

State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture
AGREEMENT
GAU-03 (Rev.7/2024)

AMENDED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
SIGNATURE PAGE

AGREEMENT NUMBER 25-0002-030-SF
AMENDMENT NUMBER 1

- This Agreement is entered into between the State Agency and the Recipient named below:
STATE AGENCY'S NAME
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (CDFA)
RECIPIENT'S NAME
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
- The term of this Agreement is: **July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026**
- The maximum amount of this Agreement is: **\$30,200.00**
- The parties agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the following exhibits which are by this reference made a part of the Agreement:

Paragraph three (3) of the Agreement is hereby amended to increase the Agreement by \$10,400.00 for a new total not to exceed \$30,200.00. The additional funding is necessary for the recipient to complete Spotted Lanternfly detection trapping activities.

Sections of the Scope of Work and Attachments are hereby amended to reflect the increase in funding, incorporate the Spotted Lanternfly detection activities, and add detailed survey guidelines.

The Scope of Work and Attachments are attached. The changes, or lack thereof, are as follows:


- The Scope of Work, Attachment C, and Attachment G have new information added in red text. The attached versions hereby replace the versions in the original Agreement.
- An addendum to Attachment A is attached which accounts for the \$10,400.00 being added by this amendment. It is hereby incorporated in the Agreement.
- Attachment I is attached and is hereby incorporated in the Agreement. This was not in the original Agreement.
- Attachments B, D, E, F, and H are attached, and are unchanged from the original Agreement.

All other terms and conditions of this Agreement shall remain the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the parties hereto.

RECIPIENT

RECIPIENT'S NAME (Organization's Name)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

BY (Authorized Signature)


DATE SIGNED
11.18.2025

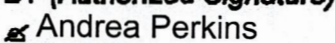
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING
V. MANUEL PEREZ CHAIR, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ADDRESS
Post Office Box 1089, Riverside, CA 92502-1089

ATTEST:
KIMBERLY A. RECTOR, Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA By 

AGENCY NAME
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (CDFA)

BY (Authorized Signature)


DATE SIGNED
Digitally signed by Andrea Perkins
Date: 2025.12.02 11:37:09 -08'00'

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING
ANDREA PERKINS, STAFF SERVICES MANAGER I, OFFICE OF GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

ADDRESS
1220 N STREET, ROOM 120, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

LB

FORM APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL
BY: 
LISA SANCHEZ
DATE: 11/18/2025

SCOPE OF WORK

AGREEMENT SPECIFICATIONS FOR STATE-COUNTY INSECT PEST DETECTION TRAPPING

Fiscal Year 2025-2026

Effective Agreement Period: July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026

Pest Detection County Agreement Attachments Index:

1. Attachment A - Financial Plans
2. Attachment B – Pest Detection Trapping Guidelines
3. Attachment C – Commitment Form 60-221
4. Attachment D – Quality Control Plant Protocols
5. Attachment E – PEIR Management Practices and Mitigation Measures for Trapping
6. Attachment F – Tiering Strategy Checklist (if applicable)
7. Attachment G – Budget and Survey Quick Guide
8. Attachment H – Invoice Template
9. **Attachment I – Supplementary Survey Guidelines**

I. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) shall:

- A. Provide the attachments for the Financial Plans, Commitment Form 60-221, Quality Control Plant Protocols, PEIR Management Practices and Mitigation Measures for Trapping, Tiering Strategy Checklist, Budget and Survey Quick Guide, and Invoice templates following CDFA form instructions.
- B. Provide all fruit fly, spongy moth, and Japanese beetle traps, trap parts and lures.
- C. Provide technical assistance and training to county agricultural commissioner personnel on the use of traps and detection procedures.
- D. Assist with and review the county's trapping programs annually for the purpose of establishing and approving the Commitment Form 60-221 (Attachment C).
- E. Provide county trappers with trapping guidelines.
 - Provide the Insect Trapping Guide (ITG) at: www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/ITG.
 - Provide county specific pest detection trapping guidelines (Attachment B), expanding on the ITG in this pest detection agreement.
 - **Provide guidelines for conducting supplementary survey work outside the activities described in the ITG and the Pest Detection Trapping Guidelines Attachment B as applicable. The guidelines for these surveys are found in Attachment I.**

- F. Provide annual training programs for county trapping supervisors and trappers as needed.
- G. Provide quality control (QC) of the county trapping program via inspections and QC plants. The CDFA will use the current Quality Control Planting (QCP) protocol (Attachment D) to conduct inspections on county trapping programs. The QCP protocol is also available from the CDFA District Entomologist.
- H. Contract an outside contractor who will dispose of Dibrom® treated wicks according to California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) guidelines.
- I. Provide training on management practices as they relate to the CDFA's Statewide Pest Prevention Program Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) at least one week prior to any covered activity occurring.
- J. Provide reimbursement of allowable expenses listed on the executed county cooperative agreement financial plans.
- K. Provide guidance and clarification on the use of Report 1 from the online County Monthly Reporting (CMR) system.

II. The County Agricultural Commissioner shall:

- A. Complete and submit financial plans (Attachment A), Commitment Form 60-221 (Attachment C), and Tiering Strategy Checklist (Attachment F, if applicable), following the CDFA form instructions. These documents must be submitted and approved by CDFA prior to payment of the first invoice.
- B. Ensure the full county costs of the programs are provided on the financial plans. This is 100% of the county costs to complete the requested activities of this agreement. Please note that the full county costs will not necessarily be fully reimbursable by the CDFA. The total reimbursable cost by the CDFA is notated on the financial plans when submitted for execution. This information will also be provided to the counties for their records.
- C. Hire and train county personnel as needed.
- D. Provide and maintain county trapping vehicles.
- E. Ensure that county supervisors and trapping personnel attend training provided by the CDFA District Entomologists.
- F. Ensure that all trapping activities conform to the current version of the ITG, the Pest Detection Trapping Guidelines (Attachment B) **and if enclosed, the Supplementary Survey Guidelines (Attachment I).**

