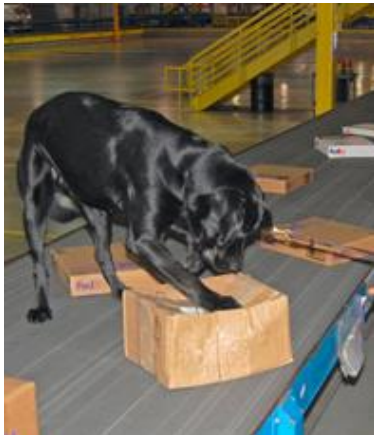




California Dog Teams

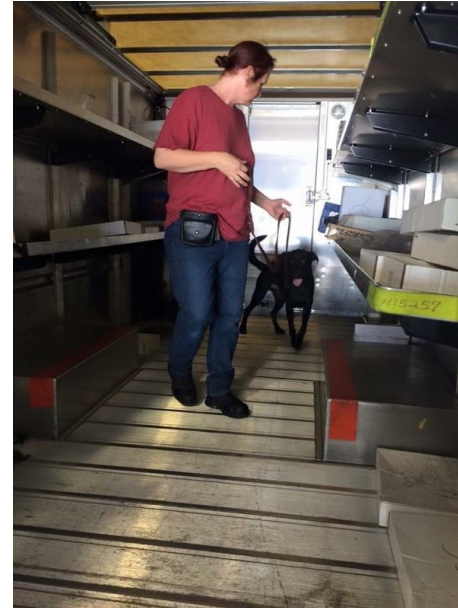
County of Santa Barbara
Agricultural Commissioner's
Office



- California Dog Teams are funded through the US Farm Bill
- Currently 12 dog teams operate in the following counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin and Santa Clara
- The recently passed US Farm Bill provided additional funding to add dog teams. Santa Barbara County was awarded a contract to establish a new team
- Agricultural Commissioner's Offices in CA sent 5 handlers to Georgia for a 10 week training courses at the USDA Detector Dog Training Center
- The new SBCAC team is expected to fill the gap on the Central Coast by working in SLO and Ventura counties



- Dogs and handlers must complete an intense 10-week training through the USDA National Detector Dog Training Center (Newnan, Georgia) prior to beginning inspections in California
- Each dog in the program has been rescued through animal shelters, breed rescue groups, newspaper/internet ads, etc.
- Dogs which have been selected for the program have been screened for high food drive, sociability, intelligence, physical soundness and low anxiety levels.



- Once dogs are chosen and initial training is done by USDA, the dog is assigned to a handler
- Dogs are initially trained to detect the following five target odors in parcels: citrus, apple, mango, guava and stone fruit. Once the teams have mastered the five target odors, handlers work with their partners to increase their repertoire to plants, soil, insects, etc.
- Handlers are trained on handling techniques as well as health and maintenance of their dog
- Training includes working on the parcel conveyor belts and searching trucks for target odors



- Once fully trained, the dogs work at the “carriers” which include Fed Ex, UPS, express carriers and some US Postal facilities and alert on marked and unmarked parcels that contain agricultural product
- Trained biologist then inspect the packages that the dogs have alerted on for any unwanted plant pests, including insect species, diseases or other harmful organisms that may pose a threat to the economic well-being of the State
- Unmarked agricultural packages are considered “high risk” and may contain new pests that will threaten our local ag industry



- The California Dog Teams have demonstrated that unmarked parcels present a high-risk pathway for harmful pests to enter California. Between July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012, California Dog Teams alerted on 41,002 total marked and unmarked parcels containing agricultural product.
- A total of 124 actionable pests were intercepted during this period. (*An actionable pest may be a pest of economic or environmental concern and is either not known to be established in California or it is present in a limited distribution that allows for the possibility of eradication or successful containment.*)
- Additionally, 1,948 package rejections were issued during that time period for violations of state and federal plant quarantine laws and regulations.
- Over the last year, dog teams at one USPS facility found more than 170 infested parcels of mail. That's more than all California post offices combined.
- Since the detector dog program began in Yolo County, the dog has intercepted an additional 25 packages per day



- Since the program began in 2006, the dog teams have intercepted thousands of mislabeled or otherwise illegal packages, including shipments containing more than 360 actionable insect and weed pests. A few of their significant interceptions are:
- Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) infected with huanglongbing (AKA citrus greening), found in unmarked luggage originating in India; huanglongbing is considered the world's most devastating citrus disease.
- Japanese beetle, found in packing material inside a parcel originating from Arkansas; this pest damages the foliage, flowers or fruits of more than 300 different ornamental and agricultural plants.
- Burrowing nematode, found in root samples collected from unmarked trees originating in Florida; this pest is a parasite of the roots of fruit trees, vegetable plants and other crops.





