



# ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

**DATE:** MARCH 24, 2017

**TO:** MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL  
BEN REYES, CITY ATTORNEY

**FROM:** MICHELLE FITZER, CITY MANAGER

## PLACES TO BE

Date and Time	Event	Location
Monday, March 27, 2017 7:00 pm	Planning Commission Meeting	City Council Chamber 2131 Pear Street
Tuesday, April 4, 2017 6:00 pm	City Council Meeting	City Council Chamber 2131 Pear Street

- **HABIT BURGER FUND RAISER – APRIL 5<sup>TH</sup>, 4:00 PM-9:00 PM**

The Habit Burger will be hosting a fundraising event to benefit the Pinole Senior Center on Wednesday, April 5<sup>th</sup>. The Habit Burger will donate 20% of all sales to the Pinole Senior Center. To be considered, you must present the attached coupon and place your order between 4:00 pm - 9:00 pm. For more information please contact Nousheen Chaudry at (510) 724-9802 or [NChaudry@ci.pinole.ca.us](mailto:NChaudry@ci.pinole.ca.us).

- **PYF FUN RUN – APRIL 1ST, 9:00 AM-11:00 AM**

The Pinole Youth Foundation is pleased to work with the Recreation Department to host the Pinole Fun Run. Come out and have some fun. This event is for competitive runners and people just looking to enjoy fitness in the outdoors. The 5k path will include one mile markers for the very young runner and family pets. Register at [www.PinoleFunRun.eventbrite.com](http://www.PinoleFunRun.eventbrite.com). You can email questions to [MoPowers@yahoo.com](mailto:MoPowers@yahoo.com).

### **Registration**

13 and up: \$20

5-12 years : \$10

Children 4 and under: FREE

Pets: FREE

- **SPRING EGG HUNT – APRIL 15<sup>TH</sup>, 9:15AM-10:30AM**

The Recreation Department is pleased to invite everybody to the Pinole Spring Egg Hunt scheduled for Saturday, April 15<sup>th</sup>. The Spring Egg Hunt is a tradition that provides the opportunity for pictures with the Easter Bunny, hot chocolate and coffee, and a fun hunt! For more information or to volunteer please, contact Ally Renshaw at (510) 724-9004 or [youth@ci.pinole.ca.us](mailto:youth@ci.pinole.ca.us).

## **ITEMS OF INTEREST**

- **DIALYSIS UNIT AT GATEWAY EAST APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL**

Tuesday night the City Council approved a development application for a DaVita 20-station dialysis unit at the Gateway East site on Pinole Valley Road, next to Kaiser and Starbucks. Look for construction to begin within the next few months.

- **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE LETTER**

Attached is a letter received by the City notifying us of an infestation of Asian citrus psyllid in citrus trees in and around El Sobrante. They will be holding a public meeting to provide further information on March 30<sup>th</sup> at 5:30 pm at the El Sobrante Community Library, 4191 Appian Way.

- **PINOLE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEWSLETTER**

Attached is the 8<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Pinole Valley High Construction News. Also attached is the latest 3-week look ahead schedule.

- **GET INVOLVED! JOIN A CITY BOARD, COMMITTEE OR COMMISSION!**

Interested residents are encouraged to apply for appointment to the City's Boards, Committees, and Commissions. Notices of vacancies are posted on the City's Website, cable services, and in the lobby of City Hall.

Here is your opportunity to get involved! Applications are being accepted for the following vacancies:

- **Community Service Commission**  
(1 position; Two-year term)

The Pinole Community Services Commission seeks to enhance quality of life for the citizens of Pinole through responsive and interactive community services. A critical aspect of the Commission is their community advocacy. They provide feedback for a number of organizations and projects. The Committee meets on the **fourth Wednesday, at 5:00 p.m. every month.** <http://www.ci.pinole.ca.us/play/csc.html>

- **Traffic & Pedestrian Safety Committee (TAPS)**  
(1 position; Two-year term)

The Pinole Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Committee is currently a 5 member panel of Pinole residents and/or business owners who recommend or review action on traffic safety, traffic control and planning, speed limits, parking and other traffic related matters. The Committee makes recommendations to the City Council on traffic and pedestrian changes and matters referred for study. The Committee meets on the third Wednesday, at 7:00 p.m. every other month. [http://www.ci.pinole.ca.us/live/news/advisory\\_board.html](http://www.ci.pinole.ca.us/live/news/advisory_board.html)

- **Contra Costa Library Commission**  
(Delegate and Alternate Representatives for the City of Pinole; Two-year term as a Delegate or Alternative Delegate)

The Purpose of the Contra Costa Library Commission is to serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Supervisors and the County Librarian; to provide community linkage to the County Library; and to establish a forum for the community to express its views regarding the goals and operations of the County Library. To assist the Board of Supervisors and the County Librarian to provide library services based on public need, and to develop and recommend proposals to the Board of Supervisors and County Librarian for the betterment of the County Library, including efforts to ensure a stable and adequate funding level for County Libraries. The Contra Costa Library Commission meets on the fourth Thursday of every other month (January, March, May, July, September, and November) at 7:00 p.m. <http://guides.ccclib.org/Commission>

For further information, please contact Rosa Acosta, Pinole City Clerk at 510-724-8928 or email: [racosta@ci.pinole.ca.us](mailto:racosta@ci.pinole.ca.us)

-END-

Pinole Senior Center

*Presents a fundraiser event at*

**the**  
**Habit**  
**BURGER GRILL**

Wednesday April 5<sup>th</sup> from 4-9pm

*Join us and enjoy delicious Charburgers,  
sandwiches, salads and shakes*

**PRESENT THIS FLYER WHEN YOU ORDER AND WE WILL  
DONATE 20% OF THE RECEIPTS GENERATED  
TO YOUR ORGANIZATION!**

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# Pinole Youth Foundation



## FUN RUN

April 1, 2017

9:00 am Start

All ages welcome!

