



Integrated Pest Management Program

Final Program Environmental Impact Report

September 23, 2021

What is Integrated Pest Management?

Integrated Pest Management, or IPM, is a science-based, decision making system used to design and control pest populations to limit their impacts as well as risks to people and the environment.



What is a Pest?

Plants or animals that have negative impacts in natural lands. Pests:

- Threaten native species through competition and predation;
- Alter ecosystems by changing food patterns, hydrology, fire regimes, or soil chemistry;
- Impede grazing;
- Damage buildings and other structures; and
- Threaten safety of Authority staff and visitors (i.e. wasps nest).

Importance of Developing a Formal IPM Program

- Pests are a major threat to the Authority's natural resources
- Management of invasive plants is one of the primary strategies for biodiversity conservation
- Significant staff time spent on stewardship by controlling pests
- Formalize the Authority's policy goals and prioritize staff work based on goals
- Continue to improve our program to ensure it follows best practices and is state-of-the-art
- Standardize IPM policies and procedures



Integrated Pest Management

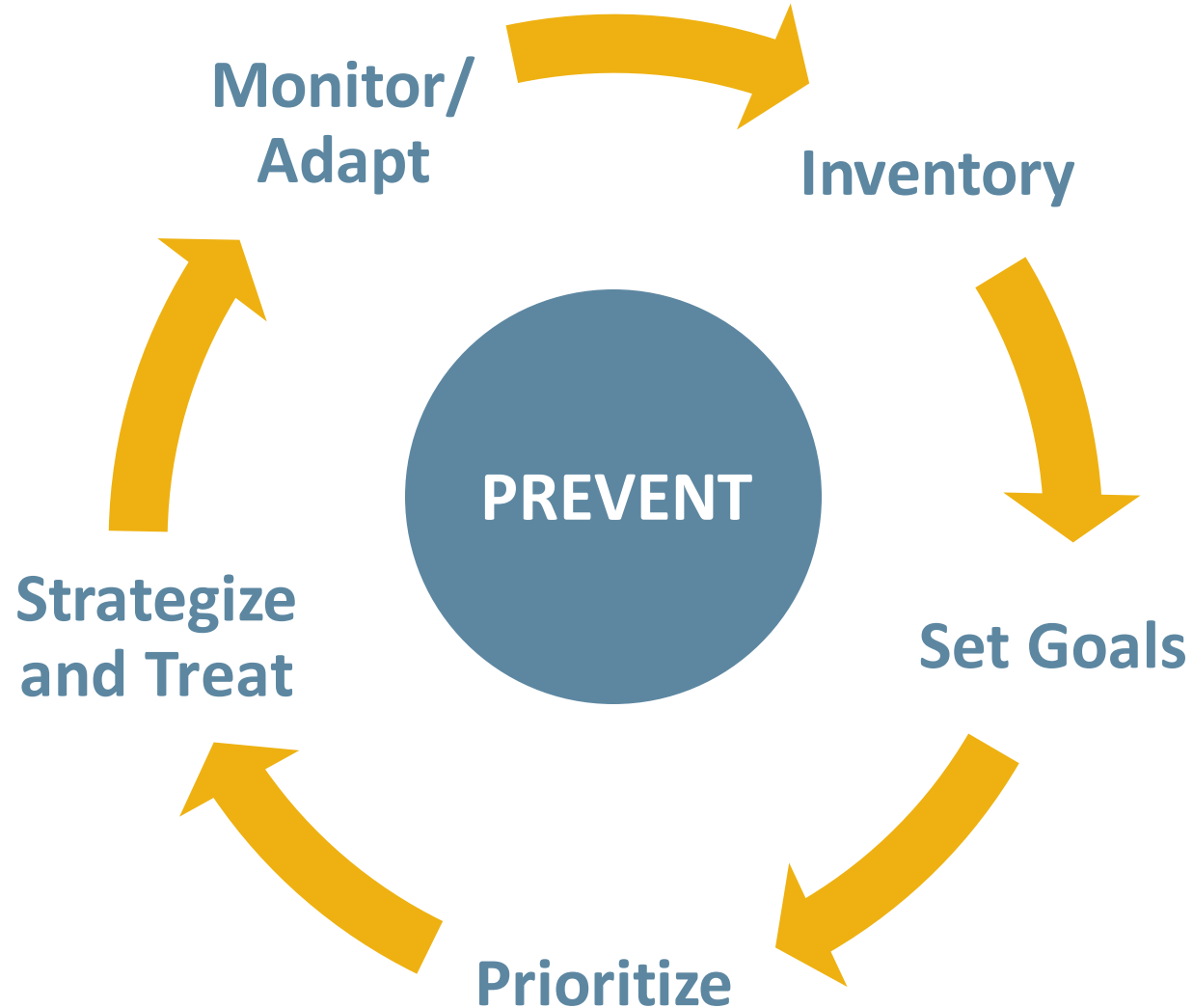
- Factors human health, environmental quality, and effective management
- Manual Methods
 - Hand-pulling
- Mechanical
 - Mowing, weed-eating
- Chemical Methods
 - Herbicide or fungicides use



