

Minutes

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION-MAKING SUBCOMMITTEE A Subcommittee of the IPM Advisory Committee



**September 15, 2020
1:30 PM to 2:30 PM**

This meeting was held remotely per Governor's Executive Order N-29-20.

Subcommittee Members Present: Andrew Sutherland (Chair), Kimberly Hazard (Vice Chair), Jim Donnelly, Susan Captain, Larry Yost

Subcommittee Members Absent: Carlos Agurto

Staff Present: Wade Finlinson

Members of the Public Present: Susan JunFish, Dave Shoemaker, Karen Perkins, Shirley Shelangoski

The meeting convened at 1:33 PM

1. Introductions

2. Public comment on items not on the agenda.

None

3. Approve minutes from August 6, 2020.

A motion was made and seconded (KH/SC) to approve the revised minutes to include the requested corrections.

Ayes: Yost, Captain, Donnelly, Hazard, Sutherland

Noes: None

Abstain: None

Absent: Agurto

Pubic Speakers: Susan JunFish requested a revision to the final paragraph.

4. Continue discussing the development of decision documentation for vegetation management at West County Detention Facility and propose final edits.

The Subcommittee received an overview from the IPM Coordinator regarding the changes proposed in the draft dated 9/12/20. Additional revisions were suggested and are marked on the attached tracked changes version of the document. No formal action was taken, but Subcommittee members expressed an intention to approve a final version at the October meeting.

Public Speakers: Susan JunFish, Shirley Shelangoski, and Karen Perkins.

The citizens suggested that we should be careful not to imply that pre-emergent herbicide applications are a solution to replace post-emergents. The active ingredient of many pre-emergent products has higher toxicological properties and higher risk than some products intended for use on post-emergent vegetation. It is important to use steam weeding and other methods.

It was also mentioned that the Subcommittee should encourage the Office of the Sheriff to think beyond the status quo in sincerely considering the expansion of alternative opportunities. Grazing was specifically mentioned in that it could accomplish vegetation management goals and also provide a level of therapeutic work for those incarcerated as they care for goats and sheep at the site.

5. Begin discussing the development of decision documentation for vegetation management at the Marsh Creek Range & Detention Facility, John A. Davis Juvenile Hall, and the County Airports

The IPM Coordinator introduced the initial draft of the decision document for vegetation management at the Marsh Creek Range & Detention Facility. The Subcommittee briefly reviewed the document and proposed changes as captured on the attached tracked changes version of the document. The documents pertaining to the juvenile detention sites and airports were not reviewed due to time constraints.

No formal action was taken.

Public Speakers: None

6. Discuss potential new business for the Subcommittee to consider in the upcoming year.

Item not considered due to time constraints.

7. Plan next meeting time and agenda

The Subcommittee determined they would next meet in mid-October. The agenda would include 20 minutes for regular business, 20 minutes to wrap up discussion and possibly approve the WCDF document, and 50 minutes to discuss drafts of decision documentation for the Marsh Creek property.

Public Speakers: None

—end of meeting minutes—

DRAFT
Contra Costa County
DECISION DOCUMENTATION for VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AT WEST COUNTY
DETENTION FACILITY

Date: 10/12/2020 **DRAFT**

Departments: Office of the Sheriff
 Public Works—Facilities Services Division
CAO—Office of Reentry & Justice

Location: 5555 Giant Highway, Richmond

Situation: Presence of nuisance vegetation throughout 47-acre site

<p>What vegetation management mandates apply to the site?</p>	<p>Meet the regulatory expectations of the Richmond Fire Department. Some are listed below:</p> <p><i>“All brush, weeds, grass, and fire-hazardous vegetation within 10 feet of any usable road surface, public way, or combustible fence shall be maintained in a non-hazardous condition with a fuel break.”</i> (The City of Richmond defines a fuel break as <i>“An area in which all flammable vegetation or combustible growth is reduced and cleared away according to established standards, thereby limiting the mass and arrangement of fire hazardous vegetation fuels which can rapidly transmit fire. Appropriate ornamental landscaping is permissible within a fuel break. Fuel reduction standards for fuel breaks limit the height of certain vegetation, remove from trees any fuels which can ladder into the canopies, and provide adequate spacing between remaining plants.”</i>)</p> <p>Within fuel breaks, <i>“Adequately irrigated and maintained ornamental landscaping is not flammable vegetation or combustible growth, and is encouraged within a firebreak...All fire-hazardous vegetation with the exception of weeds and grass shall be cleared and maintained to a height of no greater than 18 inches off the ground...All weeds and grass shall be cleared and maintained at a height no greater than 6 inches above the ground.”</i></p> <p><i>“Ornamental landscaping is encouraged throughout the City of Richmond to enhance fire safety. Ornamental landscaping consists of decorative plants growing within a tended garden or yard which are well-watered, maintained and located to provide aesthetic decoration and functional utility, such as privacy screening, shade, weed suppression and erosion control.”</i></p> <p>http://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/38822</p> <p>Additional mandates from the Office of the Sheriff:</p> <p>Maintain bare ground in the 25-foot-wide secured area between perimeter fences to allow for optimal operation of the security system.</p>
<p>What are the vegetation management goals for the site?</p>	<p>The management goals are to maintain site vegetation in a manner that reinforces the safety, security, and restorative beauty of the facility. Innovative and regenerative strategies are prioritized and are consistent with the stated mission of each department as follows:</p> <p><i>“Public Works employees deliver cost effective, safe, reliable and sustainable projects, programs and quality services with a focus on our communities and provide support services that are competitive, attentive, responsive, efficient and safe to enable County Departments to provide high quality services to the public.”</i></p> <p><i>“The Office of the Sheriff works in partnership with our diverse community to safeguard the lives, rights and property of the people we serve. With unwavering dedication we provide innovative professional law enforcement services to our community. We accomplish this mission by maintaining our Core Values (Honor—Courage—Commitment—Leadership—Teamwork) while always conducting ourselves with the highest ethical standards.”</i></p> <p>Vegetation management objectives include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep vegetation below 6 inches tall in area between outermost perimeter fence and the roadway. 2. Proactively manage vegetation between housing units and the innermost perimeter fence, the open space surrounding the property, the main entrance area, and the inner gardens with the intent of ensuring clear sightlines while allowing for sustainable growth of desirable vegetation. 3. Keep weeds from establishing in the cracks of paved areas throughout the facility.