Families with dogs!

Strollers with kids!

Come one, come all!



Start and finish at Pinole Youth Center. Course goes north along Tennent to the end of the road, then turns right and right again to return south via paved trail. The loop is about 1 mile, so 3 loops = 3 miles or about 5K. Stay on the sidewalk along Tennent after the first loop. Do as much or as little as you want; all finishers get ribbons!

- Run or walk
- Restrooms on field between start and finish
- Registration \$20 (kids under 13, \$10; dogs & strollers free)
- Proceeds support Pinole Youth Center programs

More information? [mopowers@yahoo.com](mailto:mopowers@yahoo.com)

Registration Form on Reverse - Please Join Us!



Pinole Youth  
FOUNDATION

## Pinole Youth Foundation Fun Run Registration

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

age \_\_\_\_\_ gender \_\_\_\_\_ email \_\_\_\_\_ phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address:

\_\_\_\_\_

number and street

\_\_\_\_\_

city

\_\_\_\_\_

state

\_\_\_\_\_

zip

List Children 12 years and younger:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Other:

☐ Stroller

☐ Dog(s)

☐ Wheelchair

☐ \_\_\_\_\_

Number of times you plan to run/walk around the 1 mile loop: (This does not obligate you; we just want to know for planning purposes. Run or walk as long or as short a distance as you wish on race day.) ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ more than 3

**Waiver (PLEASE READ):** In consideration of your accepting my entry, I, intending to be legally bound, hereby for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators waive and release any and all rights and claims against the persons and organizations affiliated with the race while participating in or traveling to the Pinole Youth Foundation Fun Run. I attest that I am physically fit and have sufficiently trained for this event. I understand and agree that this athletic event will test physical and mental limits and there is the possibility that I may suffer property loss, serious injury or death. This could be caused by the terrain, facilities, trail conditions and/or traffic on the roads and trails. This could also be caused by the actions of other people included in but not limited to participants, volunteers, spectators, event producers, course monitors, members of the Pinole Youth Foundation and City of Pinole employees, directors and or volunteers. I hereby freely and voluntarily assume all risks of participating in this event. **NO REFUNDS**

Signature (Parent if under 18) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Send form to Maureen Powers, PYF Fun Run Race Director, at [moopowers@yahoo.com](mailto:moopowers@yahoo.com)  
or 2771 Sargent Ave, San Pablo, CA 94806. Pay in person on race day, or pay online at  
<http://pinolefunrun.eventbrite.com>

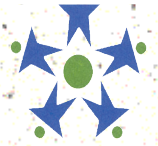




City of Pinole  
Recreation

**Put it on your calendar!!!**

# Spring Egg Hunt



Pinole Youth  
FOUNDATION

Don't forget  
your basket!



**Saturday, April 15, 2017**  
**Fernandez Park**

**9:15 am**

Pictures with bunny  
Coffee and hot chocolate bar

**10:00 am**

**The hunt begins!**

Designated location in field by age



# FREE!



Pinole Youth Center  
635 Tennent Ave.  
youth@ci.pinole.ca.us  
510-724-9052



## Sponsorship by:

Mechanics Bank  
Pinole Youth Foundation

## Get Involved!

The Recreation Department is always looking for volunteers to help with the community special events. If you are interested in volunteering..

Contact 510-724-9004  
for more information

Thank you for your support!





## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR THE COMMUNITY OF EL SOBRANTE PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

#### NOTICE OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

On March 6, 2017, one Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, a serious exotic pest, was identified from the community of El Sobrante, Contra Costa County. This detection indicates that a breeding population exists in the area. The infestation is sufficiently isolated and localized to be susceptible to the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) ACP treatment work plan, which includes treatment with foliar and soil-applied insecticides.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been certified which analyzes the ACP treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/>. The treatment activities described below will be consistent with the PEIR.

In accordance with integrated pest management principles, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological control methods available to eliminate the ACP from this area.

The treatment plan for the ACP infestation will be implemented within a 50- to 100-meter radius of each detection site, as follows:

- Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin), a contact insecticide for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP, will be applied from the ground using hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants; and
- Merit® 2F or CoreTect™ (imidacloprid), a systemic insecticide for controlling the immature life stages of ACP, will be applied to the soil underneath host plants. Merit® 2F is applied from the ground using hydraulic spray equipment, whereas CoreTect™, if used in place of Merit® 2F, is applied by inserting the tablets into the ground and watering the soil beneath the host plants.

#### Public Notification:

Residents of affected properties may be invited to a public meeting where officials from CDFA, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be available to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code, Section 5779 and 5401-5404. Following the treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit on the property. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html). Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural commissioner, in close coordination with the program leader responsible for treatment. Either the county agricultural commissioner or the public information officer serves as the primary contact to the media.

For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices.

Enclosed are the findings regarding the treatment plan, a map of the treatment area, work plan, integrated pest management analysis of alternative treatment methods, and a pest profile.