IPM Guidance Manual

- Invasive plants & animals in natural lands
- Agricultural and rangelands
- Structures
- Recreational facilities

Invasive Plants in Natural Lands



Invasive Plants in Natural Lands



- Stewardship of Natural Lands
 - Manual, mechanical, and chemical methods
 - Early Detection Rapid Response
 - Volunteer Engagement & Support



Invasive Animals in Natural Lands



- Strategies to Control
 - Bullfrogs
 - Non-native fish
 - Feral pigs
 - Brown-headed cowbird
 - Feral pets



Agricultural Farms and Fields

- Each property will develop an Agricultural Management Plan with good stewardship practices
- Authority will encourage organic operations and other conservation practices be included in the Plan
- Use existing crop-specific IPM guidebooks as guidance

Structures



- Prevention and Control Techniques for Pests such as
 - Cockroaches, flies, rats, bats
- Techniques such as
 - Trash management
 - Insecticides, rodenticides, and fumigants
 - Alterations to structures specifically to exclude pests



Recreational Facilities



- Prevention and Control Techniques for Pests such as
 - Ticks
 - Wasps
 - Mosquitos





Annual Evaluation

- Annual work plan
- Annual report
- Keeping up-to-date with emerging trends
- Monitoring effectiveness
- Adaptive management