	<p>4. Keep weeds and desirable vegetation from obstructing walkways throughout the facility. (See <i>Contra Costa County Landscape Standards</i> at https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/46596)</p> <p>5. Ensure sufficient clearance over walkways and other designated paths of travel that occur under tree canopies.</p>	
How often is the site monitored?	<p>Personnel from the Office of the Sheriff monitor the site daily, but not specifically for vegetation issues. Typically once the height vegetation becomes apparent, a facility deputy initiates a work order to the Grounds Division to perform mowing or post-emergent herbicide application. Grounds staff visit the site weekly, but are generally focused on trash pickup tasks and minor vegetation issues near the facility entrance. Additional time should be set aside for supervisors and leads from the Grounds Division to perform regular (monthly?) and thorough inspections throughout the property. In any case, there is an evident disconnect as it pertains to making vegetation management-related decisions and more quality control inspections from Grounds personnel are recommended.</p>	
Weeds have been identified as the following:	<p>In the secure area between the two perimeter fences, all vegetation is considered a weed. Any broadleaf weeds or grasses growing higher than six inches between the outermost perimeter fence and the adjacent roadway are also considered weeds. Vegetation growing in all other areas throughout the facility are considered weeds if they create visual obstructions or are not maintained according to mutual expectations of applicable departments.</p>	
Are populations high enough to require control? Explain	<p>Vegetation must be eliminated in the secured area between the two perimeter fences. Vegetation between the innermost perimeter fence and housing units shall not create visual obstructions that impede sightlines. Proactive strategies that consider a long-range perspective should be employed when considering how the various spaces throughout the facility are programmed and managed.</p>	
Is this a sensitive site?	Is this a "highly sensitive site" as defined by PWD Environmental staff? A highly sensitive site contains a known habitat for, or is close to sightings of, endangered or threatened species.	No
	Are any sites under management part of any of the court-ordered injunction? (see:https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/interim-use-limitations-eleventhreatened-or-endangered-species-san-francisco-bay)	No
	Are any of the sites known or potential habitat for any endangered or threatened species?	UnknownNo
	Are any of the sites on or near an area where people walk or children play?	Yes
	Are any of the sites near a drinking water reservoir?	No
	Are any of the sites near crops?	No
	Are any of the sites near desirable trees or landscaping?	Yes
	Are any of the sites on soil that is highly permeable, sandy, or gravelly?	No
	Is it within a Groundwater Protection Area?	No
	Is there a well head near the site?	UnknownNo
Which cultural controls were considered?	<p>Alternative Site Programming- The West County Detention Facility was "designed to operate as a co-educational, program-oriented facility." ⁱ A deeper exploration of potential strategic partnerships that will maximize land-asset utilization is warranted. The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) placed additional responsibility for Counties to house low level offenders locally, provide post-incarceration supervision, and allocate associated revenues from the state. The current landscape maintenance arrangement between the Office of the Sheriff and Public Works may not have the capacity to manage the site beyond the reactive methods currently employed. However, existing reentry partnershipsⁱⁱ could be enhanced—and potentially funded—through AB 109 sources. Some County-stated objectives in this regard aspire to "create linkages between the incarcerated person and various needed services and community programs,"ⁱⁱⁱ and to "Explore options to maximize use of local jail facilities to serve the needs of the AB 109 population."^{iv} There are multiple regional programs^v and community based organizations^{vi} in the region that may inform potential collaborative strategies.</p> <p>Competitive Planting: A variety of ornamental vegetation could prevent nuisance varieties from reestablishing. However, due to the historical amount of vegetal pest pressures at this location, a passive approach such as reseeding may not effectively out-compete the current invasive pallet. Depending on which areas are prioritized, costs could escalate. Moreover, the current maintenance arrangement between Public Works and the Office of the Sheriff is not conducive to sustaining a higher level of service in preserving the investment in perpetuity, although a thoughtful redesign of vegetated areas could conceivably be more</p>	