- e. ChamP™ trap – full trap number, servicing dates, and trapper's initials on the top fold.
 - f. Yellow panel trap – full trap number, placement date, and trapper's initials on white backside when placing; note servicing dates on outside non-sticky margins.
 - g. McPhail trap – full trap number and servicing dates on calendar card.
- I. Ensure that all sticky traps (i.e., Jackson, ChamP™, yellow panel, and SM) inspected and removed from the field shall be screened for suspects a second time at the trapping office by a supervisor or other qualified staff before disposal. This should occur daily, but in any event must be done within a week of removal from the field.
- J. Ensure that all suspect sterilized fruit flies (non-QC plants) from areas where such flies are not being released are brought to the attention of the CDFA District Entomologist and sent to the Plant Pest Diagnostic Center (PPDC) in Sacramento with an accompanying Pest and Damage Record (PDR). The PPDC is located at:
- CDFA – Plant Pest Diagnostic Center
3294 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832
- K. Ensure that all county commitment traps are placed, serviced, maintained, and removed following the state trapping guides and that all data collected from these traps also follows the state trapping guides.
- L. All counties generating Dibrom® treated wicks from methyl eugenol and cue-lure baited traps shall possess a Hazardous Waste Permanent State (HWPS) ID Number issued by the CalEPA, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) and shall possess a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) permit from the applicable local CUPA agency. Counties will dispose of this hazardous waste using the PD/EP hazardous waste disposal contractor in accordance with CalEPA regulations and requirements.
- M. Ensure that all activities are performed following the CDFA's management practices and any necessary mitigation measures as required and consistent with the CDFA's PEIR Management Practices and Mitigation Measures (Attachment E). A summarized list of pertinent practices and measures is attached. Complete the Tiering Strategy Checklist (Attachment F) prior to conducting trapping activities and mark any management practices and mitigation measures as required for each specific activity. The checklist, descriptions of the CDFA's management practices, and mitigation measures are found in PEIR Appendix C (PEIR, Appendix C, at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/docs/final/Volume-3_Appendices_B-G.pdf), Mitigation Reporting Program at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/docs/final/Volume-4_Appendices_H-P.pdf, and Findings of Fact at <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/peir/docs/final/Findings-of-Fact->

T. Submit an electronic invoice (Attachment H) monthly to the Invoice Team at cdfa.phpps_pdepb_county_invoices@cdfa.ca.gov. The counties must use the provided invoice.

1. Submit monthly invoices 30 days after the last date the work was completed.
2. Reimbursement of the monthly invoice will not occur unless Report 1 is completed and submitted.
3. All invoice charges for reimbursement must match expenses listed on the executed county Financial Plans. All expenses listed on a monthly invoice must be itemized and kept for three years in county records in the event of an audit (federal or state). Any expense that is not listed in the Financial Plan is considered unauthorized and will not be reimbursed by the CDFA. A Budget and Survey Quick Guide (Attachment G) shows the total reimbursement cost CDFA must pay. Any cost over CDFA's reimbursable cost will not be paid. The Budget and Survey Quick Guide (Attachment G) can be used to assist in monthly invoicing.
4. The Invoice Template provided with the county cooperative agreement must be used and must contain the following:
 - i. County name
 - ii. Remit to address
 - iii. Date of submittal
 - iv. Invoice number
 - v. Agreement name
 - vi. Agreement number
 - vii. Billing period
 - viii. If revised, date revised invoice was submitted
 - ix. The number of hours worked claimed on the invoice must match those documented on Report 1.
 - x. Invoices file names must follow the standard naming convention detailed below:

County Name, Month of Service (ex: JUN, NOV, APR, FEB, etc.), Year of Service (last two digits 2025=25), Program Activity (ex: PD, ADD, CT, PD/ADD, PD/DELIM), Full Agreement #.

Example: TulareJUN25PD20-1034-000-SF

5. Invoice amendments should be named using the same invoice naming convention, with the incorporation of 'REV' at the end. Amendments include invoice revisions due to adding/removing funds, adjusting any information in the invoice.

Example: TulareJUN25PD20-1034-000-SF REV

California Department of Food and Agriculture
Pest Detection County Agreements
Spotted Lanternfly Financial Plan
FY 2025/2026
July 1, 2025 - June 30, 2026
Riverside County

Attachment A

A. Personnel Services - Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)				
				Billable Hours
Detection Trapping Hours <i>(Total hours pulled from the Personnel Work Sheet)</i>				81.00
Non-Detection Trapping Hours <i>(Total hours pulled from Personnel Cost Work Sheet)</i>				28.00
Total Hours:				109.00
Subtotal Personnel Cost:				\$8,195.00
Overhead: 25%				\$2,048.75
Total Personnel Cost:				\$10,243.75
B. Supplies <i>(Itemized such as trapping poles, office & field supplies, etc.)</i>				
None				\$0.00
Total Supplies Cost:				\$0.00
C. Other Items of Expense <i>(Communications, IT Services, Subcontractor, etc.)</i>				
None				\$0.00
Total Other Items of Expense Cost:				\$0.00
D. Mileage				
	# of Vehicles	Est. Miles	Mileage Rates	Total Mileage Cost
County Vehicles	3.0	74.0	0.700	\$155.40
State Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.000	\$0.00
Rental Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.000	\$0.00
Total Mileage Cost:				\$155.40

Total SLF Cost:	\$10,400.00
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Total Agreement Amount CDFA will reimburse for Spotted Lanternfly Cost:	\$10,400.00
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State of California
 Department of Food and Agriculture
 Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services
 Pest Detection/Emergency Projects

County: Riverside

Fiscal Year: 2025-2026

TRAPPING HOURS/YEAR WORKSHEET

TRAPPING SEASON for SLF PROGRAM

Table 1

Trap Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SLF	4	weekly servicings			2	biweekly servicings		1	monthly servicings			

Table 2 B: SLF

Trap Type	# Sites	x	serv/year*	=	serv/year/trap
SLF	40.00	x	1.00	=	40.00
Total:					40.00

NOTE: serv/year*. Insert figure from Servicings per Year sheet, 66_223A. For visual/sampling, enter # of visits per site.

Table 3 B: SLF

SLF	TOTAL:	Servicings/year	÷	Avg sites serve/hr	=	Hours/year	x1.1(10%)	Hours/year plus 10%
		40		0.50		80.00		88.00
		(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)

B = Average # of traps serviced per hour - figure entered by person completing work sheet.

C = Hours/year - calculated electronically.

D = Hours/year plus 10% - calculated electronically. "D" represents the billable hours for the trapper(s) in the field and is applied to the work plan in the "Detection" section. In addition to the detection trapper hours, the financial plans also cover non-detection (supervisor, administrative, etc.) hours.

