

PASE's Priorities for Improving the CCC IPM Program in 2019

A	B	C	D	E
Reduce Pesticide Risk in Highest Use Programs	Accurate and Prompt Information Access	Track & Report Least Toxic Alternative Trials for each Program	Accountability & Collaboration With Public	Conduct Outreach and Education to Staff and Community per Policy
<p>1) Phase out or Reduce pesticide usage in areas where people, pets, wildlife, and environment are likely be exposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rodenticide usage outdoors for ground squirrels - Ag & PWD. b) Herbicides in Grounds & Right of Ways (near county buildings, Flood Control District, Roadsides, vacant lots where kids play, and trails). <p>2) Prioritize phase out of the Highest Toxicity Pesticides, which includes Bad Actors, Hormone Disruptors, and Injunction listed pesticides (endangered /protected species listed pesticides).</p> <p>3) Develop an Approved/Allowed Pesticide List such as those developed by the counties of Marin, San Francisco, and Santa Clara counties. Staff can</p>	<p>1) Posting online of pesticide applications 72 hours prior to application of pesticides as well as onsite at every major entry point before application.</p> <p>County has posted 3/6,000+ applications from 2012 - 2015 <i>online</i> and few <i>at sites</i>, Posted less than a dozen in each 2016 & 2017, although committed to posting since 2009.</p> <p>2) Posting online of pesticide use reports from <u>each program</u> simultaneously as they are generated as required on a monthly basis for county/state.</p> <p>3) Include in annual report, site specific comprehensive tracking of each pest control program's progress through consecutive years, including all methods used. Post progress of pesticide usage by each program</p>	<p>1) Compare the method used by neighboring counties of Marin, S.F., and Santa Clara for the same pest problems. (E.g. burrowing rodents over specific acreage, right of ways weed control acres/miles, public parks numbers/acres for burrowing rodent and weed control; Invasive aquatic and terrestrial weed control.</p> <p>2) Decision Making Flow Chart Docs contain cost info that justify not using safer alternatives. PASE written requests for staff to provide supportable data on cost calculations have not been answered. Costs for Right of Ways weed and Burrowing Rodent control need evidence.</p> <p>3) Investigate and correct county programs such as some Head Start pre-schools not being protected by the County's IPM Policy</p>	<p>1) Each program should have a representative consistently attending IPM meetings. Currently the landscape program is mostly absent.</p> <p>2) Community members on the IPM Advisory Committee should be ones making final choices for the 5 speakers presenting annually. This would be done in a transparent way as to why someone was chosen or declined.</p> <p>3) Chairing the IPM Advisory Committee should be rotated among members who wish to chair. A Scribe should be independent of staff involved with the IPM Program to reduce conflict of interest.</p> <p>4) Provide transparency of IPM meetings. Video record all IPM Advisory Committee & IPM related meetings. Upload to IPM website for prompt & easy access to meetings, track community concerns, increase civility, and</p>	<p>1) Budget and encourage staff to participate in local, low-cost or free conferences on our county's most challenging pest problems sponsored by neighboring counties and municipalities who have eliminated or seldom use Bad Actor and Injunction listed pesticides. Encourage staff and community participation by forwarding announcements to the list-serve. Include community members who sign in at IPM related meetings on the list-serve.</p> <p>2) Provide IPM conferences/workshops for staff and community for those pests that are the most difficult to control and incite the highest usage of pesticides and risk exposure to public health, wildlife, water bodies, and other environmental mediums. Most outreach</p>

A Reduce Pesticide Risk in Highest Use Programs	B Accurate and Prompt Information Access	C Track & Report Least Toxic Alternative Trials for each Program	D Accountability & Collaboration With Public	E Conduct Outreach and Education to Staff and Community per Policy
<p>choose amongst least toxic alternatives when non-chemical options have been demonstrated and documented to fail or help decrease risk of using unnecessarily higher risk chemical during a public health emergency.</p> <p>4) Institutionalize policy to prohibit glue-boards. Pestec reported ceasing usage ~ January 2018 but community experts unnecessarily cruel method to never return.</p> <p>5) Use PSP (inmates), WWP (alternate work pgm) or Conservation Corps in reducing cost of non-chemical methods. Town of Moraga has been saving tens of thousands of dollars every year utilizing free or nominal cost labor.</p> <p>6) Pilot CO (carbon monoxide) of burrowing rodents, Steam Weeding and expand Grazing along Right of Ways including roadside using secure fencing.</p>	<p>on website as well as annual report.</p> <p>Santa Clara County tracks usage and we progress well and we could utilize their annual reports as an example of how we can improve our reporting.</p>	<p>(when county rents buildings). Currently, pesticides are used outside the auspices of the County IPM program in many buildings, including the Hazardous Materials building where IPM Coordinator is housed. PASE raised this issue since 2011.</p> <p>4) Contractors conducting pest control should be evaluated annually by the IPM Advisory Committee. A strong IPM track record should be a minimum requirement. Procedure must be defined to increase transparency since pesticide- dependent contractors have remained on the payroll for decades. Bids should be sent to the few NorCal goat grazing outfits instead of just posted, to increase competition & lower costs.</p>	<p>follow up by county. <i>Carlos Agurto of Pestec offered to be Secretary in 2018 record the full IPM Adv Comm meetings but recordings stopped in Fall, 2018 w/ no explanation from county.</i></p> <p>5) Evaluate the 2009 and 2013 IPM Ordinance issue documents written by the IPM Coordinator and County Counsel and have Counsel provide <i>specific</i> responses to PASE's document of 2013 that referenced two erroneous citations of county and state statutes/laws, leading to false conclusions that IPM Ordinance is both illegal and not efficacious. Other counties use ordinances.</p> <p>6) Incorporate into each Program Manager and Decision Maker's job description that they are responsible for innovative and least toxic pest control with promotions/raises linked to demonstrated efforts for improvement.</p>	<p>has been reported for preventing structural pest problems in 2016 and onwards.</p>