 0.024 ounces of the rodenticide active ingredient diphacinone (a 1<sup>st</sup> generation anticoagulant) <a href="#">in FY 14-15</a>. He does not use any 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulants.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Since the IPM Program began reporting data on pesticide use in Special Districts in FY 08-09, no 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulants have been used.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The concerns expressed by Susan JunFish on 9/15/16 about the clarity and detail of the letter to contractors are valid and the Decision-Making subcommittee will take up these concerns.</a></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=2147>

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<b>Unprofessional Behavior by County Staff</b>		
11/6/13-IPM 11/13/13-IO 12/5/13-TWIC 2/26/14-IPM 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “serious pattern of hostile and unprofessional treatment to the community by County staff”  “continued name-calling, shouting, and put-downs by county staff and Committee members at IPM meetings”  “require staff to take training in order to learn how to work productively in public meetings”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff disagree with the assertions that staff have been hostile or unprofessional toward members of PfSE or that staff have engaged in name-calling, shouting, or put-downs in any committee meetings. However, without reference to specific incidents on specific dates, it is impossible for staff to respond in detail.</li> <li>• Members of the public have always had ample opportunity (within defined limits) to participate in all aspects of IPM Committee meetings.</li> <li>• Starting in 2014, IPM full committee and subcommittee meetings will strictly adhere to the Ground Rules adopted unanimously by the IPM Committee on May 5, 2010. The IPM Coordinator will distribute Committee Ground Rules with each agenda packet. This will make public participation more fair and prevent one or a few individuals from dominating public comment. This course of action should limit the potential opportunities for improper discourse.</li> </ul>
<b>Make Audio and/or Video Recordings of IPM Committee Meetings</b>		
3/6/14-TWIC 3/2/15-TWIC 2/17/16-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “record meetings with a camcorder”  “The Community requested to have IPM related meetings recorded to achieve accurate meeting minutes that reflect what actually happened at the meetings and to encourage professional behavior.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vince Guise, Agricultural Commissioner in 2013, suggested that meetings be audio recorded (no video). The issue may be taken up at a future IPM Committee meeting.</li> <li>• No other advisory bodies video or audio record their meetings. If the public wishes to record meetings, they may do so and should announce their intention at the beginning of the meeting.</li> <li>• It appears that PfSE is recording all IPM Committee meetings on a laptop, so they will be able to reference those recordings if need be.</li> </ul>
<b>Intimidation of a member of Parents for a Safer Environment by the IPM Coordinator</b>		
2/12/14-TWIC 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 2/17/16-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “we ask that in the future, [County] staff not contact the community and pressure them to retract their public comments”	On November 13, 2013, Margaret Lynwood submitted a written public comment to the Internal Operations Committee. In the comment, she stated that she had “been attending pesticide related meetings and [had] discovered a serious pattern of hostile and unprofessional treatment to the community by county staff.” Since Ms. Lynwood did not provide specific details, and the IPM coordinator had no record of her attending and did not remember seeing her in the last 4 years at any IPM Committee or subcommittee meetings, but only at TWIC and IO meetings, she contacted Ms. Lynwood by phone to understand her concerns and ask her if she felt that County Supervisors or other staff in TWIC or IO meetings had exhibited unprofessional behavior. She said, “No,” and was unable to cite a specific instance when she had witnessed such behavior. The IPM Coordinator did not ask her to retract her public comment.
<b>Use of Pre-Emergent Herbicides</b>		
11/6/13-IPM 12/5/13-TWIC	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “The Community wants to be assured that the Public Works Dept does not use pesticides along the Flood Control District that has [sic]	This is an issue about pre-emergent herbicides and was discussed in a subcommittee meeting on 10/29/13 and again in the Advisory Committee meeting on 11/6/13. Both meetings were attended by both Susan JunFish and Shirley Shelangoski of PfSE.  The following points were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-emergent herbicides have residual activity by design because they are meant</li> </ul>



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	residual activity before a forecasted rainstorm."	<p>to prevent the germination of weeds over an extended period of time, sometimes a number of weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-emergent herbicides are used by Public Works as part of their herbicide rotation program to prevent the development of herbicide-resistant weeds. Herbicide rotation is one of a number of best practices strongly recommended by the University of California and many other researchers to prevent herbicide resistance<sup>2</sup>. Creating herbicide-resistant weeds is considered an extremely serious problem by weed scientists throughout the world.</li> <li>• Pre-emergent herbicides are not applied on flood control channel banks; they are used on flood control access roads above the banks.</li> <li>• Pre-emergent herbicides need irrigation or rainfall shortly after their application, typically within a few days to several weeks, to carry them shallowly into the soil where they become active. Because there is no irrigation on flood control access roads, pre-emergent herbicides must be applied prior to a rain event.</li> <li>• The Department follows all label requirements for the application of pre-emergent herbicides (and all other herbicides). Note that a pesticide label is <u>law</u> and must be strictly followed.</li> <li>• The use of pre-emergent herbicides can reduce the total amount of herbicide needed to control weeds in the County because it takes a smaller amount of pre-emergent herbicide to control weeds in an area than it would using a post-emergent herbicide.</li> </ul>
	<b>Use of Garlon 3A® (triclopyr) herbicide on flood control channel slopes without considering its half-life</b>	
3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 8/26/15-Email	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "We want the Public works Department to consider the residual activity (or half-life) of pesticides prior to application. Particularly along the Flood Control District before a forecasted rain that can wash pesticides into the channels and contaminate the water that flows to the Bays"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff has reviewed EPA documents for triclopyr reregistration; information on triclopyr in the Nature Conservancy's <i>Weed Control Methods Handbook</i>; information on triclopyr in the Weed Science Society of America's <i>Herbicide Handbook</i>; and the CA Department of Pesticide Regulation's "Environmental Fate of Triclopyr" (January 1997); and has found that triclopyr:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Is practically non-toxic to birds, fish, and crustaceans</li> <li>○ Is of very low toxicity to mammals and is rapidly absorbed and then rapidly excreted by the kidneys, primarily in unmetabolized form</li> <li>○ Has an average half-life in soil of 30 days (considered short persistence)</li> <li>○ Would have little toxicological hazard to fish and wildlife as currently used in forestry (CCC's use is similar, although the County uses less product per acre than studies cited)</li> <li>○ Has a low K<sub>oc</sub>, which indicates mobility in soil; however, studies show that triclopyr is only somewhat prone to lateral movement and is practically not prone to vertical movement. In addition, triclopyr is fairly immobile in the sub-surface flow.</li> <li>○ Could be used without harm to nearby streams in forestry applications if</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> 2012. Norsworthy, Jason K., et al. Reducing the Risks of Herbicide Resistance: Best Management Practices and Recommendations. *Weed Science* 2012 Special Issue:31-62.

2000. Prather, Timothy S., J.M. DiTmaso, and J.S. Holt. Herbicide Resistance: Definition and Management Strategies. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication #8012. 14 pp.

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		<p>buffer zones are used around streams and ephemeral drainage routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCC Public Works Vegetation Management uses Garlon 3A as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Garlon 3A is a broadleaf contact herbicide with no pre-emergent qualities. It does not kill grasses, so it is often used with Roundup (glyphosate), which does kill grasses.</li> <li>○ Generally Garlon 3A is not used during the rainy season.</li> <li>○ It is used on roadsides, flood control channel slopes, and flood control channel access roads.</li> <li>○ On flood control channel slopes, Garlon 3A is sprayed down the slope no further than the toe of the slope. Flood control channels are trapezoidal in cross section, and the toe of the slope is where the slope meets the flat part of the channel. Depending on the site, the water in the channel is from 10-50 ft. from the toe.</li> <li>○ If there is a chance of the herbicide getting into the water, Public Works uses Renovate 3, which has the same active ingredient (triclopyr), but is labeled for aquatic use.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Posting for pesticide use</b></p>	
<p>11/6/13-IPM 12/5/13-TWIC 2/20/14-IPM 2/24/14-IPM 2/26/14-IPM 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 4/2/14-IPM 12/4/14-TWIC 2/17/15-IPM 3/2/15-TWIC 8/26/15-Email 11/4/15-IPM 2/17/16-IPM <u>11/16/16-IPM</u></p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>“The county staff are still not posting when applying pesticide in parks, along hiking trails, major intersections of rights of ways, along flood control districts where many people, children and their pets frequent.”</p> <p>“Posting online of pesticide applications”</p> <p>“Posting online of pesticide use reports from <i>each</i> program as they are generated on a monthly basis [for fulfilling reporting requirements with the state Department of Pesticide Regulation]”</p> <p>Provide a list of where pesticide applications were posted for each IPM program and how many signs were used in 2013. (4/2/14)</p> <p>“The County’s Posting Policy states that posting is required where there is foot access by the public or where the area is used for recreation...PfSE has shown you photos of children walking along these access trails...These access roads look just like walking trails along often idyllic looking creeks that the community use on a daily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2009 the Departments developed a pesticide use posting policy. The policy does not require posting in “rights-of-way or other areas that the general public does not use for recreation or pedestrian purposes”.</li> <li>• The CCC posting policy, including the provision mentioned above, is consistent with, and very similar to the posting policies of Santa Clara and Marin Counties and with the City of San Francisco.</li> <li>• The policy was reviewed and discussed by the IPM Committee when it was first developed, and in 2012 was revised to allow web posting and allow permanent signs in certain areas.</li> <li>• County Departments have verified that they abide by the posting policy.</li> <li>• The County’s website for online posting of pesticide applications (for the areas required by the CCC posting policy) was up and running as of 3/10/15.</li> <li>• Pesticide use reports that are generated for the California Department of Pesticide Regulation are provided yearly to Parents for a Safer Environment. Monthly reports are available if the public wishes to view them.</li> <li>• In the 5/27/14 IPM Transparency subcommittee meeting, the IPM Coordinator presented a chart with a list of pesticide application postings and the number of posting signs used during the 2013 calendar year.</li> <li>• Note that the County Posting Policy states that posting is “Not required in locations that the public does not use for recreation or pedestrian purposes” Recreation is defined as “any activity where significant physical contact with the treated area is likely to occur”.</li> <li>• On Pinole Creek, in the photo submitted by PfSE, the Public Works Department does not treat the access road the children are shown walking on.</li> <li>• Most of the County’s Flood Control access roads are within locked gates with signs saying “Property of Contra Costa. No Trespassing”. No one should be jogging or walking along these roads.</li> <li>• If PfSE can provide the County with information on specific access roads and specific times when people have been exposed to pesticide spraying, the County</li> </ul>

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	<p>basis.” (12/4/14)</p> <p>Concerns about pesticide posting (2/17/15)</p> <p>“Posting is still not done in most treated areas where people have foot access and where they recreate per the CC County’s Posting Policy.” (3/2/15)</p> <p><u>“I’d also like to see that posting is being done per policy.” (11/16/16)</u></p>	<p>will investigate immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Without information on specific locations, the County is unable to investigate this concern about not posting “in most treated areas where people have foot access and where they recreate...”</li> </ul>
<b>Adopting an IPM ordinance</b>		
<p>9/4/13-IPM 11/6/13-IPM 2/26/14-IPM 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 3/2/15-TWIC 2/17/16-IPM</p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>Issue of adopting an IPM ordinance for the County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2009, Susan JunFish proposed the need for an IPM Ordinance to the BOS. The Board directed the Committee to investigate the issue.</li> <li>In 2009, County Counsel wrote an opinion recommending the use of an administrative bulletin to supplement the County’s IPM Policy.</li> <li>County Counsel continues to stand by their 2009 opinion.</li> <li>At several meetings in 2010 and 2011, the IPM Committee studied the issue and heard presentations from PfSE and from other counties. In 2011 the Committee concluded unanimously that the County should adopt an IPM Administrative Bulletin to supplement the IPM Policy that the County adopted in 2002. In CCC an administrative bulletin serves to direct staff and carries consequences for non-compliance.</li> <li>The IPM Committee found no advantage to adopting an IPM ordinance.</li> <li>In April of 2013, the IPM Administrative Bulletin was adopted.</li> <li>In the fall of 2013, the IPM Committee again reviewed the issue of adopting an IPM Ordinance. For the second time, the Committee saw no advantage to developing an ordinance and once again voted unanimously to recommend the continued use of the IPM Policy supplemented by the IPM Administrative Bulletin.</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting “Bad Actor” pesticides</b>		
<p>11/6/13-IPM 12/5/13-TWIC 2/12/14-TWIC 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 2/17/15-IPM 3/2/15-TWIC</p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>Disagreement on how the County should report “Bad Actor”<sup>3</sup> pesticides in the IPM Annual Report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since FY 00-01, the County has been publishing pesticide use figures that include use figures for “Bad Actors”.</li> <li>Note that <u>all</u> pesticides used by County operations are reported in the IPM Annual Report, regardless of the toxicity or hazards of the pesticide. At issue is the categorization of pesticides in the report, not whether all use is reported.</li> <li>Susan JunFish, of Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE), has been asking that additional pesticides be reported as “Bad Actors”. To resolve this issue, the IPM Committee heard presentations from Susan JunFish and held a special meeting</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> “Bad Actor” is a term coined by 2 advocacy groups, Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and Californians for Pesticide Reform, to identify a “most toxic” set of pesticides. These pesticides are at least one of the following: known or probable carcinogens, reproductive or developmental toxicants, cholinesterase inhibitors, known groundwater contaminants, or pesticides with high acute toxicity. The pesticides designated as “Bad Actors” can be found in the PAN database on line: <http://www.pesticideinfo.org/>

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8/26/15-Email 9/2/15-IPM		<p>of the Data Management subcommittee on March 25, 2013 devoted exclusively to this issue. Dr. Susan Kegley<sup>4</sup> was invited to speak, as requested by Ms. JunFish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After hearing Dr. Kegley's presentation and discussing the issue with her and with representatives of PfSE, the subcommittee members concluded that the County should report as "Bad Actors" only those that are designated as such in the Pesticide Action Network database.</li> <li>• June 26, 2013: The IPM Committee voted unanimously to make changes to the 2012 IPM Annual to reflect the recommendation from the Data Management subcommittee, as noted above. The IPM Coordinator continues to report pesticides as "Bad Actors" only if they are designated as such in the PAN database.</li> </ul>
<b>Use of Paraquat and Other Bad Actors for Aquatic Weed Control by the Department of Agriculture</b>		
2/17/15-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "Use of paraquat for Aquatic Weed Control and other broad applied Bad Actor Pesticides by the Department of Agriculture." (Particular mention of South American sponge plant in the Delta was made.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Agriculture Department has not used paraquat in any aquatic weed applications and does not apply herbicides to the Delta for aquatic weeds. In the past, the Department has treated purple loosestrife in County waterways that feed into the Delta, but from this point forward they will not be treating any aquatic weeds.</li> <li>• The State Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW) has treated various areas in the Delta for invasive aquatic weeds over the years, and in September 2012, Governor Brown signed legislation authorizing DBW to add South American sponge plant to the list of weeds they treat.</li> <li>• State weed science experts judged that South American sponge plant posed a serious threat to the ecosystems in California waterways. This was based on research, the biology of the plant, and the rapid rate of its spread in California.</li> <li>• Judicious use of herbicide to eliminate small infestations before they take over and completely clog Delta waterways is an excellent use of herbicide and will prevent huge expenditures of labor and herbicide in the future. This kind of preventive use of a pesticide to reduce the necessity to use large amounts of pesticide when the pest has built to great numbers is a recognized and legitimate IPM tactic.</li> </ul>
<b>Providing comments on the kestrel study, and rodenticides use concerns</b>		
11/6/13-IPM 12/5/13-TWIC 2/20/14-IPM 2/24/14-IPM 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 8/26/15-Email <u>7/20/16-IPM</u>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "We have asked the Dept of Ag and the IPM Advisory Committee to provide comments on the Kestrel study and PfSE's Draft LD50 document in the past two years."  In conjunction with this research paper, PfSE has brought up its concern about the rodenticides used by County operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 9/18/12 Susan JunFish circulated to members of the IPM Committee the abstract from the kestrel study mentioned at left. On 2/4/13, the IPM Coordinator circulated the actual research paper to all the members of the IPM Committee.</li> <li>• On November 22, 2013, Vince Guise, Agricultural Commissioner, sent a formal response to Susan JunFish regarding the kestrel study. (TWIC and the IPM Committee Chair and IPM Coordinator were cc'ed on this communication.)</li> <li>• On January 7, 2014, Vince Guise re-sent the formal response to Susan JunFish and Shirley Shelangoski. On January 16, 2014, Shirley Shelangoski confirmed having received the document.</li> <li>• Susan JunFish asked the Committee to comment on the study, and the formal response was provided by the Agriculture Dept.</li> <li>• Regarding "PfSE's Draft LD50 document", neither the Committee nor County staff</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Ph.D. Organic/Inorganic Chemistry; Principal and CEO, Pesticide Research Institute; former Senior Staff Scientist for Pesticide Action Network (PAN); instrumental in the development of the PAN database.

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	<p>“Contractors [in Special Districts] use pesticides [rodenticides] before demonstrating alternatives first.” (8/26/15)</p> <p>“I would like to first point out that the Special District program of Public Works is still using rodenticides in the county parks...It would be helpful to see the decision making tree on the way rodenticides are chosen instead of traps or asphyxiation methods using safer gases like carbon dioxide.” (3/16/16)</p> <p><a href="#">“The Public Works Special District program is using about 50 lbs. of rodenticides in parks.” (7/20/16)</a></p>	<p>can comment on data calculated by Susan JunFish that have no references or clear calculation methods. This was conveyed to PfSE in the Department of Agriculture’s Kestrel response letter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Note that as part of the Department of Agriculture’s ground squirrel program, the Department surveys ground squirrel treated areas for ground squirrel carcasses (or any other carcasses). Staff rarely find dead ground squirrels above ground, which is consistent with U.C. research in the state and the experience of other agencies. Staff has never found secondary kill, such as raptors or predatory mammals, in areas the Department treats. This does not mean, nor does the County claim, that no secondary kill ever occurs in the course of the County’s treatment program.</li> <li>• The IPM Committee did not discuss the research paper specifically; however, the Committee and County staff took the following steps regarding the rodenticide issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In 2012, the Agriculture Dept. conducted an in-house trial of live-trapping of ground squirrels as a possible alternative to rodenticides treatment. See below for more detail.</li> <li>○ At their January 2013 meeting, the Committee heard a presentation from the Agriculture Dept on the trapping study and heard a presentation from the State Department of Fish and Wildlife on secondary poisoning of raptors and other predators and the state’s efforts to restrict use of the more toxic 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulant rodenticides (CCC does not use 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulants because of their toxicity and their hazards to non-target animals that consume poisoned rodents).</li> <li>○ At their March 2013 meeting, the Committee heard a presentation from Dr. Jim Hale on wildlife issues in CCC that included discussion of the impacts of rodenticides.</li> <li>○ At their May 2013 meeting, the Committee heard a presentation from Mt. Diablo Audubon on their campaign to curb the use of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation rodenticides.</li> <li>○ The Agriculture and Public Works Departments jointly prepared a map of the County marking where rodenticides are used by the Agriculture Dept. This map was presented in separate meetings to Supervisors Gioia, Mitchoff, and Andersen, and to Susan JunFish &amp; Shirley Shelangoski of PfSE. In these meetings the Agricultural Commissioner explained the Department’s ground squirrel program and the live trapping study.</li> <li>○ The Agriculture Dept. prepared a very detailed decision making document for ground squirrel management in the County to record their decision making process and explain the complexities involved in their decisions, including biology, safety, efficacy, cost and the goals of the program. This document was discussed extensively in a subcommittee meeting and again in a regular Committee meeting. PfSE members were present and participated in the discussion.</li> <li>○ In 2013, the Agriculture Dept revised its ground squirrel baiting methodology to make it safer for staff, to make applications more precisely targeted, and to reduce the amount of bait used each season. The amount of bait used by the Department has been reduced by over 50% since 2011. Use has gone from 35,915 lbs in 2011 and 14,271 lbs in 2013. 14,271 lbs of bait is 1.4 lbs. of actual diphacinone.</li> <li>○ In February and again in August of 2013, the IPM Coordinator investigated</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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		<p>rodenticides use by contractors to Special Districts. She presented her findings to the Committee at the 9/4/13 meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Special Districts' contractor has reduced his use of anticoagulant bait from 188 lbs in FY 12-13 to 88 lbs in FY 13-14 and to 53.5 lbs in FY 14-15. The amount of actual anticoagulant active ingredient in 53.5 lbs is 0.0027 lbs ( 0.04 oz). The contractor has increased trapping and is not using any of the more toxic and dangerous 2nd generation anticoagulants.</li> <li>○ As of May 2016, Special Districts is no longer baiting with diphacinone for rats in Livorna Park. The shrubs that were being damaged by rat gnawing have recovered and are thriving. The contractor will continue to monitor at Livorna for rat damage.</li> <li>○ <u>In FY 15-16 the Special Districts vertebrate pest manager used 27.5 lbs. of rodent bait, which is 0.0013 lbs. (0.02 oz.) of diphacinone. 9.5 lbs. of that rodent bait was used in a park (Livorna Park). This is 0.0076 oz of diphacinone. As noted above, the County is no longer using rodenticides in Livorna or any other park.</u></li> <li>○ In the spring of 2016, the IPM Decision-Making subcommittee asked the IPM Coordinator to create a decision-making document for gopher management in the County. The document was finished in June 2016. In the Grounds Division, the gopher manager uses only carbon dioxide asphyxiation and traps to control gophers in County landscaping. The Special Districts' contractor uses trapping and diphacinone, a 1<sup>st</sup> generation anticoagulant rodenticide, for gophers in Livorna Park. He uses trapping in Livorna wherever it is safe to do so, i.e., where children are unlikely to find and play with the traps. He uses diphacinone in the Hidden Pond and Driftwood landscaping zones because the budgets in these two Special Districts will not cover trapping, which is more labor intensive. Both those landscaping zones are frontage property. The only other location where the Special Districts' contractor manages vertebrate pests is the Alamo School field, where he is using traps.</li> <li>○ On 3/5/14, the IPM Committee heard an update from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife on the regulations concerning 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulant rodenticides and on secondary poisoning of raptors and mammalian predators by anticoagulant rodenticides.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Trapping for ground squirrels</b></p>		
<p>12/5/13-TWIC 2/20/14-IPM 2/24/14-IPM 3/5/14-IPM 3/6/14-TWIC 10/9/14-TWIC 1/14/15-IPM 8/26/15-Email 2/17/16-IPM <u>7/20/16-IPM</u></p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "[PfSE] asked TWIC to instruct the Department of Agriculture and Public Works Dept to use trapping methods [for ground squirrels]"</p> <p>"Santa Clara spends only \$25/ground squirrel trapping &amp; removal"</p> <p>"Isn't it worth the effort to learn how the other counties are doing using only trapping for ground squirrel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 2012, the Agriculture Department ran an extensive, in-house ground squirrel live trapping trial to determine the feasibility of using live traps to protect critical County infrastructure from ground squirrel burrowing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The trapping was successful in that staff were easily able to capture 152 ground squirrels in the 1,200 linear foot trial area along a County road over the 5 day trial period.</li> <li>○ The squirrels were euthanized on site by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.</li> <li>○ Unfortunately, squirrels from the surrounding area quickly moved into the vacant burrows. <b><u>This makes trapping ineffective in areas with surrounding pressure from ground squirrels.</u></b></li> <li>○ When the Department uses rodenticide bait, the squirrels do not move back</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>control?" (10/9/14)</p> <p>"One cannot compare efficiency of our [County] staff applying rodenticides and compare that to them trapping and stacking up overtime costs during the learning curve...A good-faith comparison would have been to utilize expert trappers vs our staff applying rodenticides, and then comparing costs." (10/9/14)</p> <p>"[The IPM Coordinator] states that the county would incur a charge of \$16,720 per linear mile for ground squirrel control if we paid a contractor who charges \$25/squirrel trapped. This is very speculative and we would like to see the county take bids from trappers and share the proposals with the Committee." (1/14/15)</p> <p>"Pilot Trial of rodenticides vs tapping done in 2012, biased &amp; scientifically indefensible." (8/26/15)</p> <p>"Cost of trapping inflated." (8/26/15)</p> <p><u>"Trapping [for ground squirrels] costs about 50% more according to a Ventura County Ag Dept report, or approximately \$80,000 more for CCC." (7/20/16)</u></p>	<p>into the vacant burrows for an extended period of time. The Department surmises that because baited squirrels die mostly in their burrows, the carcasses repel any newcomers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Department found that live trapping would be prohibitive. It would cost \$5,074/linear mile compared to \$220/linear mile using bait. The Department treats around 925 linear miles of roadway each year.</li> <li>○ Note that along roadsides, the Department spreads bait in a 12 to 15 ft wide swath at a rate of 2 to 3 oat kernels per square foot only in areas where ground squirrels are active. This treatment method takes advantage of the natural foraging habit of the ground squirrel, an animal that is highly adapted to finding individual seed kernels on the ground.</li> <li>○ The Department verified the expense by contacting 2 pest control contractors. Using their fees per hour or per squirrel trapped, the Department estimated that the cost to use a contractor to trap ground squirrels would be between \$12,524 and \$16,700 per linear mile. This does not compare favorably to the Department estimate of \$5,074/linear if work were done by Department staff.</li> <li>○ <u>Note that at the \$25/squirrel rate quoted by PfSE, it would cost the County \$16,720/linear mile if the ground squirrel catch rate were similar to the 152 squirrels/1,200 linear feet.</u> This is 3 times more than it cost for Agriculture Department personnel to trap over a linear mile, so using a contractor would not save money, even if this method were effective.</li> <li>○ <u>We are assuming that Susan JunFish's 7/20/16 comment on the cost of trapping ground squirrels comes from the IPM plan for Rodent Control for Flood Control Facility Protection approved by the Ventura Board of Supervisors in December 2006. PfSE provided a copy of this IPM plan to the IPM Committee a number of years ago. In a table in that IPM plan, the county summarizes the costs for various treatments for grounds squirrels. The table makes it clear that the costs are "estimates [for] one treatment event for a typical [flood control] facility." The Ventura IPM plan estimates the cost of trapping to be almost 100% more than the cost of broadcasting diphacinone bait (\$1700 for baiting vs. \$2900 for trapping). Note that the report does not define the "typical facility", so it is not possible to compare their estimates to the actual costs experienced in Contra Costa County. Note also that Ventura did not run a trial prior to adopting their IPM plan to determine the real costs of trapping or whether that strategy could be effective within the 3 "treatment events" the IPM plan recommends. It is not clear how Ms. JunFish calculated the \$80,000 extra needed to trap ground squirrels in Contra Costa County.</u></li> <li>○ One of the pest control contractors who was contacted for an estimate said he had also observed the ineffectiveness of trapping in areas with surrounding ground squirrel pressure.</li> <li>○ The Department also observed some other unexpected outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Traps were checked daily, but staff found squirrels bloodied and wounded from fighting with each other or trying to chew their way out of the traps.</li> <li>▪ Traps were vandalized by the public even though large signs warned people to leave the traps alone. This exposed the public to health risks from bites and scratches and from transmissible diseases carried by ground squirrels.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In certain small areas that have a limited number of ground squirrel colonies, live trapping may be a viable alternative.</li> <li>• Santa Clara County Regional Parks find live trapping effective for their limited use of the method. They trap squirrels around Regional Park buildings to prevent undermining of foundations. This is a very small area compared to the hundreds of miles of roads involved in CCC. Park rangers are close by to educate the public and to observe the traps continually. This reduces vandalism and allows park personnel to have squirrels dispatched soon after they are trapped, which prevents harm to the squirrels from fighting or gnawing the cage.</li> <li>• In March 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors directed county staff to avoid the use of anticoagulant rodenticides within county-owned properties and facilities. To address these concerns, the county hired a consultant and formed an ad hoc committee. The County developed an IPM program and as a result of a subsequent study, the ad hoc committee <i>and</i> the Board recommended broadcast baiting with diphacinone as the primary control method for ground squirrels. The Board approved this program in December 2006.</li> <li>• The CCC Agriculture Department has also evaluated kill traps but has chosen not to use that method for many reasons, including the increased risk of taking non-target animals, the risk of injury to curious children, and the expense.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CCC is the only Bay Area county using rodenticides for ground squirrels</b></p>		
<p>12/5/13-TWIC 10/9/14--TWIC <u>7/20/16-IPM</u></p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>“[Contra Costa is] currently the only Bay Area county to continue to use the archaic and non-specific to target pest method of rodenticides to kill grounds squirrels”</p> <p>“It’s great that the Agriculture Department has decreased usage of rodenticides from 36,615 pounds [of treated grain] applied two years ago to 14,391 pounds [of treated grain] applied in the most recent fiscal year. However it is still 14,301 pound [sic] more of bait applied than all Marin, San Francisco, and Santa Clara counties combined that do not use any rodenticides at all in open space.” (10/9/14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contra Costa County is not the only Bay Area county using rodenticide bait to manage ground squirrels.</li> </ul> <p>Note that CCC uses diphacinone-treated bait to protect critical infrastructure in the County from damage caused by ground squirrel burrowing. Diphacinone is a 1<sup>st</sup> generation anticoagulant that is less toxic and less persistent in animal tissues than 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulants. The Agriculture Department endeavors to maintain a relatively ground squirrel-free 100 ft buffer along various County roads (mainly in East County), along levees and railroad embankments, and around earthen dams and bridge abutments. To maintain this buffer, the Department treats a 12 to 15 ft. swath.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Santa Clara Valley Water District uses diphacinone- and chlorophacinone-treated bait in areas similar to the sites the CCC Agriculture Department treats for the CC Water District.</li> <li>○ Alameda County engages in a ground squirrel treatment program using diphacinone bait that is very similar to CCC. They treat roadsides and levees and Zone 7 Water District sites and use a similar amount of diphacinone-treated bait.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Francisco City and County allows the use of bromadiolone bait (a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation anticoagulant rodenticide) at the SF Airport and by commercial lessees on city properties that are not adjacent to natural areas. Second generation anticoagulants are more toxic and more persistent in the tissues of poisoned animals than 1<sup>st</sup> generation anticoagulants, such as the diphacinone that CCC Department of Agriculture uses. Bromadiolone persists in liver tissues for 248 days compared to 90 days for diphacinone which makes sub-lethally poisoned animals walking hazards for predators much longer.</li> <li>• Note that San Francisco allows the use of diphacinone for baiting rats in areas with high public health concerns and where trapping is infeasible. CCC uses only</li> </ul>