**Attachments**

## FINDINGS REGARDING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

On March 6, 2017, one Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, was identified from the community of El Sobrante, Contra Costa County. This detection indicates that a breeding population exists in the area.

ACP is an exotic insect that is originally from Asia. It has been introduced into Central and South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico. In the United States, ACP has been found in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and California (Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties). ACP feeds on members of the plant family Rutaceae, primarily on *Citrus* and *Murraya* species, but is also known to attack several other genera. The psyllids cause injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the production of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold, which blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves. However, the most serious damage caused by ACP is due to its vectoring the phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*, the causal agents of huanglongbing (HLB). HLB is considered one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world, because it causes trees to produce inedible fruit and results in the eventual death of infected trees. Symptoms of HLB include yellow shoots with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, misshapen fruit, fruit that does not fully color, and fruit that has a very bitter taste making it inedible for human consumption. HLB is in some southeastern U.S. states such as Florida and Texas, as well as in central Mexico.

This pest presents a major threat to citrus grown within the State. California is the top citrus-producing state in the U.S., with total production valued at over \$2.2 billion. Additionally, the establishment of ACP in currently uninfested areas of California would increase the need for pesticide use by commercial and residential citrus producers, as well as require enforcement of quarantine restrictions. Recent studies in Florida have shown that the presence of HLB increases citrus production costs by up to 40 percent and has resulted in a loss of over \$7 billion and 6,600 jobs over the last five years. HLB has been found in Los Angeles County, and the infected trees were destroyed, but the threat of reintroduction is ongoing and allowing the establishment of ACP in currently uninfested areas of California could pave the way for HLB to spread rapidly once it reappears in the state. HLB would have severe consequences to both the citrus industry and to the urban landscape via the decline and the death of citrus trees.

This decision to proceed with treatment is based upon a realistic evaluation that it may be possible to eliminate the ACP from this area and prevent its spread using currently available technology in a manner that is based on an action plan developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the CDFA and other scientists on the ACP Science Advisory Panel. In making this decision, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods. In accordance with integrated pest management principles, the following is the list of options that I have considered for the treatment of this ACP infestation: 1) physical controls; 2) cultural controls; 3) biological controls; and 4) chemical controls.

Based upon input from my professional staff, including memorandums from the Primary State Entomologist and Primary State Plant Pathologist, and the input of experts familiar with ACP, I have concluded that there are no physical, biological, or cultural control methods that are effective to treat the ACP that allow the CDFA to meet its statutory obligations. To treat ACP in this area, I am ordering ground applications of pesticides be made to all ACP hosts within a 50 to 400-meter radius around the detection site. The option selected is a chemical control measure that involves the use

of insecticides targeting both the adult and immature stages of ACP. This option was selected based upon biological effectiveness, minimal public intrusiveness, cost, and minimal impacts to the environment.

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared which analyzes the ACP treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR was certified in December 2014, and is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/>. The PEIR addresses the treatment of the ACP at the program level and provides guidance on future actions against the ACP. It identifies feasible alternatives and possible mitigation measures to be implemented for individual ACP treatment activities. The ACP program has incorporated the mitigation measures and integrated pest management techniques as described in the PEIR. In accordance with PRC Section 21105, this PEIR has been filed with the appropriate local planning agency of all affected cities and counties. No local conditions have been detected which would justify or necessitate preparation of a site specific plan.

### **Sensitive Areas**

The treatment area has been reviewed by consulting the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database for threatened or endangered species. The CDFA also consults with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife when rare and endangered species are located within the treatment area. Mitigation measures will be implemented as needed. The CDFA will not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment will be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and right-of-ways.

### **Work Plan**

The proposed program area encompasses those portions of Contra Costa County which fall within a nine-square-mile area around the property on which the ACP has been detected and any subsequent detection sites within the program boundaries. A map of the program boundaries is attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. Delimitation. Yellow panel traps will be placed throughout the program area to delimit the infestation and to monitor post-treatment ACP populations. Yellow panel traps are placed at a density of up to 100 traps per square mile in a 1.5 mile radius. Additional traps may be added to further delimit the infestation and to determine the efficacy of treatments. These traps will be serviced on a regular schedule for a period equal to two years beyond the date of the last ACP detection.
2. Visual survey and tap sampling. All host plants will be inspected at all locations where traps are placed. Host plants at the detection site and adjacent properties will be surveyed for additional ACP and HLB. Visual survey may be expanded to further delimit the infestation.
3. Treatment. Properties within a 50-to 100-meter radius of each detection site will be treated according to the following protocol. Treatments will be repeated, if necessary, as per label instructions.
  - a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, will be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling



the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be re-applied up to three times annually if additional ACPs are detected.

- b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against reinfestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.

### Public Information

Residents of affected properties may be invited to a public meeting where officials from the CDFA, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be present to address residents' questions and concerns. Residents are notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), Section 5779. After treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit. Information concerning the ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes. Treatment information is posted at [http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment\\_maps.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html). Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural commissioner, in close coordination with the program leader responsible for treatment. Either the county agricultural commissioner or the public information officer serves as the primary contact to the media.

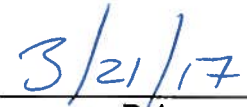
For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices.

### Duty to Act

Under my statutory authority, as Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, I have decided, based upon the likely environmental and economic damage that would be inflicted by an established infestation of the ACP in this area, that it is incumbent upon me to attempt to address this threat.

