City of Pensacola

Environmental Advisory Board

Agenda

Thursday, July 7, 2022, 2:00 PM **Hagler/Mason Conference Room, 2nd floor**

Members of the public may attend the meeting in person. City Council encourages those not fully vaccinated to wear face coverings that cover their nose and mouth.

One or more members of City Council may be in attendance. The meeting can be watched via live stream at cityofpensacola.com/video.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

ROLL CALL AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. 22-00427 APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES OF JUNE 2, 2022.

Recommendation: That the Environmental Advisory Board approve the meeting minutes from the June 2,

Sponsors: Kristin Bennett

Attachments: *EAB Minutes. June 2 2022*

PRESENTATIONS

SUSTAINABILITY COORDINATOR COMMUNICATIONS

ACTION ITEMS

2. 22-00637 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (IPM) - REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation: That the Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) review, holistically, the city's current IPM and make recommendations regarding the development of an IPM suitable for use citywide, to include indoor applications. Further that any recommendations be sent to City Council within 60-days from the date of EAB's June Meeting.

Sponsors: Kristin Bennett

Attachments: *Referral to EAB- IPM Plan- Myers- Memo.docx (001)*
City's IPM Plan
IPM Plan For Athletic Fields_KF

DISCUSSION ITEMS

3. 21-00966 REVIEW OF SECTON 12-6-1 TO 12-6-3 OF THE TREE AND LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

PUBLIC COMMENT

ADJOURNMENT

If any person decides to appeal any decision made with respect to any matter considered at such meeting, he will need a record of the proceedings, and that for such purpose he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

The City of Pensacola adheres to the Americans with Disabilities Act and will make reasonable accommodations for access to City services, programs and activities. Please call 435-1606 (or TDD 435-1666) for further information. Request must be made at least 48 hours in advance of the event in order to allow the City time to provide the requested services.

City of Pensacola

222 West Main Street
Pensacola, FL 32502

Memorandum

File #: 22-00427 Environmental Advisory Board 7/7/2022

ACTION ITEM

SPONSOR: Kristin Bennett, Chairperson

SUBJECT:

APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES OF JUNE 2, 2022.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Environmental Advisory Board approve the meeting minutes from the June 2,

SUMMARY:

On June 2, 2022, the EAB held a meeting, this item seeks approval of the minutes from that meeting.

STAFF CONTACT:

Don Kraher, Council Executive

ATTACHMENTS:

1) EAB Minutes 06.02.2022

City of Pensacola

Environmental Advisory Board

Minutes

Thursday, June 2, 2022, 2:00 PM **Hagler/Mason Conference Room, 2nd Floor, City Hall.**

Members Present: Kristin Bennett, Chair, Kelly Hagen, Vice Chair, Neil Richards, Kyle Kopytchak, Blase Butts, Jay Massey, Katie Dineen

Members Absent: Katie Fox, Drew Dittmar

Others Present: Don Kraher, Council Executive, Sonja Gaines, Council Assistant, Mark Jackson, Sustainability Coordinator, Christian Wagley

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME:

The meeting was called to order by Chair Bennett.

ROLL CALL AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM:

A quorum was established.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

1. 22-00427 APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES OF MAY 5, 2022.

Recommendation: That the Environmental Advisory Board approve the meeting minutes from the May 5, 2022 EAB meeting.

Sponsors: Kristin Bennett

Attachments: *EAB Minutes 05.05.2022*

Member Kopytchak moved for approval of the May 5, 2022 minutes, seconded by Member Dineen. The motion carried 7 – 0 with two members absent.

PRESENTATIONS:

There were no presentations.

SUSTAINABILITY COORDINATOR COMMUNICATIONS:

Sustainability Coordinator provided updates on the Carpenter Creek Watershed Management Plan, Scape is going to do some concept designs on three areas, they had some public meetings in May. Transportation wise, the City Council approved the consultant to work on an active transportation plan for bike paths and all forms of mobility around Pensacola. The City is conducting a transportation safety study for Langley Avenue. The Florida Alabama TPO has their annual priority projects out and may be of interest. Some of the projects are walking trails, corridor improvements and road diets. The City was awarded a brownfield assessment grant from EPA to do 10 Phase I and 3 Phase II Brownfield assessments. Bruce Beach project is moving forward. The Audubon Society will be putting out some signs talking about history and plants. The Garden Street Plan is ongoing, planting trees etc. and a grant was just recently awarded to continue that project from "A" Street to "C" Street.

Vice Chair Hagen asked if it would be possible to get a presentation from Cynthia Cannon on the continuation of the sea level rise vulnerability assessment project.

Sustainability Coordinator stated that the second phase would add in rainfall and storm surge. As part of the grant, there will definitely be public engagement and participation. The first phase is published on the City's website, with an interactive map.

Member Richards requested an update on the rooftop solar co-op and also on the trees being planted if it affects the tree trust fund, and to get a monthly balance of the tree trust fund.

Sustainability Coordinator indicated that the 300 trees that were being planted from damage caused by Hurricane Sally were approved by Council from the tree trust fund. Any trees planted within construction projects are part of the construction project. FEMA money does not cover replacement of trees.

For the Solar United Neighborhood Co-op, there were 137 applicants. As of Tuesday, 269.78 kilowatts dc was slated to be installed. Applications to the co-op closed in April. No one new can come in.

Member Richards also inquired about the ongoing source of pollution at Bruce Beach and who is responsible for watering the trees that the Audubon Society planted at Bruce Beach.

Sustainability Coordinator was not aware of any watering contract or MOU for the trees planted by the Audubon Society. Those trees will not be impacted by any of the park's improvements. With regard to the pollution tracking, that project is still being worked on. He is not aware of any other contaminants being tested for at Bruce Beach.