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		trapping to control rats and mice in and around County buildings. But note also that CCC is far less urbanized than San Francisco, and therefore does not have the same kind of pest pressure from rats. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marin and Napa County Public Works Departments reported that they have nowhere near the kind of ground squirrel populations that East Contra Costa County has, and consequently, they don't do anything about the few ground squirrels along their roads.</li> </ul>
<b>The County should use volunteers and free labor</b>		
12/5/13-TWIC 3/6/14-TWIC 2/17/16-IPM	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> The County should use free labor programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This could be particularly helpful around County buildings. The Grounds Manager would welcome Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE) volunteers to pull weeds at particular sites, but PfSE would first need to negotiate with the County to determine if PfSE volunteers would be permitted work on County landscaping. If the work were approved, PfSE would need to organize and supervise the volunteers.</li> <li>• Note that County unions have protested the use of inmate labor for jobs that could be filled by union members. The union recently won a grievance against the Sheriff's Department regarding the use of inmate labor for grounds maintenance work. The union has filed a grievance against the fire department regarding the use of inmate labor to clear brush. The Grounds Manager does not anticipate that PfSE volunteers pulling weeds would precipitate these kinds of union actions.</li> <li>• In the County's other IPM programs, using volunteers is more difficult.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Free" labor involves considerable County resources including outreach to solicit volunteers, planning and organizing work sessions, staff time for training volunteers, transportation of volunteers, equipment for volunteers and staff time for supervision.</li> <li>○ Almost all of the Agriculture Department's noxious weed program involves activity on private land or on lands that are not owned or managed by the County. Use of volunteer help in these areas would involve liability for those land owners or managers.</li> <li>○ Much of the Public Works Department's creek and roadside vegetation management involves work in dangerous areas such as roadsides or steep and rocky slopes and requires the use of hazardous equipment such as chain saws and brush cutters. County liability for volunteers performing this kind of work would be extremely high.</li> <li>○ The County's structural IPM program is not suited to the use of volunteer labor.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Note that the County does use volunteers, most notably in creek restoration and clean up, for creek water quality monitoring and for outreach to the public about creek water quality and the value of healthy creeks and watersheds.</li> </ul>
<b>Grazing has no significant impact on water quality</b>		
12/4/14-TWIC 8/26/15-Email	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "...[I]n each of the four case studies, grazing had NO significant impact on water quality. It is my hope that this research can provide decision makers with confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County is aware that grazing does not have a significant impact on water quality. Economics and not water quality is the limiting factor in the vegetation management situations in the County. Public Works continues to expand its grazing program where it is most appropriate and/or cost-effective, and grazing has become a permanent tool in the County's IPM Toolbox.</li> </ul>

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	<p>that managed grazing is an effective, economical and safe vegetation management tool along watercourses.”</p> <p>“Small PfSE Pilot Trial in 2009 showed no contaminants downstream of grazing.” (8/26/15)</p>	
<p><b>The County should expand goat grazing and competitive planting</b></p>		
<p>12/5/13-TWIC 3/5/14-TWIC 2/17/15-IPM 8/26/15-Email <a href="#">7/20/16-IPM</a></p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>“The County should expand the competitive planting and goat grazing programs”</p> <p>“[One decision-making document] asserts that goat grazing costs much more than herbicide spraying; however it appears the cost of grazing during the in-season are [sic] being compared with herbicide usage. Other case studies we are evaluating show that grazing is cost effective and even cheaper than herbicide usage.” (2/17/15)</p> <p>Grazing costs are inflated and cost of herbicide use is deflated. (8/26/15)</p> <p><a href="#">“With evidence that grazing causes no more damage and can be less expensive in the short term and also less risk to public health and the environment, we need to expedite moving away from herbicide usage and utilize more grazing.” (7/20/16)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County Flood Control District is partnering with Restoration Trust, an Oakland-based non-profit, in a native planting experiment along Clayton Valley Drain (near Hwy 4 adjacent to Walnut Creek). The study involves planting 2 species of native sedge and 1 species of native grass. These are perennial species that stay green year round and are resistant to fire. The plants are compatible with flood control objectives because they do not have woody stems, and during flood events, they would lie down on the slope, thus reducing flow impedance. They are not sensitive to broadleaf herbicides that will be needed to control weeds at least until the plants have spread enough to outcompete weeds. County volunteers installed the first plantings on December 7, 2013</li> <li>• Note that it is conceivable that herbicides may always have to be used on these plantings to prevent the area from being overrun with weeds because the surrounding weed pressure is very high.</li> <li>• Restoration Trust will be monitoring the test plots <a href="#">for the next 5 years through 2018</a> to assess the survival of the native plants and their degree of successful competition with non-native annual species. The County will gather information over the <a href="#">next few years same time period</a> to determine whether, how, and where to expand this kind of planting. The County cannot expand this project without data on its costs and viability.</li> <li>• Over the last 3 years, the Public Works Department has expanded its use of goat grazing considerably. In FY 12-13 they grazed 74 acres, in FY 13-14 they grazed 183 acres, and in FY 14-15 they grazed 367 acres. It is now a regular management tool for the Department. Every site the County manages differs in the ease with which goats can be used and their suitability for managing vegetation. The Department uses goats where they are appropriate and cost effective, and continues to gather data on costs and long-term effectiveness at individual sites. Cost is affected by many factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The size of the site—loading and unloading the animals is a fixed cost, so small sites cost more per acre than large sites</li> <li>○ The ease of access to the site—the harder it is to get the goats into an area, the more expensive it is</li> <li>○ The availability of water—if water must be trucked in, the cost is greater</li> <li>○ The security of the site—the more fencing that is required and the more the fences must be taken down and erected within the site both increase the cost</li> <li>○ The time of year—because of the law of supply and demand, cost is greater during the peak grazing season</li> <li>○ The presence of endangered species—sites with endangered species and other restrictions from the State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife are good candidates for grazing regardless of the cost</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Although the cost of off-season grazing is less expensive than during the peak</a></li> </ul>

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		<p>grazing season, Public Works cannot effectively manage all the weeds that grow in the Flood Control District only with off-season grazing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>In 2016 Public Works continued to use grazing wherever possible and to allow the grazer to stage goats on various channels and in detention basins in exchange for free vegetation management from the goats.</u></li> <li>• <u>In FY 15-16 the County used goats to graze a total of 315 acres which included 158 free acres. Without the staging arrangement with the grazer, the County would have paid around \$950/acre for grazing. With the free acres, the cost came down to \$470/acre. This is twice what it costs to treat creek banks with herbicide (\$222/acre).</u></li> </ul>
<b>Considering least-toxic alternatives before choosing pesticides</b>		
<p>12/5/13-TWIC 2/26/14-IPM 2/17/15-IPM 8/6/15-IPM 8/26/15-Email 11/4/15-IPM 2/17/16-IPM</p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “Staff has still not demonstrated that for <i>each</i> pest control problem, least toxic alternatives were evaluated prior to choosing pesticides.”  Estimates for costs of herbicide applications need to include cost of permits, tracking requirements, storage of chemicals, licensing, training, etc.  “The IPM Advisory Committee has not yet reviewed several key data in the [decision-making documents] that justify using broadcast herbicide spraying along Right of Ways and rodenticide usage in open space.” (2/17/15)  “Also, has the county investigated least toxic methods in accordance with the IPM Policy?” (8/6/15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2012, the IPM Committee developed a form for recording IPM decisions made by the Departments. In 2013, each IPM program in the County produced at least 1 decision-making document for a specific pest or pest management situation (the Agriculture Department produced 2 documents that year).</li> <li>• These documents show which least-toxic alternatives are considered and tested, which are being regularly employed, which are not, and why.</li> <li>• In 2013, each decision-making document was extensively reviewed by the Decision-Making subcommittee with PfSE members in attendance.</li> <li>• Recording the thought processes and decision-making path for each pest or pest management situation takes considerable time (approximately 40 hours of work per document).</li> <li>• In 2014, the Decision-Making subcommittee reviewed and, after numerous revisions, accepted 4 more decision-making documents. These discussions were conducted in public with members of PfSE in attendance.</li> <li>• In 2015, the Weed subcommittee reviewed and revised 1 more decision-making document which covered how the County decides to use grazing as a management tool.</li> <li>• In 2014, the Cost Accounting subcommittee chose to research the costs associated with altering landscapes around County buildings to require less maintenance, less water, and less herbicide. The subcommittee concluded that this is a very worthy goal, but more complicated to achieve than expected. Sites must be considered individually because one plan will not fit all, and in the midst of severe drought, it is not the time to begin replanting. The subcommittee also explored the idea of replacing lawns with artificial turf, but decided that it is not the answer except in very specific, limited situations. Artificial turf has high up-front costs, still requires maintenance, can become infested with weeds growing in soil that accumulates on top of the mat, and has environmental consequences at the end of its life,</li> <li>• Herbicide treatment costs reported in the 2013 IPM Annual Report included all associated costs mentioned by PfSE. When costs are compared in future documents, every effort will be made to include all related costs for both pesticides and alternatives.</li> </ul>
<b>Excessive pesticide use in CCC</b>		
<p>12/5/13-TWIC 2/26/14-IPM</p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assertion that CCC uses more pesticide than any other Bay Area County, or other counties combined, is hard to evaluate since staff have not seen current</li> </ul>

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<p>12/4/14-TWIC 3/10/15-IPM 2/17/16-IPM 3/16/16-IPM <u>7/20/16-IPM</u></p>	<p>Contra Costa County uses more pesticide than any other Bay Area County (or, than several Bay Area Counties combined)</p> <p>“lack of progress is evident in that the county has not significantly altered their use of pesticide since 2009”</p> <p>“The single most underlying problem I see in the IPM Program is that there is little to no leadership in guiding the County to reduce pesticides. (12/4/14)</p> <p>“Compare the quantity and the type of pesticides being used by neighboring counties of Marin, S.F., and Santa Clara Counties [sic] for the same pest problems.” (2/17/16)</p> <p>“...I am concerned about the exponential increase of herbicides being applied by the Grounds program in the last fiscal year [FY 14-15].” (3/16/16)</p> <p>“The Right of Ways program of Public Works alone used over 10,200 lbs of pesticides last fiscal year, using 20 herbicides...These [sic] program needs review of why so much pesticides are required and at such high rates.” (3/16/16)</p> <p><u>“...CCC Ag Dept’s usage of the active ingredient diphacinone rodenticides in the last 5 years increased by 15% in open space, with a 90% increase between the last 2 years.” (7/20/16)</u></p> <p><u>“The Public Works Department’s Grounds Program in the last 5 years increased their herbicide usage by 73%. CCC Grounds program used 700% more herbicides than the counties of Santa Clara and Marin combined last year [presumably 2015] (600 lbs vs 100 lbs) even when Santa Clara county has at least 50% more grounds requiring management.” (7/20/16)</u></p> <p><u>The Public Works Department’s</u></p>	<p>pesticide use figures for County operations in other Bay Area Counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This could be researched, but would take time. It is difficult to compare counties, all of which vary greatly in their size, their budgets, their staff, their pests, their weather, and the kinds of responsibilities they choose to undertake. Staff feel that comparing pesticide use in various counties is not particularly relevant to how well Contra Costa County operations are implementing IPM.</li> <li>• In 2012 and 2013, the IPM Data Management subcommittee undertook to find additional metrics to evaluate the County’s IPM programs. This proved to be a difficult task, and the committee’s research did not discover any unique or innovative measures for evaluating IPM programs in other Bay Area counties, or across the U.S.</li> <li>• The subcommittee agreed that pesticide use data do not reveal whether the County is implementing IPM, and so in 2012, the subcommittee developed the IPM Priority Assessment Tool. This is a compilation of IPM best management practices (BMPs). The subcommittee asked the Departments to fill out the form in 2012 and 2013 and report the percentage of implementation of each of the BMPs.</li> <li>• It is important to understand that pesticide use can increase and decrease from year to year depending on the pest population, the weather, the invasion of new and perhaps difficult to control pests, the use of new products that contain small percentages of active ingredient, the use of chemicals that are less hazardous but not as effective, the addition or subtraction of new pest management projects to a department’s workload, and cuts or increases to budgets or staff that change priorities or workload.</li> <li>• <u>Since From FY 2000-2001 through FY 15-16</u>, the County has reduced its pesticide use by <u>732%</u>--from 18,931 lbs of active ingredient in FY 00-01 to <u>5287 5146</u> lbs of active ingredient in FY <u>14-15-16</u>.</li> <li>• Since FY <u>2000-2001</u>, each Department has been evaluating its pesticide use and researching options for eliminating or reducing pesticide use. <u>By 2015</u> County operations <u>have had</u> eliminated the use of 24 of the 31 “Bad Actor” pesticides that they had been using. <u>Since FY 2000-2001, the County has and had</u> reduced <u>its use the lbs</u> of “Bad Actor” <u>pesticides-active ingredients</u> by 84%.</li> <li>• The County’s pesticide use trend follows a trend typical of other pollution reduction programs. Early reductions are dramatic during the period when changes that are easy to make are accomplished. Once this “low-hanging fruit” has been plucked, it takes more time and effort to investigate and analyze where additional changes can be made. The County is entering this period, and if further reductions in pesticide use are to be made, it will require time for focused study and additional funding for implementation.</li> <li>• Note that County operations use about 2% of all the pesticide (active ingredients) that is required to be reported in the County. The total reported to the state does not include homeowner use, which researchers suspect is a considerable amount.</li> <li>• In FY 14-15, the Grounds Division used only 1/3 of the pesticide it used in FY 00-01. The amount used in FY 14-15 was 154 lbs. of active ingredient /ess than in FY 13-14.</li> <li>• <u>In FY 14-15 the Public Works Roadside and Flood Control Channel Maintenance Division (the “Right of Ways program” that PfSE refers to) used 4,780 lbs. of pesticide active ingredients. This is a little more than ¼ of the pesticide they used</u></li> </ul>

<p>Date(s) Issue Raised to:</p> <p>TWIC = Transportation, Water &amp; Infrastructure Committee</p> <p>IPM = IPM Committee or subcommittees</p> <p>IO=Internal Operations Committee</p>	<p>Issues Raised by the Public</p>	<p>Steps taken by the IPM Advisory Committee and County Staff from January 2009 to the present</p>
	<p><u>Facilities program manages pests in buildings and has been doing great until last year when insecticide usage inside building(s) [sic] went up past 8 lbs.” (7/20/16)</u></p>	<p>in FY 00-01.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>In FY 14-15 the Agriculture Department used 346 lbs. less of the anticoagulant diphacinone than the previous year. In FY 15-16, the Department reduced its use even further. In FY 14-15 the Department used 154.7 lbs of diphacinone and in FY 15-16 it used 76 lbs. Over the last 5 years, this is a dramatic decrease of 86% and a decrease of 95% from the 1420.7 lbs. used by the Department in FY 00-01.</u></li> <li><u>The Grounds Division use of herbicide has indeed increased over the last 8 years. The Recession and its attendant budget cuts, along with decisions by the former Grounds manager to stop almost all herbicide use, contributed to several years of minimal use. Weeds and their seeds were not managed effectively for several years resulting in large weed and weed seed loads at many County properties. Over the last 6 years, the current Grounds Manager and his crew have been working very hard to reduce the weed pressure and improve the aesthetics of County landscaping. This has included the application of prodigious amounts of woodchip mulch and reducing irrigation to prevent weeds, but it has also meant the use of more herbicide. Inadequate budgets and staffing problems have made the recovery of County properties slow. Currently (2016) the Division is in much better shape and has enough money and almost enough staff to properly maintain County landscaping. As the crew reduces the weed load, they can more easily maintain relatively weed-free landscapes with physical methods such as handpulling and mulching.</u></li> <li><u>Pestec, the County's structural pest management contractor that manages pests in and around buildings, has been battling very large ant populations the last 2 years, and this has increased the amount of insecticide used. Insecticides for ants are all in the form of baits and pose very little exposure for County staff and wildlife.</u></li> </ul>
<p><b>CCC should do more IPM training and outreach to County staff and the public</b></p>		
<p>12/5/13-TWIC 2/17/16-IPM 3/16/16-IPM <u>11/16/16-IPM</u></p>	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “the County IPM Coordinator and the IPM Advisory Committee [should] provide annual IPM training and outreach programs to both county staff and the public” The County should “provide training and conferences such as those conducted by Santa Clara and San Francisco counties which train hundreds of interested participants.” <u>“I would like to see Contra Costa County, with more resources than [Parents for a Safer Environment], facilitate some training for municipalities in our county for some of the toughest problems that trigger pesticide usage...” (11/16/16)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IPM Committee is an advisory body to the Board of Supervisors and does not have a budget, nor does it have the staff or the mandate to provide outreach and training.</li> <li>There is no need to duplicate San Francisco and Santa Clara’s regional IPM conferences, and it would be impossible for the IPM Coordinator to do so without staff and budget.</li> <li>In 2012, the IPM Coordinator partnered with cities in CCC to provide a half-day landscape IPM training to City and County staff and will probably do so again in the future.</li> <li>The IPM Coordinator provides extensive education in person and over the phone to County staff and Contra Costa citizens on bed bug awareness and an IPM approach to managing bed bugs. The IPM Coordinator produces educational materials on bed bugs for professionals and lay people. Materials are housed on the Health Services bed bug website (cchealth.org/bedbugs).</li> <li>The Departments provide annual training to County staff that includes IPM.</li> <li>County staff attend numerous trainings and conferences that include IPM training in order to stay current on pest management research and to maintain their various licenses.</li> <li>The Department of Agriculture has a biologist on-call from 8 AM to 5 PM each weekday to answer questions from the public about pests and pest management.</li> </ul>