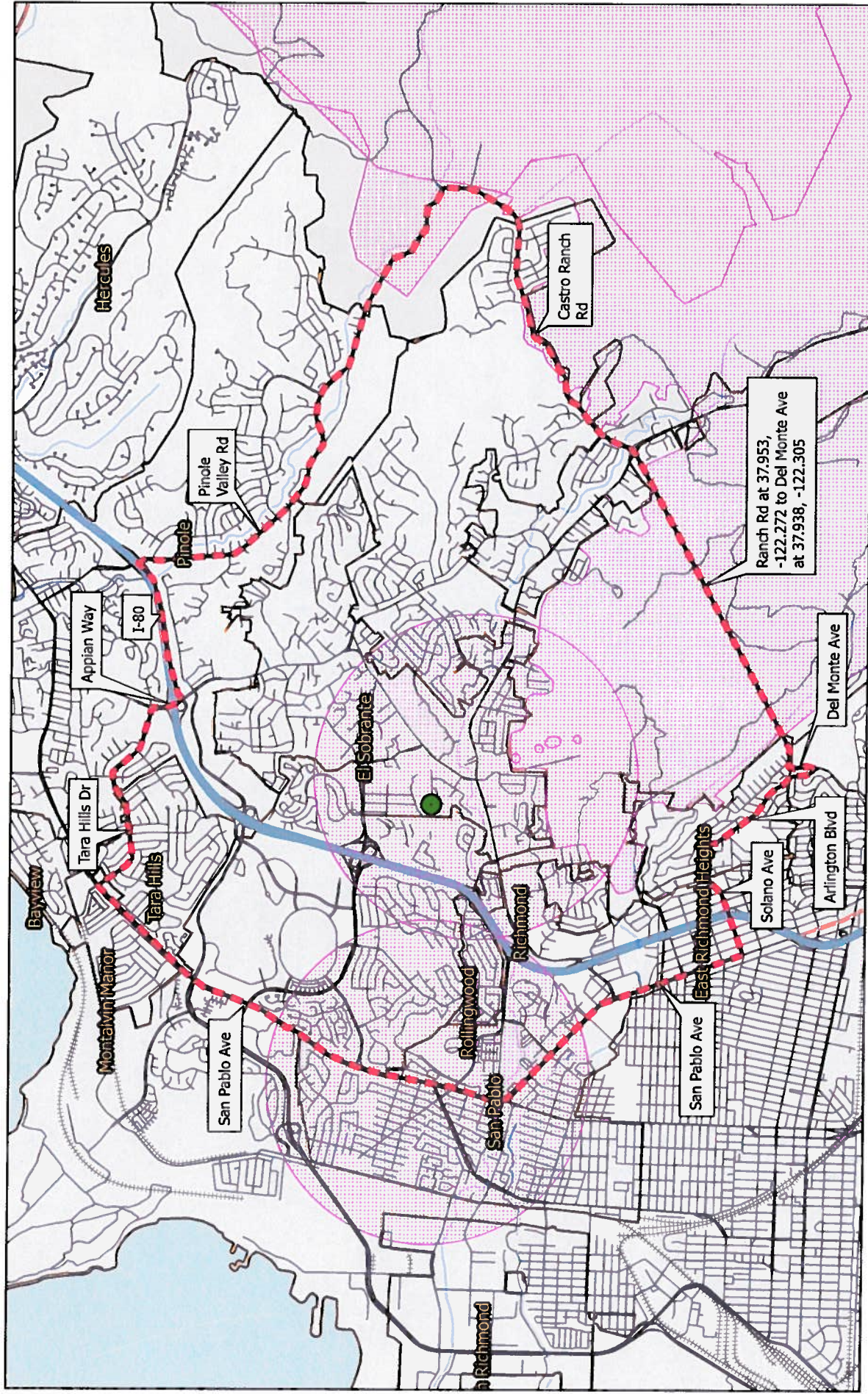
My duty to act, and this decision, is based upon authority set forth in Sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764 of the FAC, authorizing and mandating the Secretary to: thoroughly investigate the existence of the pest; determine the probability of the pest spreading to other areas; adopt regulations (Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3591.21) as are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this code; abate a pest from the established treatment area; and, to prevent further economic damage. The project work plan above describes the CDFA's actions that are necessary to mitigate the effects of this pest.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Ross, Secretary

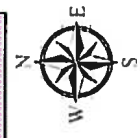
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# Asian Citrus Psyllid El Sobrante, Contra Costa County 2017



Maximum Program Boundary  
Sensitive Environmental Areas  
Proposed 50 Meter Treatment Area



Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017

## **I. Trapping and Visual Survey**

### **A. Urban and Rural Residential Detection Trapping and Visual Survey**

This is a cooperative State/County trapping program for the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) to provide early detection of an infestation in a county. Traps are serviced by agricultural inspectors. The trap used for ACP detection is the yellow panel trap, which is a cardboard panel coated with stickum on each side. ACP becomes entangled on the sticky surface and cannot move off of the trap. Yellow panel traps have proven successful at detecting infestations of ACP. At all locations where traps are placed, the host plant is visually inspected for ACP. If ACP is detected, the host will be visually surveyed for additional ACP and symptoms of huanglongbing (HLB).

- Trap Density: Five to 16 traps/square mile.
- Trap Servicing Interval: Every two to four weeks.
- Trap Relocation and Replacement: Traps should be replaced and relocated every four to eight weeks to another host at least 500 feet away, if other hosts are available.
- Visual surveys and/or tap sampling are conducted once at each trapping site when the trap is placed.