	<p>conductive to the existing bandwidth of the maintenance function.^{vii} Due to the size of the site, cover cropping pilot trials in the area between the housing units and inner perimeter fence are encouraged.^{viii}</p> <p>Mulching: May be an effective strategy in the area between the housing units and the innermost perimeter fence, but it would require a substantial amount of wood chip mulch. A mulch product like that produced each year by Grounds personnel is recommended, since it is typically derived from heartwood and is less likely to unintentionally import undesirable vegetal pests. Additionally, the logistics of delivering loads of mulch is further complicated by the need to be escorted in and out of the secured perimeter area. Weed seeds could still take root in soil that will inevitably collect on top of the mulch. As the mulch layer breaks down, it improves the soil and would either need to be replenished or additional planting and irrigation projects would need to be undertaken.</p> <p>Flaming: May be effective on certain broadleaf species in smaller ornamental areas if timed to coincide with early phenological stages but may not be practical in highly infested locations or where access to water is limited.</p> <p>Weed Steaming: Additional information is needed regarding the targeted species; may be useful in areas where turfgrass is dominant.</p> <p>Soil Solarization: May be useful in some areas if there is agreement for additional staffing or third-party partners to assist in the effort. Additional research is required regarding the efficacy of the method in this relatively cool area of the County.</p> <p>Summary Statement: Various security constraints make alternate programming difficult, but not impossible. Fiscal realities that affect the vegetation management operation of the facility will increase the need to rely on third party strategic partnerships in the future. Mulching and competitive planting are also feasible, near-term tactics that will literally build the agronomic foundation for future programming that maximizes the utility of the land as a facility asset. Both departments are willing to engage in a dialog to initiate competitive planting solutions.</p>
<p>Which physical or mechanical controls were considered?</p>	<p>Mowing: Grounds staff currently mow taller vegetation upon the request of the Office of the Sheriff. If the Grounds Division had more flexibility in determining the timing of when the mowing occurs, problematic weed growth may be better controlled.</p> <p>Additional Paving: This could be a consideration for the area between the perimeter fences where there is no tolerance for vegetation. Any project that adds a certain amount of impervious paving is subject to Section C.3 of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP)^{ix} which requires the onsite treatment of storm water runoff on the new sections of pavement. Paving the perimeter area alone would add approximately 100,000 square feet of new paving. There would still be cracks and seams where weeds could grow. Herbicide use may be curtailed in the short-term but may increase as the pavement breaks down. The cost of maintaining and replacing the additional pavement would be significant but may be the best option to ensure facility security.</p> <p>Cultivation: Discing or plowing disturbs the soil and opens areas up to wind and water erosion and continued weed reinfestation. Mowing may be more suitable in this instance.</p> <p>Crack sealing: This practice may be useful in certain areas, but most concerns at the facility that deal with tolerance levels of vegetation height are not in paved areas.</p> <p>Burning: If part of a competitive planting program is implemented, this technique could be used in certain areas of the property if appropriately coordinated with the Richmond Fire Department and the Bay Area Air Quality Control Board.</p> <p>Electrothermal weeding (Ubiquek): This method uses a probe carrying electricity at a high voltage (3,000 to 5,000 to volts) and low amperage (0.5 to 2 amps) to heat plant tissue and kill both roots and above ground plant material. The probe must contact each individual weed. This method is more efficient than steaming or flaming weeds but would be very slow compared to mowing by machine or hand. High voltage can be lethal, so the device is potentially dangerous to the operator. This method also poses a fire risk because of the intense heat at the point of contact with the plant that can produce sparks and small flames. Currently there have been no independent evaluations of this method.</p> <p>Steam weeding (Weedtechnics): This method works by sending water under pressure through a diesel boiler and then out through hoses to an application head. The water comes out at 205 to 218 degrees Fahrenheit. This method is slower than other weed management techniques (it appears that the applicator must drive around 2 mph to treat effectively). A new model (the SW3800KD) is advertised as killing weeds faster. It uses 30 L of water per minute, and with a 1000 L water tank (apparently the largest size available), staff would have to refill the tank about every ½ hour. This tactic should be considered as a contact-only treatment and should not be expected to kill underground portions of the plant. Treatment would have to be repeated periodically during the season.</p> <p>Summary Statement: Mowing is a tactic currently used by Public Works and the Office of the Sheriff is amenable to ensuring better timing moving forward. The other techniques merit further exploration. Additional paving in the security perimeter would be costly and is not being considered at this time.</p>

	<p>Steam weeding is a tactic that could replace some of the post emergence herbicide applications but would require Public Works acquiring the appropriate equipment.</p>
<p>Which biological controls were considered?</p>	<p>Grazing: A small herd of goats and/or sheep could feasibly be utilized in the area south of the main entrance and in the area between the innermost perimeter fence and the housing units.</p> <p>Summary Statement: This may prove to be a difficult scale for the targeted grazing vendor community as it represents relatively small and fragmented sub-parcels—some of which require a unique level of security that isn't common in this specialized marketplace.</p>
<p>Which chemical controls were considered?</p> <p>For more information on pesticides listed here visit the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC). This a joint project of Oregon State University and the US EPA.</p> <p>http://npic.orst.edu/</p> <p>You can communicate with an actual person at 1.800.858.7378 or npic@ace.orst.edu</p> <p>They are open from 8:00AM to 12:00PM Pacific Time, Mon-Fri</p>	<p>Pesticides may potentially exhibit both acute and chronic toxicity. The Signal Words below refer to acute hazards. For information on chronic toxicity, contact NPIC (info on left).</p> <p>Herbicides and application methods are chosen that prevent or minimize the potential for drift and exposure to humans and wildlife. As with all weed control techniques, herbicides must be reapplied periodically to suppress weeds over the long term.</p> <p>Note that the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) both create resistance group designations to help weed managers reduce the likelihood of creating resistant weeds.</p> <p><u>Possible herbicide choices (These product names are subject to change.)</u></p> <p><u>Pre-emergent Herbicides</u></p> <p>Indaziflam (Esplanade®): This pre-emergent herbicide controls a broad spectrum of weeds if applied before germination. It does not generally control weeds after they have emerged. For maximum weed control, the herbicide needs to reach the soil surface and be activated by rainfall or adequate soil moisture. It is applied in the fall to control winter germinating weeds and in the spring to control spring germinating weeds.</p> <p>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION Timing: Before weeds sprout in either fall or spring near the time rain is expected. Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 29 On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</p> <p>Isoxaben (Gallery® S.C.): This pre-emergent controls certain broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION Timing: Before weeds sprout in either fall or spring near the time rain is expected. Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 21 On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</p> <p><u>Post-emergent (contact) herbicides</u></p> <p>Caprylic and Capric Acid (Supress® Herbicide EC): control of annual and perennial weeds and grasses.</p> <p>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): WARNING Timing: works best on newly emerged weeds, ideally on weeds that are less than 6 inches in height. Herbicide Resistance Management Group: unclassified On Ground Water Protection list: No</p> <p>Glyphosate (Roundup® Pro Concentrate): Glyphosate is a systemic herbicide (it is absorbed into the plant and circulates to kill the entire plant) that will kill most types of vegetation.</p> <p>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION Timing: Varies depending on the location, the weather, the weed growth, the work load Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 9 **Enjoined for red legged frog On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</p> <p><u>Pre- and Post-Emergent Activity</u></p> <p>Aminopyralid (Milestone®): Milestone is a systemic herbicide with both pre- and post-emergent properties that controls broadleaf weeds without affecting grasses. Milestone is used for the more woody and thick-stemmed weeds.</p> <p>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION Timing: Between fall and spring before seeds germinate, but it is a more flexible chemical because it also has contact properties Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 4</p>