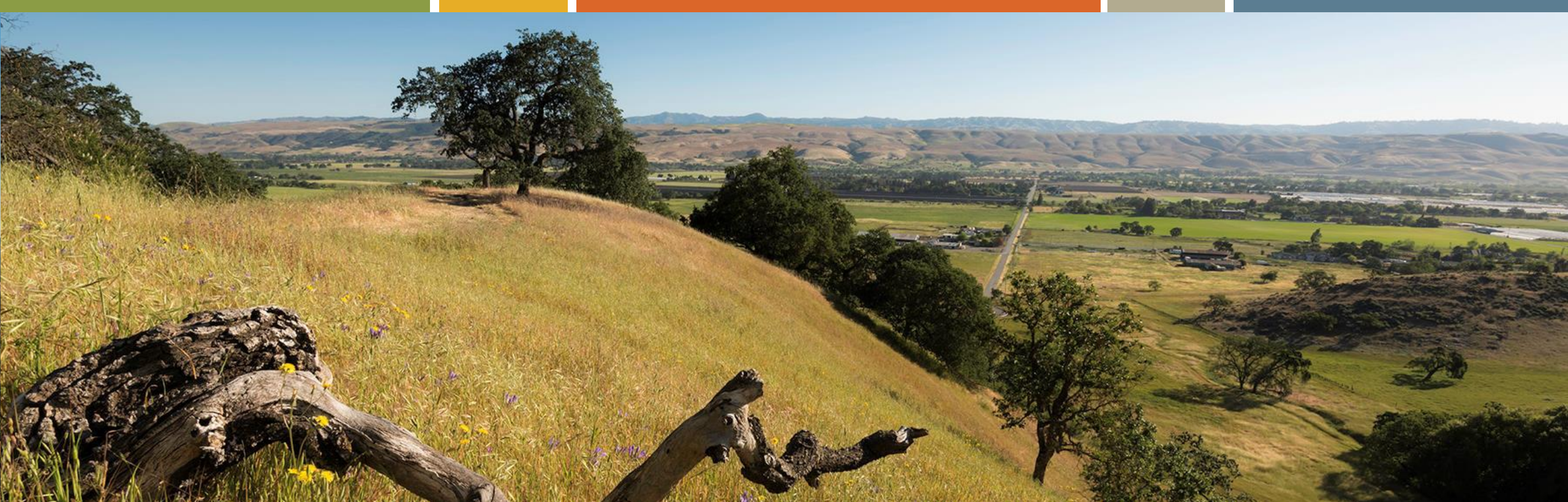
Glyphosate Concerns

- Safety and environmental concerns
- Brought up in Use & Mgt. Committee meeting in 2020
- Directed staff to do additional research & propose policy on it's use



Research Reports

- Toxicology Report (Appendix to the PEIR)
 - Authority use has low toxicity and low exposure
- Literature review by Midpen
 - Use within Midpen's IPM Program does not pose significant harm, if any, to employees, visitors, or the environment when following label directions and Best Management Practices
- U.S. EPA 2020 Glyphosate Interim Registration Review Decision
 - No risks of concern to human health when glyphosate is used according to the label and it is not a carcinogen



Authority Glyphosate Use Reduction

- Continue small number of targeted applications on a case-by-case basis in areas closed to the public
- If used in public areas, close for 24 hours
- Ensure BMPs and PPEs are used
- Staff will stay up to date and slowly phase use out as new methods or chemicals are available
- Staff will provide updates every three years to U&M Committee



IPM Program Final PEIR

Overview and Public Review Process



CEQA Process

- Notice of preparation October 17, 2019
- Public scoping meeting October 29, 2019
- Draft PEIR March 31, 2021
- Public meeting April 20, 2021
- Final PEIR July 9, 2021

IPM Program Final PEIR

- Covers IPM activities proposed in the Program Area
- Addresses potential environmental impacts of IPM Program implementation
- Organization of Each Environmental Section:
 - Regulatory Setting
 - Environmental Setting
 - Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
 - Methodology
 - Thresholds of Significance
 - Impacts and Mitigation Measures





Environmental Topics – Not Significant

Evaluated and determined to not result in significant impacts from IPM implementation:

- Aesthetics
- Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
- Agriculture and forestry resources
- Energy
- Geology and soils
- Land use and planning
- Mineral resources
- Noise and vibration
- Population and housing
- Public services and utilities
- Transportation
- Wildfire
- Significant irreversible environmental changes
- Growth inducing impacts

Environmental Topics Evaluated in Detail – Less than Significant that are reduced with mitigation and/or environmental protection measures

- Biological Resources
- Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology/Water Quality



Alternatives Analysis

■ Alternatives Evaluated in the EIR:

- Alternative 1: No Project Alternative
- Alternative 2: Limited IPM Treatments on Natural Lands Alternative
- Alternative 3: No Alterations to Buildings Alternative

■ Environmentally Superior Alternative

- Alternative 3: No Alterations to Buildings Alternative
- However, Alternative 3 does not meet all the objectives of the IPM Program





Public Comments on the Draft PEIR

- **Ground squirrel control and IPM on agricultural lands**
 - Submitted by UC Ag and Natural Resources Santa Clara County Cooperative Extension
 - Sheila Barry
- **Comments and responses to comments are included in the Final PEIR**



Recommendation

- Certify the PEIR
- Adoption of the Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program & Findings
- Approve the Integrated Pest Management Policy and Program



Questions