Chair Bennett indicated that there was a discussion item included on the agenda relating to the ongoing water quality at Bruce Beach.

Member Hagen expressed concern over industrial pollutants, such as dioxin, in light of the superfund site being less than a mile down the road and the fuel tank farm next to the site. She was surprised that there was not other testing being done at the site besides bacteria testing. She felt that the City had a responsibility to insure that the water is safe before they make it a big attraction.

Sustainability Coordinator stated that it would be essentially testing state waters. It would fall under the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Council Executive distributed the latest tree planting trust fund report. The unassigned balance at the end of the second quarter is $290,370. Assigned funds include $130,000 for Marketplace Greenway, $150,000 tree replacement at various parks, $49,424 for City Council, in their respective districts, and $3,575 for a neighborhood grant.

Discussion occurred on the mitigation fine fee for property located at 1203 East Hayes Street and how it was collected. The process used is important as the Board moves forward with the review of the tree ordinance and mitigation or appellate process.

Sustainability Coordinator pointed out that the Arborist does not have citation authority. That would be the building official and/or code enforcement. There is a process that is pretty well spelled out in their own authorities and codes that give them the rights to write the citations and issue the fines.

Chair Bennett mentioned the recently adopted legislation clarifying the intent of previous legislation that allows for removal of trees and the documentation that is necessary as part of that state statute. It was Senate Bill 518. It defined specifically what residential property meant.

Member Kopytchak commented on the Spring Street Tree appeal. The Spring Street lot is a very small, non-conforming lot. It is half the size of what North Hill would allow you to develop. You have to get what is call a lot of record, which gives different set backs in the rear and on the sides. Specifically in the rear, from 25 feet to 5 feet. The owners had a letter from an arborist and per that statute, you don't have to do anything else. The City filed an injunction and they won. The owners appealed the decision in the appellate court and lost by a three judge panel. The City went back and requested an in-bank hearing for certification to the Supreme Court, which is where it is now. Their letter said that the tree could harm the property or a person. If there is no damage to the tree, the land development code has a mitigation plan. If the tree is perfectly healthy, there is a mitigation plan in place, go through the process, pay the money, and cut it down.

Chair Bennett read the language provided in Senate Bill 518 pertaining to what a local government can do on residential property. There is also a specific definition for documentation.

Further discussion occurred on hiring arborists and their criteria and ethical standards. State statutes trump city ordinances. The State is pre-empting local governments from enforcing their own ordinances. The mitigation process is contained in the ordinance. There are differences in mitigation fees for existing owner occupied residential property and new construction residential property.

Member Kopytchak indicated that in light of this discussion, item 21-00975, could be removed for consideration of further discussion.

ACTION ITEMS:

2. 22-00637 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (IPM) - REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation: That the Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) review, holistically, the city's current IPM and make recommendations regarding the development of an IPM suitable for use citywide, to include indoor applications. Further that any recommendations be sent to City Council within 60-days from the date of EAB's June Meeting.

Sponsors: Kristin Bennett

Attachments: *Referral to EAB- IPM Plan- Myers- Memo.docx (001)*
City's IPM Plan
IPM Plan For Athletic Fields_KF

Chair Bennett indicated that this is different than previous discussion on the Integrated Pest Management Plan which the EAB had worked on for quite some time. The IPM plan applied to the athletic fields and the Board was reviewing whether it could be applied to the stormwater ponds and other city maintained properties. This specific referral, with a 60-day time limit, is to look at the current IPM plan for use city wide, to look at indoor applications as well as to have some type of referral back to the City Council. This is much broader than where the EAB was two years ago.

Member Richards stated that at the time it was referred to the Environmental Advisory Board, the City did not have an IPM plan. The plan was developed by Parks and Recreation before the Board could come up with one for recommendation to the City Council and they instituted it as policy by the Mayor for Parks and Recreation. It was limited to athletic fields, that fell under the purview of Parks and Recreation. Also, consideration needs to be given to what areas are under maintenance contracts and what areas are maintained by the City and what is being sprayed.

Chair Bennett suggested coming up with a starting point for what properties the Board would like to consider for the IPM plan. Is it every park, stormwater pond, etc.

Member Massey offered all public spaces that the City maintains or pays to maintain.

Council Executive clarified that the Council wants the EAB to look at and make a recommendation on whether there should be an IPM plan that covers the City, not just athletic fields but public spaces, to include city facilities. According to information previously provided to the Board, the City does not spray around stormwater ponds. He indicated that one of the things Council is concerned about is the notice. If a building is going to be treated, the public be provided adequate notice.

After further discussion, if the Board feels like they need additional time in order to provide a more comprehensive review of the plan, then the Board could request Council for more time. He also mentioned the IPM Plan from San Francisco that Council Member Myers provided as information to the Board because it also addressed indoor activity.

Member Dineen pointed out the language contained in the San Francisco plan pertaining to posting notices that was more specific than what is currently in the City's plan.

Sustainability Coordinator indicated that the scheduling of the fields, whether for activities or spraying is scheduled through Parks and Recreation. It hinders them a lot, because the fields are almost continuously used. They have to take all aspects into consideration with regard to athletic fields. With regard to public spaces and city hall, people are going to come into those places regardless of whether a sign is up or not. At that point, it is on them as long as the notification is done. It would be up to the building manager to insure there are no conflicting schedules. Perhaps the Board could give a broader brush, to say we agree that this needs to happen, give some boundaries and then staff could then take that and move forward with it, if approved by Council, and Mayor directs staff to do it. Then staff could take the boundaries and iron out all the operational standards, the costs, the contracts and all that staff would have to look at if that is the recommendation.

Member Massey stated that it boils down to notification. Then citizens can decide what they want to do.