	<p>On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</p> <p>Flumioxazin (Payload®): Used to maintain bare ground in secured perimeter area.</p> <p>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION</p> <p>Timing: Between fall and spring before seeds germinate, but it is a more flexible chemical because it also has contact properties</p> <p>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 14</p> <p>On Ground Water Protection list: No</p> <p>Summary Statement: When the IPM process calls for the use of herbicides, the products described above are used when considering cost, efficacy, the environment, human communities, and resistance management. The abundance in which glyphosate applications have been historically prioritized on the site suggests the presence of resistant weeds, inadequate coordination of alternative tactics, or both.</p> <p>The Office of the Sheriff and the Public Works Grounds Division have committed to enhance their business relationship in order to place greater emphasis on the long-term prevention of problematic vegetation. Preemergent applications—particularly in the secure perimeter area—will be a tactic that is embraced in the short-term to ensure both site security and the decreased reliance on glyphosate applications. <u>It is important to clarify that in many cases, the active ingredient of some pre-emergent products is more toxic and poses a greater risk to applicators and others who live and work at the facility. Other tactics listed in the preceding sections should be explored.</u></p>
<p>Recommendations from the IPM Advisory Committee:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Redefine vegetation management monitoring practices that promote proactive strategies. Efforts should include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Adjusting how funds pertaining to grounds maintenance at the site are allocated. Proactive and regenerative maintenance practices should be prioritized over corrective maintenance requests. Personnel from the Office of the Sheriff and the Public Works Department should engage in a dialog with the IPM Coordinator to determine what alterations could be immediately implemented that would refine the business relationship as it pertains to vegetation management.</u> ○ <u>Incorporating a vegetation monitoring protocol that documents periodic status updates from onsite personnel to the Grounds Division. This may include sharing still photographs and/or video from the security system on a routine basis that keeps applicable County staff aware of current vegetation conditions.</u> ○ <u>Provision of supplemental training modules for all personnel who may be involved with vegetation management decisions that cover the County Integrated Pest Management Policy and these recommendations.</u> • <u>Where chemical controls are required, prioritize preemergent applications to reduce glyphosate dependence, but continue to explore the feasibility of implementing alternative tactics such as steam weeding, mulching, and competitive planting.</u> • <u>Consider including a competitive planting component of the upcoming project to construct the West County Reentry and Mental Health Treatment Facility. The project will likely disturb a considerable amount of the soil, which could exacerbate vegetation issues on the site if not strategically planned to include site-appropriate native and adaptive plant species that are likely to out-compete invasives. The IPM Program is willing to assist in this pilot component of the broader project.</u> • Foster mutually beneficial community partnerships that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allow County personnel to provide a higher level of service by focusing on core tasks, and ○ Maximize balanced cooperation between organized labor, community-based organizations, <u>reentry programs</u>, and employment training enterprises, and ○ Build on County and regional models that are financially sustainable and ecologically regenerative. ○ <u>Facilitates collaborative landscape programming that allows every County-owned acre to be a shining example of a restorative community asset.</u> • <u>The IPM Coordinator is encouraged to play an active role continuing this dialog with other stakeholders in the County. These findings and additional site stewardship revelations at similar rehabilitation properties throughout the County should be presented to the appropriate County body for further consideration. That may include the Office of Reentry and Justice, The Public Protection Committee, The Community Corrections Partnership and associated committees, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, or other relevant programs.</u> • <u>Continue to consider alternative tactics and reevaluate this document within the next three years.</u> • <u>Initiate a dialog with adjacent property owners East Bay Regional Parks and Union Pacific to explore formal, mutually beneficial partnerships to leverage maintenance resources in the vicinity of shared property boundaries.</u>

ⁱContra Costa County Office of the Sheriff website:

http://www.cocosherriff.org/bureaus/custody_services/west_county.htm

ⁱⁱ Contra Costa County Reentry System Strategic Plan for 2018-2023:

“The Sheriff’s Office contracts with the Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE) and two community-based organizations (Men and Women of Purpose and Reach Fellowship International) to provide in-custody education, job readiness, reentry preparation, and mentoring services.”

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/56655/2018-23-Reentry-Strategic-Plan?bidId=>

ⁱⁱⁱ Contra Costa County Reentry System Strategic Plan for 2018-2023. Mission Statement: *The Contra Costa County reentry system serves as a collaborative partnership that aids individuals, families, and their support system, in achieving successful community reintegration by facilitating access to a continuum of quality services and improving systemic practices.*

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/56655/2018-23-Reentry-Strategic-Plan?bidId=>

^{iv}AB 109 Operations Plan for Contra Costa County as Approved and Adopted by the Executive Committee of the Contra Costa County Community Corrections Partnership. Adopted November 9, 2012. *“Overarching Approach: Use Collaboration, innovation, and ongoing evaluation to foster safety and long-term liberty in Contra Costa County...Agreements of Principle: 1-Enhance public safety through reducing recidivism. 2-Foster successful reintegration of individuals back into the community. 3-Coordinate efforts to reduce duplication and increase efficiency. 4-Identify additional resources to meet AB 109 objectives and maximize coordination. 5-Explore options to maximize use of local jail facilities to serve the needs of the AB 109 population. 6-Maximize public and private partnerships in all phases of implementation. 7-Maximize interdepartmental and intergovernmental collaborations and partnerships at all phases of implementation.*

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8820/AB-109-Operational-Plan-as-Adopted-11-9-12?bidId=>

^vRelated Programs within 30 mile Radius of WCDF: [Insight Garden Program at San Quentin State Prison, California State Prisons—Solano & California Medical Facility—Solano](#); Marsh Creek Viticulture & Agriculture Programs, [San Francisco County Jail San Bruno Complex—The Garden Project](#), Federal Correctional Institution—Dublin, Alameda County Juvenile Hall & Camp Sweeney, [City View Farm \(Alameda County Deputy Sheriffs' Activities League--Dig Deep Farms\)](#)

^{vi} Nearby community-based organizations include but is not limited to [Urban Tilth-North Richmond Farm](#), [Plating Justice--El Sobrante Farm & Orchard](#), [Pogo Park-Richmond](#), [Groundwork Richmond](#), [The Watershed Project](#), and [Civicorps](#).