PEST DETECTION/EMERGENCY PROJECTS **FY 25/26**

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER Delia Jimenez Cioc	COUNTY Riverside
DETECTION SPECIALIST Erik Downs	DATE 2/10/2025

		Other	Core	TOTAL
		COMMITMENT	COMMITMENT	COMMITMENT
TRAPPING				
JACKSON TRAP - MEDFLY	MF	0	0	0
McPHAIL TRAP	MP	0	0	0
JACKSON TRAP - ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY	OF	0	0	0
JACKSON TRAP - MELON FLY	ML	0	0	0
CHAMP TRAP - Garden	CP	0	0	0
CHAMP TRAP - Rural	CP	0	0	0
CHAMP TRAP - Rural Residential	CP	0	0	0
SPONGY MOTH	SM	0	0	0
JAPANESE BEETLE	JB	0	0	0
Other Traps	PHMB	0	9	9
	BTM	0	9	9
	CSB	10	9	19
	EGBM	0	8	8
	CBW	0	8	8
	FCM	0	8	8
#	SLF	0	40	40

SPECIAL TRAPPING CONSIDERATIONS:

CSB CORE will be visual surveys conducted alongside PHMB and BTM traps.
 County will survey for CSB at additional (Other) locations, including okra fields.

<u>TRAP</u>	<u>QCP</u>
a. McPhail, Multilure or ChamP	Any one of the target fly species: MF, ML, MX, OF
b. Trimedlure Jackson	MF
c. Cue-lure Jackson	ML
d. Methyl eugenol Jackson	OF
e. SM	SM
f. JB	JB
g. EGVM	EGVM

4. Only one specimen per trap will be planted.
5. Specimens which are the same species as that being released as part of a sterile release project will not be planted into traps either within the release area or within a one-mile buffer surrounding the release area.
6. All planting specimens will be in good condition, clearly showing distinguishing body parts.
7. Specimens are available to District Entomologists through the CDFA Statewide Trapping QC Coordinator or designee.
7. Upon receipt, the District Entomologist is responsible for their specimens' distribution, condition, proper reporting, and follow-up to any identified problems.
8. All specimens are stored in alcohol, with the exception of EGVM and SM, which are stored dry in a freezer.
9. Specimens are kept secured by being stored in locked cabinets, boxes, etc.

Planting Procedure

1. The District Entomologist, or designee, will notify the county trapping supervisor that planting will occur within a general timeframe. All involved parties shall maintain the confidential nature of this process and must not inform trappers that planting will be performed during that timeframe. Trapping supervisors and District Entomologists should promote the concepts that planting can be performed at any time during the trapping season and that trappers should always be on the alert for targeted insects, not only when they think planting is occurring.
2. Traps to be planted will be those scheduled to be serviced within three to four working days of the planting. This will reduce the possibility of plants being destroyed while in the traps.
3. Trap address will be verified and all other identifying descriptions of that trap will be checked for accuracy.
4. The planter shall carefully place the planted insect within the trap in a manner that will not damage the insect and that will allow for accurate identification by the trapper. Flies placed on sticky traps will be placed so that one wing adheres to the adhesive on the insert, and one or both wings should be in full view. SM and EGVM will be placed so that the tops of the wings are visible, and SM may be placed under the trap lip to ensure that

QCP contact at PD/EP Headquarters:

Daren Harris

Daren.Harris@cdfa.ca.gov

Sample Submission

Routine QCP recoveries should not be sent to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Center (PPDC), provided that the trapping supervisor can confirm the presence of identifying QCP markings on the specimen (e.g., clipped wing, fluorescent dye, pin hole through the sternum, etc.) and the trap information matches that on the QCPF. Such recovered plants should be returned to the District Entomologist or designee, who will destroy them. It is critical that all recovered plants are returned for disposal.

In the event that the identity of the sample as a QCP is not 100% assured as outlined above, the trapping program will send the sample to the PPDC at the address below, accompanied by an electronic Pest and Damage Record (ePDR). Examples of less-than-100% assurance can include the presence of two specimens on one insert when the QCPF shows only one, the inability to confirm identifying QCP markings as described above, or discrepancy in the trap information. Such specimens shall be considered a possible wild suspect and should be submitted as a RUSH wild A-rated suspect would be submitted (see ITG). In addition, in the "Remarks" section of the ePDR, state the following: "Questionable QC Planted Insect". Include the reason for the uncertainty in this section (e.g., "Two specimens on insert, one specimen known to be a plant." or "possible plant but lacking any marked features – no clipped wing", etc.). Report any such specimens to the District Entomologist immediately.

Send suspects to: Entomology Lab
CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Center
3294 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832-1448
Phone: 916-262-1100

Missed Plant

Any missed plants will require the trapping supervisor to visit the subject trap location as soon as possible to determine if the plant is still in the trap and if it is in recognizable condition. A trapper who misses a plant shall be immediately retrained in target pest identification by the trapping supervisor, and will be re-planted within two weeks of the retraining session. The re-plant of a missed training plant is considered a general plant; i.e., it is not a second training plant.

In the event that the missed plant is determined by the District Entomologist to not be the fault of the trapper (e.g., plant missing from trap or plant damaged beyond recognition), this situation will be noted on the QCPF as "MNFT" (Missed Not Fault of Trapper) in the "Status" column. MNFT specimens will not be reported on the Missed QC Plant Report and do not count towards employee evaluations.

Trappers will be recommended for removal from the trapping program if they miss non-training planted insects in the following numbers during a 12-month period, starting on the date of the first miss.

- 1. Fruit Flies or EGVM: Three (in any combination)**

PEIR Management Practices (MP) and Mitigation Measures (MM) For Trapping

January 2022

MP-SPRAY-2: Properly clean and calibrate all equipment to apply chemicals uniformly and in the correct quantities.

- Use dedicated specific equipment for specific products when appropriate.
- Ensure equipment is cleaned properly per the manufacturer's specifications and any pesticide label directions.

MP-SPRAY-3: Follow pesticide application laws and regulations, and label directions.

- Comply with Pesticide label.
- Be aware of any regulations or internal procedures before application.
- Use appropriate application methods and rates.
- Mix and load chemicals in areas where spills can be contained. Limit mixing and loading in the field.

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-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.

