Attachment 2 - Summary of Management Practices, Mitigation Measures, and Other PEIR Requirements

Requirement	Description
	General Requirements
Conduct activity as described in Chapters 2 and 3 of PEIR	Activities covered by the PEIR are described in PEIR Chapters 2 and 3. Activities must be implemented in accordance with these descriptions, unless an Addendum or tiered CEQA document has been prepared pursuant to Part B of the Tiering Strategy.
Include applicable PEIR requirements in Compliance Agreements with growers, based on the activities the growers may conduct in response to quarantine	When a regulated entity (e.g., grower) wishes to ship host material outside of an established quarantine area, CDFA and the regulated entity enter into a Compliance Agreement to ensure the orderly marketing of regulated hosts or articles. The Compliance Agreement must include any relevant PEIR requirements, such as descriptions of authorized chemical treatments, protective measures related to special-status species, MPs, applicable PEIR mitigation measures, etc.
Obtain technical assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFA designs its pest eradication protocols to meet or exceed recommendations from USFWS and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) concerning special-status species and sensitive natural communities (as defined in Section 6.3, Biological Resources). CDFA also coordinates with NMFS to address control programs for non-native pest outbreaks that may impact species under their jurisdiction (i.e., ocean coastlines or streams that empty into the ocean). Under the existing Statewide Program, no impacts on special-status species or sensitive natural communities have been identified from pest management activities to date. Under the Proposed Program, CDFA would continue to coordinate with USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW to avoid "take" of threatened and endangered species and to minimize adverse environmental impacts on other special-status species and sensitive natural communities. Prior to making the decision to treat, CDFA would consult the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for special-status species previously reported inside or in close proximity to the treatment area boundaries, as well as check for the potential for presence of special-status species habitat and/or sensitive natural communities. CDFA would report the results to USFWS, NMFS, and/or CDFW. CDFA, in conjunction with the county agricultural commissioner, would provide USFWS, NMFS, and/or CDFW with maps showing the proposed treatment areas and identifying the treatment activity. CDFA would develop measures to avoid adverse environmental impacts on these resources and would notify USFWS, NMFS, and/or CDFW (depending on the potentially affected species) of pest control activities and the protective measures proposed for use. If any of these wildlife agencies responded to CDFA with a conclusion that the proposed activities would pose potential for "take" of threatened or endangered species, or other special-status species, CDFA would coordinate further with these agencies regarding the appropriate measures to avoid

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	impacts. The presence of special-status species or sensitive natural communities may require treatment regimen alterations so that take of the species, or adverse modification of sensitive natural communities, would not occur. Treatment plans are designed so that "take" of special-status species would not occur. This may mean that a section of riparian area would be treated only partially (e.g., no insecticides sprayed on trees above a certain height level so that no drift would occur into the associated waterbody) or no treatment would occur at all, however, this would likely lead to full establishment of the invasive pest.
	Management Practices
MP-SPRAY-1: Conduct a Site Assessment	▪ Verify site to be treated. ▪ Take note of site conditions, such as soil texture, slope, water bodies, host plants, irrigation, and storm drains. ▪ Identify and make plans to avoid streamside management areas and surface water. ▪ Consider integrated pest management methods designed to minimize the scale and number of pesticide applications. Consider multiple measures such as sterile release, host removal, and bait stations. ▪ Choose the least persistent and lowest toxicity pesticide that will efficaciously treat the target pest.
MP-SPRAY-2: Properly clean and calibrate all equipment to apply chemicals uniformly and in the correct quantities	▪ Calibrate spray equipment per label instructions. ▪ Perform equipment screening tests and tank sampling when appropriate. ▪ Use dedicated specific equipment for specific products when appropriate. ▪ Ensure equipment is cleaned properly per the manufacturer's specifications and any pesticide label directions. ▪ Select the appropriate nozzle to ensure proper coverage. ▪ Maintain an equipment log to track calibration, cleaning, and repairs. ▪ Conduct visual inspections of equipment before use. Check all equipment for leaking hoses, connections, and nozzles. ▪ Monitor the operation of the nozzles during the application. ▪ Request county agricultural commissioner pesticide use enforcement inspections and monitoring of applications. ▪ Discontinue use immediately if equipment malfunctions or fails to pass screening tests.