^{vii} *“Fundamental to the success of an integrated approach to pest management is that the cost of control should not exceed the economic return or increased value of the plant host due to the management activity...Although they may be more expensive initially, the use of certain types of practices may bring benefits that more than pay for the investment...In areas where the risk of human hazard is high...the increased costs of more expensive alternatives may be well worth reducing the potential for problems.”* from

Flint, M. L. and P. Gouveia. 2001. IPM in Practice: Principles and Methods of Integrated Pest Management. University of California ANR Publication 3418. Pg 44.

^{viii} <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k75WG8-V0Is&feature=youtu.be>

^{ix} California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit Order No. R2-2015-0049, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS612008, Nov. 19, 2015 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/stormwater/Municipal/R2_2015_0049_amendment.pdf

DRAFT
Contra Costa County
DECISION DOCUMENTATION for VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AT MARSH CREEK RANGE AND DETENTION FACILITY

Date: 10/12/2020 **DRAFT**

Departments: Office of the Sheriff
 Public Works—Facilities Services Division
 (~~May also include Probation Department and~~ CAO—Office of Reentry & Justice)

Location: 12000 Marsh Creek Rd, Clayton, CA 94517

Situation: Presence of nuisance vegetation throughout 154-acre site

<p>What vegetation management mandates apply to the site?</p>	<p><u>To reduce fire risk:</u> The County is subject to the regulations of the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District whose regulations are the same as the Contra Costa Fire Protection District (ConFire). Minimum weed abatement standards can be found at: http://www.cccfpd.org/pdfs/WA-2-minimum-standards-17.pdf</p> <p>Excerpts from the County’s fire protection ordinance: Title 7, Division 722, Section 320.4.1 says, “No person who has any ownership or possessory interest in or control of parcel of land shall allow to exist thereon any hazardous rubbish, weeds, trees, or other vegetation that constitutes a fire hazard.” Title 7 Division 722, Section 320.4.2.1 says, “The Fire Code Official is authorized to cause areas within 10 feet (3048 mm) on each side of portions of streets which are improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic to be cleared of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth.”</p> <p><u>Additional mandates from the Office of the Sheriff:</u> <u>Maintain bare ground on the backstop berms at the end of each shooting range.</u></p> <p><u>To protect riparian vegetation and waterways</u> Nearly one linear mile of Marsh Creek flows through the property. The 13-acre shooting range accounts for all herbicide used on the parcel. Most of that area lies within 400 feet of Marsh Creek’s riparian corridor.</p> <p>Excerpt from the County’s ordinance code: Title 10 Division 1010, Section 2.006 says, “No person, firm, corporation, municipality or public district shall allow on its property or commit or cause to be committed any of the acts hereinafter described, unless a written permit has first been obtained from the enforcing officer or his duly appointed representative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impair or impede the natural flow of storm waters, or other water running in a defined channel, natural or man-made, or allow on its property or cause or permit the obstruction of such channel; 2. Deposit any material in such channel; 3. Excavate, grade or otherwise alter the surface of land so as to reduce the capacity of such channel; 4. Destroy or significantly alter riparian or bank-stabilizing vegetation, including without limitation cutting, clearing, grubbing, burning, removing, excavating or grading, except as is necessary to maintain the hydraulic capacity of the watercourse: <p>(Range may also be subject to the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. Further investigation is required)</p>
<p>What are the vegetation management goals for the site?</p>	<p>The management goals are to maintain site vegetation in a manner that reinforces the safety, security, and natural beauty of the facility. Innovative and regenerative strategies are prioritized and are consistent with the stated mission of each department as follows:</p> <p><i>“Public Works employees deliver cost effective, safe, reliable and sustainable projects, programs and quality services with a focus on our communities and provide support services that are competitive, attentive, responsive, efficient and safe to enable County Departments to provide high quality services to the public.”</i></p>

	<p>“The Office of the Sheriff works in partnership with our diverse community to safeguard the lives, rights and property of the people we serve. With unwavering dedication we provide innovative professional law enforcement services to our community. We accomplish this mission by maintaining our Core Values (Honor—Courage—Commitment—Leadership—Teamwork) while always conducting ourselves with the highest ethical standards.”</p> <p>Vegetation management objectives include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention and containment of wildfire. 2. Ensure site security through the maintenance of clear sightlines. 3. Proactive management that promotes the conservation of native plant species. 4. Prevention and containment of invasive plant species. 	
How often is the site monitored?	<p>Personnel from the Office of the Sheriff monitor the site daily, but not specifically for vegetation issues. Typically, once the presence of unwanted vegetation is detected in the shooting range area, facility staff initiates a work order to the Grounds Division to perform an application of herbicide. Grounds staff do not perform preventative maintenance at this site. Retired annuitant Programs Deputies usually lead ground maintenance efforts at the shooting range and detention facility <u>using inmate crews</u>. There is no active <u>limited</u> vegetation monitoring of the remaining site that comprises over 100 acres.</p>	
Weeds have been identified as the following:	<p>Any species that can pose a fire danger or sight obstruction.</p> <p>Other key weeds are listed below.</p> <p>Invasive species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>) • Purple starthistle (<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>) • Russian thistle, or tumbleweed (<i>Salsola tragus</i>) • Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) • Stinkwort (<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>) • French broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>) • Pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>) • Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) • Algerian ivy (<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>) • Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>) <p>Other species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poison oak (<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>) • Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>) • Mare's tail (<i>Coryza canadensis</i>) • Mustard (<i>Brassica</i> spp.) • Mallow or cheeseweed (<i>Malva</i> spp.) • Various grasses 	
Are populations high enough to require control? Explain	<p>Yes. Dried vegetation in and around the shooting range presents a heightened wildfire risk relative to the presence of increased firearm-based ignition sources. Additionally, the amount of open space invasive species observable from public roadways appears detrimentally high.</p>	
Is this a sensitive site?	Is this a “highly sensitive site” as defined by PWD Environmental staff? A highly sensitive site contains a known habitat for, or is close to sightings of, endangered or threatened species.	Yes
	Are any sites under management part of any of the court-ordered injunction? (see: https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/interim-use-limitations-eleventhreatened-or-endangered-species-san-francisco-bay)	Unknown
	Are any of the sites known or potential habitat for any endangered or threatened species?	Yes
	Are any of the sites on or near an area where people walk or children play?	Yes
	Are any of the sites near a drinking water reservoir?	No
	Are any of the sites near crops?	Yes
	Are any of the sites near desirable trees or landscaping?	Yes
	Are any of the sites on soil that is highly permeable, sandy, or gravelly?	No