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.
- Follow instructions for First Aid Measures as listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet.
- 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.

decontaminated in a leak-proof container and dispose the container at a Class I landfill.

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 Records Search before Beginning Proposed Program Activities at a Given Site.

- If exposure to hazardous materials contamination is determined to be a possibility, before conducting the activity under the Proposed Program, 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

Attachment 1 - Tiering Strategy Checklist

Start Date:	July 1, 2025
Project Leader:	
Description of Activity:	Jackson traps (contain trimedlure, methyl eugenol and dibrom, or cue-lure and dibrom), McPhail traps (contain torula yeast), and ChamP or yellow panel traps (contain ammonium bicarbonate or carbonate) hung in or near host plants during the prescribed trapping season. Residents notified at time of placement.
Activity Surroundings (Residential, agriculture, mixed use, other regulated entities):	Exotic fruit fly trapping conducted within the whole of (County Name) County. Property types are various (residential, agriculture, mixed use, undeveloped) and have fruit fly host plants on or near them.

Part A

	Response	Justification/Rationale
Is the proposed activity under CDFA's discretion?	Yes	Detect exotic fruit flies.
Is the activity described in the PEIR?	Yes	(If the Response is "Partially" or "No" skip to Part C) PEIR section 3.4.16

Part B

		Check Applicable Requirements
General Requirements		
Conduct activity as described in Chapters 2 and 3 of PEIR		✓
Include applicable PEIR requirements in Compliance Agreements with regulated entities, based on the activities the regulated entities may conduct in response to quarantine		
Activity Site Specific Review		
Database	Date Reviewed	Mitigation If Any
California Natural Diversity Database	N/A	
303(d) List of Impaired Waters	N/A	
EnviroStor Hazardous Site	N/A	

Part C

	Y/N	Justification/Rationale
Step 1		
Is the Activity substantially similar to that considered in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 2, if no move to the next question)
If a management practice that was not included in the PEIR is being considered, would it be equivalent or more effective to the management practice originally considered in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 2, if no move to the next question)
If a mitigation measure that was not included in the PEIR is being considered, would it be equivalent or more effective to the mitigation measure originally considered in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 2, if no move to the next question)
Would the activity result in potentially significant impacts which were not considered in the PEIR, not considered to be significant in the PEIR, or would be substantially more significant than disclosed in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 3, if no go to Step 2)
Step 2		Attach supporting documentation for determination, and CEQA Addendum, as applicable
Step 3		Attach tiered CEQA document, and identify additional requirements from that document

Confirmation of Implementation (following completion of activity)	
Project Leader Name:	
Signature*:	
End Date:	June 30, 2026

*This signature confirms that all applicable requirements identified on this checklist and related documentation has been properly implemented.

	Check Applicable Requirements
Management Practices	
MP-SPRAY-1: Conduct a Site Assessment	
MP-SPRAY-2: Properly clean and calibrate all equipment to apply chemicals uniformly and in the correct quantities	✓
MP-SPRAY-3: Follow pesticide application laws and regulations, and label directions	✓
MP-SPRAY-4: Apply chemicals only under favorable weather conditions	
MP-SPRAY-5: Follow integrated pest management and drift reduction techniques	
MP-SPRAY-6: Clean equipment and dispose of rinse water per label directions	✓
MP-SPRAY-7: Follow appropriate product storage procedures	✓
MP-AERIAL-1: Use appropriate aerial spray treatment procedures	
MP-GROUND-1: Follow appropriate ground-rig foliar treatment procedures	
MP-GROUND-2: Follow appropriate low-pressure backpack treatment procedures	
MP-GROUND-3: Train personnel in proper use of pesticides	✓
MP-GROUND-4: Enforce runoff and drift prevention	
MP-HAZ-1: Implement a Spill Contingency Plan	✓
MP-HAZ-2: Use safety and cleanup materials checklist	✓
MP-HAZ-3: Implement decontamination	✓
MP-HAZ-4: Follow appropriate disposal procedures	✓
Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measure BIO-CHEM-2: CDFG 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	
Mitigation Measure HAZ-GEN-4a: Determine Potential for Hazardous Materials Exposure	✓
Mitigation Measure HAZ-GEN-4b: Conduct a Hazardous Materials Records Search before Beginning Proposed Program Activities at a Given Site	✓
Mitigation Measure HAZ-GEN-4c: Stop work and implement hazardous materials investigations/ remediation for contamination health risks	✓
Mitigation Measure HAZ-CHEM-1a: Conduct Public Information Sessions Regarding Pesticide Safety Practices	✓
Mitigation Measure HAZ-CHEM-1b: Conduct Training Sessions and Prepare Educational Materials Regarding Safe Handling and Application of Pesticides	✓
Mitigation Measure HAZ-CHEM-3: Require Compliance with the Proposed Program's Authorized Chemical Application Scenarios	✓
Mitigation Measure NOISE-PHYS-1: Conduct Activities during the Daytime	
Mitigation Measure WQ-CHEM-2: Track Emerging Water Quality Standards and Implement Additional Mitigation as Appropriate	
Mitigation Measure WQ-CHEM-5: Require Implementation of Proposed Program MPs as Part of Compliance Agreements	
Mitigation Measure WQ-CUM-1: Identify whether Proposed Program Pesticide Applications May Occur in Proximity to Impaired Waterbodies, and Implement Appropriate MPs	

Attachment 1 - Tiering Strategy Checklist

Start Date:	
Project Leader:	
Description of Activity:	Japanese beetle traps (contain Japonilure, phenethyl propionate, eugenol, and geraniol) hung in or near host plants during the prescribed trapping season. Residents notified at time of placement.
Activity Surroundings (Residential, agriculture, mixed use, other regulated entities):	Japanese beetle trapping conducted within the whole of (County Name) County. Property types are various (residential, agriculture, mixed use, undeveloped) and have Japanese beetle host plants on or near them.