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		<p>Biologists base their responses on IPM principles and on materials and resources from the U.C. Statewide IPM Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every day in the course of their work, County staff from Public Works, Health Services and the Department of Agriculture engage citizens in dialog about the pest management work the County does and the IPM principles the County employs.</li> <li>• The Department of Agriculture provides many training sessions each year on pesticide safety (including IPM issues) to growers, farm workers, agencies, and the pest control industry.</li> <li>• The Department of Agriculture is a member of the <i>Egeria densa</i> Integrated Pest Management Committee and developed the Contra Costa Delta/Discovery Bay Region Brazilian Waterweed (<i>Egeria densa</i>) Integrated Pest Management Plan.</li> <li>• The County Clean Water Program sponsors an annual Bay Friendly Landscaping training for County staff and professional landscapers throughout the county. This training includes information about IPM and about reducing inputs into and outputs from landscaping activities to prevent pollution in creeks and the Bay.</li> <li>• The County Clean Water Program provides support for watershed coordinators and friends of creeks groups that coordinate volunteers to conduct general outreach to the community about water quality in creeks and the value and importance of wildlife habitat, watersheds, and creek restoration.</li> <li>• The County Clean Water Program provides support to the Bringing Back the Natives Garden Tour which educates the public about the many benefits of gardening with California native plants.</li> <li>• The County Clean Water Program supports the Our Water, Our World Program in Contra Costa County (a program originally developed by CC Central Sanitary District). This program provides in-store IPM education directly to consumers who are purchasing pesticides. IPM training is also provided for nursery and hardware store employees.</li> <li>• In 2014 the County Clean Water Program launched 3 other IPM and pesticide public education programs.</li> <li>• The Contra Costa Master Gardener Program trains volunteers with a curriculum that includes IPM. Master Gardener volunteers are available Monday through Thursday from 9 to Noon to answer gardening and pest management questions from the public. Advice is based on materials and resources from the U.C. Statewide IPM Program. Master Gardeners also provide presentations on gardening and IPM to a broad cross section of Contra Costa citizens.</li> <li>• The IPM Coordinator accepts many speaking engagements throughout the County and the region to provide training on IPM and especially on bed bug issues.</li> <li>• The IPM Coordinator and other County staff have been working closely with cities to provide guidance on the bed bug infestations they are experiencing.</li> <li>• The IPM Coordinator is working with Code Enforcement in the City of Richmond to develop bed bug training for Code Enforcement officers throughout the state.</li> <li>• Every month the IPM Coordinator spends a significant number of hours talking with citizens about least-hazardous bed bug control.</li> <li>• The Agricultural Department represents the California Agricultural Commissioner's and Sealer's Association as the sitting member of the California</li> </ul>

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		<p>Invasive Species Advisory Task Force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In October 2013, County staff attended a Parents for a Safer Environment's IPM workshop and found it informative. Parents for a Safer Environment can provide a useful community service by hosting more such workshops.</li> <li>• In April 2014, the IPM Coordinator provided an in-person IPM tutorial for the Grounds Division's new spray technician.</li> <li>• In May 2014, the IPM Coordinator arranged an IPM workshop given by Pestec, the County's Structural IPM Contractor, for the County's Head Start Home Base educators. Pestec presented information on how to prevent pests in the home and simple, non-toxic strategies for low income families to use to combat pest invasions. Home Base educators provide in-home education to Head Start families.</li> <li>• In May 2014, the Contra Costa Environmental Health Division sponsored a workshop on IPM for bed bugs for County Environmental Health Inspectors and code enforcement officers in Contra Costa municipalities.</li> <li>• In July 2014, the County hosted a presentation by the U.C. Horticultural Advisor on how landscapes should be managed during drought and how to plan landscapes for what is likely to be continual droughts. County staff, both administrators and maintenance personnel, along with park personnel from the city of Danville attended.</li> <li>• In July 2014, the IPM Coordinator provided a bed bug awareness training for the residents of Meadow Wood at Alamo Creek, a senior living facility in Danville, along with subsequent consultation with individual residents and staff.</li> <li>• In September 2014, the IPM Coordinator provided the Greater Richmond Interfaith Program with assistance for a bed bug infestation at their Family Housing Program.</li> <li>• In February 2015, the IPM Coordinator met with staff at the Bay Area Rescue Mission in Richmond to discuss bed bug prevention.</li> <li>• In June 2015, the IPM Coordinator completed an IPM Guidance manual for municipalities in Contra Costa County with help from Beth Baldwin of the County Clean Water Program and Stephen Pree of the City of El Cerrito. The three had worked for 2 years to develop IPM guidance for cities on implementing IPM and to develop standard operating procedures for various pests. The three presented an IPM workshop for municipal staff that included information on how to use the manual and resources available to them within the County.</li> <li>• In November 2015, the IPM Coordinator and Luis Agurto from Pestec provided a bed bug training for County Adult Protective Services staff who have been encountering bed bug problems in their clients homes more frequently.</li> <li>• In April 2016, the IPM Coordinator helped arrange a County-sponsored Bay Friendly Landscaping refresher training at the Pittsburg Civic Center open to all Bay Friendly certified landscaping professionals in the County.</li> <li>• In April 2016, the IPM Coordinator and Luis Agurto from Pestec provided a bed bug awareness training for staff from the Behavioral Health Division.</li> <li>• In May 2016, the IPM Coordinator arranged a talk on mosquitoes as vectors of disease by Dr. Steve Schutz of CC Mosquito and Vector Control for the IPM Advisory Committee.</li> <li>• In May 2016, the IPM Coordinator gave a class in home and garden pests at the</li> </ul>

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		<p>Gardens at Heather Farms for the general public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In May 2016, the IPM Coordinator helped arrange a talk at the Richmond Civic Center on vertebrate pest management for County and municipal staff and professional landscapers.</li> <li>• In May 2016, the IPM Coordinator provided a bed bug prevention training to the County's Discovery House staff.</li> <li>• In June 2016, the IPM Coordinator and Carlos Agurto from Pestec provided a bed bug prevention refresher training to the Concord Homeless Shelter and Calli House youth shelter staff.</li> <li>• <u>In July 2016, the IPM Coordinator provided bed bug prevention trainings for both Adult Mental Health and Older Adult Mental Health staff.</u></li> <li>• <u>In August 2016, the IPM Coordinator provided bed bug prevention trainings for the Behavioral Health safety coordinators and for a group of board and care owners and managers.</u></li> <li>• <u>In October 2016, the IPM Coordinator provided a bed bug prevention talk for homeless care providers, worked with the City of Richmond to create a plan for managing bed bugs in their city, and talked to staff at 1650 Cavallo about preventing ant infestations.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Violations of the Brown Act</b>		
12/5/13-TWIC 3/2/15-TWIC 8/6/15-IPM 2/17/16-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>"continued violations of the Brown Act including repeated disposal of original meeting minutes, repeated failure to provide public records at all or much later than 10 working day, and meeting minutes that do not accurately reflect comments made or not made by participants"</p> <p>"our county's IPM policy and the Public Records Act have been violated at least on a quarterly basis by staff since 2009." (3/2/15)</p> <p>"We are still waiting to learn where Fusilade II Turf and Ornamental herbicide had been applied by the Grounds Program in the past years" (8/6/15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff always respond within 10 days to public records requests. In almost all cases staff respond within 1 to 3 days. The only reason for delay has been to find and collect documents that have been requested.</li> <li>• The County takes public records requests seriously and responds promptly to each one.</li> <li>• Hand written meeting minutes are recycled after official minutes have been typed up. Official minutes, once approved by the IPM Committee, are posted on the IPM website.</li> <li>• The IPM Committee approves the minutes for each meeting. The public is provided time to comment on the minutes, and as the IPM Committee sees fit, the minutes are corrected.</li> <li>• Staff are ready to respond to any specific instances or claims of Brown Act violations. Staff maintain written logs of all public records requests.</li> <li>• On July 8, 2015 Susan JunFish formally requested information about Fusilade use by the Grounds Division. On July 16, 2015 the IPM Coordinator provided her with a chart, created for her, showing how much and where Fusilade was used (0 used in FY 12-13 and FY 14-15 and 0.1 pound used once in a parking lot in FY 13-14).</li> </ul>
<b>Financial incentives to serve on the IPM Committee/Conflict of interest on the IPM Committee</b>		
12/5/13-TWIC 1/14/15 IPM 3/2/15-TWIC 2/17/16-IPM	<p><i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i></p> <p>The County should "discourage financial incentives of [IPM Committee] applicants by providing a minimum of a 5 year moratorium for those who serve to be eligible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff disagree that there are any kinds of financial incentives to serve on the IPM Advisory Committee, but will defer to the Board of Supervisors on whether to impose such a moratorium.</li> <li>• If the public has evidence of financial incentives for serving on the IPM Committee, we request that they bring that evidence forward.</li> <li>• Michael Baefsky was not a member of the IPM Advisory Committee when he was asked to contract with General Services to advise the County on non-chemical</li> </ul>



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	for receiving a county contract or any funding" "In 2009, Michael Baefsky, a community representative of the IPM Advisory Committee received a contract with the former General Services Department according to a document from Terry Mann, former Deputy Director of the General Services Dept. After receiving that contract, Mr. Baefsky's behavior on the Committee changed significantly."	methods to manage weeds on the Camino Tassajara medians in 2009. His contract ended in 2009. That year he attended meetings of the IPM Task Force, an informal body with no official appointees. The IPM Advisory Committee was not created until 2010, and he was appointed by the Board to an At-Large seat in 2010. He has held no contracts with the County since 2009. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPM Committee bylaws state the following in sections III.B.2&amp;3:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Contractors who provide pest management services to the County may not serve on the Committee. The exception is A.1.d., above, the Current Structural Pest Management Contractor with General Services Department.</li> <li>• "If a member's work status or residence changes, he/she must notify the Committee in writing, within thirty (30) days of their change in status. The Chair will review the change of status and determine if the member is still eligible for membership according to these by-laws. If they are found to be ineligible, the member will be asked to resign his/her position."</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Monetary compensation or gifts from pesticide salespeople</b>		
12/5/13-TWIC 3/2/15-TWIC	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> "We are requesting that TWIC require that all staff involved in ordering pesticides from salespersons fill out a form disclosing any monetary compensation or any other forms of gifts from pesticide salespersons"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County staff do not receive (and have not been offered) gifts or compensation in any form from pesticide salespeople or any other salespeople. Accepting gifts or compensation would be against County policy<sup>5</sup> and would subject staff and their departments to disciplinary action</li> <li>• If the public has evidence of County staff taking bribes, we urge the public to provide that evidence for investigation.</li> </ul>
<b>IPM Committee did not accept all of Parents for a Safer Environment's priorities as their own</b>		
2/12/14-TWIC	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> The IPM Committee is planning to include only 70% of PfSE's priorities as the Committee's priorities for 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPM Committee devoted more than an entire meeting to the discussion of its work priorities for 2014. The public was fully involved in the discussion and PfSE provided documents and testimony detailing their own priorities. The Committee had a thorough discussion and then voted on which priorities to pursue.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> California Government Code § 1090 prevents county employees and officials from being "financially interested" in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by anybody or board of which they are members.

California Government Code § 81000 et seq., known as the Political Reform Act, requires, among other things, that certain public employees perform their duties in an impartial manner, free from bias caused by their own financial interest. See Cal Gov Code § 81001(b). It also prevents certain employees from using their positions to influence county decisions in which they have a financial interest. See Cal Gov Code 87100. The Act also requires certain employees and officers to file a Form 700, Statement of Economic Interests (the CCC Agricultural Commissioner, the managers in Public Works and the IPM Coordinator fill out this form) See Cal Gov Code 89503.

CCC Administrative Bulletin 117.6, paragraph 6, can be read to prevent employees from accepting any gift which "is intended, or could reasonably be considered as tending to influence business or applications pending before the Board of Supervisors."

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<b>IPM Coordinator references statements by members of Parents for a Safer Environment that were never made</b>		
3/2/15	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment (PfSE):</i> “PfSE members also feel a lack of goodwill and collaboration when the IPM Coordinator references statements by members that were never made. For example, in the Response Table, it states that a PfSE member stated at the February 12, 2015 [sic] TWIC meeting that ‘The IPM Committee is planning to include only 70% of PfSE’s priorities as the Committee’s priorities for 2014.’ We would be thrilled if this was the case...”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In her written public comments to TWIC on February 12, 2014, Susan JunFish states: “We believe that the Committee is planning to address about 70% of the priority issues the community has raised, so we are hopeful. The two areas where there has been no plan to address are columns 4 and 5 of the table.”</li> </ul>
<b>The IPM Committee needs a non-voting facilitator</b>		
2/12/14-TWIC 3/2/15-TWIC	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment:</i> “an impartial, non-voting facilitator would make the meetings run smoother and become more viable”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff believe that meetings are run effectively and efficiently.</li> <li>• The new IPM Committee chair has been very effective at running the 2014 and 2015 IPM Committee meetings and allowing the public ample opportunities to provide comment.</li> </ul>
<b>Parents for a Safer Environment disagrees with responses to “unresolved” issues in the Triennial Review Report</b>		
11/6/13-IPM 2/12/14-TWIC 3/5/14-IPM 3/2/15-TWIC	<i>From Parents for a Safer Environment:</i> Disagreement with the response by staff to “unresolved issues” in the Triennial Review Report for the IPM Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response in dispute refers to the question in Section VIII of the Triennial Review report to the Board of Supervisors from the IPM Committee: “The purpose of this section is to briefly describe any potential issues raised by advisory body members, stakeholders, or the general public that the advisory body has been unable to resolve.”</li> <li>• The response given to this question in the report accurately reflects the response intended by the IPM Committee as agreed at their November 6, 2013 meeting.</li> <li>• The Triennial Review Report has been accepted by TWIC and the BOS, and the IPM Committee cannot go back and change the report.</li> <li>• The issue in question for the IPM Committee was whether to describe in Section VIII only issues that the Committee had been unable to resolve, or to also include a discussion of issues that PfSE felt were still unresolved. The Committee debated this and decided to also include a discussion of issues that PfSE felt were unresolved. However, it was completely clear from the discussion at the meeting that the Committee agreed that the issues described in this section (with the exception of the two that were noted as ongoing) had previously been given due consideration by the Committee, and that the Committee had addressed the issues. The Committee directed the IPM Coordinator to meet with the Committee Secretary to compile Committee and staff responses to the “unresolved” PfSE</li> </ul>

<b>Date(s) Issue Raised to:</b> TWIC = Transportation, Water & Infrastructure Committee IPM = IPM Committee or subcommittees IO=Internal Operations Committee	<b>Issues Raised by the Public</b>	<b>Steps taken by the IPM Advisory Committee and County Staff from January 2009 to the present</b>
		issues to include in the report and then to submit the report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note that in the IPM Committee's extensive planning sessions for 2014 work, the Committee did not identify any of the "unresolved" issues as priorities for 2014.</li> </ul>



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

7.

**Meeting Date:** 12/08/2016  
**Subject:** CONSIDER report on Local, State, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative Issues and take ACTION as appropriate.  
**Submitted For:** TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** Conservation & Development  
**Referral No.:** 1  
**Referral Name:** REVIEW legislative matters on transportation, water, and infrastructure.  
**Presenter:** John Cunningham, DCD                      **Contact:** John Cunningham  
(925)674-7883

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#### **Referral History:**

This is a standing item on the Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee referral list and meeting agenda.

#### **Referral Update:**

##### **Federal/State/Local: Election Recap/Update**

Attached please find:

- Report from the County's Federal Lobbyist, Alcalde & Fay: *Election 2016: Results and Analysis*  
(Alcalde&Fay2016 Election Analysis.pdf)
- Report from the County's State Lobbyist, Nielsen Merksamer: *2016 Legislation and Legislative Issues for Contra Costa County*  
(NielsenMerksamer 2016 Leg Issues.pdf)
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission: *2016 Election Readout: SF Bay Area Ballot Measures*  
(MTC Election Readout\_ 11.09.16\_ 1236PM.pdf)
- Politico.com: *Elaine Chao Tapped to be Trump's Transportation Secretary*  
(Elaine Chao - Transportation Secretary Nomination - POLITICO.pdf)

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In developing transportation related legislative issues and proposals to bring forward for consideration by TWIC, staff receives input from the Board of Supervisors (BOS), references the County's adopted Legislative Platforms, coordinates with our legislative advocates, partner agencies and organizations, and consults with the Committee itself.

Recommendations are summarized in the Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s) section at the end of this report. Specific recommendations, if provided, are underlined in the report below. This report includes three sections, 1) **LOCAL**, 2) **STATE**, and 3) **FEDERAL**.

## 1) LOCAL

**a) Accessible Transit Issues:** As discussed at previous TWIC meetings and at the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA), there may be a general understanding amongst decision makers that the manner in which accessible transit is administered and provided in the County should be reviewed. With the failure of Measure X, how this issue will be addressed is not known. A small working group of staff from the transit districts, the County, and CCTA has been meeting to discuss options.

Staff will report out from this working group, discuss the issue and requests direction from TWIC.

**RECOMMENDATION: DISCUSS any local issues of note and take ACTION as appropriate.**

## 2) STATE

### a) Legislative Report

If available, the legislative report from the County's legislative advocate, Mark Watts, will be attached (*December TWIC Report*). Mr. Watts will be present at the December meeting to discuss state legislation and other items of interest to the Committee.

### b) Senate Bill 632/School Safety

Beginning in 2014 the County initiated an effort to reform/revise school zone statutes in order to increase safety around schools. Legislation was drafted and went through the County's annual platform develop process.

That effort resulted in SB 632 (Cannella, Baker, Bonilla) being introduced in 2015. Due to the technical nature of legislation, the Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing (Senate T&H) referred the legislation to the California Traffic Control Device Committee (CTCDC).

The CTCDC formed a "School Zone Subcommittee" to respond to the Senate referral and invited Contra Costa County staff to participate. The work of the subcommittee resulted in the attached (CTCDC to Senate T&H ReSchool Zone-SB632.pdf) draft response to the Senate T&H. County staff believes, and went on record (CCCounty to CTCDC ReSchool Zone-SB632.pdf) with the CTCDC on many occasions, that there are numerous technical and procedural problems with the CTCDC's handling of the issue and proposed response to the Senate T&H. The input did not have any effect on the dialog or outcome.

Staff recommends that TWIC discuss this issue with staff, our legislative advocate, and direct that a letter be sent from the Board of Supervisors to our Legislative Delegation and Senate T&H leadership highlighting the following issues:

- In the past the CTCDC has found numerous, substantial problems with "When Children Are Present" signage. Those findings were not mentioned in the letter to the Senate T&H and **no** changes were recommended to Senate T&H.
- At the outset of the CTCDC process the Committee agreed that the existing statutes included arbitrary figures for the establishment of school zones, and that any recommendation would not include any arbitrary figures. The recommendation provided to Senate T&H continues the use of arbitrary figures in conflict with the earlier agreement.
- In defense of the CTCDC, the issue that was taken up is deceptively complex and it is clear that there were not enough resources or time for the Committee to give the bill and underlying issues the necessary attention.
- We urge the Senate Committee to reject the input from the CTCDC and refer the issue to Caltrans and the California Department of Public Health for a comprehensive study with appropriate resources,

analysis and outreach. The numerous, fundamental changes in state transportation policy (complete streets, active transportation, safe routes to school, health in all policies, greenhouse gas reduction, vision zero/toward zero deaths) and public health data now available strongly suggest that the subject statutes be revisited in an appropriate manner.

**c) Grant Award - Highway Safety Improvement Program**

In August TWIC approved grant applications under the Federal Highway Administrations *Highway Safety Improvement Program* (HSIP), which is administered by Caltrans. In November, the County was informed that five project grants for \$5.6 million were approved. The details are in the attached table: HSIP Cycle 8 Awards - CC County.pdf.

A portion of the local share was assumed to be gas tax revenue. With the reductions in state revenue staff needs to determine how the local match will be funded. Staff will report out the impact of reduced state funding and the resulting local match strategy for the HSIP grants at the December TWIC meeting.

**d) Advocacy Discussion**

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) regularly provides material (press releases, talking points, sample tweets) to member agencies for use in advocating for issues of common interest. Staff would like to discuss with, and receive direction from the Committee and the Board of Supervisors on how to best and most appropriately use these materials. Attached (CSAC Streets and Roads Advocacy Package.pdf) is a recent example of materials.

**RECOMMENDATION: DISCUSS any state issues of note, DIRECT staff to bring a draft letter regarding SB 632 to the full Board of Supervisors, and take other ACTION as appropriate.**

**3) FEDERAL**

No written report in December.

**RECOMMENDATION: DISCUSS any federal issues of note and take ACTION as appropriate.**

**Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

CONSIDER report on Local, State, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative Issues and take ACTION as appropriate including CONSIDERATION of any specific recommendations in the report above.

**Fiscal Impact (if any):**

There is no fiscal impact.

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**Attachments**

[Alcalde&Fay2016 Election Analysis.pdf](#)

[NielsenMerksamer 2016 Leg Issues.pdf](#)

[MTC Election Readout 11.09.16 1236PM.pdf](#)

[Elaine Chao - Transportation Secretary Nomination - POLITICO.pdf](#)

[CCCounty to CTCDC ReSchool Zone-SB632.pdf](#)

[CTCDC to Senate T&H ReSchool Zone-SB632.pdf](#)

[HSIP Cycle 8 Awards - CC County.pdf](#)

[CSAC Streets and Roads Advocacy Package.pdf](#)

# ALCALDE & FAY

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANTS



## ELECTION 2016: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### PRESIDENT

Donald J. Trump will be the nation's 45th President, defeating Hillary Clinton in one of the most surprising presidential election upsets in recent history. In a decisive victory that undoubtedly helped down-ballot Republicans retain control of the House – a stretch for the Democrats in any event - and Senate, Trump has accumulated 290 electoral votes, putting him well beyond the minimum 270 electoral votes required for victory and far ahead of the 232 electoral votes won by Clinton. At the time of this writing, vote counts are still being finalized in Michigan, although Trump looks likely to carry Michigan as well which would bring him to 306 total electoral votes. The victory shocked many from both parties (including in both campaigns!) and many in the media, as nearly all public polling data modeling had anticipated a victory for Secretary Clinton. At this time, Clinton is expected to retain her lead in the popular vote (approximately 200,000 votes), making Trump the fifth President to win the Electoral College vote while losing the popular vote.

The Trump campaign's victory can largely be attributed to decisive wins in the key battleground states of Florida, North Carolina and Ohio - all states President Obama carried in both his elections (*with the exception of North Carolina, which Obama won in 2008 but narrowly lost in 2012*). Perhaps the most damaging to Clinton's election hopes were Trump's victories in the key Democratic firewall (or "blue wall") rust belt states, where Democrats have enjoyed significant success in the past several presidential elections. Among Trump's inroads in these blue states was a win in Pennsylvania, a solid "blue state" for more than two decades, having last selected a Republican in 1988. Also of considerable importance was Trump's surprise wins in the traditionally "blue" states of Wisconsin, which has not voted for a Republican since Ronald Reagan, and Michigan, which like Pennsylvania has voted for Democrats in every presidential election since 1988. This election certainly revealed the changing demographics in the American

electorate and may dramatically shift party attention and targeting of certain states that each may have previously thought to be “untouchable” in a presidential election.

Among the policy and legislative items Trump has outlined as priorities for his administration are the repeal and replacement of the Affordable Care Act (ACA, or Obamacare), the construction of a wall along our Southern border with Mexico, and a revenue-neutral infrastructure plan that would seek to leverage public-private partnerships and private investments through tax incentives, to spur \$1 trillion in infrastructure investments over ten years. While at least some of these proposals are likely to garner significant opposition from Congressional Democrats, and even some Congressional Republicans, President-elect Trump will have the benefit of his party controlling both chambers of Congress; however, the slim Republican majority in the Senate will allow Senate Democrats, namely incoming Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) to use the filibuster and parliamentary maneuvers to slow or even halt the progress of legislation deemed unacceptable by Democrats. With Senate Democrats facing a perilous election cycle in 2018 (23 seats up for re-election, including several in red states), the extent to which the Democratic caucus will be able to obstruct Trump’s legislative agenda remains unclear. And measures included in a reconciliation measure require only a simple majority to pass. Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) has already indicated that a full repeal of Obamacare will be at the top of the Congressional agenda when the 115th Congress convenes in January, and this is something that could happen as part of reconciliation. Of course, it will be incumbent on the President and Congress to determine what will succeed the ACA. President-elect Trump is also expected to nominate a candidate to replace the late Antonin Scalia on the Supreme Court. The pending nomination could trigger a confirmation fight between Democrats and Republicans in the Senate, as many Senate Democrats remain upset that Senate Republicans refused to consider President Obama’s nominee, Merrick Garland, as they sought to hedge their bets that a Trump election would yield a more conservative pick.