### **B. Delimitation Trapping and Visual Survey Outside of the Generally Infested Area**

The protocols below are the actions in response to the detection of ACP in counties north of Ventura County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

#### **1. Response to the collection one or more ACP**

##### **a. Trapping**

Density will be 100 traps per square mile in a 1.5 mile radius, to form a nine-square mile delimitation area. Traps will be serviced weekly for one month. If no additional ACP are detected, the traps will be serviced monthly for two years past the identification date. Additional detections may increase the size of the delimitation survey area and will restart the two-year clock on the trap servicing requirement.

##### **b. Visual Survey**

All find sites and adjacent properties will be visually surveyed for ACP and HLB. Additional sites may be surveyed as part of the risk-based survey.

### **C. Commercial Grove Trapping**

In counties with substantial commercial citrus production and are not generally infested with ACP, traps are placed within the groves at the density of one trap per 40 acres. Traps are replaced every month and submitted for screening.

In areas that are generally infested with ACP, agricultural inspectors visually survey commercial groves for plant tissue displaying symptoms of HLB and collect ACP which are tested for HLB.



Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017

## **II. Treatment**

CDFA's treatment activities for ACP vary throughout the state and depend on multiple factors. Factors CDFA considers prior to treatment include:

- Determination if suppression of ACP is feasible;
- The proximity of the ACP infestation to commercial citrus;
- Whether growers are conducting coordinated treatment activities;
- The level of HLB risk;
- Consistency with the overall goal of protecting the state's commercial citrus production.

### **A. Treatment scenarios throughout the state in which treatment will occur:**

- In areas with commercial citrus production that are generally infested with ACP, and where all growers are treating on a coordinated schedule; CDFA may conduct residential buffer treatments to suppress ACP populations.
- In areas with commercial citrus production that are not generally infested with ACP; CDFA will conduct residential treatments in response to ACP detections.
- In areas where HLB is detected, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to suppress ACP populations.
- In areas where ACP has not been previously detected, or where ACP has been detected at low densities, CDFA will conduct residential treatments to prevent ACP establishment or suppress populations.

CDFA's current policy is to not conduct treatments in areas that are generally infested if there is limited or no commercial citrus production in the area, or if all growers in the area are not treating.

### **1. Treatment Protocols**

A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been certified which analyzes the ACP treatment program in accordance with Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq. The PEIR is available at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir>. The treatment activities described below are consistent with the PEIR.

In accordance with the integrated pest management principles, the CDFA has evaluated possible treatment methods and determined that there are no physical, cultural, or biological control available to eliminate ACP from an area.

In general, when treatment has been deemed appropriate, CDFA applies insecticides to host trees in the residential (urban) areas in a 50 to 800-meter radius around each detection site. Only ACP host plants are treated.

#### **a. Within a Generally Infested Area With Commercial Citrus Production**

- CDFA will treat the residential area within a 400-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.
- A Notice of Treatment (NOT) will be issued.



Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017

**b. Outside of the Generally Infested Area**

The actions below are in response to the detection of one ACP in counties north of Ventura County and the Tehachapi Mountains.

- Detection of one ACP - All properties with hosts within 50-meter radius of the detection site will be treated.
- A NOT will be issued.

The actions below are in response to the detection of two or ACP in Fresno, Madera, Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties.

- Detection of two or more ACP on one trap or one or more ACP detected on separate traps within 400 meters of each other within a six month period – All properties with hosts within a 400-meter radius will be treated.
- In a commercial citrus environment, where there are few residences in the area, CDFA will treat the residential area within an 800-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments.

**c. In response to an HLB Detection**

- All properties within an 800-meter radius of the detection site will be treated. A NOT will be issued
- A NOT will be issued

**2. Treatment Methodology**

The treatment protocol consists of both a foliar and a systemic insecticide. The foliar insecticide is used for immediate reduction of the adult population in order to prevent the adults from dispersal. The systemic insecticide is a soil treatment used to kill the sedentary nymphs and provide long term protection against reinfestation. Treatment frequency is dependent on the insecticide applied and severity of the infestation. Treatments will end no later than two years after the last psyllid detection in the treatment area.

CDFA uses registered pesticides and follows the label directions. The treatment protocol may be adjusted to use only the foliar or the systemic insecticide to allow for mitigations in special situations.

**a. Foliar Treatment**

Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin) is a pyrethroid contact insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and subsequent applications may occur for up to three times annually if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the foliage of all host plants using hydraulic spray or hand spray equipment.

**b. Soil Treatment**

A systemic soil application will be made using either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™.

Asian Citrus Psyllid Work Plan  
March 2017

- (1) Merit® 2F (imidacloprid), is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. Treatment will initially occur once, and a subsequent application may occur once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material will be applied to the soil within the root zone of host plants.
- (2) CoreTect™ (imidacloprid) is a neonicotinoid systemic insecticide. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment will initially occur once, with a subsequent application once on an annual basis if additional psyllids are detected. This material is a pelletized tablet and is inserted into the soil and watered in within the root zone of host plants.

# INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT METHODS FOR CONTROL OF THE ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID January 2017

The chemical treatment program used by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for control of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), targets multiple life stages. A contact insecticide is used for an immediate control of adults in order to prevent spread, and a systemic insecticide is used to control developing nymphs and to give the plant long term protection from re-infestation. The contact insecticide preferentially used contains the synthetic pyrethroid cyfluthrin, while the systemic insecticide contains the synthetic neonicotinoid imidacloprid. Both products have been shown to be effective against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. The California Huanglongbing Task Force, a joint government, university, and industry group formed in 2007 to provide guidance to the CDFA on matters pertaining to ACP and huanglongbing has endorsed the use of these chemicals in the CDFA's treatment program.

Below is an evaluation of alternative treatment methods to control ACP which have been considered for treatment programs in California.

## A. PHYSICAL CONTROL

**Mass Trapping.** Mass trapping of adults involves placing a high density of traps in an area in an attempt to physically remove them before they can reproduce. The current available trapping system for ACP relies on short distance visual stimulus, and is not considered effective enough to use in a mass trapping program.

**Active Psyllid Removal.** Adult ACPs are mobile daytime fliers, and adults could theoretically be netted or collected off of foliage. However, due to their ability to fly when disturbed, and the laborious and time-prohibitive task of collecting minute insects from several properties by hand, it would be highly unlikely that all adults could be captured and removed. Nymphs attach themselves to developing leaves and stems via their proboscis. Therefore, physical removal of the nymphs would entail removal of the growing shoots which will stunt the tree and reduce fruit production. For these reasons, mechanical control is not considered to be an effective alternative.

**Host Removal.** Removal of host plants would involve the large scale destruction of plants and their roots by either physical removal or phytotoxic herbicides. Additionally, host removal could promote dispersal of female psyllids in search of hosts outside of the treatment area, thus spreading the infestation. For these reasons, host removal is considered inefficient and too intrusive to use over the entirety of the treatment areas used for ACP.

## B. CULTURAL CONTROL

**Cultural Control.** Cultural controls involve the manipulation of cultivation practices to reduce the prevalence of pest populations. These include crop rotation, using pest-resistant varieties, and intercropping with pest-repellent plants. None of these options are applicable for ACP control in an urban environment, and may only serve to drive the psyllids outside the treatment area, thus spreading the infestation.

## C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

**Microorganisms.** No single-celled microorganisms, such as bacteria, are currently available to control ACP.

**Nematodes.** Entomopathogenic nematodes can be effective for control of some soil-inhabiting insects, but are not effective, nor are they used, against above ground insects such as psyllids.

**Parasites and Predators.** There have been two parasites released in Florida against ACP, but only one of these are considered somewhat successful there, namely *Tamarixia radiata* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). This insect has been released into the environment in southern California. The CDFA is working with the citrus industry to pursue options for incorporating this parasite into treatment programs statewide. In addition, a second wasp has been recently released by the University of California Riverside, *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis*.

**Sterile Insect Technique (SIT).** SIT involves the release of reproductively sterile insects which then mate with the wild population, resulting in the production of infertile eggs. SIT has neither been researched nor developed for ACP, nor has it been developed for any species of psyllids, and is therefore unavailable.

#### D. CHEMICAL CONTROL

**Foliar Treatment.** A number of contact insecticides have been researched for use against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. Contact insecticides are more effective against adult ACPs than the sedentary nymphs because adults actively move around on plants, thereby coming into contact with residues, whereas nymphs have to be directly sprayed in order for them to come into contact. The following product has been identified for use by the CDFA, based on a combination of effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

Tempo® SC Ultra is a formulation of cyfluthrin which is applied to the foliage of all host plants. Tempo® SC Ultra is a broad-spectrum synthetic pyrethroid insecticide which kills insects on contact. Tempo® SC Ultra has no preharvest interval, which makes it compatible with residential fruit-growing practices.

**Soil Treatment.** A number of systemic insecticides have been researched for use against ACP elsewhere, particularly in Florida. Systemic insecticides are particularly effective against psyllid nymphs because nymphs spend much of their time feeding, thereby acquiring a lethal dose. The following products have been identified for use by the CDFA, based on a combination of effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

Merit® 2F is a formulation of imidacloprid which is applied to the root system of all host plants via a soil drench. Imidacloprid is a synthetic neonicotinoid insecticide which controls a number of other phloem feeding pests such as psyllids, aphids, mealybugs, etc.

CoreTect™ is a formulation of imidacloprid which is applied to the root system of all host plants via insertion of a tablet into the soil, followed by watering. It is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas.

#### E. RESOURCES

Grafton-Cardwell, E. E. and M. P. Daugherty. 2013. Asian citrus psyllid and huanglongbing disease. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 8205. 5 pp.  
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pnasiancitruspsyllid.pdf>.



Grafton-Cardwell, E. E., J. G. Morse, N. V. O'Connell, P. A. Phillips, C. E. Kallsen, and D. R. Haviland. 2013. UC IPM Management Guidelines: Citrus. Asian Citrus Psyllid. Pest Notes Publication 74155. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r107304411.html>.

## PEST PROFILE

Common Name: Asian Citrus Psyllid

Scientific Name: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Psyllidae

Description: The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is 3 to 4 millimeters long with a brown mottled body. The head is light brown. The wings are broadest in the apical half, mottled, and with a dark brown band extending around the periphery of the outer half of the wing. The insect is covered with a whitish waxy secretion, making it appear dusty. Nymphs are generally yellowish orange in color, with large filaments confined to an apical plate of the abdomen. The eggs are approximately 0.3 millimeters long, elongated, and almond-shaped. Fresh eggs are pale in color, then, turn yellow, and finally orange at the time of hatching. Eggs are placed on plant tissue with the long axis vertical to the surface of the plant.