	Is it within a Groundwater Protection Area?	No
	Is there a well head near the site?	Unknown
Which cultural controls were considered?	<p>Alternative Site Programming- The minimum-security detention facility has a history of allowing inmates to participate in special courses that teach new skills and job-related training. That has included viticulture, wood shop, agriculture, cement work, and general construction. A deeper exploration of potential strategic partnerships that will maximize land-asset utilization is warranted. The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) placed additional responsibility for Counties to house low level offenders locally, provide post-incarceration supervision, and allocate associated revenues from the state. The current landscape maintenance arrangement between the Office of the Sheriff and Public Works may not have the capacity to manage the site beyond the reactive methods currently employed. However, existing reentry partnershipsⁱ could be enhanced—and potentially funded—through AB 109 sources. Some County-stated objectives in this regard aspire to “create linkages between the incarcerated person and various needed services and community programs,”ⁱⁱ and to “Explore options to maximize use of local jail facilities to serve the needs of the AB 109 population.”ⁱⁱⁱ There are multiple regional programs^{iv} and community based organizations^v in the region that may inform potential collaborative strategies.</p> <p>At the time of this writing, the detention facility had no inmates and there is current exploration of closing the facility. Additionally, the costs of appropriately managing outdoor shooting ranges continue to increase and may someday threaten the feasibility of hosting that type of programming in the future. The site abuts East Bay Regional Parks^{vi} property on the north and a parcel owned by Save Mount Diablo^{vii} on the south. Regardless of potential future use of the site, partnering with the stewardship teams from both of those agencies could noticeably enhance conservancy efforts in the near and long term. <u>The vineyard is predominantly maintained by volunteer groups and could benefit from formalized partnerships to create reentry linkages in the community.</u></p> <p>Competitive Planting: A variety of ornamental and native vegetation could prevent nuisance varieties from reestablishing. The solar farm, vineyard, and open space are good candidates for this practice.</p> <p>There exists some research regarding phytoremediation of lead contaminated soils. Further exploration is needed, but an engineered planting system could reduce or eliminate the need to periodically mitigate the presence of lead from the earthen backstops at the end of each range. If this practice were adopted, formal disposal protocols would need to be in place for contaminated vegetation.</p> <p>Mulching: Approximately 5 acres of the shooting range is covered with a gravel surface that partially impedes vegetal growth. The application of wood chip mulch may be an effective short-term strategy in berm areas on the sides of each range and even more effective around buildings at the detention facility and range. A mulch product like that produced each year by Grounds personnel is recommended, since it is typically derived from heartwood and is less likely to unintentionally import undesirable vegetal pests. The costs of delivering appropriate quantities of mulch to the remote location may be prohibitive. Weed seeds could still take root in soil that will inevitably collect on top of the mulch. As the mulch layer breaks down, it improves the soil and would either need to be replenished or additional planting and irrigation projects would need to be undertaken.</p> <p>Flaming: May be effective on certain broadleaf species in smaller ornamental areas if timed to coincide with early phenological stages but may not be practical in locations where resistant varieties grow or in remote areas that may be difficult to transport the fuel and water required. Potentially useful in gravel areas.</p> <p>Weed Steaming: Additional information is needed regarding the targeted species; may be useful in gravel parking areas.</p> <p>Soil Solarization: May be useful in gravel areas not used for vehicular access. Not recommended near the shooting range.</p> <p>Summary Statement: <u>Alternative site programming strategies present the greatest opportunity to proactively manage vegetation on the site. Third party partnerships are encouraged since staffing resources within the Office of the Sheriff and Public Works Departments are limited. The Office of Reentry and Justice may be best situated to facilitate the coordination of mutually beneficial programs that maximize the potential of the property. Regular flaming activities could supplement the existing efforts of inmate crews and replace some of the post emergence herbicide applications with the acquisition of low-cost equipment. The areas where soil solarization would be most effective are not being considered due to the risk of the wind dislodging the plastic, creating additional hazards for firearm operators. The current property management arrangement is not ideal for an active program involving competitive planting. The tactic remains a worthwhile pursuit, but will require a heightened level of innovative collaboration to implement.</u></p>	
Which physical or mechanical controls were considered?	<p>Mowing: Retired annuitant deputies and inmates currently mow vegetation near roadways and on the two ranges containing turfgrass. Machinery intended for slope mowing could further mitigate fire risks on the hillside behind the shooting range.</p> <p>String Trimming: This is the primary method employed by inmate workers around the detention facility and range.</p>	

