



CITY OF FORT BRAGG

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COUNCIL COMMITTEE ITEM SUMMARY REPORT

MEETING DATE: MAY 8, 2019
TO: PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES COMMITTEE
FROM: CHANTELL O'NEAL; ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN
AGENDA ITEM TITLE: INFORMATIONAL REPORT FOR A DISCUSSION ABOUT
GLYPHOSATE CONTAINING PESTICIDE USE IN THE CITY OF
FORT BRAGG

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW:

At the regular meeting of the Public Works and Facilities Committee of April 10, 2019, Committee Member Morsell-Haye requested a discussion regarding the use of glyphosate containing pesticides in the city be discussed at an upcoming meeting. Below is a list of general information about glyphosate.

- Glyphosate is the active ingredient in several readily available herbicide brands including Roundup®, Vision®, Accord®, and Rodeo®.
- On July 7, 2017, California became the first state in the nation to issue a warning on glyphosate by adding the chemical to the state's Proposition 65 list of chemicals and substances known to cause cancer. Proposition 65 does not provide guidance regarding how to determine whether a warning is required or a discharge is prohibited. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is the implementing agency for Proposition 65 and has the resources and expertise to examine the scientific literature and calculate a level of exposure, in this case a No Significant Risk Level (NSRL), that does not require a warning or for which a discharge is not prohibited.
- The City of Fort Bragg discontinued the use of any herbicides containing glyphosate over a year ago.

- The California Environmental Protection Agency's Notice of Amendment of Title 27 (April 10, 2018) establishes a NSRL of 1100 micrograms per day for glyphosate. This is considerably more restrictive than the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) established limits. The image below shows the comparison of the two standards.



Figure 1 Environmental Working Group Article California's proposed limit vs. the amount allowed by USEPA

- Since 1988, the USEPA has listed Glyphosate as a group D for cancer risk, which means there is not enough evidence and not enough data to demonstrate that it is a cancer risk. As of April 30, 2019 the USEPA issued a press release indicating the "EPA continues to find that there are no risks to public health when glyphosate is used in accordance with its current label and that glyphosate is not a carcinogen." (Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP)).
- World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) listed the chemical glyphosate—the active ingredient in Roundup—as a 'probable carcinogen' Group 2A (International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2015).
- The following Cities in California have initiated an herbicide/pesticide reduction plan, pest management plan, or passed a municipal ordinance to reduce or ban the use of glyphosate containing herbicides.

California Cities	Description of Efforts
Arcata	<u>Arcata, California – Initiated a pesticide reduction plan that urges pesticides to only be used as a last resort.</u>
Belvedere	<u>Belvedere, California – Passed municipal ordinance initiating Integrated Pest Management program that restricts toxic pesticide use and urges pesticide use as last resort.</u>
Benicia	<u>Benicia, California – City decided to go glyphosate-free following the verdict in Johnson v. Monsanto Co.</u>
Berkley	<u>Berkeley, California – Implemented pest management program to minimize or eliminate the use of pesticides.</u>
Burbank	<u>Burbank, California – City Council members voted to discontinue the use of Roundup in city parks for one year, and Burbank Unified School District will no longer use the herbicide due to cancer concerns.</u>
Carlsbad	<u>Carlsbad, California – The City Council voted unanimously to adopt a policy that makes organic pesticides the preferred method for killing weeds. "Asked to choose between aesthetics and public health...I'm going to choose public health every time," said Councilwoman Cori Schumacher.</u>