MP-SPRAY-3: Follow pesticide application laws and regulations, and label directions.	▪ Comply with Pesticide label. ▪ Require employees who supervise the handling and application of pesticides to maintain a Qualified Applicator License issued by CDPR. ▪ Be aware of any regulations or internal procedures before application. ▪ Use appropriate application methods and rates.

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	▪ Mix and load chemicals in areas where spills can be contained. Limit mixing and loading in the field. ▪ Provide annual safety training for all treatment personnel.
MP-SPRAY-4: Apply chemicals only under favorable weather conditions	▪ Monitor wind conditions. Delay or do not apply foliar sprays if wind speeds are over 10 miles per hour. ▪ Check weather service prior to application. Delay or do not apply foliar treatments if there is a 40% or higher chance of rain forecast to occur 24 hours before or after the planned application.
MP-SPRAY-5: Follow integrated pest management and drift reduction techniques	▪ Use buffer zones where applicable to protect sensitive areas, such as bodies of water, critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, and other identified sensitive areas. ▪ Use low pressure application equipment if applicable. ▪ Use "bait station" application methods when possible.
MP-SPRAY-6: Clean equipment and dispose of rinse water per label directions	▪ Rinse equipment according to manufacturer's label instructions. ▪ Discharge rinse water only in areas that are part of the application site or at a certified waste treatment facility. ▪ Dispose of surplus chemicals and containers according to label instructions.
MP-SPRAY-7: Follow appropriate product storage procedures	▪ Ensure proper storage of all pesticides per label instructions. ▪ Ensure all pesticides removed from their original container are properly sealed for use within a service container. ▪ Seal all service containers within a tool box. ▪ Lock tool boxes when unattended.
MP-AERIAL-1: Use appropriate aerial spray treatment procedures	▪ Do not make direct application to water bodies. ▪ Use dripless nozzles if available. ▪ Verify the calibration of the contractor's spray equipment before the start of each treatment campaign. ▪ Make sure that the aircraft pilot is in radio communication with Proposed Program personnel on the ground, to verify wind speed and direction and location of non-target sites, including water bodies, people, vehicles, and buildings. ▪ Supervise mixing and loading of the aircraft.
MP-GROUND-1: Follow appropriate ground-rig foliar treatment procedures	▪ Avoid direct applications to water bodies unless the material is registered for such use. ▪ Maintain a 30-foot buffer around water bodies per NPDES permit. ▪ Use dripless nozzles or fan-type nozzles at low psi if applicable. ▪ When using a blower boom, direct the blower boom to the precise angle needed to treat host plants. ▪ Ensure the spray boom is equipped with an electric on/off switch to treat the precise target areas where host plants occur. ▪ Monitor wind conditions. Delay or do not apply foliar sprays if

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	wind speeds are over 10 miles per hour. ▪ Perform ground-rig foliar treatments at low pressure, to reduce the quantity of fine droplet particles where applicable. ▪ Allow only staff or private entities under contract that are appropriately trained and licensed to perform ground-rig spot treatments. ▪ Check weather service prior to application. Delay foliar treatments if there is a 40% or higher chance of rain forecast to occur 24 hours before or after the planned application.
MP-GROUND-2: Follow appropriate low-pressure backpack treatment procedures	▪ Avoid direct applications to water bodies unless material is registered for such use. ▪ Maintain a 30-foot buffer from water bodies per NPDES permit. ▪ Use dripless nozzles where applicable. ▪ Direct the nozzle at the target to minimize drift. ▪ Monitor wind conditions. Delay or do not apply foliar sprays if wind speeds are over 10 miles per hour. ▪ Allow only trained staff to perform backpack spot treatments. ▪ Monitor weather conditions. Delay foliar treatments if there is a 40% or higher chance of rain forecast to occur in the next 24 hours.