## **U.S. SENATE**

With Senate Republicans expected to win the runoff in Louisiana to determine the state’s open Senate seat, Republicans are projected to control 52 seats in the 115th Congress, leaving Democrats with 48 (*this total includes two independent senators, Bernie Sanders of Vermont and Angus King of Maine, who both caucus with Senate Democrats*). The projected seat totals are the result of another surprise of the 2016 election cycle, in so much as Senate Republicans were able to secure enough victories in difficult elections to retain their majority by a slim margin. Of particular note, Senate Republicans won key



races in states where just a few weeks ago polling suggested the races were toss-ups (Indiana, Missouri and North Carolina) or leaning Democrat (Pennsylvania and Wisconsin), and hold on to seats in races previously considered challenging. Of the five open senate seats this election, Democrats were able to secure victories in three states (California, Maryland and Nevada, all seats previously held by Democrats), while Republicans won in Indiana and are projected to win in Louisiana (both currently held by Republicans).

Democrats were only able to flip two Republican-held seats, with Democratic Congresswoman Tammy Duckworth soundly defeating incumbent Republican Mark Kirk in Illinois, and Democratic Governor Maggie Hassan narrowly edging out incumbent Republican Senator Kelly Ayotte in New Hampshire by 700 votes.

<b>Party</b>	<b>Current # of Seats</b>	<b>Incoming # of Seats</b> <i>(pending runoff, final counts)</i>	<b>Net Gain/Loss</b> <i>(pending runoff, final counts)</i>
Republicans	54	52	-2
Democrats	46*	48	+2

*\*Includes two Independents who caucus with the Democrats.*

As previously noted, the only other Senate race that remains undecided is in Louisiana, where Senator David Vitter (R) chose not to seek re-election for his seat following his failed bid for Governor last year. With no candidate garnering 50 percent of the vote in Tuesday’s election, a state-wide runoff will be held on December 10, 2016, between the top two vote-getters: State Treasurer John Kennedy (R) and Public Service Commissioner Foster Campbell (D). The latest projections suggest Republican voters in the state, split among several nominees in Tuesday’s election, will likely unite behind Kennedy in the runoff, thereby allowing Republicans to retain the seat.

## **U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

As expected, Republicans will retain their majority in the House, with races still to be decided in California and Louisiana. In Louisiana, the two outstanding races will be decided by a district-level runoff election scheduled for December 10, 2016; however, two Republicans will vie for the state’s 3rd district, ensuring Republicans retain that seat, and they are heavily favored to also hold the state’s 4th district.

As charted below, the current vote tally would reflect a net gain of 6 seats for House Democrats, falling short of the 10-15 seats they were expected to pick up. Meanwhile, Republicans remain well short of the 290 seats needed to overturn a Presidential veto,

although that margin becomes less significant with an incoming President from their own party.

<b>Party</b>	<b>Current # of Seats</b> <i>(currently 3 vacancies)</i>	<b>Incoming # of Seats</b> <i>(pending runoff, final counts)</i>	<b>Net Gain/Loss</b> <i>(pending runoff, final counts)</i>
Republicans	246	238	-6
Democrats	186	193	+6

*\*Final numbers pending final vote counts.*

The House Majority is expected to remain mostly unchanged, although leadership elections are currently scheduled for November 15, 2016, just one day after Congress returns to Washington following the seven-week recess leading up to the elections. Of particular note, House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) has said he will seek to retain his role in the 115th Congress, although the reported tension with Trump throughout the campaign, as well as with some of the more conservative members of his own party (notably, those within the Freedom Caucus), could potentially hurt his chances of being re-elected.

What is more likely than an attempt to unseat Speaker Ryan at the outset of the upcoming lame duck session, is a move to seek changes to existing House rules and procedures that many in the Freedom Caucus view as limiting the power of rank-and-file members of the caucus. Among the potential changes reportedly being discussed is a modification to the process for selecting committee chairmen, allowing committee members to select their own chairs instead of relying on steering committees comprised of leadership and more senior caucus members. Freedom Caucus members are reportedly waiting to see how Speaker Ryan fares during the lame duck session, and whether he is willing to negotiate a deal that could cede more power to their members, before agreeing to fully support Ryan's bid to retain his position.

## **EXPECTED COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN & RANKING MEMBERS**

Continued Republican control of Congress with only marginal net losses in each chamber (two in the Senate and six in the House) is expected to leave many senior Committee leaders in place. Nonetheless, intraparty divisions within the GOP reflecting practical approaches to the Trump agenda and conservative ideology more generally will loom large—particularly in the House.

As noted above, the 40 members of the Republican Freedom Caucus in the House are reportedly seeking several changes to House rules and procedures to not only modify the process for selecting committee chairs, but also dramatically dilute the traditional power of Committee chairs by creating a new sponsorship “threshold” to guarantee a vote on legislation.

Pending any potential changes to the selection processes, both parties’ Steering Committees will work to finalize Committee assignments by the time the new Congress convenes in January. Below is a preliminary outlook for the expected Congressional leadership, as well as the Chairs and Ranking Members for Committees of particular importance.

#### *CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP*

- Expected Senate Majority Leader – Mitch McConnell (R-KY)
- Expected Senate Minority Leader - Chuck Schumer (D-NY)
- Expected Speaker of the House – Paul Ryan (R-WI)
- Expected House Majority Leader - Kevin McCarthy (R-CA)
- Expected House Majority Whip - Steve Scalise (R-LA)
- Expected House Minority Leader - Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)
- Expected House Minority Whip – Steny Hoyer (D-MD)

#### *EXPECTED SENATE LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES OF INTEREST*

##### **Appropriations**

- *Chairman:* Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Patty Murray (D-WA), Senator Leahy D-VT (perhaps more likely to keep his position on the Judiciary Committee), Senator Feinstein (D-CA) or Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) is expected to become Ranking Member.

##### **Budget**

- *Chairman:* Senator Mike Enzi (R-WY) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT) may remain Ranking Member, although he may pursue the comparable leadership position on the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) Committee should Senator Patty Murray (D-WA) move to assume retiring Senator Barbra Mikulski’s role as Ranking Member of Appropriations. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) is also reportedly interested in the post if Senator Sanders moves to HELP.

## **Commerce**

- *Chairman:* Senator John Thune (R-SD) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) is likely to remain the Ranking Member.

## **Environment and Public Works (EPW)**

- *Chairman:* Senator James Inhofe (R-OK) has served on EPW for a full six years, and is expected to be replaced as Chair by Senator John Barrasso (R-WY).
- *Ranking Member:* Current Ranking Member Barbara Boxer (D-CA) is retiring at the end of the year; she is expected to be replaced by Senator Tom Carper (D-DE).

## **Finance**

- *Chairman:* Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR) is expected to remain as Ranking Member.

## **Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP)**

- *Chairman:* Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN) is expected remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Murray (D-WA) may remain Ranking Member of HELP or seek the same position on the Appropriations Committee. If she moves, Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT) is expected to leverage increased visibility from the Democratic primary in pursuit of the position. Senator Bob Casey (D-PA) is another possibility as Ranking Member.

## **Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs**

- *Chairman:* Senator Ron Johnson (R-WI) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Claire McCaskill (D-MO) will likely become the next Ranking Member.

## **Veterans' Affairs:**

- *Chairman:* Senator Johnny Isakson (R-GA) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Senator Richard Blumenthal (D-CT) is expected to remain as Ranking Member.

## ***EXPECTED HOUSE LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES OF IMPORTANCE***

## **Appropriations**

- *Chairman:* Current Chair Harold Rogers (R-KY) is termed out. His successor is likely to be either Robert Aderholt (R-AL) or Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-NJ).

- *Ranking Member:* Nita Lowey (D-NY) is expected to continue in this role.

### **Budget**

- *Chairman:* Representative Tom Price (R-GA) is expected to remain as Chair.
- *Ranking Member:* Representative Chris Van Hollen (D-MD) has been elected to fill retiring Senator Barbara Mikulski's seat in the Senate. Potential replacements as Ranking Member are John Yarmuth (D-KY) or Bill Pascrell (D-NJ).

### **Education and the Workforce**

- *Chairman:* Representative John Kline (R-MN) is retiring after three terms chairing the Committee. Representative Virginia Foxx (R-NC) has been a leading candidate to replace him for some time, though Representatives Phil Roe (R-TN) and Joe Wilson (R-SC) are also possibilities.
- *Ranking Member:* Congressman Bobby Scott (D-VA) is expected to continue as Ranking Member.

### **Energy and Commerce**

- *Chairman:* Current Chair Fred Upton (R-MI) is relinquishing the chair after three terms, leaving a wide range of possibilities that include Representatives Greg Walden (R-OR), Tim Murphy (R-PA), and Marsha Blackburn (R-TN).
- *Ranking Member:* Congressman Frank Pallone (D-NJ) is expected to continue as Ranking Member.

### **Homeland Security**

- *Chairman:* Current Chairman Michael McCaul (R-TX) has one term remaining as chair and is expected to continue in this role.
- *Ranking Member:* Congressman Bennie Thompson (D-MS) is expected to continue in this role.

### **Transportation and Infrastructure**

- *Chairman:* Current Chairman Bill Shuster (R-PA) has one term remaining as chair and is expected to continue in this role.
- *Ranking Member:* Congressman Peter DeFazio (D-OR) is expected to continue in this role.

### **Veterans' Affairs**

- *Chairman:* Representative Jeff Miller (R-FL), who is retiring at the end of the year, has chaired this Committee for three terms; his likely replacements include Representatives Doug Lamborn (R-CO), Gus Bilirakis (R-FL) or Phil Roe (R-TN).

- *Ranking Member:* Acting Ranking Member Paul Takano (D-CA) is expected to formalize his role; Representative Tim Walz (D-MN) is also a possibility.

### **Ways and Means**

- *Chairman:* Chairman Kevin Brady (R-TX) is likely to continue in this role.
- *Ranking Member:* Congressman Sander Levin (D-MI) is expected to continue in this role.

## **LAME-DUCK CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST**

The House and Senate will return to Washington next week for the final weeks of the 114<sup>th</sup> Congress. With a Republican entering the White House in January, the Republican Party's leadership will likely avoid most major policy disputes during the lame duck. Instead, they are likely to push most such issues into next year, when circumstances will be more favorable to the Party.

These circumstances notwithstanding, summarized below are a few issues of particular importance that are likely to be addressed during the upcoming lame duck session.

### **FY 2017 APPROPRIATIONS**

Congress returns to Washington next week to face tough decisions about the remaining 11 spending bills that must be passed to keep the federal government programs up and running beyond the December 9 expiration of the current Continuing Resolution (CR).

House Appropriations Chairman Harold Rogers (R-KY) who has not made any decisions on process, timeline, or compilations of bills, has indicated his committee continues to do the background work necessary so that quick progress can be made when Congress returns. Senate Appropriations Chairman Thad Cochran (R-MS), who led the negotiations on the short-term CR that passed in September, said his committee was making good progress on the remaining bills, and that he would continue talks once lawmakers return to the Hill.

The first hurdle determining whether a handful of appropriations bills should move on a few legislative vehicles, known as minibuses, or if the remaining 11 spending bills should move on one vehicle, known as an omnibus. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) prefer a series of minibuses, but they have yet to convince Democrats. Top congressional aides have already warned

that a short-term extension may be necessary to allow for continued negotiations, likely pushing the end of the session closer to Christmas.

Many Republicans, including most from the Freedom Caucus, believe that a CR should be passed that would keep the government running until sometime next year when they have a Republican in the White House and a debt ceiling increase that must be passed which can be used as leverage to insist on budget cuts they would be seeking.

### *Supplemental Appropriations*

In addition to trying to reach a consensus on final FY 2017 spending and sorting out potential policy riders, many in Congress expect that a supplemental spending bill could surface to address requests from Southeastern states affected by severe flooding, most recently from Hurricane Matthew. Coupled with further investments sought for overseas military activities and assistance relating to the Flint Michigan water crisis (which Republicans have committed would be forthcoming), a potential supplemental appropriations measure could total \$20 billion. The supplemental could move on its own or be attached to a catch-all spending bill.

### **WRDA REAUTHORIZATION**

The federal government undertakes substantial activities constructing and maintaining water resources and infrastructure through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These activities are primarily: constructing and maintaining navigable channels, providing flood control protection, restoring aquatic ecosystems, and providing shoreline protection. Corps activities are authorized by Congress in Water Resources Development Acts (WRDAs) and funded annually in appropriations bills. The last water resources bill, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act was signed into law in 2014.

Congressional leaders in both chambers have been working throughout the year on their respective versions of measures to reauthorize WRDA.

The House WRDA (H.R. 5303), passed on September 28, 2016, builds on the more-comprehensive WRDA enacted in 2014, and demonstrates the commitment of Congress to return to the routine of reauthorizing WRDA every two years. The Senate bill (S. 2848), approved September 15, 2016, contains substantive provisions in regard to drinking water infrastructure and environmental restoration through new activities housed in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other agencies.

Differences between the measures, though substantial, should be resolved in the coming weeks and Congressional leaders are optimistic that an agreement will be reached and a bill sent to the President by the end of the year.

### **ENERGY BILL CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS**

Also on the lame-duck agenda is a bipartisan effort to reconcile the House and Senate's competing energy bills, which, if fruitful, would result in enactment of the first major energy bill since 2007.

The Senate bill (S. 2012) passed in April 2016, while its companion legislation H.R. 8, passed in December 2015. A Conference Committee met in early September, however talks were delayed primarily by electoral activities. There also remain significant divisions on issues including reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, drought protection. There is greater agreement on provisions to promote energy efficiency and to expedite liquefied natural gas exports. Those areas where there is more agreement may be peeled off as separate legislation in hopes of passing it during the lame duck session. Only 16 days remain, however, where both chambers are in session and further conference meetings could be scheduled. Some members are questioning whether it is worthwhile to even pursue such a reduced bill, the details of which must be negotiated in an increasingly compacted timeline, or if it is more advantageous to seek a better deal in the next congress.

### **TAX EXTENDERS**

Last year, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act made permanent a number of expiring tax provisions. Despite these efforts, more than 30 other tax provisions are due to expire at the end of this year. Lawmakers from both parties have expressed interest in passing a balanced, end-of-year tax package. However, due to the short time frame remaining in the 114th Congress, leaders would most likely only be able to clear a PATH Technical Corrections bill instead. When recently asked about the fall tax schedule, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT) continued to be noncommittal about a specific plan. Similarly, fellow Committee member John Thune (R-SD) commented that it was highly unlikely that the tax-writing panel would be able to produce any tax vehicle this year due primarily to the fact that neither of the tax-writing panels have proposed an extenders package.



A comprehensive list of expiring tax provisions for 2016 - many addressing energy, the deduction for mortgage insurance premiums, and Medical expense deductions among others can be found [here](#).

We hope you will let us know if you have any questions or concerns related to any aspect of this memorandum.

**TO:** David Twa, County Administrator  
Lara DeLaney, Senior Deputy County Administrator  
Contra Costa County

**FROM:** Cathy Christian

**DATE:** October 13, 2016

**RE:** 2016 Legislation and Legislative Issues for Contra Costa County

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As another legislative year and two-year session come to a close, it's time to take stock of the events of 2016 and to look into the near future as the 2016 General Election is upon us. Despite the fact that the Legislature and Governor were not able to reach agreement on some pressing issues facing counties and the State, it was a productive year overall.

I have prepared a 1) synopsis of significant legislation; 2) a summary of issues of political import; 3) the Contra Costa County legislative advocacy program outcomes, and I have also included some information about the 17 Propositions that will appear on the November Ballot.

### **The Budget...**

On June 25<sup>th</sup>, the Governor signed another on-time State Budget. The \$167.6 billion plan included only about \$900 million more in GF appropriations than the revised 2014-2015 spending level. The Rainy Day fund received a total of about \$3.3 billion, bringing the total in the account to \$6.7 billion (approximately 54% of the goal).

K-12 school and community college funding grew to \$71.9 billion, the highest rate in California history. Per-pupil K-12 spending was increased \$440 from last year's level. UC and CSU tuition will remain at 2011-2012 levels.

The 2016-2017 budget begins to implement the state's new \$15 per hour minimum wage by raising the statewide minimum to \$10.50 per hour on January 1, and also funds the first COLA increase for SSI/SSP in over a decade. An additional \$145 million was appropriated for child care and early education programs. Also in the budget was a policy change to end the Maximum Family Grant in the CalWORKs program (*CCC Support Letter to Governor*).

State infrastructure improvements and maintenance will receive \$2 billion, with \$1.3 billion going to construction for State (owned) building purposes and \$270 million in lease-revenue bond authority for local jails and \$485 million from the

GF for deferred maintenance at levees, state parks, universities, community colleges, prisons, state hospitals and other state facilities.

A few days after the main budget and trailer bills were signed by the Governor, the legislature passed another trailer bill, AB 1618, better known as the “No Place Like home” initiative. This bill and its companion “implementing legislation” (AB 1628), provide \$2 billion for the construction and rehabilitation of permanent supportive housing for homeless people with mental illness, through a competitive grant program for counties. The funding mechanism for this program provides for the issuance of \$2 billion in bonds, to be secured by Proposition 63 revenues. Governor Brown immediately signed AB 1618.

### **Better late than never...**

Not everything that was “in the works” for the budget actually made it into the budget and trailer bills. Of those subjects that were “punted” to the end of the legislative session (or even after, in subsequent Extraordinary Session), not all were addressed before the Legislature closed out the two-year session at midnight on August 31<sup>st</sup>.

One major budgetary issue that was resolved was cap-and-trade spending. A last minute agreement was reached to make \$900 million in appropriations to various programs covering clean vehicle rebates, black carbon wood smoke programs, transformative climate communities programs, urban greening, water efficiency, waste diversion, transportation programs and other climate change fighting programs. Approximately \$462 million was reserved for future appropriations.

### **Remains to be seen...**

Despite much negotiation and arm twisting, the legislature failed to move two expensive and controversial initiatives forward before the 2015-16 legislative session concluded. The first is transportation funding. The Governor, legislative leadership, labor and environmental groups were unable to craft a deal that would satisfy their constituencies, as well as the potential need for a 2/3 vote of the legislature to come up with a multibillion dollar transportation infrastructure plan. It is possible that the legislature comes back to address transportation funding needs before the 2017-2018 session begins. Senator Beall and Assemblymember Frazier have introduced bills in the First Extraordinary Session that propose a gas tax hike, a diesel tax hike and the charging of a \$165 annual fee on owners of electric vehicles (SBX1 1 Beall and ABX1 26 Frazier / CCC Support). There is no current plan for the legislature to meet before the next session begins, but if they do, it would likely not be until after the election on November 8<sup>th</sup>.

The second contentious and expensive issue that the legislature was not able to make significant progress on was affordable/low-income housing. Again, despite much negotiation, the Legislature was unable to reach an agreement with the

Administration on the Governor's proposed \$400 million for low-income housing projects. Most of the controversy seemed to stem from the Governor's requirement that a "deal" include a "streamlined" plan that would allow developers to bypass ("by-right") traditional aspects of local control and oversight in development decision making. Assembly Speaker Rendon walked away from negotiations in mid-August, after weeks of inactivity.

All indications are that the Governor is intractably committed to streamlining development planning, much to the dismay of legislators and community groups who know that any significant legislative spending on housing (in a budget or in other legislation) will have to be signed by the Governor. (Senator Beall also attempted to put a \$3 billion housing bond on the ballot (SB 879), but that effort failed to make it out of the legislature. Short of a deal for an appropriation or a bond for housing, the legislature was able to send several housing related bills to the Governor including a handful of hotly debated bills on the subject of accessory dwelling units.

### **And also...**

There were a number of significant bills this year that are worth mentioning...

**AB 1921 (Gonzalez)** - Permits a vote by mail voter to who is unable to return his or her ballot to designate any person to return the ballot and prohibits a designated person from receiving any form of compensation based on the number ballots that person returns.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 820, Statutes of 2016***

**AB 2686 (Mullin)** – Until January 1, 2021, as part of a pilot project, allows a county to conduct a legislative or congressional vacancy special election as a **mailed ballot election** if more than half the voters in the county are permanent vote by mail voters.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 764, Statutes of 2016***

**SB 450 (Allen & Hertzberg)** - Permits specified counties (not CCC) beginning in 2018, and all other counties, beginning in 2020, to conduct elections in which every voter is mailed a ballot and, among other things, vote centers and ballot drop-off locations are available prior to and on election day, in lieu of operating polling places for the election.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 382, Statutes of 2016***

**AB 2636 (Linder & Dababneh)** - Allows an official, if an electronic request for a certified copy of a birth, death, or marriage record is made, to accept an **electronic verification of identity** of the applicant using a remote identity proofing process, as specified, or a notarized statement of identity, to ensure the applicant is authorized under law to receive that record.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 527, Statutes of 2016***

**AB 1234 (de León)** - Relates to government private sector retirement savings plans, individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities. Requires the Secure Choice Retirement Savings Investment Board to implement the **Secure Choice Savings Program**.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 804, Statutes of 2016***

**SBX2 2 (Hernandez)** - Establishes a new **managed care organization provider tax** on licensed health care service plans, managed care plans contracted to provide Medi-Cal services, and alternate health care service plans. Establishes applicable taxing tiers and per enrollee amounts.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 2, Statutes of 2015-2016 2<sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session***

**AB 1066 (Gonzalez)** - Provides for the phasing in of **overtime requirements for agricultural workers**, over the course of a specified multi-year period.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 313, Statutes of 2016***

**AB 2835 (Cooper)** - Requires certain public employers to provide newly hired employees a specified **public employee orientation** within a certain number of months of hiring. Requires, if employees are represented, that an exclusive representative be given certain notice in advance of the orientation. Requires that a representative be permitted to make a presentation. Requires an affected public employee to provide certain employee information to a representative.

**Status: *Died on Senate Inactive File***

**SB 1170 (Wieckowski)** – Prohibits local public agencies, including charter cities, from delegating to a contractor the development of a **storm water pollution prevention plan** and prohibits public agencies from requiring a contractor on a public works contract that requires compliance with any of these plans to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the plan.

**Status: *Held on Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File (CCC Oppose)***

**AB 1399 (Baker)** - Allows an individual to designate on his or her tax return that a specified amount in excess of tax liability be transferred to the **State Domestic Violence Victims Fund** created by this Act.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 289, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**SB 1322 (Mitchell)** - Provides that a **minor engaged in commercial sexual activity** will not be arrested for a prostitution offense and directs a law enforcement officer who comes upon a minor engaged in a commercial sexual act to report the conduct or situation to county social services as abuse or neglect.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 654, Statutes of 2016***

**SB 813 (Leyva)** – Removes the **statute of limitation for the prosecution of rape**, sodomy, lewd or lascivious acts, continuous sexual abuse of a child, oral copulation, and sexual penetration.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 777, Statutes of 2016***

**SB 32 (Pavley)** - Requires the State Air Resources Board to approve a **statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits** that are the equivalent to 40% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030 and to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 249, Statutes of 2016***

**AB 197 (E. Garcia)** - Requires the **State Air Resources Board** to make available, and update annually, on its Internet Web site, the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the board and air districts. Adds two legislators as non-voting members of CARB.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 250, Statutes of 2016***

### **And when the dust settled...**

The last day for Governor Brown to act on legislation in the 2015-2016 session was September 30<sup>th</sup>. This year, the Governor vetoed the highest percentage of bills in either of his terms as Governor (15.1%). On his desk for 2016 were 1,059 bills. Of them, 159 were vetoed and only one bill this year was enacted without his signature.

The next significant date for the Legislature is, of course, General Election Day (November 8<sup>th</sup>). The 2015-2016 Legislative Session will adjourn, Sine Die, on November 30<sup>th</sup> and the 2017-2018 Legislative Session will begin when legislators return to Sacramento at noon on December 5<sup>th</sup>. Unless otherwise specified, statutes enacted in the regular session take effect on January 1, 2017.