Corte Madera	<u>Corte Madera, California – Passed ordinance calling for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program restricting highly toxic pesticides, while also urging for pesticide use to be a last resort.</u>
Davis	<u>Davis, California – Passed ordinance implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program designed to reduce the use of pesticides. Some city parks do not allow the use of glyphosate.</u>
Encinitas	<u>Encinitas, California – Banned the use of Roundup and other glyphosate-based weed killers in city parks.</u>
Fairfax	<u>Fairfax, California – Passed municipal ordinance restricting use of toxic pesticides on public property in favor of alternative methods.</u>
Fresno	<u>Fresno, California – After hearing from concerned parents and employees, Fresno Unified School District is investigating the use of alternative herbicides that do not contain glyphosate, citing health risks.</u>
Irvine	<u>Irvine, California – City Council passed resolution to cease spraying Roundup and other chemicals on public parks, streets and playgrounds.</u>
Laguna Hills	<u>Laguna Hills, California – Passed a resolution to test an organics-only pesticide program on two parks.</u>
Lodi	<u>Lodi, California –The city decided to ban the use of Roundup within 25 feet of playgrounds.</u>
Los Angeles County	<u>Long Beach, California – Citing the landmark \$289 million verdict in Johnson v. Monsanto Co., Long Beach Parks & Recreation Director Gerardo Mouet announced an immediate halt on the spraying of Roundup in Long Beach Parks.</u>
Los Angeles County	<u>Los Angeles County, California – The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors issued a moratorium on glyphosate-based herbicides, including Roundup weed killer.</u>
Malibu	<u>Malibu, California – The city may implement an Earth Friendly Management Policy (EFMP) to avoid the use of pesticides and other chemicals.</u>
Marin County	<u>Marin County, California – The county stopped using glyphosate, the active ingredient in Monsanto's Roundup weed killer, on all county-maintained parks, landscaping, playgrounds, walkways and parking areas.</u>
Mill Valley	<u>Mill Valley, California – Passed ordinance initiating Integrated Pest Management program that restricts toxic pesticide use and urges pesticide use as last resort.</u>
Napa	<u>Napa, California – A policy announced in March of 2019 banned glyphosate use on city property, completing a phase-out campaign that started three years ago.</u>
Novato	<u>Novato, California – Following the \$289 million Monsanto verdict, Novato Mayor Josh Fryday said the city will no longer use Roundup weed killer.</u>

Oakland	<u>Oakland, California – Passed ordinance initiating Integrated Pest Management program that restricts toxic pesticide use and promotes pesticide use as last resort. On Sept. 1, 2018, the city formally halted the use of Roundup. Alameda County is reviewing its chemical spraying practices.</u>
Palo Alto	<u>Palo Alto, California – Pest management program calls for Integrated Pest Management that restricts pesticide use in favor of less harmful methods.</u>
Petaluma	<u>Petaluma, California – City officials are considering a ban on glyphosate for use in public parks.</u>
Richmond	<u>Richmond, California – Issued an ordinance to ban the use of glyphosate for all weed abatement activities conducted by the city.</u>
San Anselmo	<u>San Anselmo, California – Passed city resolution promoting an Integrated Pest Management program restricting the use of toxic pesticides. The program only allows pesticide use as a last resort.</u>
San Francisco	<u>San Francisco, California – Restricts the use of toxic pesticides on public property in favor of alternative, organic methods.</u>
San Juan Capistrano	<u>San Juan Capistrano, California – Implemented an organics-first policy to control weeds in city parks and open spaces.</u>
San Lorenzo Valley	<u>San Lorenzo Valley, California – The San Lorenzo Valley Water District voted 4-1 for a permanent ban of glyphosate pesticide use by the district.</u>
Santa Rosa	<u>Santa Rosa, California – Banned the use of Roundup at city parks.</u>
Sonoma	<u>Sonoma, California – The Sonoma City Council voted to ban the use of glyphosate in all city parks.</u>
Thousand Oaks	<u>Thousand Oaks, California – City instituted a ban on glyphosate use on public golf courses.</u>
Woodland	<u>Woodland, California – Woodland Joint Unified School District suspended the use of Roundup on school campuses.</u>

RECOMMENDATION:

Discuss and consider options appropriate for the City of Fort Bragg.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. State of California Environmental Protection Agency Prop 65 List of Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity
2. Glyphosate Final Statement of Reason; Title 27, California Code of Regulations, issued by CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
3. Notice of Amendment of Title 27 (April 10, 2018)
4. EPA Press Release of April 30, 2019