MP-GROUND-3: Train personnel in proper use of pesticides	▪ Conduct training for personnel in the safe and proper mixing, loading, and application of pesticides, in compliance with both federal and State pesticide regulations and the product label. ▪ Require employees who supervise the handling and application of pesticides maintain a Qualified Applicator Certificate, issued by CDPR or have a County License for Pesticide Regulation. ▪ Contractors will be appropriately trained and licensed.
MP-GROUND-4: Enforce runoff and drift prevention	▪ Carefully monitor and evaluate weather conditions within potential treatment areas to determine the effectiveness of control applications immediately before deciding whether to proceed with a treatment and during the course of a treatment. o Monitor weather conditions before and during applications o Comply with NPDES Permit.
MP-HAZ-1: Implement a Spill Contingency Plan	▪ Contain spill immediately to minimize the risk of further pesticide exposure to people, animals, and the environment. ▪ Be prepared to respond to pesticide spills. ▪ Provide clean-up of small spills (50 gallons or less) and properly dispose of residual materials. For larger spills notify the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center at 800-424-9300. ▪ Use established protocols in determining the appropriate action in the event of an accidental crash of a spray rig, tanker, or aircraft. ▪ Follow instructions for First Aid Measures as listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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	▪ Call an ambulance in the event of a spill involving severe personal injury. ▪ Remove anyone exposed to pesticides to a safe location. If applicable, remove their clothing and wash contaminated skin with soap and water. ▪ Do not move a seriously injured person unless it is absolutely essential because of the risk of further injury. ▪ Do not leave injured or incapacitated persons until proper medical assistance arrives. ▪ Provide a pesticide label and/or material safety data sheet for medical personnel. ▪ For any spill incident, contact the California State Warning Center/Governor's Office of Emergency Services at 916-845-8911 or warning.center@oes.ca.gov. ▪ Call the fire department and notify department personnel of the presence of pesticides for a spill involving fire, if a fire hazard exists. Eliminate all sources of ignition (electric motors, gasoline engines, or smoking) to prevent fire or explosion. ▪ Contact the California Highway Patrol by calling 911 for a spill occurring on a highway. ▪ Call local police or the county sheriff for a spill occurring off-road. ▪ Stop the leak and contain the spill of a punctured tank. ▪ For minor spills of 50 gallons or less: o Wear rubber boots, coveralls, rubber gloves, and eye protection. o Confine the leak or spill to the smallest area possible by using natural terrain, soil, or absorbent material. o Shovel contaminated material into a leak-proof container. o Do not hose down the area. o Work carefully and safely; do not hurry. o Dispose contaminated material in the same manner as for excess pesticides or hazardous wastes. ▪ For major spills of 50 gallons or more: o Follow the steps listed for all above and include the additional number below. o If the spill is too big, or uncertainty exists as to the appropriate action, notify the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center at 800-424-9300.
MP-HAZ-2: Use a safety and cleanup materials checklist	▪ Follow a checklist for safety and cleanup materials to accompany mixing-loading vehicles during treatment activities, which should include the following: o For Safety: a first-aid kit; a fire extinguisher (516, type A-B-C), and goggles. o For Clean-up: one shovel, large heavy-duty plastic bags, rubber boots, disposable coveralls, water, rubber gloves, a broom and dust pan, liquid detergent, several

Requirement	Description
	bags of "kitty litter" or other absorbent materials.
MP-HAZ-3: Implement decontamination	▪ Decontaminate paved surfaces per site specific protocols and Accidental Release Measures on the Material Safety Data Sheet. ▪ Shovel contaminated material into a leak-proof metal drum for final disposal.
MP-HAZ-4: Follow appropriate disposal procedures	▪ Dispose all materials that have been contaminated by spillage or exposed to large volumes of pesticides, including cloth, soil, and wood that cannot be decontaminated, in the same manner as done for excess pesticides. ▪ Store contaminated absorbent material and materials that cannot be decontaminated in a leak-proof container and dispose the container at a Class I landfill.