Part A

	Response	Justification/Rationale
Is the proposed activity under CDFA's discretion?	Yes	Detect Japanese beetle.
Is the activity described in the PEIR?	Yes	(If the Response is "Partially" or "No" skip to Part C) PEIR section 3.4.20

Part B

		Check Applicable Requirements
General Requirements		
Conduct activity as described in Chapters 2 and 3 of PEIR		✓
Include applicable PEIR requirements in Compliance Agreements with regulated entities, based on the activities the regulated entities may conduct in response to quarantine		
Activity Site Specific Review		
Database	Date Reviewed	
California Natural Diversity Database	N/A	
303(d) List of Impaired Waters	N/A	
EnviroStor Hazardous Site	N/A	

Part C

	Y/N	Justification/Rationale
Step 1		
Is the Activity substantially similar to that considered in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 2, if no move to the next question)
If a management practice that was not included in the PEIR is being considered, would it be equivalent or more effective to the management practice originally considered in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 2, if no move to the next question)
If a mitigation measure that was not included in the PEIR is being considered, would it be equivalent or more effective to the mitigation measure originally considered in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 2, if no move to the next question)
Would the activity result in potentially significant impacts which were not considered in the PEIR, not considered to be significant in the PEIR, or would be substantially more significant than disclosed in the PEIR?		(If yes go to Step 3, if no go to Step 2)
Step 2		Attach supporting documentation for determination, and CEQA Addendum, as applicable
Step 3		Attach tiered CEQA document, and identify additional requirements from that document

Confirmation of Implementation (following completion of activity)	
Project Leader Name:	
Signature*:	
End Date:	

*This signature confirms that all applicable requirements identified on this checklist and related documentation has been properly implemented.

Budget and Survey Quick Guide

Pest Detection County Agreements

County: Riverside

FY: 25/26

Survey Summary Guide: This form is to aid in billing and invoicing

Disclaimer: Refer to contract for full survey details. Does not include EFF, SM and JB Additional Extended Season

Traps

Survey type	CSB	PMB	BTM	EGBM	CBW	FCM	SLF	SM	JB
Core	9	9	9	8	8	8	40	0	0
Other	10								
Total trap/site surveyed/Mo	19	9	9	8	8	8	40	0	0
Servicing/trap/Mo	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	1		
Servicings/Mo	41.2	19.5	19.53	17.36	17.36	17.36	40	172.4	0

TRAPPING SEASON for CORE PROGRAM

Trap Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CSB							2	2	2			
PMB							2	2	2			
BTM							2	2	2			
EGBM							2	2	2	1		
CBW							2	2	2	1		
FCM							2	2	2	1		
SLF								1	1	1		

4 weekly servicings
 2 biweekly servicings
 1 monthly servicings

Supplemental Survey Guidelines

FY 2025-2026

2025 Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) County Survey Handout

Program Overview

The Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) is an invasive pest with a strong preference for Tree of Heaven (TOH, *Ailanthus altissima*), though it can feed on many hosts. Surveys should focus on TOH; if it is absent, survey wild or maintained grapevines instead.

Preferred host: TOH

Alternate host for survey: grapevine

Survey Type: Visual Observation

Survey Season: August-Early October

Surveys follow CAPS-approved methods and should be timed for 1–50% adult emergence, based on the SAFARIS PestCAST model in this link (<https://safaris.cipm.info/safarispestmodel/StartupServlet?pestcast>). The degree-day threshold will be reached at different times throughout the state, but the survey will take place between August and October. The model at the above website is updated every Tuesday and Thursday. Staff conducting survey activities in areas that have not reached the degree day threshold should check the above website every Thursday so they may plan accordingly to conduct the survey the following week.

Identifying SLF

Egg Masses: appear as grey, mud-like smears that can resemble dried clay, often laid in rows on tree bark, rocks, or smooth surfaces. As they age, the covering may crack (figure 1).

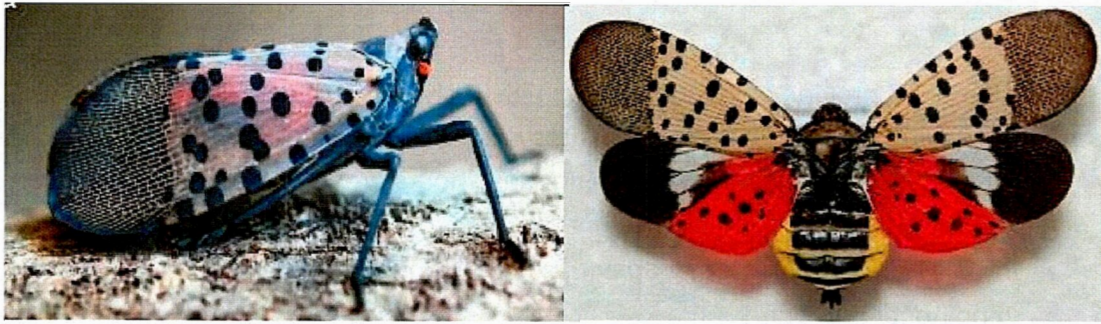


Figure 3: Left: Adult spotted lanternfly at rest, right: Adult SLF with wings spread

Identifying TOH

Leaves: Are large, up to 1-3 feet long, and pinnately compound with 10-40 leaflets. Each leaflet has one or more distinctive rounded teeth near the base with a small gland at the tip. When crushed, the leaf has a strong rancid odor.

Seeds (Propeller): Female trees produce clusters of winged seeds that are twisted and papery, often turning yellow to reddish brown as they mature. Seeds can remain on the tree through fall and winter.

Bark: Smooth and green on young trees, grey and resembling cantaloupe skin as the tree matures (Figure 4).