## State Ballot Propositions

**Proposition 51 – School facility construction bonds:** Authorizes \$9 billion in general obligation bonds for new construction and modernization schools and community colleges.

(**Support:** CBIA, PTA, CalChamber **Opposition:** Governor Brown, CA Taxpayers Action Network)

**Proposition 52 – Hospital fees:** Requires voter approval to change the dedicated use of certain fees from hospitals used to draw matching federal money and fund Medi-Cal services and requires a 2/3 majority vote of the California Legislature to end the hospital fee program.

(**Support:** CHA, Dignity Health, Sutter Health **Opposition:** SEIU)

**Proposition 53 - Bond issuance:** Requires statewide voter approval before any revenue bonds can be issued or sold by the State for specified State projects if the bond amount exceeds \$2 billion.

(**Support:** Cortopassi, various anti-tax organizations **Opposition:** Governor Brown, CSAC, Labor, CalChamber)

**Proposition 54 - Legislative openness:** Prohibits the Legislature from passing any bill unless it has been in print and published on the Internet for at least 72 hours before the vote, except in cases of public emergency.

(**Support:** Charles Munger, CalChamber, League of Cities **Opposition:** Californians for an Effective Legislature – Maviglio)

**Proposition 55 - Tax extension for education and healthcare:** Extends the personal income taxes approved in 2012 (Proposition 30) for 12 years in order to fund education and healthcare.

(**Support:** Teachers, Labor, Hospitals **Opposition:** CalChamber, Howard Jarvis, NFIB)

**Proposition 56 – Tobacco tax:** Increases the cigarette tax by \$2.00 per pack, with equivalent increase on other tobacco products and electronic cigarettes containing nicotine.

(**Support:** Hospitals, Labor, CMA, Blue Shield **Opposition:** Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds)

**Proposition 57 – Criminal sentences:** Increases parole and good behavior opportunities for felons convicted of nonviolent crimes and allowing judges, not prosecutors, to decide whether to try certain juveniles as adults in court.

**(Support:** Governor Brown, Dem Party, Reed Hastings **Opposition:** DA's, Crime Victims United, Law Enforcement)

**Proposition 58 – English immersion:** Repeals most of the 1998 Proposition 227, the "English in Public Schools" Initiative, thus effectively allowing non-English languages to be used in public educational instruction. Placed on the ballot per SB 1174 (Lara) from 2014.

**(Support:** CTA, School Administrators **Opposition:** Ron Unz)

**Proposition 59 – Citizens United: (Advisory Question)** Asks whether California's elected officials should use their authority to propose and ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution overturning Citizens United.

**(Support:** NextGen CA, Common Cause **Opposition:** ???)

**Proposition 60 – Condoms in adult films:** Requires performers in adult films to use condoms during filming of sexual intercourse.

**(Support:** AIDS Healthcare Foundation **Opposition:** AIDS Project LA, Free Speech Coalition, Adult film industry)

**Proposition 61 – State agency drug costs:** Prohibits state agencies from paying more for a prescription drug than the lowest price paid for the same drug by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

**(Support:** AIDS Healthcare Foundation, CNA **Opposition:** Pharma)

**Proposition 62 – Death penalty repeal:** Repeals death penalty as maximum punishment for murder and replaces it with life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Applies retroactively to persons already sentenced to death.

**(Support:** Reed Hastings, Nicholas McKeown, Lt. Gov. **Opposition:** CPOA, PORAC. Misc. Law Enforcement)

**Proposition 63 – Ammunition magazines:** Prohibits possession of large-capacity ammunition magazines, and requires their disposal by sale to dealer, destruction, or removal from state. Requires most individuals to pass background check and obtain Department of Justice authorization to purchase ammunition.

**(Support:** Lt. Gov., Dem Party, CMA **Opposition:** NRA, CA Rifle & Pistol Assoc.)

**Proposition 64 - Marijuana legalization:** Legalizes marijuana and hemp under state law and imposes sales and cultivation taxes.

**(Support:** Sean Parker, Drug Policy Action, ACLU **Opposition:** Teamsters, CHA, DAs, Sheriffs, PORAC)



**Proposition 65 - Carry-out bags:** Redirects money collected from the sale of carry-out bags by grocery or other retail stores to a special fund administered by the Wildlife Conservation Board.

**(Support:** Bag Manufacturers **Opposition:** Enviros, CAs Against Waste)

**Proposition 66 – Death penalty appeals:** Changes procedures governing state court appeals and petitions challenging death penalty convictions and sentences and imposes time limits on state court death penalty review.

**(Support:** CCPOA, PORAC **Opposition:** Lt. Gov., Reed Hastings, ACLU, NAACP)

**Proposition 67 – Single-use plastic bags: (Referendum)** Would ratify a state law previously approved by the Legislature and the Governor banning single-use plastic bags if approved.

**(Support:** Albertsons Safeway, CA Grocers, CAs Against Waste **Opposition:** Bag Manufacturers)

### **Contra Costa County Sponsored Legislation**

**AB 1692 (Bonilla)** - Allows the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors to make the terms and conditions of disability retirement allowances currently available to Tier Three members of the Contra Costa County Employees' Retirement Association applicable to non-safety members subject to the retirement benefit formula specified in the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 123, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support / Sponsor)***

### **Contra Costa County Advocacy Legislation**

**AB 45 Mullin** - Requires CalRecycle, in consultation with affected industries, to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of Household Hazardous Waste for adoption by a local jurisdiction that provides for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste.

**Status: *Died in Senate Environmental Quality (CCC Oppose)***

**AB 171 (Irwin)** - Modifies the formula by which the Department of Veterans Affairs allocates state funds to county veterans service officers, and adds reporting requirements to help determine how effectively and efficiently state funds are being spent.

**Status: *Died on Senate Inactive File (CCC Support)***

**AB 203 (Obernolte)** - Extends the deadline to file a petition for redetermination of the state responsibility area fire prevention fee from 30 days to 60 days. Reestablishes the fire prevention fee at its current level (\$152.33) and on July 1, 2017 and annually thereafter allows the Board of Forestry to adjust the fee.

**Status: *Died on Assembly Inactive File (CCC Support)***

**AB 1051 (Maienschein)** - Requires the Department of Health Care Services to increase provider reimbursement rates for the 15 most common dental services provided in the Denti-Cal program to average commercial rates.

**Status: *Held on Senate Appropriations Suspense File (CCC Support)***

**AB 1159 (Gordon)** - Establishes a product stewardship program for home-generated medical sharps and household batteries until January 1, 2024, and requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations by January 1, 2017.

**Status: *Died on Assembly Appropriations Suspense File (CCC Support)***

**AB 1335 (Atkins)** - Establishes the Building Homes and Jobs Act of 2015 (the Act) to provide funding for affordable housing.

**Status: *Died on Assembly Third Reading (CCC Support)***

**AB 1399 (Baker)** - Authorizes the addition of the California Domestic Violence Victims Fund checkoff to the personal income tax return upon the removal of another voluntary contribution fund from the return, or as soon as space is available.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 289, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**AB 1554 (Irwin)** - Prohibits the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control from issuing a license to manufacture, distribute, or sell powdered alcohol.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 742, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**AB 1568 (Bonta & Atkins)** - Enacts the Medi-Cal 2020 Demonstration Project Act, administered by the Department of Health Care Services which implements the Special Terms and Conditions (STC) approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, including the Dental Transformation Initiative, the Whole Person Care program and the evaluations required under the STCs.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 42, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**AB 1618 (Asm. Budget)** - Makes necessary statutory and technical changes to implement the Budget Act of 2016 related to the No Place Like Home Program to further the development of permanent supportive housing for persons who are in need of mental health services and are homeless, chronically homeless, or at risk of homelessness.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 43, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Oppose)***

**AB 1708 (Gonzalez)** - Imposes mandatory minimum 72 hours in custody for persons convicted of purchasing commercial sex with specified times servable as work furlough and recasts the crime of prostitution.

**Status: *Vetoed (CCC Support)***

**AB 1713 (Eggman)** - Prohibits the construction of a peripheral canal in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta unless certain requirements are met.

**Status: *Died on Assembly Appropriations Suspense File (CCC Support)***

**AB 1758 (Stone)** - Extends the time period for meeting the State Advanced Services Fund program goal and specifies the advanced communication services threshold speeds to be met in achieving the goal.

**Status: *Died in Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee (CCC Support)***

**AB 1897 (Mullin)** - Directs the Department of Social Services to create an optional "birth through entering first grade" category of day care licensure.

**Status: *Died on Assembly Appropriations Suspense File (CCC Support)***

**AB 2128 (Achadjian)** - Limits the power of a county clerk or the State Register to reject a power of attorney from a member of the Armed Forces stationed overseas and seeking to marry "by proxy."

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 130, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**AB 2263 (Baker)** - Standardizes the confidentiality protections for Safe at Home (SAH) program participants, regardless of whether their participation is based on their status as victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault, or on their status as a patient, employee, or volunteer at a reproductive health care clinic and requires the Secretary of State to provide SAH enrollees with information about how to protect their privacy on real property records.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 881, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**AB 2502 (Mullin & Chiu)** - Authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish inclusionary housing requirements as a condition of the development of residential units.

**Status: *Died in Assembly Local Government (CCC Support)***

**AB 2583 (Frazier)** - Places new requirements on the approval, financing, and operation of any new conveyance facility in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

**Status: *Died in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife (CCC Support)***

**AB 2788 (Gatto)** - Requires the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources' emergency regulations related to underground gas storage projects to remain in effect until the regulations are either made permanent, amended, or repealed.

**Status: *Died in Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications (CCC Oppose)***

**SB 554 (Wolk)** - Extends the July 1, 2018, sunset date for the Delta Levee Subventions program by two years. Specifically, this bill maintains the state's 75% maximum share for Delta levee maintenance costs in excess of \$1,000 per mile until July 1, 2020.

**Status: *Vetoed (CCC Support)***

**SB 815 (Hernandez & de León)** - Enacts the statutory provisions of "Medi-Cal 2020," the state's recently approved five-year federal Section 1115 waiver, which runs through December 31, 2020.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 111, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**SB 819 (Huff)** - Prohibits the purchase, sale, offer for sale, distribution, manufacture, possession, or use of powdered alcohol and requires the Department of Alcoholic and Beverage Control to revoke the license of any licensee who manufacturers, distributes, or sells powdered alcohol.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**SB 839 (Sen. Budget)** – Resources Trailer Bill.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 340, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Oppose Unless Amended, letter not dated approx. 6/17/16)***

**SB 867 (Roth)** - Extends until January 1, 2027, the Maddy Emergency Medical Services Fund, which authorizes each county to levy an additional \$2 for every \$10 of criminal fines to establish an emergency medical services fund for reimbursement of costs related to emergency medical services based on fees on criminal convictions.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 147, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**SB 1113 (Beall)** - Authorizes a county, or a qualified provider operating as part of the county mental health plan network, and a local educational agency to enter into a partnership for the provision of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment mental health services.

**Status: *Vetoed by Governor (CCC Support)***

**SB 1170 (Wieckowski)** - Prohibits local public agencies, including charter cities, from delegating to a contractor the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan, a water pollution control program, or any other plan required by a Regional Board to prevent or reduce water pollution or runoff on a public works project.

**Status: *Died on Assembly Appropriations Suspense File (CCC Oppose)***

**SB 1174 (McGuire)** - Adds “acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, or administering psychotropic medications to a minor without a good faith prior examination of the patient and medical reason” to the Medical Board of California’s list of priority cases for investigation and prosecution.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 840, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**SB 1291 (Beall)** - Requires a mental health plan review to be conducted annually by an external quality review organization that includes specific data for specific data for Medi-Cal eligible minor and non-minor dependents in foster care.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 844, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**SB 1300 (Hernandez)** - Imposes a quality assurance fee on each transport provided by an emergency medical transport provider in accordance with a prescribed methodology. Requires the resulting revenue to be placed in a continuously appropriated fund to be used to provide additional Medi-Cal reimbursement to emergency medical transport providers, to pay for state administrative costs, and to provide funding for health care coverage for Californians.

**Status: *Vetoed (CCC Support)***

**SB 1386 (Wolk)** - Requires the Air Resources Board to approve and implement the comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve, from 2013 levels, a 40% reduction in methane, a 40% reduction in hydrofluorocarbon gases, and a 50% reduction in anthropogenic black carbon, by 2030.

**Status: *Signed by Governor, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016 (CCC Support)***

**ABX2 18 (Bonilla)** - Imposes a \$0.05 per drink tax on all spirits-based cocktails purchased in restaurants, bars, and other venues in the state to fund developmental disability services and other health programs.

**Status: *Died in Assembly (John Gioia letter in Support)***

**MTC-Endorsed Ballot Measures**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Revenue Estimate (millions)</b>	<b>Pass/Fail</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Eligible Expenditure Type</b>	<b>County</b>
BART Infrastructure Bond (Measure RR)	30-year bond to fund BART's system-renewal plan	\$3,500	Pass	70%	30%	Transportation	Multi
AC Transit Parcel Tax Measure (Measure C1)	20-year parcel tax extension to provide a steady source of operating funding for AC transit	\$600	Pass	82%	18%	Transportation	Multi
Alameda County Affordable Housing Bond (Measure A1)	20-year general obligation bond to support affordable housing, supportive housing, and anti-displacement	\$580	Pass	72%	28%	Housing	Alameda
City of Albany Sidewalk Repair Special Parcel Tax (Measure P1)	10-year special parcel tax to fund sidewalk improvements in the city of Albany	\$2	Pass	78%	22%	Transportation	Alameda
City of Berkeley General Obligation Bond (Measure T1)	General obligation bond for infrastructure and facilities improvements	\$100	Pass	86%	14%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Alameda
City of Berkeley Landlord Tax (Measure U1)	Business license tax on owners of five or more residential rental units to generate funding for affordable housing	\$120 (30 years)	Pass	74%	26%	Housing	Alameda
City of Oakland Infrastructure Bond (Measure KK)	10-year infrastructure bond to support transportation, housing, anti-displacement, and other purposes	\$600	Pass	82%	18%	Transportation, housing, and other	Alameda
City of Martinez Road Improvement and Maintenance 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure D)	15-year, 1/2-cent sales tax to fund road maintenance and improvements	\$30	Pass	71%	29%	Transportation	Contra Costa
City of Pleasant Hill 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure K)	20-year, 1/2-cent general sales tax which could fund various city services and infrastructure	\$80	Pass	66%	34%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Contra Costa
Contra Costa Transportation Authority 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure X)	30-year, half-cent sales tax to fund various transit network improvements, local streets and roads, and congestion reduction projects	\$2,900	Fail	62%	38%	Transportation	Contra Costa

**MTC-Endorsed Ballot Measures (continued)**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Revenue Estimate (millions)</b>	<b>Pass/ Fail</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Eligible Expenditure Type</b>	<b>County</b>
City of Mill Valley Municipal Service Tax (Measure H)	10-year municipal service tax extension with revenues dedicated to fire safety, street maintenance, and road repair	\$18	Pass	77%	23%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Marin
Town of Fairfax 3/4-Cent Sales Tax (Measure C)	10-year, 3/4-cent sales tax measure to fund city general operations and capital projects, including street repair (increases and extends the existing Measure D sales tax)	\$6.7	Pass	76%	24%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Marin
San Francisco Charter Amendment (Measure J) and General Sales Tax (Measure K) for Transportation and Homelessness	Charter amendment and general sales tax increase to create 25-year general fund set aside for a Homelessness Housing and Services Fund (\$50 million annually) and a Transportation Investment Fund (\$100 million annually)	\$3,700	J - pass K - fail (no new revenue)	J - 66% K - 35%	J - 34% K - 65%	Transportation and housing	San Francisco
City of Belmont 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure I)	30-year, 1/2-cent general sales tax increase for city priorities, including congestion relief and street repair	\$39	Pass	55%	45%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	San Mateo
City of East Palo Alto 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure P)	1/2-cent general sales tax to fund city priorities, including street repair	\$54 (30 years)	Pass	84%	16%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	San Mateo
San Mateo County 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure K)	20-year extension of Measure A, a 1/2-cent general sales tax, to fund city priorities including transit and affordable housing	\$1,600	Pass	70%	30%	Broad eligibility, including transportation and housing	San Mateo
Santa Clara County Affordable Housing Bond (Measure A)	30-year bond to fund affordable housing for low- and moderate income households, including first-time homebuyer assistance	\$950	Pass	67%	33%	Housing	Santa Clara
Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure B)	30-year half-cent sales tax to fund the final leg of the BART extension to Silicon Valley, Caltrain grade separations and capacity improvements, and high-priority local street and road repairs	\$6,500	Pass	71%	29%	Transportation	Santa Clara



**MTC-Endorsed Ballot Measures (continued)**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Revenue Estimate (millions)</b>	<b>Pass/Fail</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Eligible Expenditure Type</b>	<b>County</b>
City of Fairfield 1-Cent Sales Tax (Measure P)	15-year extension of Measure P, a 1-cent general sales tax which funds city priorities including street maintenance and repair	\$240	Pass	68%	32%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Solano
City of Suisun 1-Cent Sales Tax (Measure S)	10-year, 1-cent general sales tax with revenues directed to a variety of purposes, including road and street infrastructure maintenance and repair	\$18	Pass	68%	32%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Solano
City of Vacaville 3/4-Cent Sales Tax (Measure M)	20-year, 3/4 cent general sales tax measure to fund city priorities, including road repair (increases and extends the existing Measure M sales tax)	\$300	Pass	62%	38%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Solano
City of Vallejo 1-Cent Sales Tax (Measure V)	Extends Measure B, a 1-cent general sales tax which funds city priorities, including road work	\$420 (30 years)	Pass	64%	36%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Solano

**MTC-Opposed Ballot Measure**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Pass/Fail</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>County</b>
California Public Infrastructure Bond Voter Approval (Proposition 53)	Requires statewide voter approval for any public infrastructure revenue bond above \$2 billion issued by a joint powers authority created by the state or in which the state is a member, even if that bond was meant to fund a local or regional project	Fail	49%	51%	Statewide

Infrastructure-eligible Revenue Ballot Measures							
Measure	Summary	Revenue Estimate (millions)	Pass/Fail	Y	N	Eligible Expenditure Type	County
City of Berkeley Business License Tax for Affordable Housing (Measure DD)	Berkeley Rental Housing Association alternative to the city-sponsored Measure U1	\$42	Fail	29%	71%	Housing	Alameda
City of Lafayette 1-Cent Sales Tax (Measure C)	29-year 1-cent general sales tax increase for city priorities, including reducing congestion and increasing downtown parking	\$87	Fail	43%	57%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Contra Costa
San Francisco Allocation of Hotel Tax Funds (Proposition S)	Re-directs existing hotel tax revenues from the general fund to specific services that support the arts and shelter for homeless families	\$69-103 (annually)	Pass	63%	37%	Broad eligibility, including housing	San Francisco
City of East Palo Alto Landlord Tax (Measure O)	1 1/2-cent business license tax on owners of five or more residential rental units to generate funding for affordable housing	\$18 (30 years)	Pass	77%	23%	Broad eligibility, including housing	San Mateo
City of San Jose Business Tax (Measure G)	Measure to increase business tax rates on select businesses for essential services, such as police, emergency response, and pothole repair	\$380 (30 years)	Pass	65%	35%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Santa Clara
City of Sunnyvale Utility Tax (Measure N)	Extend 2-cent utility tax to mobile phones and Internet-based communications and direct new revenues to essential city services, including street and sidewalk repair	\$45 (30 years)	Pass	77%	23%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Santa Clara
Town of Los Gatos Rental Tax (Measure T)	2-cent rental tax increase on hotel and AirBnB guests with revenues directed to town priorities	\$10-12 (30 years)	Pass	82%	18%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Santa Clara

Infrastructure-eligible Revenue Ballot Measures (continued)							
Measure	Summary	Revenue Estimate (millions)	Pass/Fail	Y	N	Eligible Expenditure Type	County
City of Santa Rosa 1/4-Cent Sales Tax (Measure N)	8-year extension of 1/4-cent general sales tax for city priorities, including street/pothole repair and affordable housing/homeless services	\$64	Pass	72%	28%	Broad eligibility, including transportation and housing	Sonoma
Sonoma County Tourist Tax (Measure L)	3-cent transient occupancy tax increase for general county priorities, including road maintenance and workforce housing for families and veterans	\$120 (30 years)	Pass	68%	32%	Broad eligibility, including transportation and housing	Sonoma
City of Healdsburg Hotel Tax (Measure S)	2-cent hotel tax to fund affordable housing services and programs	\$16 (30 years)	Pass	68%	32%	Housing	Sonoma
Sonoma County Regional Parks 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure J)	10-year, 1/2-cent sales tax for regional parks and water quality improvements, including walking trail and bikeways projects	\$95	Fail	64%	36%	Broad eligibility, including transportation	Sonoma
City of Sonoma 1/2-Cent Sales Tax (Measure U)	Extends 1/2-cent general sales tax for 5 years to continue funding city services, including sidewalk and street maintenance and affordable housing programs	\$11	Pass	73%	27%	Broad eligibility, including transportation and housing	Sonoma

Housing and Land Use Ballot Measures					
Measure	Summary	Pass/Fail	Y	N	County
City of Alameda Rent Stabilization (Measure L1)	Measure to adopt the City's March 2016 Rent Stabilization Ordinance	Pass	56%	44%	Alameda
City of Alameda Rent Control (Measure M1)	City charter amendment limiting annual increases and enhancing tenant protections	Fail	34%	66%	Alameda
City of Albany Parking Requirements (Measure N1)	Empower City to reduce parking requirements	Pass	64%	36%	Alameda
City of Berkeley Affordable Housing Authorization (Measure Z1)	Authorizes 500 affordable housing units in Berkeley	Pass	83%	17%	Alameda

City of Berkeley Rent Board Ordinance (Measure AA)	Updates rent board ordinance to enhance tenant protections	Pass	72%	28%	Alameda
City of Oakland Rent Stabilization (Measure JJ)	Updates Oakland's rent board ordinance to enhance tenant protections	Pass	74%	26%	Alameda
City of Richmond Rent Control (Measure L)	Establish rent control, a rent board, and just cause eviction requirements for the City of Richmond	Pass	64%	36%	Contra Costa
San Francisco Competitive Bidding (Measure P)	Requires at least three bids on any city-funded affordable housing project	Fail	33%	67%	San Francisco
San Francisco Middle Income Housing (Measure U)	Expands income cap for affordable housing eligibility, allowing households earning 110% area median income to qualify for select affordable housing units	Fail	35%	65%	San Francisco
San Francisco Housing and Development Commission Charter Amendment (Measure M)	Charter amendment transferring city housing and economic development oversight from the city to an appointed Housing and Development Commission	Fail	44%	56%	San Francisco
San Francisco Candlestick Point and Hunters Point Development (Measure O)	Citizen initiative to exempt office development projects in Candlestick Point and Hunters Point from a square foot limit imposed by voters through Proposition M, a citizen initiative in 1986	Pass	53%	47%	San Francisco
San Francisco Replacement Space for Development Projects (Measure X)	Require developers to provide space to replace any locations zoned for neighborhood arts, small businesses, or community services of certain sizes that were destroyed or disrupted by a development project within the Mission and South of Market neighborhoods	Pass	59%	41%	San Francisco
City of Burlingame Rent Stabilization (Measure R)	Establishes a rent stabilization program capping annual rent increases at 4 percent (superseding prior restrictions on rent control)	Fail	32.56%	67.44%	San Mateo
City of San Mateo Rent Control Charter Amendment (Measure Q)	Charter amendment limiting annual rent increases to 4 percent and establishing a rent control commission and policies	Fail	39.06%	60.94%	San Mateo
City of East Palo Alto Rent Control (Measure J)	Limits rent increases to 10 percent annually	Pass	79.48%	20.52%	San Mateo

City of Gilroy Urban Growth Boundary (Measure H)	Measure to add an urban growth boundary to the city's general plan through 2040	Pass	65%	35%	Santa Clara
City of Milpitas Urban Growth Boundary (Measure I)	Prohibits the city from extending public services to new developments near the Milpitas foothills through 2038, reinforcing the existing urban growth boundary	Pass	73%	27%	Santa Clara
City of Milpitas Hillside Development (Measure J)	Requires a vote by residents to make any changes in Milpitas foothills development rules	Pass	79%	21%	Santa Clara
Town of Morgan Hill Slow Growth Initiative (Measure S)	Measure to cap Morgan Hill's population at 58,200	Pass	77%	23%	Santa Clara
City of Mountain View Rent Stabilization Charter Amendment (Measure V)	Charter amendment limiting annual rent increases to inflation and adding tenant protection provisions for just-cause evictions.	Pass	53%	47%	Santa Clara
City of Mountain View Rent Stabilization Ordinance (Measure W)	Ordinance to strengthen tenant protections with just-cause eviction provisions	Fail	49%	51%	Santa Clara
City of Cupertino's Vallco Town Center Specific Plan Initiative (Measure D)	Enacts the Vallco Town Center Specific Plan for mixed use business and housing development	Fail	45%	55%	Santa Clara
City of Cupertino Development and Height Limits (Measure C)	Revise the city's blueprint for growth to limit development of the Vallco Shopping District	Fail	40%	60%	Santa Clara
City of Milpitas Land Use Authority (Measure K)	Grant Milpitas residents land-use authority traditionally held by the City Council, requiring a two-thirds vote from the public for any rezoning or park and open space redevelopment	Pass	84%	16%	Santa Clara
City of Sunnyvale Land Use Authority (Measure M)	Reassign land purchase, sale and lease authority from the City Council to the public, requiring that such transactions be approved by voters	Fail	49%	51%	Santa Clara

City of Santa Clara Land Use Authority (Measure R)	Reassign city-owned property sales and land use changes for public parkland, open space, or recreational facility from the City Council to the public, requiring a two-thirds vote	Pass	89%	11%	Santa Clara
City of Fairfield Land Preserve (Measure T)	Amend General Plan to allow a land preserve and open space conservation area at I-680 and Golden Hill Road	Pass	72%	28%	Solano
City of Healdsburg Affordable Housing Zoning (Measure R)	Updates Growth Management Ordinance to support increasing low- and middle income housing supply	Fail	40%	60%	Sonoma
Sonoma County Community Separators (Measure K)	Extends green space ordinance to require voter approval for any land designation change within community separators	Pass	81%	19%	Sonoma
City of Cotati Urban Growth Boundary (Measure Q)	Extend existing urban growth boundary for 30 years and update affordable housing exemption to apply only to 100% affordable developments	Pass	69%	31%	Sonoma

# POLITICO



The wife of Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, Elaine Chao ran the Labor Department under the President George W. Bush administration. | Getty

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## Elaine Chao tapped to be Trump's transportation secretary

By **SEUNG MIN KIM**, **ANNA PALMER** and **ANDREW RESTUCCIA** | 11/29/16 10:40 AM EST | Updated 11/29/16 06:00 PM EST

Former Labor Secretary Elaine Chao was nominated on Tuesday by President-elect Donald Trump to head the Department of Transportation.