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measure BIO-CHEM-2: CDFA will obtain technical assistance from USFWS, CDFW and NMFS to identify site-specific buffers and other measures to protect habitats utilized by special-status species	CDFA shall identify any suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species identified as having potential to (1) occur in the region and (2) be affected by the treatment scenario in question. Suitable habitat may consist of aquatic or terrestrial foraging habitat. If such habitat exists, CDFA would prepare treatment plans that will avoid or minimize substantial adverse effects on special-status species and submit them to USFWS, CDFW, and NMFS for review. This may be done on a project-specific basis (for individual applications) or for an entire quarantine area. Treatment plan measures may include modifications in the timing, locations, and/or methods for chemical treatments on a case-by-case basis, including establishment of site-specific buffers. The technical assistance process has been designed so that no "take" authorization will be needed. The treatment plan requirements will be provided to those implementing the treatments. In the case of quarantines, the requirements will be attached to the compliance agreement between CDFA and those individual growers affected by the requirements (e.g., those who may treat in proximity to suitable habitat for special-status species). CDFA shall document the results of the USFWS, CDFW, and NMFS coordination, and shall maintain records of compliance with the measures to protect special-status species.
Mitigation Measure HAZ-GEN-4a: Determine Potential for Hazardous Materials Exposure	Before conducting any activities under the Proposed Program, CDFA staff (or the entity conducting the activity) shall determine whether the potential exists for the activity, based on its characteristics and location, to result in exposure to existing sites of hazardous materials contamination.
Mitigation Measure HAZ-GEN-4b: Conduct a Hazardous Materials	If exposure to hazardous materials contamination is determined to be a possibility, before conducting the activity under the Proposed Program,

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Records Search before Beginning Proposed Program Activities at a Given Site	CDFA staff (or the entity conducting the activity) shall search the EnviroStor database to identify any area that may be on sites containing known hazardous materials. If hazardous sites are encountered, CDFA shall coordinate with the property owners and/or site managers, and regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over these sites for proper protocols to follow to protect worker health and safety. At a minimum, these protocols shall ensure that workers are not subjected to unacceptable health risk or hazards, as determined by existing regulations and standards that have been developed to protect human health.
Mitigation Measure HAZ-GEN-4c: Stop work and implement hazardous materials investigations/ remediation for contamination health risks	In the event that during the activity, previously unknown hazardous materials not related to the Proposed Program are encountered that may pose a health risk to those implementing Proposed Program activities, all activities will stop and CDFA (or the entity conducting the activity) shall consult the landowner and appropriate agencies to determine the extent of the hazardous material and determine what safety protocols need to be implemented to continue Proposed Program activities. At a minimum, these protocols will ensure that workers are not subjected to unacceptable health risk or hazards, as determined by existing regulations and standards that have been developed to protect human health.
Mitigation Measure HAZ-CHEM-1a: Conduct Public Information Sessions Regarding Pesticide Safety Practices	CDFA shall continue to work with CDPR and CACs to conduct public information sessions in the local communities where Proposed Program chemical management activities are proposed to be conducted. The focus will be on educating residents whose properties are being treated or who live in proximity to areas being treated on MPs for pesticide applications, including an emphasis on notification, signage, re-entry periods, potential adverse health effects, and how to seek proper help if an accident is suspected. As necessary, sessions will be conducted or translated in a language understood by the target audience, such as Spanish.