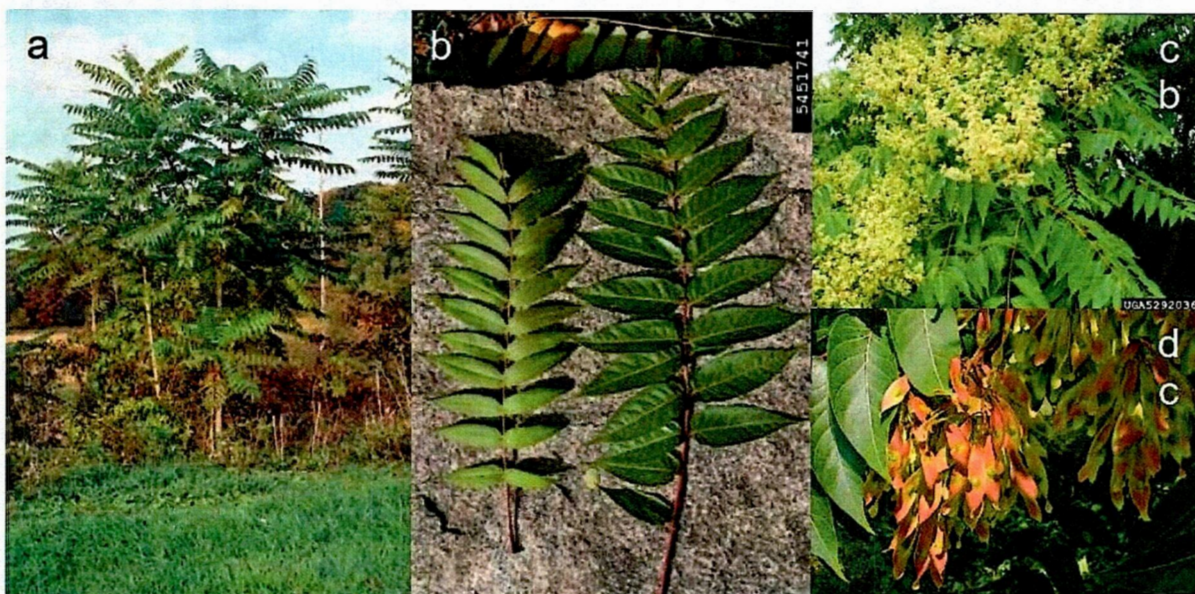


Figure 4: (a) Three of heaven thicket, (b) Large pinnately compound with no terminal bud, (c) Female flowers are small, numerous and yellow green, (d) propeller seeds pods with just one propeller. (All photos from Bugwood.org)

Survey Process

Collecting Specimens:

- Live suspect, adults or nymphs: Knock into net or container and place in alcohol.
- Dead/dry specimens: Place in dry vial.
- Suspect egg masses: Scrape complete mass into vial with alcohol.
- Photos: Take clear photos of suspects if possible (especially egg masses before collection).

Inspection Tips

- On TOH, Focus on tallest trees, especially along edges of forests/tree stands.
- Inspect from base to canopy (binoculars recommended for large trees).
- Look for nymphs, adults and egg masses
- Look for signs of nymph/adult feeding injury: weeping sap wounds, honeydew, sooty mold, fungal mats, and honeydew-attracted insects.
- On grapevines, Check under leaves, stems, and for honeydew/sooty mold (note: other grape pests can cause similar symptoms).
- Other potential hosts (not priority for survey at this time): apple, kiwi, stone fruit, pomegranate, walnut, maple, Virginia creeper, willow, birch, bee-bee tree (*Tetradium daniellii*), and *Toona* spp.

Supplies

- Badge, gloves, long pants
- Maps and datasheets
- Vials (with/without alcohol; wide-mouth for egg masses)
- Binoculars
- Trapping pole, net (optional)
- Knife or putty knife for egg mass scraping

Additional information and pictures

- CPHST Pest Data Sheet (including TOH ID assistance pp. 12-14):
<http://download.ceris.purdue.edu/file/3555>
- Egg Mass Identification Tools:
http://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/Documents/Egg%20Mass%20Identification%202-23-17.pptx
- Tree of Heaven on Calflora:
https://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=161
- California Weed Mapper (search species on left):

Survey: 2025 Nursery and Ornamental Survey Handout

TRAPPING SEASON: The survey will be conducted from July-September 2025.

TYPES OF SITES: The survey will be conducted at production nurseries with host plants.

TRAP DENSITY: One trap for each pest should be deployed per nursery and one CSB inspection conducted unless the nursery is large. If the nursery is large, then multiple traps can be deployed and multiple CSB inspections can be conducted at that nursery. Ideally survey more nurseries vs. placing more traps at fewer nurseries as your budget allows. Traps must be placed at least 20 meters (65 ft.) apart.

INSPECTION FREQUENCY: Traps should be serviced every two weeks. The visual Cotton Seed bug inspection is conducted at trap sites with CSB hosts, twice per month.

Table 1: Survey information.

Common Name	Target Species	Trap/Lure	Lure Replacement
Cotton seed bug	<i>Oxycarenus hyalinipennis</i>	Visual	N/A
Box tree moth	<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>	Plastic Bucket Trap/ <i>Cydalima perspectalis</i> Lure	4 weeks
Pink hibiscus mealybug	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Paper Delta Trap (Glued on 3-sides) / <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> Lure	N/A-1 lure/trap

Pest Survey Guidelines:

- **Cotton Seed Bug (CSB)**
 - ✓ **Survey Type:** Visual inspection.
 - ✓ **Hosts:** Many plants in the family Malvaceae including cotton and okra. It is reported to feed preferentially on at least nine Malvaceae genera, including *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Malva*, *Abutilon* and others. Also in California, the following ornamental and wild plants: *Lagunaria patersonii* (cow itch tree; a very good host for inspection), *Abutilon palmeri*, *Alyogyne huegelii*, and *Lavatera assurgentiflora*.
 - ✓ **Pest Description:** CSB is multivoltine, having multiple generations per year. A single generation may be completed in as little as 20 days.

Adults: Cotton seed bugs are small hemipteran insects. Adults are 4-5 mm long and newly emerged individuals are pale pink in color but rapidly turn brown, dark brown, or black (Figure 1). Other distinguishing characteristics include: three tarsal joints, a pair of red simple eyes situated above and behind the compound eyes, and the second antennal segment is usually partially yellow or pale yellow. The wings are glassy/translucent and usually whitish (Figure 1).

Nymphs: The nymphs are orange red on hatching and later develop a dark red abdomen that has a greenish tint (Figure 2). There are five instars. The fifth instar

- The survey should target malvaceous hosts that have seed pods, preferably open seed pods. The insects are tiny so a thorough visual inspection of the whole plant and the seed pod is needed.
 - Conduct visual survey during the first visit while placing trap(s) for the other nursery pests.
 - A second survey should be conducted when removing trap(s) for the other nursery pests.
- ✓ **How to inspect:** Survey malvaceous hosts with seed pods, ideally survey should be conducted when seed pods start to open. Closely examine plant, especially the inside of the pods, for signs of the insect. Specifically focus on seed pods when present. Inspect the entire plant. Insects can occur in the bolls or seed pods, on leaves and in other resting places on the plant. If pods are dry and open, this is a good time to inspect them; look carefully inside and on the open dried out pods. Dense infestations can be obvious; the bolls or seed pods look like they have fleas. If small black insects are observed on or in seed pods, collect samples as described below.
- ✓ **Collection and Submission of Samples:** At the collection location, collect insects by one of the following methods:
- A. Cut the seed pod from the plant. Open a gallon-sized plastic bag (does not need to be re-sealable) and tap the seed pod into the bag, dislodging the insects into the bag. Have a small paint brush available to remove insects from plants as well as vials w/alcohol (dab brush w/alcohol and use it to remove insect into bag). Important: Remove the seed pod. Squirt 70% isopropyl alcohol into the bag to kill the insects and then transfer them to a collection vial.
- Or
- B. (If unable to cut seed pods) Beat the seed pods over a tray or paper sheet and use an aspirator to collect the insects into a collection vial.