Chao ran the Labor Department under the George W. Bush administration. She met with the president-elect at Trump Tower last week to discuss labor and transportation policy, according to Trump's transition team.

Top Senate Democrats signaled that Chao may not face much of a fight to get confirmed, with incoming Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-N.Y.) congratulating her earlier

on Tuesday for her expected nomination and praising her for her "long history of service to our country."

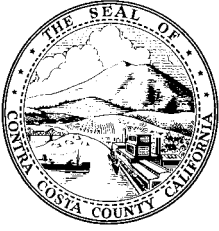
"Senate Democrats have said that if President-elect Trump is serious about a major infrastructure bill, backed by real dollars and not just tax credits and without cutting other programs like health care and education, that we are ready to work with his administration," Schumer said. "I hope Secretary Chao shares that ambitious goal and is willing to work with Democrats to rebuild our crumbling infrastructure and create millions of good paying jobs along the way."

The wife of Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Chao is the first Asian-American woman to hold a Cabinet-level position. She also served as deputy secretary of transportation under President George H.W. Bush. Chao was also a member of Trump's Asian Pacific American Advisory Council during the campaign.

McConnell declined to comment at length on his wife's impending nomination, noting only that she's an "outstanding choice" and that he would not be recusing himself from voting to confirm Chao.

When she came before the Senate in 2001 as the Labor secretary-designate for George W. Bush, Chao was quickly approved on a voice vote.





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---

**TO:** California Traffic Control Devices Committee (CTCDC)  
CTCDC Subcommittee on School Zones  
c/o Chris Engelmann, PE, TE, CTCDC – Executive Secretary

**COPY:** Tyler Munzing, 12th Senate District  
Kiana Valentine, California State Association of Counties  
Mark Watts, Consultant to Contra Costa County

**FROM:**  John Cunningham, Contra Costa County – Principal Transportation Planner

**DATE:** February 18, 2016

**SUBJECT:** *Senate Bill 632 (Cannella) Prima facie speed limits: schools*  
Background and Response to Comments/Questions from the 2/9/16 CTCDC  
School Zone Subcommittee Conference Call, and Responses to the 2/27/15  
Senate Analysis on SB 632

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**Summary**

This memo is a follow-up to the February 9<sup>th</sup> conference call with the School Zone Subcommittee of the CTCDC regarding the subject legislation. There were some questions and observations during the call that am responding to in this memo. In addition, I am providing a response to the 2/27/15 analysis on the bill by Erin Riches.

Please refer to my February 4<sup>th</sup> memo (attached) for the general background on the goals of the bill. That memo also responds to questions from the January 29<sup>th</sup> conference call.

To expand on the previously provided background and clarify some possible misunderstandings of the bill that I observed during the conference call, please consider:

- SB 632 is not intended to be an incremental fix to minor issue in the code. The intent is to be transformational. The bill will assist in the effort to reverse the decline of children walking and cycling to school. As established in the February 4<sup>th</sup> memo, SB 632 targets the largest unaddressed barrier in this effort, which is children being prevented from using active modes for the trip to/from school because of driver behavior or speeding.
- While the bill is meant to target the specific school trip-related speeding problem, it also addresses a much broader speeding problem as established by several advocacy organizations referenced in the February 4<sup>th</sup> memo. These organizations include American Automobile Association (AAA) for Traffic Safety. Furthermore, the solution represented by the bill is consistent with the recommendations to solving the problem put forward by the AAA Foundation, which is to address the problem in small, targeted areas with public support.

**2/9/16 Subcommittee Conference Call Follow Up/Responses:**

**Comment:** Debate regarding the size of the school zone.

**Response:** The existing school zone distances and statutes recognize that students need some additional safety and protection. There is physiological and epidemiological evidence to support this need as established in the February 4<sup>th</sup> memo. As a CTCDC member pointed out, there was no engineering or analysis when the original prescriptive distances in the statutes were established. That said, we now have the opportunity to objectively develop those distances.

In developing an objective recommendation I would encourage the Committee to consider:

- The 500', 1000' distances in the code are arbitrary. There is no argument for the extra protection afforded by the school zone to end after these distances.
- In addition to the aforementioned physiological and epidemiological evidence, I believe it is also self-evident that the protection is needed from origin to destination (OD).
- The 1320' proposal being discussed by the Committee has some data supporting it. However, relative to the need for protection during the entire OD trip, dropping the protection after 1320' is still arbitrary.
- The OD routes are best established by the local jurisdiction. The flexibility found in SB 632 reflects this.

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**Comment:** Concerns with extending the school zone to such a distance that it is no longer associated with a school.

**Response:** I agree with the concern and encourage the Committee to recommend to the legislature that the school zone be decoupled from schools and establish a “neighborhood zone” or “slow zone”. This would be consistent with policies in other jurisdictions<sup>1</sup> and would allow the zones to be extended to other areas with similar needs such as around parks, senior centers, etc.

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**Comment:** The real solution to speeding is enforcement (automated safety/speed enforcement or cameras), we shouldn't focus on signage until adequate enforcement is present. (paraphrased)

**Response:** Currently, the school zones are inadequate as previously discussed. In order for enforcement to be effective, the school zone statutes need to be reformed.

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<sup>1</sup> New York City, United Kingdom, Austria (kilometers per hour)



There is no single solution that is going to gain the desired effect, which is to increase safety and the walk/bike rate of children traveling to/from school. Any single solution or tool can be taken in isolation and characterized as “not solving the problem” and discounted. With that approach, each and every tool could be disregarded. A diversity of tools needs to be made available.

It is not defensible to withhold an improved tool, expanded school zones in this case, in the hope that some other tool is developed. The Committee has the authority and responsibility to improve the statutes. I believe it should make full use of that opportunity even if the improvement may be small or ultimately overshadowed by some future solution.

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**Comment:** Concerns with affording local public works departments too much flexibility in determining the size of the zone.

**Response:** Originally the Committee was in agreement that affording local jurisdictions flexibility to determine the size of the zone was a positive characteristic of the bill. However, during the February 9<sup>th</sup> conference call, some Committee members expressed concern with affording local jurisdictions “too much flexibility”. I believe some justification or explanation for this concern should be provided.

If there is concern that the statutory changes would be used inappropriately, to blanket an entire city for example, an easily implemented and reasonable restriction would be to limit the use of the zone to a schools attendance boundary.

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**Comment:** What should the recommendation be regarding When Children Are Present (WCP) signage?

**Response:** I believe a critical question the Committee must answer in developing a recommendation is, when is it acceptable or safe to assume children are **not** present?

The ambiguities and weaknesses of the WCP signage are numerous and have been discussed at length so I won’t repeat them here. I believe the answer to the question to be, only during very limited times is it safe to make that assumption. That answer suggests that the WCP signage should be replaced by hourly restrictions.

These restrictions would best be established by local jurisdictions which is consistent with the current language in the bill regarding the definition of the size of the zone.

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### **Response to the 2/27/15 Analysis**

**Comment:** *The author states that existing law, which authorizes speed limit reductions within 500 to 1,000 feet of a school, does not reflect actual pedestrian or bicycle access or use patterns and is inconsistent with the state’s Health in All Policies initiative.*

**Response:** The observation is correct<sup>2</sup>. In addition, the changes in the bill are supportive of numerous other statewide policies and efforts including the Active Transportation Program, Safe Routes to School, and greenhouse gas reduction efforts.

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**Comment:** *24/7 school zones? ...overlapping school zones....*

**Response:** The proposal to replace WCP signage with hourly restrictions responds to the comment regarding 24/7 school zones.

The author is correct, overlapping zones may occur. I believe this to be a defensible scenario so long as it is based on an engineering and traffic survey and the aforementioned proposal of limiting the zone to school attendance boundaries is put in place.

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**Comment:** *Changing behavior or punishing it?*

**Response:** The flaws with the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile method of setting speed are too numerous to address in this memo. However, one particular weakness of the method is particularly acute in school zone. That weakness is that drivers self-select speed based primarily on their (the driver's) comfort level. This comfort level does not reflect the comfort or safety of more vulnerable road users sharing the road space with automobiles.

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**Comment:** The author quoting testimony during a joint Senate/Assembly hearing entitled, "Setting Speed Limits in California": *Speed limits that are set arbitrarily low would make violators out of the majority of drivers and may cause drivers to disregard the limit altogether.*

**Responses:** As previously established, the speed zone is not "arbitrary". Rather, there is a demonstrable, physiologically sound need to reduce the speeds in the school zones.

*Disregarding* the speed limit is a violation. The existence of a violation, or increase in violations, does not justify removing a statute or preventing the implementation of an expanded statute. It speaks to a need for additional enforcement resources. That issue is not being discussed by the Committee. Consistent with the language in the bill, local jurisdictions are best equipped to determine if more enforcement is needed or if an expanded school zone is warranted.

**Internal Copies:**

John Kopchik, Director – Department of Conservation and Development  
Maureen Toms, Deputy Director – Department of Conservation and Development  
Steve Kowalewski, Deputy Director – Public Works Department

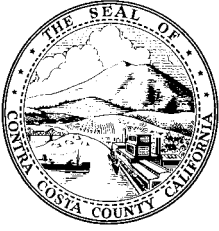
**Attachments**

2/4/16 Memo From John Cunningham to the CTCDC Subcommittee Re: SB632

**File:** Transportation > Legislation > 2016 > slow zone  
c:\egnyte\shared\transportation\activeedits\sb632\communication\memototctcdsubcmteeresb632 - ii.docx

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**2** Health in All Policies Task Force: *Report to the Strategic Growth Council: Health in All Policies Recommendations: Promote Healthy Communities: Active Transportation: 1.A3. Incorporate safety considerations of all roadway users into programs, policies, and community designs.*



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---

**TO:** California Traffic Control Devices Committee (CTCDC)  
Subcommittee on School Zones  
c/o Chris Engelmann, PE, TE, CTCDC – Executive Secretary

**COPY:** Tyler Munzing, 12th Senate District  
Kiana Valentine, California State Association of Counties  
Mark Watts, Consultant to Contra Costa County

**FROM:**  John Cunningham, Contra Costa County – Principal Transportation Planner

**DATE:** February 4, 2016

**SUBJECT:** *Senate Bill 632 (Cannella) Prima facie speed limits: schools*  
Background and Response to Comments/Questions from the 1/29/16 CTCDC  
School Zone Subcommittee Conference Call

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**Summary**

The memo is a follow up to the January 29<sup>th</sup> conference call with the School Zone Subcommittee of the CTCDC regarding the subject legislation. During the call, there were questions regarding the need for SB 632 and requests for data or other evidence supporting the bill. This memo responds to these questions and requests.

I provide some background on the goals of the bill below, which will answer some of these questions and should assist the Sub-Committee in understanding the context of the bill. Direct responses to specific questions are provided after the goals.

The bill has three goals as follows:

**Goal 1) Safety:** The bill is intended to increase safety in school zones where it is probable that automobiles will share the road with other, active modes. The increase in safety associated with lowered vehicle speeds, and the need for this increase in safety, is supported by studies and epidemiological data<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>**Increase in Safety:** The connection between vehicle speed and likelihood of injury or death is well established:

**U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 2014 Literature Review on Vehicle Travel Speeds and Pedestrian Injuries:** "Results indicated that higher vehicle speeds are strongly associated with both a greater likelihood of pedestrian crash occurrence and more serious resulting pedestrian injury. It was estimated that only 5 percent of pedestrians would die when struck by a vehicle traveling at 20 miles per hour or less. This compares with fatality rates of 40, 80, and nearly 100 percent for striking speeds of 30, 40, and 50 mph or more respectively."

**Ten Strategies for Keeping Children Safe on the Road" 2015 World Health Organization**

**Goal 2) Reverse the Decline of Children to Walking/Biking to School<sup>2</sup>:** In addition to safety, the bill is intended to increase the number of K-12 student-age children using active transportation modes for the home/school/home trip.

Driver behavior (or speeding) is one of the two most commonly cited issues for children being discouraged from traveling to/from school using active modes<sup>3</sup>. The other reason is proximity related issues, more simply put: the distance between home and school is too great.

The subject legislation addresses driver behavior/speeding issues. The proximity issue is already being actively addressed by other efforts at the state, regional, and local level. These efforts are driven largely by state greenhouse gas related legislation<sup>4</sup> and state school siting reform efforts<sup>5</sup>.

**Goal 3) Address known issues in the vehicle code and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices relative to “When Children Are Present” (WCP) signage:** While no action was taken, the discussion at the CTCDC’s February 19, 2014 meeting suggests the WCP policies are problematic. I won’t quote the minutes back to the Committee, but the following are suggested/known issues with the signage, some of which are consistent with the CTCDCs discussion:

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*“...children have a delay from the moment they make their decision to the moment they begin to act on their decision, which can be dangerous for them during normal riding conditions and emergency situations.” “Bicycle Safety Education for Children from a Developmental and Learning Perspective” “Younger children are limited by their physical, cognitive and social development, making them more vulnerable in road traffic than adults. Because of their small stature, it can be difficult for children to see surrounding traffic and for drivers and others to see them. In addition if they are involved in a road traffic crash, their softer heads make them more susceptible to serious head injury than adults. Younger children may have difficulties interpreting various sights and sounds, which may impact on their judgement regarding the proximity, speed and direction of moving vehicles.”*

2 “How Children Get to School: School Travel Patterns From 1969 to 2009” National Center for Safe Routes to School: In 1969, 48 percent of K-8th grade students usually walked or bicycled to school. By 2009, only 13 percent of K-8th grade students usually walked or bicycled to school.

3 The two most common reasons for children not being allowed to use active modes are “proximity” and “traffic safety”:  
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Barriers to Children Walking to or from School” United States 2004, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report September 30, 2005 Available at: [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5438a2.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5438a2.htm)

- AND -  
Chaufan, C, Yeh J, Fox, P. *The Safe Routes to School Program in California: An Update.* American Journal of Public Health  
<http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300703>

- AND -  
CCTA SR2S Master Plan 2011: Existing Conditions: Data Summary: “By far, improving traffic congestion and speeding around schools was the number one improvement that administrators believe would do the most to encourage walking and biking to school. This was also consistent among all four regional planning areas, where it ranked first or second. Being accompanied by a parent was the only other condition that ranked in the top five in all four regions.”

4 The “Priority Development Area” concept came out of AB32/SB375 and includes compact development as a core component.

5 2012 - California’s K-12 Educational Infrastructure Investments: Leveraging the State’s Role for Quality School Facilities in Sustainable Communities, Report to the CA Dept. of Education by UC Berkeley Center for Cities & Schools, and 2011 - Schools of the Future Report, Tom Torlakson/State Superintendent of Public Instruction

- WCP signage unduly grants discretion to motorists as to when to adhere to a posted/reduced speed limit and complicates law enforcements ability to enforce a lower speed limit.
- Schools are used for sports, community gatherings and other activities not tied to school hours or year making WCP more difficult to interpret and anticipate.
- Safety should not depend on the effectiveness of a motorist in identifying children, who may or may not be visible, and who may not have physiological characteristics enabling them to act in a rational or predictable manner (as evidenced in footnote<sup>1</sup> and<sup>6</sup>).
- It may be beneficial for the Committee to consider the following question; when, in a residential area or school area, is it safe to assume children are NOT present?

To clarify, the original intent of the bill was to replace the WCP signage with appropriate hourly restrictions, not wholesale elimination.

**Note on Goals:** Goal 1 and Goal 2 are related. Decisions by school administrators and parents to discourage children from walking/biking to school are an intuitive reaction to the danger established by the epidemiological data.

### **1/29/16 Subcommittee Conference Call Follow Up/Responses:**

**Comment: The one quarter mile (1,320') expansion of the prescriptive size of the zone is "arbitrary". Some evidence or engineering should be provided to establish a nexus.**

#### **Response:**

- I agree that the legislative proposal should be based on evidence and data. This memo provides a sample of data that establish the need. However, the *existing* figures in the statute (500'/1000') must also be subjected to the same evidenced-based test. This is consistent with the comment heard during the subcommittee meeting, paraphrased, "...*engineering wasn't used when the original statute and distances were established...*".
- As mentioned during the conference call, the "quarter mile" distance is commonly used in planning as the reasonable distance that people will walk to a destination. There is a body of evidence that supports the figure.<sup>7</sup> It is reasonable to assume that the distance students would travel by bike is much greater than when walking. Given this, the 1320' distance in the subject bill could be viewed as a minimum figure.
- There was a comment that the quarter mile change in the statute could be too far reaching. I assume the comment is related to the cost or burden of expansive implementation. In writing for the County (as one of the original contributors in the drafting of the legislation), we share this

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<sup>6</sup> Zeedyk, M. S., Wallace, L., & Spry, L., "Stop, look, listen, and think? What young children really do when crossing the road," *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 34:43-50 (2002).

<sup>7</sup> 2010 *Beyond the Quarter Mile: Examining Travel Distances by Walking and Cycling*, Montréal, Canada McGill University School of Urban Planning  
~and~

2011 "The Half-Mile Circle: Does It Best Represent Transit Station Catchments?" Erick Guerra, Robert Cervero, Daniel Tischler, Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

concern. A phased approach, rather than the potential need for expansive replacement or additional signage, may be more favorably received.

Some language that either 1) strikes the quarter-mile change, or 2) provides for a range of distances (as suggested during the conference call), or 3) has the new distance only apply to new school sites may be acceptable to the County so long as the ability to allow local jurisdictions the flexibility<sup>8</sup> to expand the zone based on an Engineering and Traffic Survey remain in the bill.

Ownership of the language now resides with the sponsoring legislator(s); we are in a position of having to make that request to the sponsors. I realize this direction may be out of scope for the subcommittee, but wanted to suggest the alternate approach.

**Comment:** What is the need for the change represented by the statute, and what is the backup?

**Response:** In addition to the school specific examples found in the text and footnotes above, a more general need to control speeds is established in the documents summarized below:

### **Governor's Highway Safety Association (GHSA)**

#### ***National Forum on Speeding (2005) - Excerpts:***

- *On suburban and urban roads, only 32-52 percent of traffic obeys the speed limit and the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed exceeds the speed limit by almost 10 mph.*
- *Speeding is common, and on some roads almost universal. About 80 percent of all drivers in NHTSA's 2002 national survey reported they exceeded the posted speed limit on each type of road -interstate, non-interstate, multi-lane, two-lane, and city streets- within the past month, and about one-third reported this behavior on the day of the interview.*
- *Participants agreed that raising the priority of speeding is perhaps the most important step that can be taken.*

#### ***Survey of the States: Speeding and Aggressive Driving (2012) - Excerpts:***

- *GHSA recognizes the major role speed and aggressive driving play as contributors to traffic death and injury.*
- *The public's attitude about speeding is enormously conflicted. A recent study has shown a large disconnect between the significant majority of the public who condemn speeding and the majority of drivers who admit to the behavior, making it a serious challenge to create a safety-conscious environment in which speed limits are respected and obeyed. Aggressive driving, which often involves speeding, is a great concern of motorists across the country.*
- *The action agenda included seven steps designed to...Set and achieve speed reduction goals, focusing on the reduction of extreme speeders and/or all travel speeds in high risk areas like **school** or work zones.*

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<sup>8</sup> There was agreement during the conference call that affording local jurisdictions flexibility was desirable.



**American Automobile Association: Foundation for Traffic Safety:**

***“Improving Traffic Safety Culture in the United States - The Journey Forward” (2007) - Excerpts:***

- *All roads have speed limits, but they are routinely ignored. Most drivers habitually speed.*
- *Speed limits traditionally are set at the 85th percentile travel speed: this means that speeding drivers may help raise speed limits even higher... The speeding culture can be changed by efforts at national, state, and local levels... implement speeding control programs in selected target areas with strong public support, again built on solid data.”*
- *Build programs on sound scientific principles rather than on intuition or political expediency.*
- *Start locally: municipalities and states can lead by implementing strategies to address their specific traffic safety problems.*

**Comment:** “kids don’t walk like they used to...it’s not happening anymore...fear of the public...”.

**Response:** The comment summarizes the very purpose of the bill. As detailed further above in this memo, **driver behavior/unsafe speeds is the largest unaddressed gap in the effort to get children using active modes for the home/school/home trip.**

“Fear of the public” or “stranger danger” are cited in surveys examining mode choice by students/parents/school administrators. However, this issue consistently ranks lower than proximity and unsafe speeds.

**Internal Copies:**

John Kopchik, Director – Department of Conservation and Development  
Maureen Toms, Deputy Director – Department of Conservation and Development  
Steve Kowalewski, Deputy Director – Public Works Department

**File:** Transportation > Legislation > 2016 > slow zone  
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## John Cunningham

---

**From:** John Cunningham  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 08, 2016 8:59 AM  
**To:** Engelmann, Chris@DOT  
**Cc:** Tong, Duper C@DOT (duper.tong@dot.ca.gov)  
**Subject:** RE: CTCDC subcommittee proposals on school zones

Chris,

I really don't know where to begin in responding to this information. The proposal is a failure in regards to the proposed policies as well as in terms of process. The proposal does not acknowledge or respond to the substantial amount of information that has been provided to the committee by me. Below is just a very brief summary of the technical issues I see with the proposal:

- The proposal retains the completely arbitrary distance figures that the Committee was unanimous in rejecting at the outset of this process.
- The proposal ignores the stated goals of the SB632, increased safety, increased walk/bike rates in K-12 schools, address known issues in the MUTCD regarding the When Children Are Present (WCP) signage. **All of these goals were established and justified by substantial data and evidence.** No evidence has been provided to indicate that the goals are not appropriate or the evidence is flawed.
- The proposal regarding WCP signage ignores the established issues. In fact makes it worse by increasing the complexity of the already problematic self-assessment regarding the need for compliance.