Sustainability Coordinator suggested public spaces could be defined as publicly owned and operated spaces.

Member Dineen mentioned the IPM Plan from the City of Deton, Texas that it is a living document that evolves as organization and technology evolves. Any where they are spraying herbicides and pesticides that someone could have an adverse reaction to should have public notification and trying to be as minimally toxic as possible to both human health and ecological health. They have a three year review process and a stakeholder collective made up of representatives from gardening groups, local educators, government agencies, field experts, and engaged citizens that monitor the plan.

Consensus of the Board is to proceed with an IPM that addresses publicly city owned and operated properties and to look at notification requirements, how it is provided, whether

electronic notice on building or perimeter of the property, and when it is posted and the length of posting and ADA compliance. The Board will just be making recommendations on what should be in the plan and not actually writing the plan. Chair encouraged the Board to bring their ideas back on what should be addressed in the plan.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

3. 21-00966 REVIEW OF SECTON 12-6-1 TO 12-6-3 OF THE TREE AND LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

There was no further discussion on the tree ordinance.

4. 21-00975 TREE ORDINANCES AFTER SECTION 163.045; CONTROVERSIES AND STRATEGIES - POWERPOINT

Attachments: *Lindsay Tree Ordinances PPT - corrected*

Member Kopytchak indicated this item could be removed due to previous discussion.

5. 22-00638 WATER TESTING AT BRUCE BEACH

Sponsors: Kristin Bennett

Attachments: *Source Tracking at Bruce Beach Presentation*

Bruce Woody Presentation re Bruce Beach

There was no further discussion.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS:

Chair Bennett passed around a notice of a sign posted about the use of pollinator plants around stormwater ponds that would eliminate the need for any type of spraying. The Board might want to make this as a suggestion with the IPM plan. Potential sights could be Bruce Beach and Marketplace Greenway. She'll possibly have something to present on it next month.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Christian Wagley commented on the involvement of state government in local government policies, the spraying sign posted with regard to mosquito spraying, and the landscaping utilized by the City doesn't require a lot of chemicals. He also mentioned the transportation system as one of the biggest sources of environmental impact and encouraged the Board to look at those opportunities to become more engaged in it and to make the city more walkable and bikeable. He mentioned the 15 Minute Cities Movement, which is either to walk, bike or transit trip and not use a car. The next slow ride is Friday, Jun 24. He attended the Public Service Commission regarding FPL and their 10 year plan, how they are going to provide

service for the next 10 years. They were asking for something unusual that happened in Texas, where there could be an extreme cold event in Florida that they don't have the capacity to meet the citizen demand and therefore they need to upgrade distribution and transmission lines and keep some plants on line and in service in case that happens. What was shown by other expert witnesses who testified was that their scenarios were pretty far out and ridiculous. They were one of the four monopoly utilities who testified who chose such a scenario. The system incentivizes them to do that. The more stuff they build, they get to pass that cost on to the consumers, plus a profit built into that. That is another fee that is tacked onto your bill for infrastructure.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 4:08 p.m.

City of Pensacola

222 West Main Street
Pensacola, FL 32502

Memorandum

File #: 22-00637 Environmental Advisory Board 7/7/2022

ACTION ITEM

SPONSOR: Kristin Bennett, Chairperson

SUBJECT:

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (IPM) - REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) review, holistically, the city's current IPM and make recommendations regarding the development of an IPM suitable for use citywide, to include indoor applications. Further that any recommendations be sent to City Council within 60-days from the date of EAB's June Meeting.

SUMMARY:

On May 12, 2022, City Council referred an item to the EAB with the following recommendation and summary:

That the City Council refer to the EAB for review and recommendation, the City's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan. Further that the EAB return their recommendation to the City Council within 60-days of their June meeting.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information of the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property and the environment.

Recently the City's Parks and Recreation Department developed an IPM for Athletic Fields within the City. The purpose of this referral is to request the EAB take a holistic approach to reviewing the existing IPM and make recommendations regarding the development of an IPM suitable for use city wide, to include indoor applications.

The EAB has engaged in discussions regarding the need for a suitable citywide IPM and was instrumental in requesting the current IPM developed by Parks and Recreation.

STAFF CONTACT:

Don Kraher, Council Executive

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Referral to EAB- IPM Plan- Myers- Memo
2) IPM Plan for Athletic Fields
3) IPM Plan for Athletic Fields-KF

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ITEM

SPONSOR: City Council Member Sherri Myers

SUBJECT:

REFERRAL TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD FOR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION – THE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) PLAN

RECOMMENDATION:

That City Council refer to the Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) for review and recommendation, the City's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan. Further that the EAB return their recommendation to the City Council within 60-days of their June meeting.

HEARING REQUIRED: No Hearing Required

SUMMARY:

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information of the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property and the environment.

Recently the City's Parks and Recreation Department developed an IPM for Athletic Fields within the City. The purpose of this referral is to the request that the EAB take a holistic approach to the reviewing the existing IPM and make recommendations regarding the development of an IPM suitable for use city wide, to include indoor applications.

The EAB has engaged in discussions regarding the need for a suitable citywide IPM and was instrumental in requesting the current IPM developed by Parks and Recreation.

PRIOR ACTION:

Recently the Parks and Recreation Department created an Integrated Pest Management Plan for Athletic Fields within the City.

FUNDING:

N/A

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None

STAFF CONTACT:

Don Kraher, Council Executive

ATTACHMENTS:

1) City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation IPM for Athletic Fields

PRESENTATION: No

City Plan 11/5/2020

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan
Athletic Fields
City of Pensacola

The City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation Department recognizes the potentially serious risks inherent in using chemical pesticides on athletic facilities – especially in an environmentally sensitive areas. We are committed to implementing a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM) for all athletic fields in the city. The IPM plan will be defined as the coordinated use of physical, biological and cultural controls, and in the face of any public health threat or substantial property damage, the use of least-toxic pest control chemicals.