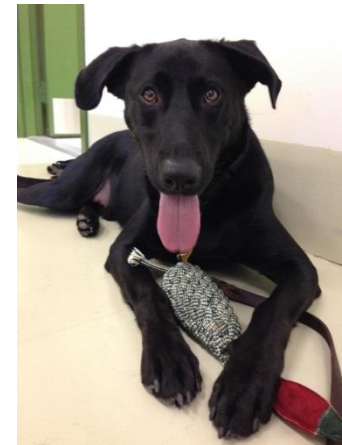
California Quarantines

Exotic pests pose a threat to agriculture in both San Bernardino County and across California. On average, a new pest is introduced into California every 60 days. Each year, these insects and diseases cost our state's agricultural industry approximately \$3 billion in crop losses, export losses due to new quarantine restrictions, and pest control / eradication costs.

California Agriculture

California is the top agricultural producer in the United States. Our State produces over 400 different commodities, which account for about half of the US grown fruit, nuts, and vegetables. Many specialty crops are only grown in California! Some of the fruits and vegetables you may have eaten today, either fresh or in a processed product, likely originated from California.

We hope you are excited about the extra layer of protection from invasive pests that Dumas will bring to our County!



Regulation Updates

CHLORPYRIFOS now CA-RESTRICTED (Dursban and Lorsban)

Setback distances to Protect Bystanders:

Use the following minimum application setback distances for applications adjacent to sensitive sites as defined by the label or designated by the commissioner:

Application Method	Minimum Setback Distance (feet)
Ground Boom	25
<u>Chemigation</u>	25
<u>Airblast</u>	50
Aerial (Fixed wing or rotary)	150

- The setback distance extends in all directions from the edge of the sensitive site to the edge of the treatment area. Setbacks are in effect only during the application.
- Do not apply this product if anyone is in the setback area. Exception: Handlers, and vehicles and persons riding bicycles passing through the setback area on public or private roadways are permitted.

Additional application conditions to protect bystanders:

1. All applications must take place with a minimum wind speed of 3 mph.
2. For airblast applications:
 - a. Spray the outside crop row from outside in, directing the spray into the treatment area and shutting off nozzles on the side of the sprayer away from the treatment area.
 - b. Shut off top nozzles when treating smaller trees, vines, or bushes to avoid spray movement above the canopy.

As of July 1, 2015

Chemical-resistance

Gloves and coveralls that are "Waterproof" will no longer meet the requirements for being "Chemically-resistant". 6000

Changes in eyewear requirements

- When protective eyewear is required by the label, all persons handling the pesticide must wear the exact type required by the label and the eye wear must meet the standard and bear



evidence of compliance with "ANSI Z87.1-2010". 6738.2

Changes in glove requirements

- Gloves must be at least 14 mils thick. There are two exceptions; gloves in Category A (barrier laminate or polyethylene) and gloves

for activities that require high dexterity and motor control skill such as when equipment needs adjustment. These gloves can only be used once for a **maximum of 15 minutes**. 6738.3 •Separable glove liners made of absorbent material may now be used under chemical-resistant gloves (unless prohibited by label). Flocked gloves or non-separable liners are prohibited. 6738.3

Glove liner must not extend past the chemical-resistant glove, and must be disposed of at the end of a workday, or immediately if it comes into contact with a pesticide. 6738.3

- Leather gloves may be worn over chemical-resistant gloves, but cannot be used for any other purpose and chemical-resistant gloves must always be worn underneath when leather gloves are used. 6738.3

Exemptions to ppe requirements

When applying pesticides from an enclosed cab or vehicle-mounted or towed equipment with spray nozzles that are located below the employee and directed downward, chemical-resistant gloves and protective eyewear are not required. However, employers shall assure that "all exempted personal protective equipment is present and available for use at the worksite and stored in a chemical-resistant container." 6738.4

Chloropicrin Buffer Zone Changes

- All Chloropicrin fumigations must be done with EPA approved TIF tarps.
- Soon DPR will submit a list of approved TIF tarps which will replace EPA's list in California.
- All products containing Chloropicrin that do not use approved TIF tarps will have an increased buffer zone.

Example

- Last Year- 40 acres fumigated with Pic Clor 60 EC at a rate of 296 lbs/Acre using standard tarps would have a 249 foot buffer.
- Now that 40 acre block would have a 320 ft buffer zone (71 foot increase).