	<p>Additional Paving: Expanded paving could decrease the level of vegetal pest pressures if used as part of a parking area reduction that formalizes the parking scheme.</p> <p>Cultivation: Disking and box scraping have been utilized at a few locations on the property</p> <p>Burning: If part of a competitive planting program is implemented, this technique could be used in certain areas of the property if carefully coordinated with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention (CalFire), East Contra Costa Fire Prevention District and the Bay Area Air Quality Control Board. The site is entirely situated within both Very High and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones as defined by CalFire.</p> <p>Electrothermal weeding (Ubiquitek): This method uses a probe carrying electricity at a high voltage (3,000 to 5,000 to volts) and low amperage (0.5 to 2 amps) to heat plant tissue and kill both roots and above ground plant material. The probe must contact each individual weed. This method is more efficient than steaming or flaming weeds, but would be very slow compared to mowing by machine or hand. High voltage can be lethal, so the device is potentially dangerous to the operator. This method also poses a fire risk because of the intense heat at the point of contact with the plant that can produce sparks and small flames. Currently there have been no independent evaluations of this method.</p> <p>Steam weeding (Weedtechnics): This method works by sending water under pressure through a diesel boiler and then out through hoses to an application head. The water comes out at 205 to 218 degrees Fahrenheit. This method is slower than other weed management techniques (it appears that the applicator must drive around 2 mph to treat effectively). A new model (the SW3800KD) is advertised as killing weeds faster. It uses 30 L of water per minute, and with a 1000 L water tank (apparently the largest size available), staff would have to refill the tank about every ½ hour. This tactic should be considered as a contact-only treatment and should not be expected to kill underground portions of the plant. Treatment would have to be repeated periodically during the season.</p> <p>Summary Statement: <u>Additional paving is cost prohibitive and is not being considered. The risks associated with electrothermal weeding are perceived to be greater than the associated benefits at this location. Prescribed burning will only be considered if it is proposed by one of the fire agencies as a training exercise and is entirely supervised by them. String trimming will continue to be the primary method of managing vegetation by inmate crews. However, further exploration of alternative methods and the provision of appropriate training will reduce the likelihood of repetitive strain injuries and decrease negative environmental impacts associated with the practice. Steam weeding and the acquisition of more sophisticated mowers would strengthen the integrated program.</u></p>
<p>Which biological controls were considered?</p>	<p>Grazing: Cattle grazing is evident on adjacent properties that have similar characteristics to this site. Targeted grazing using contracted herds of goats and sheep is strongly encouraged for the property.</p> <p>Summary Statement: <u>Staff from the office of the Sheriff are eager to utilize this method throughout the site, and welcome further coordination of the contracted service through Public Works.</u></p>
<p><u>Which chemical controls were considered?</u></p> <p><u>For more information on pesticides listed here visit the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC). This a joint project of Oregon State University and the US EPA.</u></p> <p><u>http://npic.orst.edu/</u></p> <p><u>You can communicate with an actual person at</u></p> <p><u>1.800.858.7378 or npic@ace.orst.edu</u></p> <p><u>They are open from 8:00AM to 12:00PM Pacific Time, Mon-Fri</u></p>	<p><u>Pesticides may potentially exhibit both acute and chronic toxicity. The Signal Words below refer to acute hazards. For information on chronic toxicity, contact NPIC (info on left).</u></p> <p><u>Herbicides and application methods are chosen that prevent or minimize the potential for drift and exposure to humans and wildlife. As with all weed control techniques, herbicides must be reapplied periodically to suppress weeds over the long term.</u></p> <p><u>Note that the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) both create resistance group designations to help weed managers reduce the likelihood of creating resistant weeds.</u></p> <p><u>Possible herbicide choices (These product names are subject to change.)</u></p> <p><u>Pre-emergent Herbicides</u></p> <p><u>Indaziflam (Esplanade®): This pre-emergent herbicide controls a broad spectrum of weeds if applied before germination. It does not generally control weeds after they have emerged. For maximum weed control, the herbicide needs to reach the soil surface and be activated by rainfall or adequate soil moisture. It is applied in the fall to control winter germinating weeds and in the spring to control spring germinating weeds.</u></p> <p><u>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION</u></p> <p><u>Timing: Before weeds sprout in either fall or spring near the time rain is expected.</u></p> <p><u>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 29</u></p> <p><u>On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</u></p> <p><u>Isoxaben (Gallery® S.C.): This pre-emergent controls certain broadleaf weeds.</u></p> <p><u>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION</u></p> <p><u>Timing: Before weeds sprout in either fall or spring near the time rain is expected.</u></p>