The objectives for using an IPM plan for athletic fields in the City of Pensacola are to:

- Maintain a safe and sustainable environment;
- Protect the health of residents, staff and visitors by controlling or eliminating pests that pose an imminent threat to public health and safety;
- Reduce or eliminate human exposure to pesticides through use of least-risk management practices;
- Reduce or prevent pest damage to athletic playing areas;
- Reduce or eliminate environmental pollution and degradation;
- Maintain economically sound practices for pest management on athletic fields
- Enhance the overall quality of play for those who use city athletic fields.

Integrated Pest Management is understood to involve monitoring of pest populations, establishment of tolerance thresholds, modifications of habitats (to eliminate sources of food, water and harborage and entry), utilization of least-toxic controls, keeping records and evaluation of performance on an ongoing basis. It is the responsibility of the Ball Crew Operations Supervisor and Ball Crew personnel to ensure that any maintenance and pest control services provided by Parks and Recreation staff comply with the best practices listed in this IPM plan to minimize the use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. A pesticide is defined as any insecticide, rodenticide, herbicide, algaecide, disinfectant or other chemical utilized to kill or repel a pest. Any use of chemicals will be in compliance with federal and state laws

Detection and Monitoring

An IPM approach to turf management begins with a monitoring program. Monitoring entails making regular inspections of the turf to gather and record site-specific information on which to base pest control decisions.

- identify the pest(s)
- identify any natural enemies of the pest(s)
- apply preventive methods to reduce the occurrence of pest problems
- determine if any treatment is needed
- determine where, when, and what kind of treatments is needed
- evaluate and fine-tune treatments as the pest management program continues over the seasons

Tolerance Threshold

- Weeds: The goal for the athletic field turf is not to eliminate all weeds; it is to keep weed numbers low enough to prevent significant visual damage. Lawns are a very dynamic ecosystem, and even under optimum grass-growing conditions some weeds will become established. Even height smooth turf is required on athletic fields. Treatment for weeds will be considered necessary if weed growth causes the lawn surface to be too uneven for field sports and thus endangers athletes using the respective field.
- Diseases: Lawn diseases, if encountered, will be managed quickly after discovery to minimize the spread of disease.
- Insects: Even height smooth turf is required on field areas. The presence of an infestation will be verified prior to treatment. Treatment for insect infestation will be considered necessary when damage is noticeable, unsightly and/or impacting play on the athletic field and potentially endangering athletes.

Preventative Measures and Treatment

- The Parks and Recreation Department will follow the recommendations for management of weeds, diseases, insects and other lawn issues in the Green Industry Best Management Practices guidelines along with consultation with a professional pest and lawn maintenance company. The following management techniques will be employed, with preference given to using the least-toxic methods first.
- Physical measures can include the use of buffer zones adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas surrounding athletic fields. Buffer zones will receive no pesticide or fertilizer applications.
    - Weeds: Mowing, pulling or weed-eating will be used to remove rank growth before weeds have flowered and set to seed.
    - Diseases: Physical removal of diseased turf may be possible if the disease is discovered early enough.
    - Insects: When possible, pest insects will be physically eradicated.
    - Other lawn problems: Shade stress will be managed by pruning tree branches to minimize shade whenever appropriate. Stress from compaction will be minimized in the following ways:
        - Use of sidewalks in pedestrian pathways, where possible as it relates to athletic field areas.
        - Physical barriers or signs to prevent foot traffic.
- Cultural: Consistent use of the following cultural lawn care practices will provide high quality turf and successfully limit weed, disease, insect and other lawn problems. The presence of weeds and other pests can often be correlated to stressful lawn maintenance practices. The following cultural methods will be utilized:
    - Irrigation: It is difficult to maintain an athletic field without periodic irrigation, especially in a relatively hot climate as that of Pensacola. An irrigation system will be utilized for the turf areas of athletic fields. Irrigation will be managed to supplement rainfall. Frequency and duration will depend on environmental factors. The best time to irrigate is just before wilt occurs. Enough water needs to be applied to soak the soil to a depth of at least 6 to 8 inches. This will likely mean applying approximately 1 inch of water per week during the summer before sunrise or after sunset to reduce water loss from

evaporation. If irrigation is necessary, it will generally be utilized 24 to 48 hours before a major field use to reduce soil compaction. Irrigation will be closely monitored and scheduled by staff to prevent over and under watering and help conserve water.