Note: Some plants can cause skin irritation, so wearing long sleeves and gloves during the inspection is recommended.

Use either method and then transfer the insects to a vial and cover with 70% isopropyl alcohol. DO NOT transport live insects, cut seed pods, or seeds. **Leave all plant material in the field.**

- ✓ **Signs and Symptoms:** Visual cues can help detect the presence of CSB in an area. It is easier to find CSB populations when fruits, seeds, and seed pods from plants in the family Malvaceae are available. Symptoms and signs to look for include the following:
- Feeding damage: Not a reliable indicator but can indicate an infestation. Look for brown leaves and stipple marks from feeding (Figure 4).
 - The plant may show no external signs of damage from CSB. Internally, seeds in pods or bolls may be shriveled and discolored from CSB feeding.

- **Box Tree Moth (BTM)**

- ✓ **Survey Type:** Plastic Bucket Trap
- ✓ **Trap Density:** Separate traps for different moth species by at least 20 meters (65 feet) and place box tree traps at least 20 meters (65 ft.) apart.
- ✓ **Inspection Frequency:** Two to three weeks. Place traps in the nursery during the first visit. Remove and inspect traps during the second visit.
- ✓ **Primary Hosts:** Boxwood (*Buxus* species)
- ✓ **Pest Description:** Adults: There are two color morphs for this species and both males and females display both colorations. The white color morph has a white body, with a brown head and abdomen (Figure 6). The wings are white and slightly iridescent, with an irregular thick brown border spanning 4-4.5 cm (1.6-1.8) inches. The brown color morph has all-brown fore- and hindwings with a small white streak on each forewing (Figure 6). Both forms have a distinctive white dot or mark in the middle of each forewing; this is the most diagnostic wing character and can be used to separate this species from similar moths in other genera (e.g. *Diaphania*). In addition, the brown and white portions of the wings in both forms are iridescent, giving a golden sheen to the brown portions and a purple sheen to the white portions.

Larvae: Newly hatched larvae are greenish yellow with black head capsules and two rows of black dorsal spots (Figure 7). As the larvae mature, their bodies become greener, and black, white, and dark green stripes appear along the length of the body (Figure 7). Fully grown larvae can reach 4 cm (1 1/2 in) in length before pupation. They use silk to join leaves together to overwinter as larvae and to pupate. Signs of feeding by larvae include silk and greenish black frass on the host leaves and frass and leaf fragments on the ground around the base of the plant.

Eggs: Eggs are laid as gelatinous cluster and are pale yellow, averaging 0.04 inches and are laid in flat clusters.

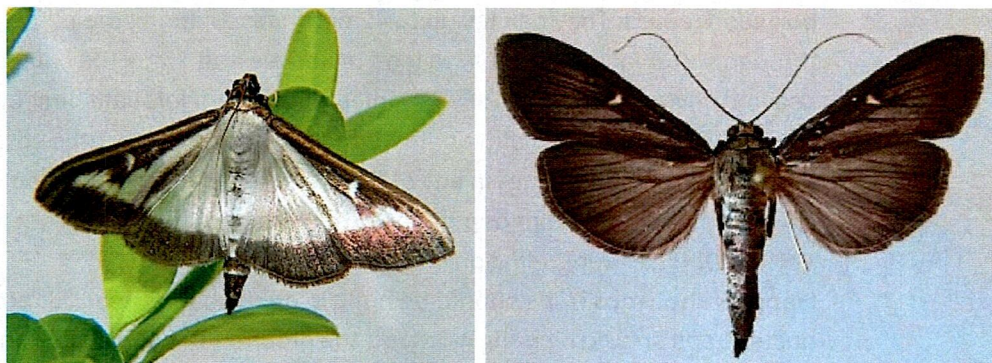


Figure 6: Box tree moths: Adult box tree moth white color and brown color morph. Note white wing spots/streaks on forewings.

- ✓ **Important:** To reduce the risk of potentially drawing any box tree moths into the nurseries (which is unlikely considering this pest has not been detected in CA), traps will be placed so they are at least 25 meters from outside the nursery perimeter. In cases where this is not possible, traps will be placed so that the nearest boxwood (*Buxus* spp.) host outside of the nursery is at least 25 meters from the nursery.

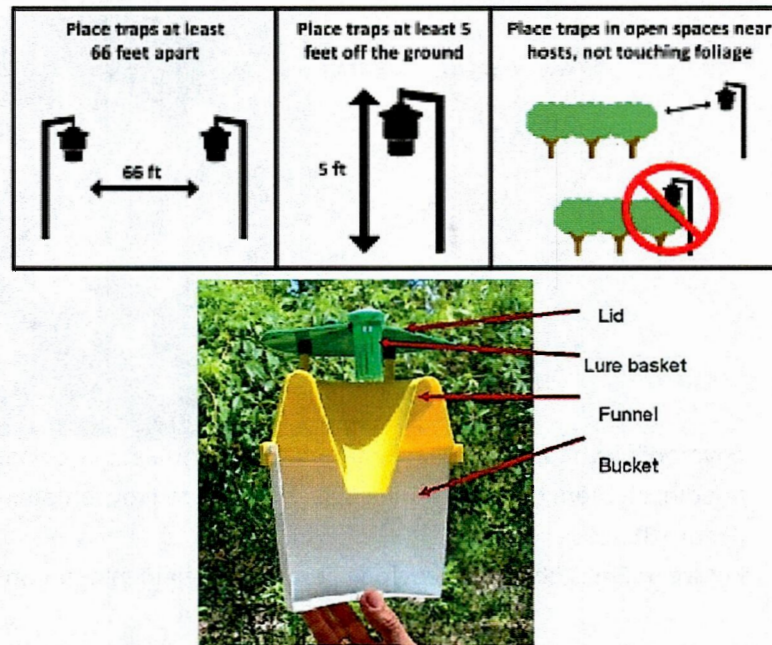


Figure 8: Box tree moth trap baiting and proper trap placement.