I can provide a much more comprehensive response. However, I question the value given the information that I have already provided has been ignored by the Committee. I cannot dedicate more public resources in light of the unbalanced dialog and proposal.

At the outset of the effort, the Committee was unanimous in the opinion that whatever proposal is moved ahead should be based on evidence. This has been violated in two ways, the evidence I have provided has been omitted from the dialog and there is no rationale or evidence supporting the accompanying the proposal.

Procedurally, the Committee ceding the responsibility to create the basis for public policy to a single individual advocate is problematic. This is made more troublesome considering the resources the State has at its disposal, Caltrans, OPR, CDPH, all have professional staff with expertise that could be brought to bear on this situation.

By my read, Caltrans has been working hard on its image and more proactively dealing with progressive transportation issues since the 2014 SSTI Report...I believe the Department has made great strides. In my opinion, this proposal will take the Department in entirely the opposite direction it appears to be going.

I want to emphasize that I am submitting these comments respectfully, I appreciate the assistance you have given me during this process. I also staff several committees with limited resources...I understand the position you are in. However, as I mentioned at the CTCDC meeting in San Luis Obispo, this is a complex topic that will likely require more resources to address adequately. Rather than moving the inadequate proposal forward, I recommend that the Committee suspend the effort and request more time from the legislature so that the matter can be addressed with adequate resources and expertise. Considering the fact that SB632/AB1659 are dead I would think such a request would be granted. If this is not possible then there should be an extension that would allow alternate proposals to be submitted and considered during a workshop format Committee meeting.

If the Committee moves the proposal forward without some wholesale change in direction of the technical work and the process, I intend on voicing all of the concerns listed above through the various mechanisms available to me as a County representative.

- John

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John Cunningham  
Principal Planner  
Contra Costa County  
Department of Conservation and Development  
30 Muir Road, Martinez, CA 94553

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**From:** Engelmann, Chris@DOT [mailto:chris.engelmann@dot.ca.gov]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 31, 2016 3:25 PM  
**To:** Bahadori.Hamid; Jay Walter; Jay@saferstreetsla.org; 'Bryan Jones'; John Cunningham; mgreenwood@cityofpalmdesert.org; Yost Jr, Danny K@DOT; bill@saferoutespartnership.org; Carpenter, Rachel@DOT; Rosas, Araceli M@DOT  
**Subject:** CTCDC subcommittee proposals on school zones

Hello CTCDC subcommittee,

Jay Beeber has provided some language on options to consider for the school zone issues we are working on – Thank you Jay. I have created a Word document with the text and made comments myself. Please use track changes and insert comments as you see necessary. Please get your comments back to me within a week and I'll compile everything.

Thank you.

Chris Engelmann, PE, TE  
CA MUTCD Editor  
CTCDC Executive Secretary  
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California Department of Transportation  
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<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/engineering/ctcdc/index.htm>

## John Cunningham

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**From:** John Cunningham  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 29, 2016 11:00 AM  
**To:** Engelmann, Chris@DOT; Tong, Duper C@DOT; jay@saferstreetsla.org; Jay Walter; Bahadori.Hamid@aaa-calif.com; Yost Jr, Danny K@DOT; bill@saferoutespartnership.org; Carpenter, Rachel@DOT; Rosas, Araceli M@DOT; bryanjones@altaplanning.com; Ferouz, Atifa@DOT; Mark Greenwood; Lisa.Cirill@cdph.ca.gov; Mark Watts ; Kate.White@calsta.ca.gov  
**Subject:** RE: Tomorrow's meeting in San Carlos re: School Zones/SB632  
**Attachments:** MemoToCTCDCsubCmmteeReSB632 - #2.pdf; MemoToCTCDCsubCmmteeReSB632 - #1.pdf

Chris,

Unfortunately I have a conflict and cannot participate in today's school zone subcommittee meeting or tomorrow's full CTCDC meeting. However, I believe the Committee has all the information it needs in order to develop a defensible recommendation to the Legislature if it makes that choice.

I believe the suggestions on the legislation provided in the various communications from Mr. Beeber require a comprehensive response. Unfortunately, as explained in my last email, the County does not have the resources to provide such a response. However, there is enough information in the 2/4/16 and 2/18/16 memos from the County to invalidate the suggestions from Mr. Beeber if the Committee chooses to discuss and consider the information.

I have attached these previous memos to this email, my apologies for this duplication to the Committee members but I have included additional recipients who do not have the benefit of the previously distributed information. In addition to those memos, I am providing some brief comments below on Mr. Beeber's input:

- The rationale provided to justify limiting the length of the school zone is fundamentally flawed. That driver compliance with speed limits is reduced in longer length zones is not a reason to shorten the zone, it establishes a need for additional enforcement. School zones are justified and put in place for justifiable physiological/public health, and other policy reasons as detailed in the memos from the County and elsewhere. The suggestion that zones should be shortened or remain short to accommodate drivers who choose not to comply is senseless. I understand there is history with this type of approach in the traffic engineering field. Fortunately Caltrans has made great strides in distancing itself from these types of practices recently and I hope that progress continues with this issue.

- The discussion of the length of the school zone, in the absence of the Engineering and Traffic Survey called for in the legislation, continues to be an arbitrary figure. In my recollection the Committee was unanimously in opposition to the use of arbitrary figures instead relying on data/science.

- The history provided regarding school zones is irrelevant, speculative in many cases, and is a distraction from the core of the discussion. The data regarding collisions and the contributing factors is irrelevant in light of other physiological factors and policy issues related to the need to reduce speeds in areas where traffic is sharing roadway space with vulnerable users, in particular underage vulnerable users whose actions can be unpredictable and whose situational awareness is not yet fully developed. The Committee should base its decision on current policies, practices, and data. The relevant data and rationale can be found in the February 4<sup>th</sup>, and 18<sup>th</sup> memos and with some consultation with the CA Department of Public Health.

- I've pointed out some of the flaws of the TTI school zone studies above. However, more broadly the Committee should recognize that California has a much different policy imperative than Texas which has changed in recent history. In

particular related to GHG legislation (compact development, greater reliance/support of active modes) and the disproportionate impact that school pick up/drop off times have on congestion and GHG production.

- The suggestions provided regarding the "When Children Are Present" dilemma do not address the substantial, known issues with the WCP signage. These are addressed in the County's 2/4/16 memo but the Committee is already aware of the issues as they debated them at length at the 2/19/14 CTCDC meeting. WCP signage should be in effect with appropriate day/time limitations set by the local jurisdiction and should NOT be tied to school days/hours for reasons discussed at length in various forums. There is no proposal to make School Zones 24/7.

- John

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John Cunningham  
Principal Planner  
Contra Costa County  
Department of Conservation and Development  
30 Muir Road, Martinez, CA 94553

Direct Line: 925-674-7833

Main Transportation Line: 925-674-7209

---

**From:** Engelmann, Chris@DOT [mailto:chris.engelmann@dot.ca.gov]

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 28, 2016 11:15 AM

**To:** John Cunningham; Tong, Duper C@DOT; jay@saferstreetsla.org; Jay Walter; Bahadori.Hamid@aaa-calif.com; Yost Jr, Danny K@DOT; bill@saferoutespartnership.org; Carpenter, Rachel@DOT; Rosas, Araceli M@DOT; bryanjones@altaplanning.com; Ferouz, Atifa@DOT; Mark Greenwood

**Subject:** Tomorrow's meeting in San Carlos

Good afternoon,

Hopefully most of you will be able to participate in person tomorrow in San Carlos. Attached is an agenda. If you are unable to make it in person, please call in to the number shown on the top of the agenda.

Again, here are directions and other instructions from Jay Walter.

On June 29, 2016 we will be meeting at San Carlos City Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Room 207, otherwise called the Enterprise Conference Room. City Hall is located at 600 Elm Street, San Carlos CA 94070. Parking is available in the San Carlos Library underground parking garage, located next door to City Hall. The parking garage entrance is located on Cherry Street, near the corner of Elm Street. Street parking is also available, but it is 2 hour time limited around City Hall. After you arrive, let me know where you have parked, and what time, and we will break the meeting so cars may be moved to avoid a ticket. Sorry, but I don't have the power to void parking tickets in my own town, so we will try to be careful to avoid getting them!

I have attached prior documents for your reference. Looking forward to seeing everyone tomorrow.

Chris Engelmann, PE, TE  
CA MUTCD Editor  
CTCDC Executive Secretary  
1120 "N" St., Sacramento, CA 95814  
Division of Traffic Operations, MS 36  
California Department of Transportation  
(916) 653-1816

[chris.engelmann@dot.ca.gov](mailto:chris.engelmann@dot.ca.gov)

[http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/engineering/mutcd/ca\\_mutcd2014rev1.htm](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/engineering/mutcd/ca_mutcd2014rev1.htm)

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/engineering/ctcdc/index.htm>

**Item 15-28 Draft Letter to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing from CTCDC**

**Agency Making Request/Sponsor:** Caltrans/ Hamid Bahadori

**Background**

Senate Bill 632 proposed legislation that raised engineering issues that were beyond the expertise of the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing. The CTCDC has been requested to review and examine these issues and report back in 2016. A CTCDC sub-committee was formed to examine these issues and in June 30, 2016, the recommendations of the subcommittee were approved by the CTCDC members. In the September 1, 2016 CTCDC meeting, Committee Members had requested a status report on the letter to the Senate Transportation Committee replying to their request for a CTCDC recommendation for school zones. The Draft Letter is being provided to the CTCDC members for their review and comments.

- MEMBER AGENCIES -

California Department of  
Transportation  
California Highway Patrol  
California State  
Association of Counties  
League of California Cities  
California State Automobile  
Association  
Automobile Club of Southern  
California

## California Traffic Control Devices Committee



Date: MM DD YYYY

Senator Jim Beall & Senator Anthony Cannella  
Chairman  
Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing  
State Capitol, Room 2209  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Senator Beall & Senator Cannella:

The Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing had requested the California Traffic Control Devices Committee (CTCDC) to review and examine current language in the California Vehicle Code (CVC) regarding school zones and the conditions when school speed limit is in effect in September 2015 and report back in 2016. The request was regarding extending the school zone and school speed limit signing changes.

A CTCDC subcommittee was formed in December 2015 to examine these topics and consider if there is a need to revise the CVC language. This subcommittee has spent numerous hours and had thoroughly vetted the issues surrounding extending the school zones and proposed change "when children are present" standards. In the CTCDC meeting held on June 30, 2016, the recommendations of the subcommittee were approved by the CTCDC members. The existing laws and the recommendations of the subcommittee as pertaining to the length of the school zone and when school zone speed limit is in effect are provided below.

### **LENGTH OF SCHOOL ZONE**

The existing laws regarding the length of the school zone are summarized below. As per CVC 22352 and CVC 22358.4 (b) (1) (B)

#### **Current Law**

- School speed zone is applicable from 500 feet away from school grounds.
- Local authority may extend School speed zone by ordinance or resolution up to 1000 feet from school grounds under the following conditions:
  1. School speed limit no less than 25 mph
  2. In a residence district, on a highway with a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour or slower
  3. On a roadway with a maximum of two traffic lanes.

- MEMBER AGENCIES -

California Department of  
Transportation  
California Highway Patrol  
California State  
Association of Counties  
League of California Cities  
California State Automobile  
Association  
Automobile Club of Southern  
California

## California Traffic Control Devices Committee



### **Recommendation from the subcommittee:**

Maintain the existing law and add the following text to the CVC:

- On any roadway approaching a school, school zones may be extended to 300 feet beyond an uncontrolled school crosswalk (marked school crosswalk without traffic control) that is located up to 1000 feet from the school grounds when all of the following conditions are met:
  1. The uncontrolled marked school crosswalk is between 500 feet and 1000 feet from the school grounds and is located where there is no existing traffic control, and
  2. based on an engineering and traffic study that demonstrates a collision history with school-aged pedestrians or school-aged bicyclists going to or from the school grounds, and
  3. based on an engineering and traffic study, that it is not warranted to install a protected crosswalk with traffic control devices such as stop signs, signals or pedestrian hybrid beacons or implement other measures such as a roundabout at that location or move the unprotected crosswalk as close to the school grounds as practicable, and
  4. the route is designated as a Safe Routes to School route, and
  5. there does not exist a crosswalk closer to the school grounds which can serve the need of school-aged pedestrians to cross the roadway.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a local authority may not declare a speed limit of less than 25 mph where a school zone has been extended to greater than 500 feet from school grounds. (same as current law)

Support: The above additional text eliminates the restriction on extending the school zone up to 1000 feet to only locations in a residence district with a posted speed limit of 30 mph or less, and allows extending the school zone up to 1000 feet on any roadway or 1300 feet with an uncontrolled crosswalk, with the restriction that it be for the purpose of slowing traffic where children are crossing the roadway in an unprotected crosswalk.



- MEMBER AGENCIES -

California Department of  
Transportation  
California Highway Patrol  
California State  
Association of Counties  
League of California Cities  
California State Automobile  
Association  
Automobile Club of Southern  
California

## California Traffic Control Devices Committee



### **WHEN SCHOOL SPEED LIMIT IN EFFECT**

The existing laws regarding the time the school speed limit time is in effect are summarized below. As per CVC 22352 and CVC 22358.4 (b) (1)

#### **Current Law**

- While children are going to or leaving the school either during school hours or during the noon recess period.
- While the grounds are in use by children where the school grounds are not separated from the highway by a fence, gate, or other physical barrier.

#### **Recommendation from the subcommittee:**

No change is recommended

I appreciate the opportunity given to the CTCDC to comment on SB 632 by the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing.

Sincerely,

Mark Greenwood  
Chairman CTCDC

cc: CTCDC Members  
CTCDC Files

VICE CHAIRMAN  
ANTHONY CANNELLA

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# California Legislature

## SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING

JIM BEALL  
CHAIRMAN

CHIEF CONSULTANT  
RANDY CHINN

PRINCIPAL CONSULTANTS  
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ERIC THRONSON

CONSULTANT  
ALISON DINMORE

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ELVIA DIAZ  
HOLLY GLASEN

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 2209  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
TEL (916) 651-4121  
FAX (916) 445-2209

September 10, 2015

Hamid Bahadori, Chair  
California Traffic Control Devices Committee  
Automobile Club of Southern California  
3333 Fairview Road  
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Dear Mr. Bahadori:

Senator Cannella introduced legislation this year, SB 632, which would:

- Authorize a local authority to establish a prima facie speed limit of 15 mph or 25 mph in a residence district, on a highway with a posted speed limit of 30 mph or slower, within 1,320 feet of a school building or school grounds that are contiguous to a highway or school grounds that are not separated from the highway by a fence, gate, or other physical barrier;
- Authorize a local authority, upon the basis of an engineering and travel survey documenting school attendance boundaries and/or travel patterns to and from a school, to extend the maximum distance to establish a prima facie speed limit and school warning signs to a distance and/or specific locations that are consistent with the survey findings; and
- Remove the “when children are present” standard and authorize a local authority to designate these low-speed school zones to be in effect according to alternative methodologies, up to 24 hours a day.

Committee members and staff have engaged in discussion over this bill and it has become clear to us that this legislation raises engineering issues that are beyond the expertise of this committee. Specifically, should a school zone extend to one-quarter mile, or more, beyond a school? Should “when children are present” be replaced by another standard?

Mr. Hamid Bahadori

Page 2

Given the engineering questions raised by SB 632, members of the Senate Transportation and Housing Committee feel that it is appropriate to refer these questions to the California Traffic Control Devices Committee (CTCDC) for review. We urge the CTCDC and its associated experts to seriously examine these issues. We also urge the CTCDC to report to the Senate Transportation and Housing Committee, in writing, by April 1, 2016, as to its findings on these issues and any further actions, if any, that the CTCDC plans to take or recommends that the Legislature take.

Thank you for your consideration and response.

Sincerely,



SENATOR JIM BEALL  
Chair



SENATOR ANTHONY CANNELLA  
Vice Chair

cc: Members, Senate Transportation and Housing Committee  
Malcolm Dougherty, Director, California Department of Transportation

<b>Original Application ID</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Location of Work</b>	<b>Description of Work</b>	<b>Project Cost</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
04-Contra Costa County-1	Contra Costa County	Intersections of Olympic Boulevard at Bridgefield Road and Walden Road at Westcliffe Lane (unincorporated Walnut Creek area).	Construct ADA curb ramp, curb, gutter, and sidewalk; Install Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs).	\$ 289,400	\$ 224,400
04-Contra Costa County-2	Contra Costa County	Marsh Creek Road from the City of Clayton limits to Camino Diablo, Vasco Road from Walnut Boulevard to the Alameda County line, and San Pablo Dam Road from City of Richmond limits to Bear Creek Road.	Upgrade existing guardrails.	\$ 1,293,200	\$ 1,293,200
04-Contra Costa County-3	Contra Costa County	Danville Boulevard between Stone Valley Road and Jackson Way in unincorporated Alamo of Contra Costa County.	Construct a roundabout at the intersection of Danville Boulevard and Orchard Court in addition to street improvements, such as sidewalk improvements and curb extensions.	\$ 2,978,000	\$ 2,718,000
04-Contra Costa County-4	Contra Costa County	San Pablo Dam Road between the Richmond City Limits and Bear Creek Road/Wildcat Canyon Road.	Install centerline rumble strips along 4.6 miles of two-lane, winding roadway; Upgrade regulatory and warning signs and guardrail end treatments plus reconstruct median island curbs.	\$ 760,800	\$ 760,800
04-Contra Costa County-5	Contra Costa County	Byron Highway approx. 350 feet south of Byer Road to Hoffman Lane, adjacent to Excelsior Middle School in unincorporated Byron.	Install southbound left-turn lane on Byron Highway on to Byer Road; Construct a two-way left turn lane to improve access at Excelsior Middle School; and widen roadway to provide paved shoulders.	\$ 1,046,000	\$ 616,730
				<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,613,130</b>

## John Cunningham

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**From:** Kiana Valentine <kvalentine@counties.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 25, 2016 8:57 AM  
**To:** Kiana Valentine  
**Cc:** Chris Lee; Merrin Gerety  
**Subject:** Just Released: 2016 California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment Report  
**Attachments:** 2016 LSR Report\_Executive Summary (FINAL).pdf; 2016 LSR Report\_Talking Points (FINAL).docx; 2016 Sample Local Press Release (FINAL).docx; 2016 LSR Report\_Tweets (FINAL).docx

To: County Public Works Directors  
CEAC Transportation Policy Committee

From: Kiana Valentine, CSAC Legislative Representative for Transportation  
Chris Lee, CSAC Legislative Analyst for Transportation

**Re: Just Released: 2016 California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment Report**

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The *2016 California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment Report* was released this morning. Please visit [www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) to download a copy of the report. Please note that we are still making updates to the website this morning but didn't want to delay any longer getting you some of the attached information for your use in answering any potential media inquiries.

No surprise to any of you, the 2016 Report found continued decline in pavement condition, bridges and essential components that make up the local street and road system. The average condition has dropped from a 66 on the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) (a scale of zero (failed) to 100 (excellent)) to a 65 which is in the "at risk" category. While this drop may not seem significant on its own, consider that since the inaugural report in 2008 the number of counties with an average PCI in "good" condition has dropped from 16 to 6 in just 10-years.

Under current funding scenarios, counties and cities receive \$1.98 billion annually for local streets and roads. The 2016 Report concludes that without significant new investment in addition to current revenues, close to a quarter of local roads will fall into a "failed" condition by 2026 costing tax-payers much more in the future to bring the system into a safe, good condition. It will take \$3.5 billion annually just to maintain pavements at a 65 or "at risk" condition. Moreover, to bring the system into Best Management Practices (BMP), which is the most cost effective condition to maintain local streets and roads and requires significantly less total investment on an annual basis into the future (of \$2.5 billion for all cities and counties annually), the state needs to invest \$73 billion over the next ten-years which is \$7.3 billion annually.

**Please note that the funding shortfall in 2014 was \$78 billion. There are a few important reasons that the funding shortfall is smaller in the 2016 Report than previous reports. First, cities and counties are often conservative with funding projections when completing the study survey and now with 10-years' worth of data we are better able to predict more accurate future funding levels which are slightly less conservative and therefore reduce the actual backlog. Second, while the cost of some pavement preservation practices have increased slightly, the cost of roadway reconstruction is still 18% lower than what it was in 2008 when we released the first report. Finally, local agencies are really good at stretching dollars and using cost-effective treatments and sustainable pavement practices to get the most bang for their buck which impacts the shortfall.**

Attached for your immediate use is:

- 2016 Report Executive Summary
- Talking points
- Sample press release
- Sample tweets

Please check the LSR website again later this afternoon to download addition tools such as a sample local resolution, sample PPT, a fact sheet, FAQs and other great interactive information.

If you have any questions, please contact Kiana Valentine, CSAC Legislative Representative for Transportation at 916.650.8185 or [kvalentine@counties.org](mailto:kvalentine@counties.org) or Chris Lee, CSAC Legislative Analyst for Transportation at 916.650.8180 or [clee@counties.org](mailto:clee@counties.org).

**Kiana Valentine**

Legislative Representative

Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

California State Association of Counties®

1100 K Street, Suite 101

Sacramento, CA 95814

[kvalentine@counties.org](mailto:kvalentine@counties.org)

Desk: 916/650.8185

Mobile: 916/266.3892

## 2016 California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment Report

### Talking Points

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#### Main Points

- **The local roads we all rely on are deteriorating at an exponentially faster rate, literally crumbling beneath our tires, bikes and feet.**
- **The conditions are getting so bad that if Californians don't commit to prioritizing funding to fix them, we could be facing a catastrophe.**
- The average pavement condition of California's streets and roads is just 65, which is considered "at risk" - on a scale of zero (failed) to 100 (excellent).
- Roads that at one time could have been fixed are deteriorating to the point they need to be replaced.
- The 10-year funding shortfall to repair and maintain our roads is approximately \$73 Billion.
  - **Please note that the funding shortfall in 2014 was \$78 billion. There are a few important reasons that the funding shortfall is smaller in the 2016 Report than previous reports. First, cities and counties are often conservative with funding projections when completing the study survey and now with 10-years' worth of data we are better able to predict more accurate future funding levels which are slightly less conservative and therefore reduce the actual backlog. Second, while the cost of some pavement preservation practices have increased slightly, the cost of roadway reconstruction is still 18% lower than what it was in 2008 when we released the first report. Finally, local agencies are really good at stretching dollars and using cost-effective treatments and sustainable pavement practices to get the most bang for their buck which impacts the shortfall.**
- Current state, local and federal revenue available to cities and counties adds up to about \$1.9 billion per year.
- We need \$3.5 billion per year just to maintain local roads in their current condition.
- We need approximately \$7 billion per year to bring roads into compliance with industry Best Practices.
- **Without new revenues, the average condition of local roads will fall to 56 on the PCI scale, which is nearly in the "failed" category and the backlog grows by \$20 billion in just 10-years!**
- State and federal funding to fix and maintain local roads and bridges has been woefully inadequate for years.
- From the moment we open our front door to drive to work, bike to school, or walk to the bus stop, people are dependent on safe, reliable local streets and roads.

## Solutions

- **The Legislative Special Session on Transportation is still in effect through the month of November.**
- **The Legislature should reconvene under that session and pass legislation that**
  - **increases revenue for local streets and roads and state highways,**
  - **includes reforms to ensure the money is spent wisely,**
  - **guarantees the revenue is dedicated to transportation**
- While there are a number of important local sales tax measures on the November ballot, locally generated revenues are invested in a variety of modes and new capacity projects, so we still need a statewide solution to address maintenance needs.
- Everyone who benefits from local streets and roads — including personal and commercial vehicles, transit, bicyclists, and pedestrians — should bear the cost of restoring them.
- By investing in our local road system, we are investing in the safety and wellbeing of all Californians and ensuring the reliability of one of the foundations of our economy.