	<p><u>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 21</u> <u>On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</u></p> <p><u>Post-emergent (contact) herbicides</u></p> <p><u>Caprylic and Capric Acid (Supress® Herbicide EC):</u> control of annual and perennial weeds and grasses. <u>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): WARNING</u> <u>Timing: works best on newly emerged weeds, ideally on weeds that are less than 6 inches in height.</u> <u>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: unclassified</u> <u>On Ground Water Protection list: No</u></p> <p><u>Glyphosate (Roundup® Pro Concentrate):</u> Glyphosate is a systemic herbicide (it is absorbed into the plant and circulates to kill the entire plant) that will kill most types of vegetation. <u>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION</u> <u>Timing: Varies depending on the location, the weather, the weed growth, the workload</u> <u>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 9</u> <u>**Enjoined for red legged frog</u> <u>On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</u></p> <p><u>Pre- and Post-Emergent Activity</u></p> <p><u>Aminopyralid (Milestone®):</u> Milestone is a systemic herbicide with both pre- and post-emergent properties that controls broadleaf weeds without affecting grasses. Milestone is used for the more woody and thick-stemmed weeds. <u>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION</u> <u>Timing: Between fall and spring before seeds germinate, but it is a more flexible chemical because it also has contact properties</u> <u>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 4</u> <u>On Ground Water Protection list (b): potential to contaminate ground water, but not yet found in groundwater</u></p> <p><u>Flumioxazin (Payload®):</u> Used to maintain bare ground in secured perimeter area. <u>Signal Word (indicates acute, or immediate, toxicity): CAUTION</u> <u>Timing: Between fall and spring before seeds germinate, but it is a more flexible chemical because it also has contact properties</u> <u>Herbicide Resistance Management Group: 14</u> <u>On Ground Water Protection list: No</u></p> <p><u>Summary Statement: When the IPM process calls for the use of herbicides, the products described above are used when considering cost, efficacy, the environment, human communities, and resistance management. The abundance in which glyphosate applications have been historically prioritized on the site suggests the presence of resistant weeds, inadequate coordination of alternative tactics, or both.</u></p> <p><u>The Office of the Sheriff and the Public Works Grounds Division have committed to enhance their business relationship in order to place greater emphasis on the long-term prevention of problematic vegetation. Preemergent applications will be a tactic that is embraced in the short-term to ensure decreased reliance on glyphosate applications. It is important to clarify that in many cases, the active ingredient of some pre-emergent products is more toxic and poses a greater risk to applicators and others who live and work at the facility. Other tactics listed in the preceding sections should be explored.</u></p>
<p>Recommendations from the IPM Advisory Committee:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Redefine vegetation management monitoring practices that promote proactive strategies and clarifies accountability as it pertains to the site's natural resources. . . Efforts should include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Adjusting how funds pertaining to grounds maintenance at the site are allocated. Proactive and regenerative maintenance practices should be prioritized over corrective maintenance requests. Personnel from the Office of the Sherriff and the Public Works Department should engage in a dialog with the IPM Coordinator to determine what alterations could be immediately implemented that would refine the business relationship as it pertains to vegetation management.</u> ○ <u>Incorporating a vegetation monitoring protocol that documents periodic status updates from onsite personnel to the Grounds Division. This may include sharing still photographs and/or video from the security system on a routine basis that keeps applicable County staff aware of current vegetation conditions.</u> ○ <u>Provision of supplemental training modules for all personnel who may be involved with vegetation management decisions that cover the County Integrated Pest Management Policy and these recommendations.</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate a dialog with East Bay Regional Parks and Save Mount Diablo to explore formal partnerships that strengthen the mission of each agency. Also consider contracting for vegetation management services in a manner consistent with the County IPM Policy. • Where chemical controls are required to maintain bare-earth objectives, prioritize preemergent applications to reduce glyphosate dependence, <u>but continue to explore the feasibility of implementing alternative tactics such as steam weeding, mulching, and competitive planting.</u> • Foster mutually beneficial community partnerships that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allow County personnel to provide a higher level of service by focusing on core tasks, and ○ Maximize balanced cooperation between organized labor, community-based organizations, and employment training enterprises, and ○ Build on County and regional models that are financially sustainable and ecologically regenerative. ○ <u>Facilitates collaborative landscape programming that allows every County-owned acre to be a shining example of a restorative community asset.</u> • <u>The IPM Coordinator is encouraged to play an active role continuing this dialog with other stakeholders in the County. These findings and additional site stewardship revelations at similar rehabilitation properties throughout the County should be presented to the appropriate County body for further consideration. That may include the Office of Reentry and Justice, The Public Protection Committee, The Community Corrections Partnership and associated committees, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, or other relevant programs.</u> • <u>Consider establishing a site stewardship fund that receives a portion of fees charged to agencies for range usage or consider supporting the development of a partner foundation to solicit supplemental vegetation management funding and to coordinate volunteer efforts.</u> • <u>Allow the IPM Coordinator to set up product demonstrations of steam weeding systems, remote control slope mowers, and related equipment to prioritize which procurements would be appropriate to incorporate into the existing operation.</u>
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ⁱ Contra Costa County Reentry System Strategic Plan for 2018-2023:

“The Sheriff’s Office contracts with the Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCCOE) and two community-based organizations (Men and Women of Purpose and Reach Fellowship International) to provide in-custody education, job readiness, reentry preparation, and mentoring services.”

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/56655/2018-23-Reentry-Strategic-Plan?bidId=>

ⁱⁱ Contra Costa County Reentry System Strategic Plan for 2018-2023. Mission Statement: *The Contra Costa County reentry system serves as a collaborative partnership that aids individuals, families, and their support system, in achieving successful community reintegration by facilitating access to a continuum of quality services and improving systemic practices.*

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/56655/2018-23-Reentry-Strategic-Plan?bidId=>

ⁱⁱⁱ AB 109 Operations Plan for Contra Costa County as Approved and Adopted by the Executive Committee of the Contra Costa County Community Corrections Partnership. Adopted November 9, 2012. *“Overarching Approach: Use Collaboration, innovation, and ongoing evaluation to foster safety and long-term liberty in Contra Costa County...Agreements of Principle: 1-Enhance public safety through reducing recidivism. 2-Foster successful reintegration of individuals back into the community. 3-Coordinate efforts to reduce duplication and increase efficiency. 4-Identify additional resources to meet AB 109 objectives and maximize coordination. 5-Explore options to maximize use of local jail facilities to serve the needs of the AB 109 population. 6-Maximize public and private partnerships in all phases of implementation. 7-Maximize interdepartmental and intergovernmental collaborations and partnerships at all phases of implementation.*

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8820/AB-109-Operational-Plan-as-Adopted-11-9-12?bidId=>

^{iv} Related Programs in the region: [Roots of Success](#), [Insight Garden Program at San Quentin State Prison, California State Prisons—Solano & California Medical Facility—Solano](#); [San Francisco County Jail San Bruno Complex—The Garden Project](#), [Federal Correctional Institution—Dublin](#), [Alameda County Juvenile Hall & Camp Sweeney](#), [City View Farm \(Alameda County Deputy Sheriffs' Activities League—Dig Deep Farms\)](#)

^v Nearby community-based organizations include but is not limited to: [Save Mount Diablo](#), [Friends of Marsh Creek Watershed](#), [First Generation Farmers](#), [Groundwork Richmond](#), [The Watershed Project](#), [California Reentry Institute \(Clayton\)](#), [Planting Justice](#), and [Civicorps](#).

^{vi} <https://www.ebparks.org/about/stewardship/default.htm>

^{vii} <https://www.savemountdiablo.org/preservation/stewardship/>