- Mowing: Proper mowing promotes deep rooting and good shoot density, desirable mat, and uniform growth. Regular mowing at the right height with properly-maintained equipment will be the goal. Mowing height of the turf will depend on the type of turf used on athletic fields. For Bermuda grasses a mowing height, 1½ to 2 inches is preferred. The first mowing in the spring should be low by as much as one-half the desired final height. This helps increase turf density and allows the cutting height to be raised during the summer if scalping occurs. Turf should be mowed often enough so that no more than one-third of the leaf surface is removed at a mowing. Generally, this means the field should be cut twice a week during the summer. Higher mowing heights do not need as frequent mowing but result in lower quality and weaker turf. If mowing frequency is properly adjusted, clippings may be returned without harming the turf. If excessive clumping of clippings occurs, they should be dispersed or removed. Regardless of the type of mower used, it is important to keep the blades sharp and properly adjusted.
- Aeration: Lawns will be aerated regularly, as needed. Aeration will occur more frequently in areas that are compacted by frequent foot traffic or athletic play. As a general rule, the spacing between aeration holes should be 2 to 3 inches. Aerate fields a minimum of two times per year. The first should be done in the spring just before fertilization and the second in mid-summer. Each aeration should involve a minimum of three passes over the playing field. If field use is heavy or the soil is compacted, aerate monthly during the growing season. After the soil cores have dried, they can be crumbled and spread over the turf by using a flexible steel drag mat or some other means. Slicing with solid blades ¼ to ½ inch wide cultivates the soil with minimum surface disruption. Units with offset times can be quite effective in relieving soil compaction. Aerate when soil moisture is at field capacity. This generally translate to 8 to 24 hours after rainfall or irrigation or when a spoon-type aerator would remove soil cores to the surface. If moisture were higher or lower, cores would not easily move to the surface. However, some equipment, particularly solid tines or blades, are most effective when soil moisture is drier than field capacity. Aerate when the turf is actively growing and not under stress.
- Fertilization: Soil examination by soil test (pH) and/or professional visual analysis will be performed regularly to determine the need for fertilization. When required, fertilization will be accomplished by the use of a granular organic fertilizer. If additional fertilization is required, as demonstrated by soil test and/or professional visual analysis, 1/2 pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet will be added no more than eight times a year, as required.
- Over seeding: Winter rye grass seeding may be employed, as it works with the respective athletic field schedule.

- Biological: Biological control tactics for weeds, insects, diseases and other lawn issues will be employed when possible.
  - Weeds: There are no biological controls proposed for weeds at this time.
  - Diseases: There are no biological controls proposed for diseases at this time.
  - Insects: Biological control of caterpillars, such as armyworms and sod webworms, will include the use of the bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt). More information about Bt can be found in Grow Green's Earth-wise Guide to Caterpillars.

- Chemical: Chemical controls will only be employed on an "as-needed" basis when problems exist that have not been or cannot be addressed by physical, cultural or biological practices. The following information is a sample of possible approaches. Specific chemical controls will change as availability and improvements in chemicals change.
    - Weeds: Initial spot treatment will be with acetic acid / horticultural grade vinegar ('CedarCide RidAWeed' and 'Burnout'). If required, spot treatment with glyphosate ('Roundup') will be used. No pre-emergent herbicide use will be practiced. For nutgrass, Manage (halosulfuron) will be used, if necessary.
    - Diseases: Least toxic chemical controls for brown patch and take-all patch include corn gluten meal (Concern ® Weed Prevention Plus) and Thiophanate methyl (Green Light ® Systemic Fungicide Disease Control).
    - Insects: Positive identification of the insect pest will be made prior to the use of any chemical control.

Use of IPM Plan

Pesticide products change on a regular basis, and those listed in this plan are provided for reference only. Listing of a specific product trade name does not constitute an endorsement of its use. Many pesticide products other than those listed in this plan are available and may be suitable for use. If a pest problem occurs that is not addressed by this management plan, or if the Ball Crew Operations Supervisor desires to use pesticides of greater toxicity than those listed, the Operations Supervisor shall alert the City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation Director. It should also be noted that this IPM Plan is a dynamic document and will periodically be reviewed and revised as circumstances in the City of Pensacola change and as new pest management products and techniques become available. The City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation Director will be notified whenever this document is substantially revised or altered.

Application of Pesticides or Chemicals

When it is determined that pesticides or chemicals are needed for pest management on athletic fields, only products registered for use in the State of Florida will be applied with strict adherence to label directions. Applications will be undertaken only qualified staff. No pesticides or fertilizers will be used within 150 feet of any known critical environmental features or streams.

Notification

Appropriate signs and notifications will be posted on or around athletic fields notifying the public prior to pest management activities that involve application of pesticides, herbicides or other potential chemical applications that could be harmful to humans. Appropriate efforts will be made to eliminate individuals coming in contact with any such applications to athletic fields within manufacturer specifications.

Recordkeeping

A log book of all pest sightings and pest management activities will be kept in the office of the Ball Crew Operations Supervisor 2130 Summit Blvd , Pensacola, FL 32503. This log will be kept current by and will be available for public viewing upon request. Additionally, any time a pesticide is used for pest management purposes, a copy of the pesticide label, as well as the pesticide's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be kept on record in an easily accessible location as a reference for applicators on proper use, storage and safety

Training

City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation staff will be provided with training on the IPM policy during annual update training. Training will include the rationale for the IPM policy and program and specific elements including use of the pest-sighting log and prohibition on pesticide applications by non-certified individuals.

Additionally, designated will receive advanced training on identifying pest infestations and pest-conducive conditions. This training will improve the ability of staff to oversee compliance with City of Pensacola IPM policy and plan.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan
Athletic Fields
City of Pensacola

Statement of Purpose

The City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation Department recognizes the potentially serious risks inherent in using chemical pesticides on athletic facilities – especially in an environmentally sensitive areas. We are committed to implementing a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM Plan) for all athletic fields in the City. The City of Pensacola IPM Plan is defined as the coordinated use of physical, biological and cultural controls, and in the face of any public health threat or substantial property damage, the use of least-toxic pest control chemicals.

Objectives

The objectives of the IPM Plan for athletic fields in the City of Pensacola are to:

1. Maintain a safe and sustainable environment;
2. Protect human health and the surrounding environment by employing a range of preventative strategies and using least-toxic products for pest control and eradication.
3. Protect human health and the surrounding environment by controlling or eliminating pests that pose an imminent threat to public health and safety;
4. Reduce and/or eliminate human exposure to pesticides through minimization of the quantity and toxicity of chemicals used for pest management.
5. Establish clear criteria for acceptable circumstances in which using a pesticide other than a least-toxic pesticide is necessary; toxic pesticides shall only be used when there is a threat to public health and safety, or to prevent economic or environmental damage, and only after other alternatives have been implemented and are shown to be ineffective.
6. Reduce and/or prevent pest damage to athletic playing areas;
7. Reduce or eliminate environmental pollution and degradation;
8. Maintain economically sound practices for pest management on athletic fields
9. Enhance the overall quality of play for those who use city athletic fields.