Mitigation Measure HAZ-CHEM-1b: Conduct Training Sessions and Prepare Educational Materials Regarding Safe Handling and Application of Pesticides	CDFA shall continue training sessions for its staff and contractors regarding safe pesticide handling and application. In addition, for quarantine areas, CDFA shall include materials in its compliance agreements with regulated entities (e.g., growers) with information for pesticide applicators and agricultural workers regarding MPs for pesticide applications, including an emphasis on notification, signage, re-entry periods, potential adverse health effects, and how to seek proper help if an accident is suspected. A regulated entity is defined as someone who has to comply with the quarantine requirements in order to move their products outside of the regulated area. This may include but not be limited to growers, nurseries, and commodity shippers. The compliance agreements will require that regulated entities distribute these materials to applicators and workers. As necessary, all materials will be presented in a language understood by the target audience, such as Spanish.
Mitigation Measure HAZ-CHEM-3:	CDFA shall require Proposed Program staff and contractors to conduct

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Require Compliance with the Proposed Program's Authorized Chemical Application Scenarios	chemical applications in a manner consistent with the Proposed Program's authorized chemical application scenarios, resulting in acceptable human health risk as described in Chapter 2, Proposed Program Description and the HHRA (Appendix B). Deviations from the authorized chemical application scenarios may be allowed if: (1) An evaluation is conducted pursuant to the CEQA Tiering Strategy (Appendix C), which concludes that the alternative scenario will not exceed the level of concern for any receptor; or (2) A certified industrial hygienist concludes that the alternative scenario will not result in risk exceeding the level of concern for any potential receptor, and the scenario is implemented by a licensed or certified applicator. This conclusion may be based on site-specific factors that minimize potential for exposure, absence of a particular receptor, use of additional or different PPE, or monitoring of the exposure, such as regular blood tests to ensure blood concentrations in the exposed individuals are below the risk threshold. When methyl bromide is used, appropriate air sampling and analysis by a qualified professional will be done for the fumigation worker and fumigation downwind bystander to evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs related to subchronic and chronic exposure. The results of the evaluation or hygienist's conclusions will be documented, along with any monitoring results. CDFA will conduct training for its staff and contractors on these approaches. CDFA also will require adherence to these scenarios by including requirements in contractual agreements, such as compliance agreements (for quarantines), permits (e.g., for movement of certain materials outside quarantine areas), contracts (e.g., with CDFA contractors), or other similar means.
Mitigation Measure NOISE-PHYS-1: Conduct Activities during the Daytime	For activities that exceed the applicable nighttime noise criteria at the nearest sensitive receptor, activity operations will be scheduled to occur during the day (between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.).
Mitigation Measure WQ-CHEM-2: Track Emerging Water Quality Standards and Implement Additional Mitigation as Appropriate	CDFA will track whether new applicable numerical water quality standards have been adopted. If new numerical thresholds are established, CDFA will evaluate whether the estimated concentrations modeled in the Ecological Risk Assessment exceed the adopted standard. In these cases, Impact WQ-CHEM-4 or WQ-CHEM-5 would apply (including implementation of appropriate MPs as described in those impacts), and Mitigation Measure WQ-CHEM-4 would be implemented related to quarantine activities.
Mitigation Measure WQ-CHEM-5: Require Implementation of Proposed Program MPs as Part of Compliance	For quarantine areas where chemicals may be used that were modeled to exceed standards, or where impaired waterbodies exist which could be affected by Proposed Program chemical use, CDFA shall include a

Requirement	Description
Agreements	requirement in compliance agreements that regulated entities (e.g. growers) are to implement relevant Proposed Program MPs, or shall show proof that participation in the Ag Waivers Program or another program to protect water quality contains measures which are equivalent to or more protective than the Proposed Program MPs.
Mitigation Measure WQ-CUM-1: Identify whether Proposed Program Pesticide Applications May Occur in Proximity to Impaired Waterbodies, and Implement Appropriate MPs	Before conducting a treatment or implementing a quarantine, CDFA shall identify whether a treatment location or quarantine area contains or is in proximity to any waterbodies impaired for relevant pesticides, pesticides in general, or toxicity. For those treatments where impaired waterbodies are present, CDFA shall implement relevant Proposed Program MPs. For quarantines where impaired waterbodies exist, CDFA shall implement Mitigation Measure WQ-CHEM-5.