History: Asian citrus psyllid was first found in the United States in Palm Beach County, Florida, in June 1998 in backyard plantings of orange jasmine. By 2001, it had spread to 31 counties in Florida, with much of the spread due to movement of infested nursery plants. In the spring of 2001, Asian citrus psyllid was accidentally introduced into the Rio Grande Valley, Texas on potted nursery stock from Florida. It was subsequently found in Hawaii in 2006, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina in 2008. ACP was first found in California on August 27, 2008 in San Diego County. Subsequent to this initial detection in San Diego County, the ACP has been detected in Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo counties. The ACP has the potential to establish itself throughout California wherever citrus is grown.

Distribution: ACP is found in tropical and subtropical Asia, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Reunion, Mauritius, parts of South and Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and in the U.S. (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas).

Life Cycle: Eggs are laid on tips of growing shoots; on and between unfurling leaves. Females may lay more than 800 eggs during their lives. Nymphs pass through five instars. The total life cycle requires from 15 to 47 days, depending on environmental factors such as temperature and season. The adults may live for several months. There is no diapause but populations are low in the winter or during dry periods. There are nine to ten generations a year, with up to 16 noted under observation in field cages.

Hosts and Economic Importance: ACP feeds mainly on *Citrus* spp., at least two species of *Murraya*, and at least three other genera, all in the family Rutaceae. Damage from the psyllids occurs in two ways: the first by drawing out of large amounts of sap from the plant as they feed and, secondly, the psyllids produce copious amounts of honeydew. The honeydew then coats the leaves of the tree, encouraging sooty mold to grow which blocks sunlight to the leaves. However, the most serious damage caused by ACP is due to its ability to effectively vector three phloem-inhabiting bacteria in the genus *Candidatus* Liberibacter, the most widespread being *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus. These bacteria cause a disease known as huanglongbing, or

citrus greening. In the past, these bacteria have been difficult to detect and characterize. In recent years, however, DNA probes, electron microscopy, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay tests (ELISA) have been developed that have improved detection. Symptoms of huanglongbing include yellow shoots, with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves. The juice of the infected fruit has a bitter taste. Fruit does not color properly, hence the term "greening" is sometimes used in reference to the disease. Huanglongbing is one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world. Once infected, there is no cure for disease and infected trees will die within ten years. The once flourishing citrus industry in India is slowly being wiped out by dieback. This dieback has multiple causes, but the major reason is due to HLB. In California, the disease has only been found in three residential areas of Los Angeles County.

### Host List

#### **SCIENTIFIC NAME**

*Aegle marmelos*  
*Aeglopsis chevalieri*  
*Afraegle gabonensis*  
*Afraegle paniculata*  
*Amyris madrensis*  
*Atalantia monophylla*  
*Atalantia* spp.  
*Balsamocitrus dawei*  
*Bergia* (=Murraya) *koenigii*  
*Calodendrum capense*  
*X Citroncirus webberi*  
*Choisya arizonica*  
*Choisya ternata*  
*Citropsis articulata*  
*Citropsis gilletiana*  
*Citropsis schweinfurthii*  
*Citrus aurantiifolia*  
  
*Citrus aurantium*  
  
*Citrus hystrix*  
*Citrus jambhiri*  
*Citrus limon*  
*Citrus madurensis*  
    (=X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)  
*Citrus maxima*  
*Citrus medica*  
*Citrus meyeri*  
*Citrus × nobilis*  
*Citrus × paradisi*  
*Citrus reticulata*  
*Citrus sinensis*  
*Citrus* spp.  
*Clausena anisum-olens*  
*Clausena excavata*  
*Clausena indica*

#### **COMMON NAMES**

bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva  
Chevalier's aeglopsis  
Gabon powder-flask  
Nigerian powder-flask  
mountain torchwood  
Indian atalantia  
  
Uganda powder-flask  
curry leaf  
Cape chestnut  
  
Arizonia orange  
Mexican or mock orange  
Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange  
cherry-orange  
African cherry-orange  
lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero  
sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga  
Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime  
rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso  
lemon, limón, limonero  
calamondin  
  
pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja  
citron, cidra, cidro, toronja  
Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon  
king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam  
grapefruit, pomelo, toronja  
mandarin, tangerine, mandarina  
sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce  
  
anis  
clausena  
clausena

<i>Clausena lansium</i>	wampi, wampee
<i>Clymenia polyandra</i>	a-mulis
<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>	Australian desert lime
<i>Eremocitrus</i> hybrid	
<i>Esenbeckia berlandieri</i>	Berlandier's jopoy
<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>	Meiwa kumquat
<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat
<i>Fortunella polyandra</i>	Malayan kumquat
<i>Fortunella</i> spp.	
<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Indian wood apple
<i>Merrillia caloxylon</i>	flowering merrillia
<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>	finger-lime
<i>Microcitrus australis</i>	Australian round-lime
<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>	desert-lime
X <i>Microcitronella</i> spp.	
<i>Murraya</i> spp.	curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo jazmín
<i>Naringi crenulata</i>	naringi
<i>Pamburus missionis</i>	
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	trifoliate orange, naranjo trébol
<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	Chinese box-orange
<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i>	tabog
<i>Tetradium ruticarpum</i>	evodia, wu zhu yu
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	orange climber
<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>	trifoliate limeberry, triphasia
<i>Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata</i>	white ironwood
<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	wild lime, lime prickly-ash



# CONSTRUCTION NEWS

March 2017

Edition 8



## CONSTRUCTION MANAGER'S CORNER

The skyline of the work site has a brand new addition as we move further into 2017. The structural steel for one of the front Classroom buildings has begun erection marking a major milestone for the project. With walls being constructed in the Performing Arts building and tilt-up walls going up soon, we will be adding to this skyline in the near future. Despite the rain, significant progress has been made giving us momentum as we move forward.