IPM Response Plan

One of the characteristics of an IPM Plan is that it facilitates a streamlined decision making process approach for any pest problem in any location. This process involves monitoring of pest populations, establishment of tolerance thresholds, modifications of habitats (to eliminate sources of food, water and harborage and entry), utilization of least-toxic controls, keeping records and evaluation of performance on an ongoing basis. It is the responsibility of the Ball Crew Operations Supervisor and Ball Crew personnel to ensure that any maintenance and pest control services provided by Parks and Recreation staff comply with the best practices listed in this IPM plan to minimize the use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. A pesticide is defined as any insecticide, rodenticide, herbicide, algaecide, disinfectant or other chemical utilized to kill or repel a pest. Any use of chemicals will be in compliance with federal and state laws.

Detection and Monitoring

The IPM approach to turf management begins with a monitoring program. Monitoring entails making regular inspections of the turf to gather and record site-specific information on which to base pest control decisions.

- identify the pest(s)
- apply preventive methods to reduce the occurrence of pest problems
- monitor pest population
- identify any natural enemies of the pest(s)
- determine if any treatment is needed
- determine where, when, and what kind of treatments is needed
- evaluate and fine-tune treatments as the pest management program continues over the seasons

A sample evaluation form is provided below. The facilitate implementation and enhancement of the IPM Plan in the future, completed forms shall be retained in **Appendix A** of this IPM Plan.

Pest Name: Pest Location:	Actions take to control the problem						
This pest is a (circle all that apply)	Apply Preventative Methods	Monitor Pest Population	Identify Natural Enemies of the Pest	Determine Injury and Action Level	Monitor for Pest	Treat the Problem using IPM Tiered Procedures	Follow Up
Heath Concern Safety Issue Nuisance Aestheic Concern Other:							

Tolerance Threshold

Before any course of action can be determined, it is first important to determine the injury level. The injury level is the level of damage or the level of pest population that causes unacceptable injury. Once the injury level has been determined, an action level must be set. The injury level will always be higher than the action level, meaning that action should occur before the situation progresses the point of unacceptable injury. The following definitions and thresholds have been adopted as part of this IPM Plan:

Definitions:

Aesthetic Injury applies mainly to the damage of plants. This is injury that affects the appearance without affecting the health of the plant.

Economic Injury refers to pest damage that causes monetary loss.

Human Health Injury relates to human health problems caused by pests.

Emergency – A pest outbreak that poses an immediate threat to public health or will cause significant economic or environmental damage.

Tiered Materials – Pesticide classification system based on hazard potential. Products are evaluated against comprehensive list of hazard criteria including carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, endocrine disruption, acute toxicity, hazard to birds/fish/bees/wildlife, persistence, and soil mobility, and are placed within the Tier structure based on the evaluation results.

Tier 1: Highest concern
Tier 2: Moderate concern
Tier 3: Lowest concern
Tier 4: Insufficient information available to assign to above tiers

Least-toxic pesticide – The term "least toxic" refers to pesticides that have low or no acute or chronic toxicity to humans, affect a narrow range of species and are formulated to be applied in a manner that limits or eliminates exposure of humans and other non-target organisms. Fortunately, there are an increasing number of pesticides that fit within this least toxic definition. Examples include products formulated as baits, pastes or gels that do not volatilize in the air and that utilize very small amounts of the active ingredient pesticide and microbial pesticides formulated from fungi, bacteria or viruses that are toxic only to specific pest species but harmless to humans.

Any pesticide product that meets the Tier 3 hazard criteria is low hazard, and considered a least-toxic pesticide. Tier 3 products are the next line of defense against pests after preventative measures are exhausted.

- To qualify as a Tier 3 material, all of the following statements must be true:
- Product contains no known, likely, or probable carcinogens
- Product contains no reproductive toxicants (CA Prop 65 list)
- Product contains no ingredients listed by CA DTSC as known, probable, or suspect endocrine disrupters
- Active ingredients has soil half-life of thirty days or less
- Product is labeled as not toxic to fish, birds, bees, wildlife, or domestic animals

Pesticide – Any substance, or mixture of substances, used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, which may be detrimental to vegetation, humans, or animals.

Thresholds:

Weeds - The goal for the athletic field turf is not to eliminate all weeds; it is to keep weed numbers low enough to prevent significant visual damage. Lawns are a very dynamic ecosystem, and even under optimum grass-growing conditions some weeds will become established. Even height smooth turf is required on athletic fields. Treatment for weeds will be considered necessary if weed growth causes the lawn surface to be too uneven for field sports and thus endangers athletes using the respective field.

Diseases - Lawn diseases, if encountered, will be managed quickly after discovery to minimize the spread of disease.

Insects - Even height smooth turf is required on field areas. The presence of an infestation will be verified prior to treatment. Treatment for insect infestation will be considered necessary when damage is noticeable, unsightly and/or impacting play on the athletic field and potentially endangering athletes.

Preventative Measures and Treatment

The Parks and Recreation Department will follow the recommendations for management of weeds, diseases, insects and other lawn issues in the Green Industry Best Management Practices guidelines along with consultation with a professional pest and lawn maintenance company. The following management techniques will be employed, with preference given to using the least-toxic methods first.

Habitat Modification. Pests need food, water and shelter to survive. If the pest manager can eliminate or reduce the resources pests need to flourish, the environment will support fewer pests. Examples of habitat modification include: design or redesign of structures and landscape plantings; improved sanitation; eliminating water sources for pests; and eliminating the pest habitat.