- ✓ **Collection and Submission of Samples:** If the suspect moth(s) is alive in the trap, place the trap in the freezer for at least one hour to kill the moth(s). Place suspect specimens in dry vials and avoid damaging the specimens. E-PDRs should be filled out online. Send all samples to Meadowview lab along with a hard copy of the PDR. Be sure the identification slip and the outside of the package are marked "RUSH." Include trap number in "Remarks" section of the PDR.
- **Pink Hibiscus Mealybug (PHM)**
 - ✓ **Survey Type:** Paper Delta Trap
 - ✓ **Trap Density:** One trap should be placed at each nursery, unless the nursery is large; in that case, more than one trap can be placed.
 - ✓ **Inspection Frequency:** Traps should be placed during the first visit to a nursery and removed 2-3 weeks later during the second visit.
 - ✓ **Hosts:** PHMB has many hosts. **Priority hosts** are *Hibiscus* spp. and grapevine. Other hosts include citrus, avocado, *Prunus* spp., *Solanum* spp., fig, guava, and cotton.

Figure 9: Paper data trap.

- ✓ **Trap submission:** All PHMB traps will be screened at Los Alamitos. Contact Oscar Aguilar before shipping PHMB traps for screening. Ship traps at the beginning or the end of the week and within 1 week of collection. Before shipment store traps in a cool, dry location.

Include a packing slip inside the box with the following information for each trap:

- County
- Trap number
- Date collected
- Initials of trapper
- Address of trap location and trap coordinates
- Verify that the trap number on the trap is legible.

Mail traps to:

Oscar Aguilar
Los Alamitos Office
3802 Constitution Avenue
Los Alamitos, CA 90720
562.533.8844
oscar.aguilar@cdfa.ca.gov

Males and females are similar in appearance. At rest, the moth holds its wings roof like over the body, often the position in which it is observed in traps (Figure 1).

Figure 1: European grape berry moth adults with wings spread and rest position.



- **False Codling Moth:**

False codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*) poses a large risk to U.S. plant health. It is a significant pest of fruit trees and field crops in portions of Africa. All stages of fruit development are susceptible to a false codling moth infestation. Eggs are laid on the surfaces of fruit or leaves. After emerging from the egg, the larva burrows into the skin.

- ✓ **Placing the trap:**

Separate traps for different moth species by at least 20 meters (65 feet). Large plastic delta trap with liner, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* lure, and rubber septum need to be used. Do not include lures for other target species in the trap when surveying for this target. For trap height and placement, follow the same protocol as European grape wine moth (EGVM). Hang the trap from the vine support wire. It is also acceptable to hang the trap from metal JB poles or from the branches of the vines. The trap ends should be open and parallel to the vineyard row. Avoid hanging any trap from small branches or cordons to minimize trap loss due to harvest, maintenance, pruning, or vine growth. Traps should not be placed near other moth traps, and a minimum spacing of 65 feet is recommended to avoid cross-attraction.

- ✓ **Survey Site Selection:**

High risk sites in commercial production vineyards.

- ✓ **Identification:**

Adult moths are grayish brown to dark brown with a 6–8 mm body and forewing length of 7–8 mm in males and 9–10 mm in females, females have a wingspan of 15–20 mm and males have wingspan of 15–18 mm. The male forewing is triangular, with an acute apex, while the female forewing tends to be more elongate with a rounded apex. Male false codling moths are better distinguished from females by their

Survey Site Selection:

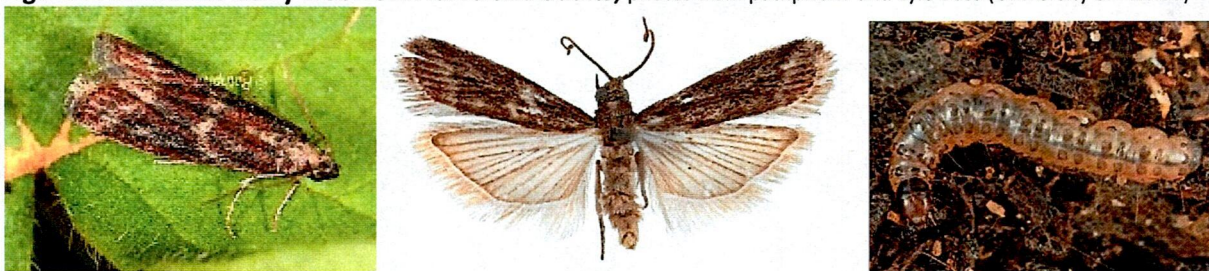
Surveys should be conducted in vineyards. Particular attention should be paid to vineyards borders and areas with known mealybug infestations, which may favor early larval development.

✓ **Identification:**

Adult Christmas Berry webworm moths are small, measuring 5-7 mm in length. Their forewings are grey-brown with irregular white and red coloration (Figure 3). The appearance (color and darkness) of adults can be altered by glue when captured in sticky traps, making them difficult to identify with certainty. They are easily confused with several native North American moths; Therefore, **all suspect specimens should be collected and submitted.**

Larvae are elongate, Gray to brown, and feed externally before boring into berries. They often spin webbing around feeding sites, which can obscure their presence (Figure 3). Feeding damage can result in berry collapse, fungal entry, and reduced fruit quality.

Figure 3: Christmas berry webworm larva and adults, photos from pathpiva.fr and Lyle Buss (University of Florida)

**MOTH PESTS SAMPLE SUBMISSION:**

- Prepare your moth specimens for shipping shortly after removing them from the traps.
- Notify the identifiers that a package is on its way.
- Complete and submit a Pest Damage Record (PDR).
- Each trap needs to have a PDR sticker, make sure the PDR has the program code listed, and the suspect moth[s] listed in the comments section.
- Partially roll the trap liner, don't overlapping the edges, to prevent destruction of moths on the edges. Hold the roll (across, perpendicular to the card middle crease) using a rubber band (size 2 or softer), string, tape, clamp, or a plastic bag instead of strong rubber bands. Keep the sticky cards in plastic bags to prevent the glue from being spread inside the shipping box and to the submission forms (Figure 4).

Figure 4: How to roll a trap liner to send for identification.