## UPCOMING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

- Site grading and site road maintenance
- Continued delivery and erection of structural steel
- Pouring concrete walls of Performing Arts building
- Forming and pouring tilt-up walls of Gymnasium



## POTENTIAL IMPACT TO NEIGHBORS

Impacts this coming month will be similar to what occurred last month. They will include the following:

- Dust
- Noise
- Increased Truck Traffic
- Crane on site
- Potential work Saturday



Classroom Building Steel



## WORK COMPLETED IN FEBRUARY

Structural steel arrived on site throughout the month and steel erection began on Classroom Building C. Some of the concrete walls for the Performing Arts building have been stripped of their forms and inspected. Work on the remaining concrete walls in the Performing Arts building will continue this month. The forming of the tilt-up walls for the Gymnasium is underway. Work will continue on the balance of the footings for the classroom building.



## MONITORING AND STATISTICS

### Street Sweeping

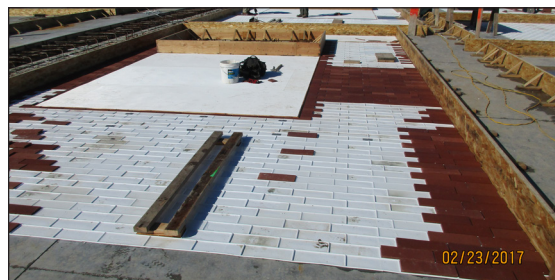
Street sweeping occurs on days that there is removal of dirt from the site. Street sweeping will continue intermittently throughout the winter.

### Air Monitoring

None this month.

### Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP)

The SWPPP specialist is on site weekly for monitoring. Program has proved sufficient throughout very rainy February.



Gymnasium Wall Forms



Classroom Building Steel



## CONTACT INFORMATION:

Rich Miller (916) 224-5249

Inez Ayerra (510) 502-1850



Task ID	Pinole High School 3/21/17	M 20	T 21	W 22	T 23	F 24	S	S	M 27	T 28	W 29	T 30	F 31	S	S	M 3	T 4	W 5	T 6	F 7	S	S	M 10	T 11	W 12	T 13	F 14
	SITE WORK																										
Site1050	SWPP control	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Site1170	Gas main from POC to Bldgs.	W																									
Site1190	Install sump pump Bldg A	W																									
Site1210	Install acid nueutralization tank C and D	W																									
Site1220	Install CHWS&R U.G. piping	W																									
Site1166	Install perimeter underdrains	W																									
Site1250	UG Conduit Site - Vaults	W																									
	PG&E power to vault																										
Site2000	Site retaining wall footings	R	F	I																							
	BUILDING A																										
AFDN1140	Underground electrical - Bldg A- 1															X	X	X	X	X							
AFDN1140	Underslab electrical - Bldg A - 1															X	X	X	X	X							
AFDN1500	form/pour stem walls Bldg A Phase 1		R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X														
AFDN1440	strip/clean orch pit/rig and stem walls	X	R	X	X	X										X	X	X									
AFDN1450	waterproof orch pit/rigging walls - A1								X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X							
AFDN1460	orch. pit wall drainage - A1															X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
AFDN1470	backfill at orch pit/rigging walls															X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
AFDN1110	Underslab drains/Theatre - Bldg. A																										
AFDN1115	Underlab plumbing - Bldg A Phase 1															X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
AFDN1200	class 2 permeable for SOG - A1																						X	X	X	X	
AFDN1210	sand/membrane SOG Bldg A - A1																										
AFDN1300	Casting slabs - Bldg A - Phase 1																										
AFDN1310	form tilt up panels - Bldg A - A1	X	R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
	exc./place rebar/pour A9 footing	X	R	X	X																						
	BUILDING E																										
EFDN1420	form tilt up panels - Bldg E	X	R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
EFDN1250	form pilasters	X	R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
EFDN1260	place concrete at pilasters					1													2								
EEXT1000	brick veneer at tilt up panels - Bldg E	X	R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
EFDN1430	place rebar at tilt up panels	X	R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
EFDN1440	place embeds at tilt up panels	X	R	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
EFDN1425	deadman installation																										
EFDN1450	place/finish tilt up panels					1													2								
	BUILDING C																										
CFDN2040	Form/pour elevator pit walls				X	X			X																		
CFDN2050	Strip/clean elevator pit wall forms									X	X																
CFDN2060	Waterproof elevator pit walls																	X									
CFDN2070	Backfill elevator pit walls																		X	X							
CSTR1030	Bolt up, align, & weld struc stl - Bldg C	X	R	X	X	X						X	X			X	X	X									
CSTR1010	canopy framing																X										
	erect steel stairs											X	X			X	X										
	exc./place rebar/pour CA footings	X																									
	Erect structural steel - CA line										X																
	Spread & weld metal deck - CA line											X	X			X	X	X									
CFDN3080	place MF footing rebar										X	X	X			X	X	X									
CFDN3090	form/place concrete at MF footings												X			X	X	X	X	X							



[illegible]