Physical Controls: Methods of physical control (or direct removal of pests from an environment) include trapping and removing pests by hand. Physical measures also include the use of buffer zones adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas surrounding athletic fields. Buffer zones will receive no pesticide or fertilizer applications. The following physical controls will be utilized:

- Weeds: Mowing, pulling or weed-eating will be used to remove rank growth before weeds have flowered and set to seed.
- Diseases: Physical removal of diseased turf may be possible if the disease is discovered early enough.
- Insects: When possible, pest insects will be physically eradicated.
- Other lawn problems: Shade stress will be managed by pruning tree branches to minimize shade whenever appropriate. Stress from compaction will be minimized in the following ways:

    - Use of sidewalks in pedestrian pathways, where possible as it relates to athletic field areas.
    - Physical barriers or signs to prevent foot traffic.

Cultural Controls: Consistent use of the following cultural lawn care practices will provide high quality turf and successfully limit weed, disease, insect and other lawn problems. The presence of weeds and other pests can often be correlated to stressful lawn maintenance practices. The following cultural methods will be utilized:

- Irrigation: It is difficult to maintain an athletic field without periodic irrigation, especially in a relatively hot climate as that of Pensacola. An irrigation system will be utilized for the turf areas of athletic fields. Irrigation will be managed to supplement rainfall. Frequency

and duration will depend on environmental factors. The best time to irrigate is just before wilt occurs. Enough water needs to be applied to soak the soil to a depth of at least 6 to 8 inches. This will likely mean applying approximately 1 inch of water per week during the summer before sunrise or after sunset to reduce water loss from evaporation. If irrigation is necessary, it will generally be utilized 24 to 48 hours before a major field use to reduce soil compaction. Irrigation will be closely monitored and scheduled by staff to prevent over and under watering and help conserve water.

- Mowing: Proper mowing promotes deep rooting and good shoot density, desirable mat, and uniform growth. Regular mowing at the right height with properly-maintained equipment will be the goal. Mowing height of the turf will depend on the type of turf used on athletic fields. For Bermuda grasses a mowing height, 1½ to 2 inches is preferred. The first mowing in the spring should be low by as much as one-half the desired final height. This helps increase turf density and allows the cutting height to be raised during the summer if scalping occurs. Turf should be mowed often enough so that no more than one-third of the leaf surface is removed at a mowing. Generally, this means the field should be cut twice a week during the summer. Higher mowing heights do not need as frequent mowing but result in lower quality and weaker turf. If mowing frequency is properly adjusted, clippings may be returned without harming the turf. If excessive clumping of clippings occurs, they should be dispersed or removed. Regardless of the type of mower used, it is important to keep the blades sharp and properly adjusted.
- Aeration: Lawns will be aerated regularly, as needed. Aeration will occur more frequently in areas that are compacted by frequent foot traffic or athletic play. As a general rule, the spacing between aeration holes should be 2 to 3 inches. Aerate fields a minimum of two times per year. The first should be done in the spring just before fertilization and the second in mid-summer. Each aeration should involve a minimum of three passes over the playing field. If field use is heavy or the soil is compacted, aerate monthly during the growing season. After the soil cores have dried, they can be crumbled and spread over the turf by using a flexible steel drag mat or some other means. Slicing with solid blades ¼ to ½ inch wide cultivates the soil with minimum surface disruption. Units with offset times can be quite effective in relieving soil compaction. Aerate when soil moisture is at field capacity. This generally translate to 8 to 24 hours after rainfall or irrigation or when a spoon-type aerator would remove soil cores to the surface. If moisture were higher or lower, cores would not easily move to the surface. However, some equipment, particularly solid tines or blades, are most effective when soil moisture is drier than field capacity. Aerate when the turf is actively growing and not under stress.
- Fertilization: Soil examination by soil test (pH) and/or professional visual analysis will be performed regularly to determine the need for fertilization. When required, fertilization will be accomplished by the use of a granular organic fertilizer. If additional fertilization is required, as demonstrated by soil test and/or professional visual analysis, 1/2 pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet will be added no more than eight times a year, as required.
- Over seeding: Winter rye grass seeding may be employed, as it works with the respective athletic field schedule.

Biological Controls: Biological control tactics for weeds, insects, diseases and other lawn issues will be employed when possible. The following biological controls will be utilized:

- Weeds: There are no biological controls proposed for weeds at this time.
- Diseases: There are no biological controls proposed for diseases at this time.
- Insects: Biological control of caterpillars, such as armyworms and sod webworms, will include the use of the bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt). More information about Bt can be found in Grow Green's Earth-wise Guide to Caterpillars.

Least Toxic Chemical Controls. Least toxic pesticides are those with all or most of the following characteristics: they are effective against the target pest, have a low acute and chronic toxicity to mammals, biodegrade rapidly, kill a narrow range of target pests and have little or no impact on non-target organisms. These include materials such as the following:

- Pheromones and other attractants
- Insect growth regulators
- Repellents
- Desiccating dusts
- Pesticidal soaps and oils
- Some botanical pesticides

The following criteria should be used when selecting a pesticide:

- Safety
- Species specificity
- Effectiveness
- Endurance
- Speed
- Repellency
- Cost

Least toxic pesticides include:

a) Boric acid and disodium octobrate tetrahydrate 6
b) Silica gels
c) Diatomaceous earth
d) Nonvolatile insect and rodent baits in tamper resistant containers
e) Microbe based pesticides
f) Pesticides made with essential oils (not including synthetic pyrethroids) without toxic synergists and
g) Materials for which the inert ingredients are nontoxic and disclosed.