## Financial Cost

- **Roads and bridges are like cars or houses. If you don't take care of them with regular maintenance and repairs, you'll either have to spend more money to fix larger problems, or buy a new one. Worse yet, deferred house or car maintenance could literally put you, your family, or others at grave risk.**
- Californians have a choice: We can either pay to fix and maintain our streets and roads today, or pay much more in the future to replace them.
- To spend the taxpayer's money cost-effectively, it just makes sense to preserve and maintain our roads and bridges in good condition than to let them deteriorate and then pay more to fix them.
- **To put our investment in context: Californians on average pay \$540 for internet, \$780 for their coffee habit, \$852 for a cell phone, and an incredible \$1,032 for cable every year. By contrast, motorists only pay \$350 in taxes used to maintain the roadways necessary for everyday life.**

## Public Safety

- **It's a matter of public safety. Police, fire and emergency medical services all need safe, reliable roads to react quickly to calls. A few minutes delay can be a matter of life and death.**



- Reliable local streets and roads increase the safety and livability of our communities — this is important whether you’re young or old, on foot or in a car, riding a bicycle, using a wheelchair or taking the bus.
- Repairs to local roadways are more than just fixing potholes; they include improvements for sidewalks, storm water control, gutters, curb ramps, traffic signs and medians, all of which make our roads safer.

### **Job Creation**

- Modernizing local streets and roads will create well-paying construction jobs and boost local economies.
- California business relies on local streets and roads to connect with clients, vendors and customers. Investing in road infrastructure is paramount to our continued economic recovery.
- The local street and road system is critical to California’s economy — the 8th largest in the world. The “last mile” for the movement of goods from rail, airports and seaports occurs on the local system. A functioning well maintained local network promotes economic sustainability and vitality.

### **Environment**

- California is a leader in the fight against global warming. Cities and counties are doing their part to build livable communities which provide multi-modal transportation options to walk, bike, and take transit to move around communities. This reduces stress on our local roads, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and promotes public health benefits of an active lifestyle.
- **Modernizing local streets and roads will reduce drive time and traffic congestion; improve bicycle safety, and make walking more appealing — all of which leads to reduced vehicle emissions.**
- Cars sustain less damage and use less fuel on well-maintained streets.
- Restoring roads before they fail will reduce construction time and that means less air pollution from heavy equipment and less water pollution from site run-off.

## 2016 Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment Tweets

New report: California's local streets & roads are deteriorating fast [www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org)  
#FixCaRoads

Only six California counties have roads in good condition per 2016 local transportation report  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

New @CaCities & @CSAC\_Counties report: 10-year, \$73B shortfall for local streets, roads & bridges.  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

Local streets & roads declining fast according to 2016 report. \$7B/year to make roads optimal.  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

52 of 58 counties have local roads in poor or at risk condition according to 2016 assessment  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

New report: Not enough \$\$ for California local streets, roads, sidewalks, & bridges  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

Pay now or pay more later. California's local streets & roads are declining w/out enough \$\$.  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

W/O more \$ California's local streets & roads will fail says new report. [www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org)  
#FixCaRoads

Kids & families need safe streets. New report calls for \$7B annually for sound streets and roads.  
[www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org) #FixCaRoads

**CITY/COUNTY LOGO**

DATE:

Contact:

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**New Study Finds Majority of California’s Local Streets and Roads Are “At Risk”**  
*Roads in **city/county** are **Better/Worse** than Statewide Average*

*Costs will rise if repair and maintenance are further delayed*

CITY/COUNTY NAME— The results of the biennial California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment are alarming. Released on Oct. 25, the new analysis confirms that pavement conditions around the state are continuing to decline and that existing revenue doesn’t provide enough funding to properly fix and maintain streets, roads, bridges, traffic signs and storm drains. The research shows that costs could double if repairs and maintenance are delayed much longer. California cities and counties own and operate more than 81 percent of the state’s road system and this new report projects that within a decade, one-quarter of local streets and roads will have poor pavement condition. To download a copy of the report, please visit [www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org).

**Localize here:**

**If condition is better:** The city/county is fortunate because currently our pavement condition ranks higher than the state average, however we are not entirely out of the woods. Local streets and roads in city/county will still require significantly increased funding levels just to maintain the status quo and keep roads from falling into disrepair. When pavement deteriorates quickly, construction costs continue to rise, meaning taxpayers will have to pay more to repair or replace local streets and roads in the future.

**If condition is worse or similar:** (City/County) is not alone. In 52 of California’s 58 counties, the average condition of streets and roads is considered either “at risk” or “poor”. This poses serious safety hazards for drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians, and it means if we don’t act quickly to fix these roads, they will deteriorate more and cost more to fix in the long run.

**LOCAL QUOTE:** “Current funding is not enough to ensure that our streets and roads are safe and reliable. This is the system that carries our families to school and work and transports the goods that underlie California’s economy,” said XXXX. “If we don’t deal with the problem now, costs to maintain our local system will increase while the safety, quality and reliability of (XXX City’s/County’s) roads will decline. I am urging the Governor, our state legislature, and specifically, our local legislative delegation including **Assembly Member XXXX and Senator XXXX**, to act quickly to address the transportation funding shortfall. And I note that the Legislature’s special session on transportation issues is in effect through November.”

The report is a collaboration between the California State Association of Counties, the League of California Cities, the County Engineers Association of California, and the state’s regional transportation planning agencies. Produced every other year since 2008, the 2016 report captured data from more than 99 percent of the state’s local streets and roads. The report shows that California’s local streets and road conditions continue to decline, moving us closer to the edge of a cliff.

Using a scale of zero (fail) to 100 (excellent) to rate pavement condition, the report notes that Conditions have deteriorated since the first survey eight years ago when the statewide average was 68. By 2014 it had dropped to 66. Now the average pavement condition has declined to 65, falling another full percentage point in just two years.

In the next 10 years, it is estimated that the local system will have a \$70 billion funding shortfall. Existing funding for California's local streets and roads is \$1.9 billion annually but \$3.5 billion is needed just to maintain the current statewide average rating of 65. Moreover, it would take \$7 billion annually to bring the state's local streets and roads into a safe and reliable condition, to address critical bridge repairs, and to maintain essential components such as sidewalks and storm drains.

To download a copy of the report, please visit [www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org). For more information on the full report, please contact Rony Berdugo, League of California Cities (916-658-8283) or Kiana Valentine, California State Association of Counties (916-327-7500 x566).

###



## Executive Summary

**California’s local street and road system continues to be in crisis.**

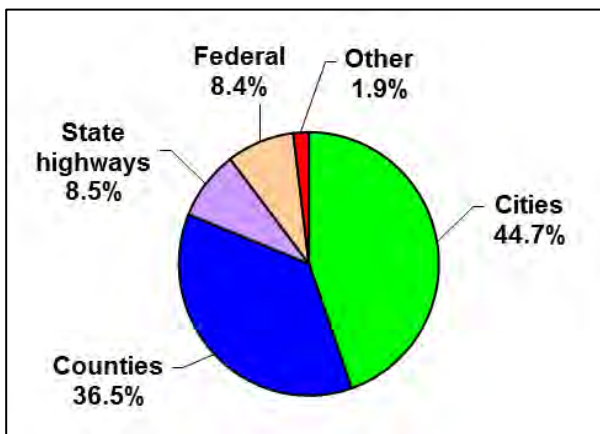
Nearly every trip begins on a city street or county road. Whether traveling by bicycle, bus, rail, truck or family automobile, Californians need a reliable and well-maintained local street and road system. Unfortunately, these continue to be challenging times due to increased demand and unreliable funding. There is a significant focus on climate change and building sustainable communities, yet sustainable



communities cannot function without a well-maintained local street and road system. The need for multi-modal opportunities on the local system has never been more essential. Every component of California’s transportation system is critical to providing a seamless, interconnected system that supports the traveling public and economic vitality throughout the state.

The first comprehensive statewide study of California’s local street and road system in 2008 provided critical analysis and information on the local transportation network’s condition and funding needs. Conducted biennially, the needs assessment provides another look at this vital component of the state’s transportation system and once again finds a significant funding shortfall.

The 2016 study sought answers to important questions: What are the current pavement conditions of local streets and roads? What will it cost to repair all streets and roads? What are the needs for the essential components to a functioning system? How large is the funding shortfall? What are the solutions?



**Breakdown of Road Centerline Miles by Agency**

Responsible for over 81 percent of California’s roads, cities and counties find this study of critical importance for several reasons. While federal and state governments regularly assess their system needs, no such data existed for the local component of California’s transportation network prior to 2008. Historically, statewide transportation funding



## California Statewide Local Streets & Roads Needs Assessment 2016

[www.SaveCaliforniaStreets.org](http://www.SaveCaliforniaStreets.org)

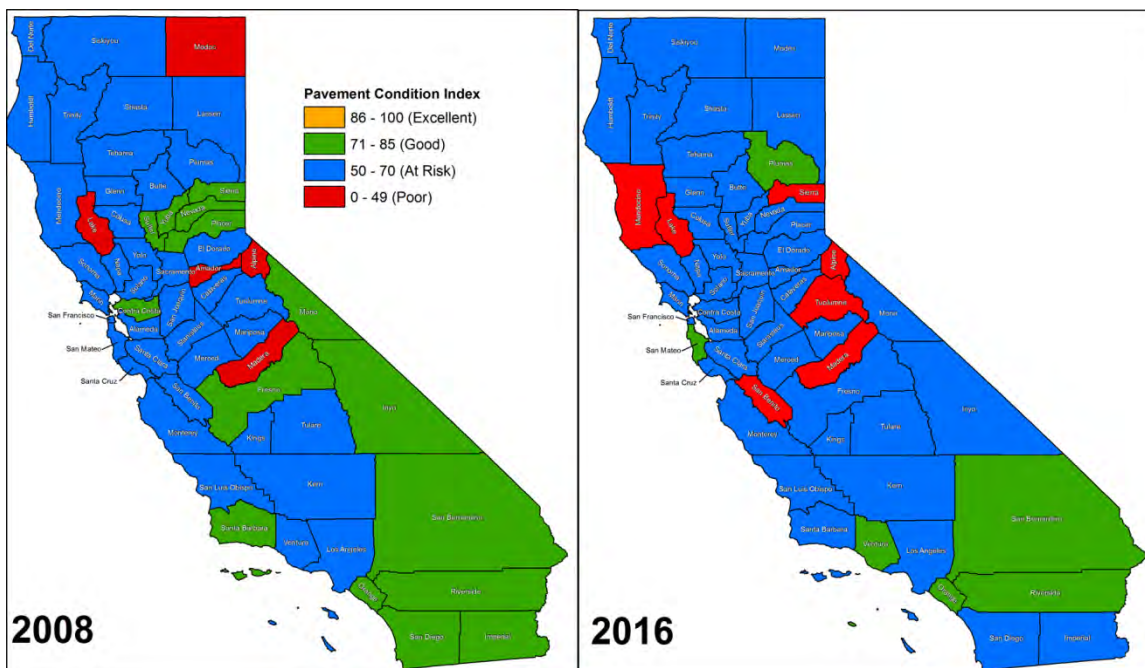
investment decisions have been made without local pavement condition data. This biennial assessment provides a critical piece in providing policy makers with a more complete picture of California’s transportation system funding needs.

The goal is to use the results to educate policymakers at all levels of government and the public about the infrastructure investments needed to provide California with a seamless, multi-modal transportation system. The findings provide a credible and defensible analysis to support a dedicated, stable funding source for maintaining the local system at an optimum level. The study also provides the rationale for the most effective and efficient investment of public funds, potentially saving taxpayers from paying significantly more to fix local streets and roads into the future.

This update surveyed all of California’s 58 counties and 482 cities in 2016. The information captured data from more than 99 percent of the state’s local streets and roads – a level of participation that makes clear the local interest in addressing the growing problems of crumbling streets and roads.

### Pavements

The conditions of California’s local streets and roads are rolling off the edge of a cliff. On a scale of zero (failed) to 100 (excellent), the statewide average Pavement Condition Index (PCI) has deteriorated to 65 (“at risk” category) in 2016. Even more alarming, 52 of 58 counties are either at risk or have poor pavements (the maps illustrate the changes in condition since 2008). If the current funding remains the same, the unfunded backlog will swell from \$39 billion to \$59 billion by 2026.





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In order to use taxpayer money wisely, it makes more sense to preserve and maintain our roads in good condition, than to let them crumble further and cost more to fix. The costs developed in this study are based on achieving a roadway pavement condition called Best Management Practices (BMP). At this condition level, preventive maintenance treatments (i.e., slurry seals, chip seals, thin overlays) are most cost-effective. Preventive maintenance interferes less with commerce and the public’s mobility and is more environmentally friendly than rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The importance of this approach is significant. As roadway pavement conditions deteriorate, the cost to repair them increases exponentially. For example, it costs as much as fourteen times more to reconstruct a pavement than to preserve it when it is in good condition. Even a modest resurfacing is four times more expensive than maintenance in the BMP condition. Or to put it another way, employing maintenance practices consistent with BMP results in treating as much as fourteen times more road area for the same cost.

By bringing the local roadway system to BMP conditions, cities and counties will be able to maintain streets and roads at the most cost-effective level. It is a goal that is not only optimal, but also necessary. This study examines three funding scenarios in order to determine their impacts on the condition of the roads over the next decade. Note that these are in constant 2016 dollars.

1. **Existing funding levels of \$1.98 billion/year** – this is the current funding level available to cities and counties from federal, state and local sources.
2. **Funding to maintain existing conditions (\$3.5 billion/year)** – this is the funding level required to maintain the pavement conditions at its current PCI of 65.
3. **Funding required to reach Best Management Practices (\$7.0 billion/year)** – the optimal scenario is to bring all pavements into a state of good repair so that best management practices can prevail. To reach BMP levels, \$70 billion is needed over the next ten years. This is an estimated funding shortfall of \$50.2 billion. *After that, it will only require \$2.5 billion a year to maintain the pavements at that level.*

Scenarios	Annual Budget (\$B)	PCI in 2026	Condition Category	% Pavements	
				in Failed Condition	in Good Condition
Current Conditions (2016)	-	65	At Risk	6.9%	54.8%
1. Existing Funding	\$ 1.98	56	At Risk	22.2%	47%
2. Maintain PCI = 65	\$ 3.5	65	At Risk	21.8%	74%
3. Best Mgmt. Practices	\$7.5	87	Excellent	0.0%	100%



## Essential Components

The transportation network also includes essential safety and traffic components such as curb ramps, sidewalks, storm drains, streetlights and signals. These components will require \$32.1 billion to maintain over the next 10 years, and there is an estimated funding shortfall of \$21.1 billion.

## Bridges

Local bridges are also an integral part of the local streets and roads infrastructure. There are 12,501 local bridges (approximately 48 percent of the total) in California. There is an estimated shortfall of \$1.7 billion to maintain the safety and integrity of the bridge infrastructure.

## Total Funding Shortfall

The table below shows the total funding shortfall of \$73 billion (*constant 2016 dollars*) over the next 10 years. For comparison, the results from the previous updates are also included.

Transportation Asset	Needs (\$B)				2016		
	2008	2010	2012	2014	Needs	Funding	Shortfall
Pavement	\$ 67.6	\$ 70.5	\$ 72.4	\$ 72.7	\$ 70.0	\$ 19.8	\$ (50.2)
Essential Components	\$ 32.1	\$ 29.0	\$ 30.5	\$ 31.0	\$ 32.1	\$ 11.0	\$ (21.1)
Bridges	-	\$ 3.3	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.6	\$ 2.9	\$ (1.7)
Totals	\$ 99.7	\$ 102.8	\$ 107.2	\$ 108.0	\$ 106.7	\$ 33.7	\$ (73.0)

## What are the Solutions?

The conclusions from this study are inescapable. Given existing funding levels available to cities and counties, California’s local streets and roads will continue to deteriorate over the next 10 years. It is alarming that local streets and roads have decayed to the point that funding will need to almost double just to maintain current conditions.

Investing in California’s local streets and roads sooner will reduce the need for exponentially more spending in the future. To reach that level – at which taxpayer money can be spent most cost-effectively – will require an additional \$50.2 billion for pavements alone, or \$73 billion total for a functioning transportation system, over the next decade. **Only \$2.5 billion per year will be needed to maintain the pavements after they reach a level at which they can be maintained with best management practices.**

To bring the local system back into a cost-effective condition, thereby preserving the public’s \$168 billion pavement investment and stopping further costly deterioration, \$7.3 billion annually in new funds are needed – that’s equivalent to a 49-cent-per-gallon gas tax increase.





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Failure to invest would be disastrous – not only for local streets and roads but for California’s entire interrelated transportation system. Failure to invest will impact our ability to increase alternative modes, active bicycle and pedestrian options, transit needs, meet air quality impacts, greenhouse gas reduction policies, and other environmental policies.

It is imperative that cities and counties receive a stable and dedicated revenue stream for cost-effective maintenance of the local system in order to reverse this crisis.



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

8.

**Meeting Date:** 12/08/2016

**Subject:** CONSIDER report to the Board on the status of items referred to the Committee for 2016.

**Submitted For:** TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE,

**Department:** Conservation & Development

**Referral No.:** N/A

**Referral Name:** This is an annual Administrative Item of the Committee.

**Presenter:** John Cunningham, DCD

**Contact:** John Cunningham  
(925)674-7833

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#### **Referral History:**

This is an annual Administrative Item of the Committee.

#### **Referral Update:**

See attached Status Report on Referrals to the Committee.

#### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

REVIEW Status Report and DIRECT staff to forward the report to the Board of Supervisors with revisions as appropriate.

#### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

N/A

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#### **Attachments**

[2016 Status Report on TWIC Referrals.pdf](#)

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## Status Report: Referrals to the Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee - 2016

Submitted: December 8, 2016 TWIC Meeting

Referral	Status
<p>1. Review legislative matters on transportation, water, and infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommended the Board of Supervisors (BOS) ADOPT positions of various state transportation bills as follows (<b>Various Dates</b>):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support: SB 313 (Monning) Local Government: Zoning Ordinances: School Districts</li> <li>• Support: AB 1665 (Bonilla) Transactions and use taxes: County of Alameda, County of Contra Costa Contra Costa Transportation Authority</li> <li>• Support: AB 1592 (Bonilla) Autonomous Vehicles: Pilot Project</li> <li>• Support: SB 632 (Cannella, Baker, Bonilla) School Speed Zones</li> <li>• Monitor: AB1697 (Bonilla) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Received reports regarding the status of the Iron Horse Corridor relative to legacy obligations to the State, provided direction to staff &amp; consultant, traveled to Sacramento to meet with Caltrans, California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA), and California Transportation Commission (CTC) leadership, and provided documentation, communication and reports to the same. <b>Various Dates. Activities also relate to Referral #s 12 &amp; 15.</b></li> <li>• Monitored and provided direction to staff and consultants, and made recommendations to the full BOS regarding the efforts by the State Legislature and Governor’s office to reform the state transportation funding system. <b>Various Dates</b></li> <li>• In the context of reports of declining state transportation revenues, the Committee provided direction to staff on project prioritization in light of reduced available funding. <b>April 2016, Various Dates.</b></li> <li>• Provided direction to staff regarding proposed increases in California Endangered Species Act fees and initiated communication to the Legislative Delegation and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. <b>June 2016</b></li> <li>• Received report and provided direction to staff on the Capital Road Improvement and Preservation Program, recommended a public hearing and adoption at the full BOS. <b>July 2016</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee received reports regarding local school district compliance with state statutes related to land use and safety in the context of necessary changes to state school siting policies and the development of a local school safety ordinance. <b>August 2016, various dates.</b></li> <li>• The Committee provided recommendations to the full BOS for revisions to the County's state and federal legislative platforms. <b>October 2016</b></li> </ul>
2. Review applications for transportation, water and infrastructure grants to be prepared by the Public Works and Conservation and Development Departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee approved grants to be submitted to Caltrans for the Highway Safety Improvement Program. <b>August 2016</b></li> <li>• <i>[pending]</i> The Committee approved grants to be submitted to CCTA under the OBAG Program. <b>December 2016</b></li> </ul>
3. Monitor the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA) including efforts to implement Measure J.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitored the development of CCTA's Comprehensive Countywide Transportation Plan and Measure X Expenditure Plan, provided direction to staff, and recommendations to the full BOS. <b>Various Dates</b></li> <li>• Sent a letter to CCTA, through the BOS, requesting that the County be included in the Chair/Vice-Chair rotation at the CCTA Board of Directors. <b>March 2016</b></li> <li>• Provided input and direction to staff on initiating an accessible transit study. <b>Various Dates. Also relates to referral #17,</b></li> </ul>
4. Monitor EBMUD and Contra Costa Water District projects and activities.	
5. Review issues associated with the health of the San Francisco Bay and Delta, including but not limited to Delta levees, flood control, dredging, drought planning, habitat conservation, development of an ordinance regarding single-use plastic bags and polystyrene, and water quality, supply and reliability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitored and provided direction to staff on compliance and implementation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. <b>February 2016</b></li> <li>• Monitored, received reports, and provided direction to staff on the response to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA) <b>March 2016</b></li> <li>• Monitored the implementation and implications of Municipal Regional Permit 2.0, provided direction to staff, initiated communication with the State Water Resources Control Board. <b>June/August 2016</b></li> <li>• The Committee recommended that the BOS execute an MOU designating with Zone 7/ Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District as the local Groundwater Sustainability Agency under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. <b>November 2016</b></li> </ul>
6. Review issues associated with County flood control facilities.	

7. Monitor creek and watershed issues and seek funding for improvement projects related to these issues.	
8. Monitor the implementation of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Received reports and provided direction to IPM staff on the program and interaction with the public, and forwarded reports to the full BOS. <b>July/ December [pending] 2016</b></li> </ul>
9. Monitor the status of county park maintenance issues including, but not limited to, transfer of some County park maintenance responsibilities to other agencies and implementation of Measure WW grants and expenditure plan.	
10. Monitor and report on the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee received a presentation on the East Contra Costa County HCP and directed that it be provided to the full BOS. <b>November 2016</b></li> </ul>
11. Review the ability to revise the County design standards for residential streets to address traffic calming and neighborhood livability issues when these roads are built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directed staff to proceed with implementation of complete streets processes per Board Resolution 2016/374 and include vision zero and automated speed enforcement concepts in the implementation. <b>August 2016</b></li> </ul>
12. Monitor and report on the Underground Utilities Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Received reports on the implementation and recommendations of the Pipeline Safety Trust Report, and provided direction to staff and recommendations to the full BOS. <b>April/June/August 2016 - Activities also relate to Referral #15</b></li> </ul>
13. Monitor implementation of the Letter of Understanding (LOU) with PG&E for the maintenance of PG&E streetlights in Contra Costa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The received updates on the status of the LOU and referred them to the full BOS. <b>November 2016</b></li> </ul>
14. Freight transportation issues, including but not limited to potential increases in rail traffic such as that proposed by the Port of Oakland and other possible service increases, safety of freight trains, rail corridors, and trucks that transport hazardous materials, the planned truck route for North Richmond; and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Regional Goods Movement Plan and submitted comments to MTC, through the BOS, on the same. <b>March 2016</b></li> </ul>

deepening of the San Francisco-to-Stockton Ship Channel.	
15. Monitor the Iron Horse Corridor Management Program.	<b>See other, related activities under Referral #12</b>
16. Monitor and report on the eBART Project.	
17. Review transportation plans and services for specific populations, including but not limited to County Low Income Transportation Action Plan, Coordinated Human Services Transportation Plan for the Bay Area, Priorities for Senior Mobility, Bay Point Community Based Transportation Plan, Contra Costa County Mobility Management Plan, and the work of Contra Costans for Every Generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Received reports and provided direction to staff on the efforts of Contra Costa Health Services to coordinate access to healthcare service with County Connection and TriDelta Transit. <b>June 2016, August 2016</b></li> <li>• See Referral #3 for related actions.</li> </ul>
18. Monitor issues of interest in the provision of general transportation services, including but not limited to public transportation and taxicab/rideshare services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitored staff's effort in implementing a regional taxicab permitting process, received reports, provided direction to staff, and kept the full BOS apprised of progress. <b>May 2016</b></li> </ul>
19. Monitor the statewide infrastructure bond programs.	