The term least toxic pesticides does not include a pesticide that is:

a) Determined by the U.S. EPA to be a possible, probable or known carcinogen, mutagen, teratogen, reproductive toxin, developmental neurotoxin, endocrine disrupter or immune system toxin;
b) A pesticide in U.S. EPA's toxicity category I or II

c) Any application of the pesticide using a broadcast spray, dust, tenting, or fogging application.

Other Chemical Controls: Chemical controls will only be employed on an "as-needed" basis when problems exist that have not been or cannot be addressed by physical, cultural or biological practices. The following information is a sample of possible approaches. Specific chemical controls will change as availability and improvements in chemicals change.

- Weeds: Initial spot treatment will be with acetic acid / horticultural grade vinegar ('CedarCide RidAWeed' and 'Burnout'). If required, spot treatment with glyphosate ('Roundup') will be used. No pre-emergent herbicide use will be practiced. For nutgrass, Manage (halosulfuron) will be used, if necessary.
- Diseases: Least toxic chemical controls for brown patch and take-all patch include corn gluten meal (Concern ® Weed Prevention Plus) and Thiophanate methyl (Green Light ® Systemic Fungicide Disease Control).
- Insects: Positive identification of the insect pest will be made prior to the use of any chemical control.

Use of IPM Plan

Pesticide products change on a regular basis, and those listed in this plan are provided for reference only. Listing of a specific product trade name does not constitute an endorsement of its use. Many pesticide products other than those listed in this plan are available and may be suitable for use. If a pest problem occurs that is not addressed by this management plan, or if the Ball Crew Operations Supervisor desires to use pesticides of greater toxicity than those listed, the Operations Supervisor shall alert the City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation Director. It should also be noted that this IPM Plan is a dynamic document and will periodically be reviewed and revised as circumstances in the City of Pensacola change and as new pest management products and techniques become available. The City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation Director will be notified whenever this document is substantially revised or altered.

Application of Pesticides or Chemicals

When it is determined that pesticides or chemicals are needed for pest management on athletic fields, only products registered for use in the State of Florida will be applied with strict adherence to label directions. Applications will be undertaken only qualified staff. No pesticides or fertilizers will be used within 150 feet of any known critical environmental features or streams.

Notification

Appropriate signs and notifications will be posted on or around athletic fields notifying the public prior to pest management activities that involve application of pesticides, herbicides or other potential chemical applications that could be harmful to humans. Appropriate efforts will be made to eliminate individuals coming in contact with any such applications to athletic fields within manufacturer specifications.

Recordkeeping

A log book of all pest sightings and pest management activities will be kept in the office of the Ball Crew Operations Supervisor 2130 Summit Blvd , Pensacola, FL 32503. This log will be kept current by and will be available for public viewing upon request. Additionally, any time a pesticide is used for pest management purposes, a copy of the pesticide label, as well as the pesticide's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be kept on record in an easily accessible location as a reference for applicators on proper use, storage and safety. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Agricultural Environmental Services Suggested Pesticide Recordkeeping Form is provided in **Appendix B** of this IPM Plan.

Training

City of Pensacola Parks and Recreation staff will be provided with training on the IPM policy during annual update training. Training will include the rationale for the IPM policy and program and specific elements including use of the pest-sighting log and prohibition on pesticide applications by non-certified individuals.

Additionally, designated will receive advanced training on identifying pest infestations and pest-conducive conditions. This training will improve the ability of staff to oversee compliance with City of Pensacola IPM policy and plan.

APPENDIX A

Pest Name: Pest Location:	Actions take to control the problem						
This pest is a (circle all that apply)	**Apply Preventative Methods**	**Monitor Pest Population**	**Identify Natural Enemies of the Pest**	**Determine Injury and Action Level**	**Monitor for Pest**	**Treat the Problem using IPM Tiered Procedures**	**Follow Up**
Heath Concern Safety Issue Nuisance Aestheic Concern Other:							

APPENDIX B

NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

SUGGESTED PESTICIDE RECORDKEEPING FORM

Telephone Number (850) 617-7880

FDACS recommends recordkeeping for all pesticide applications regulated by Chapter 487, F.S., using this form or similar format. When properly completed, this form meets the recordkeeping requirements for restricted use pesticides and the central posting requirements for the federal Worker Protection Standard.

Licensed Applicator (R) _____ License No. (R) _____ Property Owner Authorizing Application (R) _____

1. Date 2. Start Time 3. End Time All R/W	Actual applicator if different from above (include license no. if licensed) (R)	1. Location/Description of Treatment Site (R/W) 2. Target Site or Crop (R)	Total Size of Treatment Area (R)	1. Pesticide Brand Name (R& W) 2. EPA Reg. No. (R/W) 3. Active Ingredients (W)	Total Amt. of Pesticide Applied (R)	Application Method (R)	Restricted Entry Interval (W)

(R) = For Restricted Use Pesticides (W) = For Worker Protection Standard Requirement (Vea dorso para definición de términos en español)

City of Pensacola

222 West Main Street
Pensacola, FL 32502

Memorandum

File #: 21-00966 Environmental Advisory Board 7/7/2022

DISCUSSION ITEM

SPONSOR: Kristin Bennett, Chair

SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF SECTON 12-6-1 TO 12-6-3 OF THE TREE AND LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

SUMMARY:

A comprehensive review of the Tree and Landscape Ordinance was referred to the EAB. The EAB is in the process of conducting that review.

This item allows for suggested modifications to the currently existing language to be considered by the Board as a whole.

PRIOR ACTION:

July 15, 2021 - City Council referred to EAB a comprehensive review of the Tree and Landscape Ordinance

STAFF CONTACT:

Don Kraher, Council Executive

ATTACHMENTS:

1) (if any, will be distributed)

PRESENTATION: No