

Napa County Winegrape Pest and Disease Control Assessment District

ENGINEER'S REPORT

**Expanded Programs
Fiscal Year 2021/2022**



April 12, 2021

**Prepared for:
County of Napa
Board of Supervisors**

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CERTIFICATES

The undersigned respectfully submits the enclosed report as directed by the Board of Supervisors.

Dated: April 12, 2021

TERRANCE E. LOWELL, P.E.,
For Kristin Lowell Inc.,
Engineer of Work

By _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report was filed with me on the _____
day of _____, 2021.

Jose Valdez, Clerk of the Board, Napa County, California

By _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Amended Engineer's Report was approved and
confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, County of Napa, California, on the _____ day of
_____, 2021.

Jose Valdez, Clerk of the Board, Napa County, California

By _____

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

This Report is prepared, as directed by the Board of Supervisors, pursuant to Article XIID of the State Constitution (Proposition 218).

The Napa County Winegrape Pest and Disease Control District (the "District") was formed under the provisions of Food and Agriculture Code §6292. The purpose of the District is to assist in the funding, through the levy of assessments on qualifying vineyard properties, of inspection, detection, prevention Pierces disease by the glassy-winged sharpshooter, and to address other pests and diseases that attack winegrape plants.

An estimated budget to fund the activities of the District is set forth in Exhibit B. The annual budget may increase or decrease depending on the amount of funding contributed by state and county sources to carry out the County of Napa's Workplans for the Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, Vineyard Protection Program, Vine Mealybug, the Vine Mealybug Parasitoid Release Project and the Enhanced Detection Trapping/Research program. Funding for the improvements is financed through a property-based assessment levied against each parcel consisting of one or more planted vineyard acres in the District area. A detailed description of the methodology for determining the special benefit assessment for each parcel is set forth in Exhibit C.

This report includes the following attached exhibits:

EXHIBIT A: A description of the proposed project.

EXHIBIT B: The estimate of the cost of the program to be funded.

EXHIBIT C: A statement of the method by which the undersigned determined the amount proposed to be assessed against each parcel, based on benefits to be derived by each parcel, respectively, from the program to be funded

EXHIBIT D: A map showing all the parcels of real property within the District.

EXHIBIT E: An assessment roll, showing the amount proposed to be specially assessed against each parcel of real property within this assessment district.

Respectfully submitted,

TERRANCE E. LOWELL, P.E.
Engineer of Work

EXHIBIT A: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

In October 2016, the Board of Supervisors reauthorized the existence of the District through March 2022. On a yearly basis, the Board levies assessments on behalf of the District against real property with one or more planted vineyard acres to address the threat of the glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS), the vine mealybug and other potential pests of winegrapes. The assessments will finance the programs identified below.

GLASSY-WINGED SHARPSHOOTER PROGRAM

In March 2000, the Napa County Board of Supervisors approved a Workplan for addressing the GWSS in Napa County. The Workplan identified the major components required for developing and implementing an effective Napa County GWSS management program.

Since the approval of the Workplan, the County has expanded the GWSS program. The current program provides for inspection of all plant material arriving in the county; the placement and inspection of increased numbers of traps to determine if the pest is present; and disseminating information to stakeholders. In addition, the Agricultural Commissioner has worked with the local wine grape industry and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to secure funding for the additional activities within the Napa County Workplan.

The County's mission is to continue to create programs to protect the local winegrape industry and economy. These programs are largely funded with State resources; however, funding of other program aspects, such as inspection of nursery stock from locations not known to be infested with GWSS, should continue to be funded with assessment revenues. To date, there have been no infestations of GWSS in Napa County.

Detection Trapping

Activities within this program area consist primarily in the placement and biweekly inspection of yellow-sticky panel traps. The County currently performs a base level of GWSS trapping utilizing existing staff, some of which is year-around at high-risk nursery/landscape facilities. The Agricultural Commissioner is dedicated to placing and inspecting GWSS traps, particularly in areas located in high risk locations. In FY20/21, Agricultural Commissioner staff placed and monitored 295 GWSS traps in urban, nursery, and other high-risk areas as part of a program paid for by pest district and county funds. An additional 1,735 traps were placed and monitored throughout Napa County vineyards. CDFA funded the vineyard trapping program in FY 20/21 and will continue the funding in FY21/22.

Trapping will occur from May 1 through September 30, except for extended season trapping at high-risk nursery/landscape facilities. Other prioritized areas for trapping will be landscaped urban/residential settings and recently landscaped wineries and estates, with a concentration on recent plantings.

Exclusion Activities

Activities within this program area consist of year-round visual inspection of incoming commercial plant shipments, primarily at nurseries, home garden centers, landscape projects, and wineries/estates. Approximately 200 blue-tagged shipments from infested areas will be inspected. In addition, Napa County anticipates inspecting approximately 2,500 non-blue tagged shipments throughout the year as allowed under the Napa County GWSS Workplan and paid by Pest District assessments.

Education/Awareness Activities

Education and Awareness activities consist of developing GWSS related educational materials for distribution and presentation to various community groups, individuals, schools, etc. The Deputy Agricultural Commissioner is responsible for overseeing the development of the materials for presentation and distribution. The Deputy Agricultural Commissioner also utilizes the services of a professional communications consultant to supervise a contract for creative design and outreach services such as new campaign development for print and website ads, and radio / tv spot creation and airing, etc.

VINE MEALYBUG PROGRAM

In the Vine Mealybug Program, containing existing infestations is a priority. The following describes the scope of work to be performed under this program. All activities described will be conducted at levels deemed adequate to effectively delimit and contain infestations of VMB. Growers are expected to control their infestations and minimize their spread by employing all applicable integrated pest management (IPM) strategies recommended by the UC Cooperative Extension Viticulture Farm Advisor and licensed and registered Pest Control Advisors. As suspected infestations have continued to be identified, the program has moved away from a regulatory program of compliance agreements to a strategy of pest management by the use of the most up to date IPM strategies.

Detection Trapping

Activities within this program area consist primarily of the placement and inspection of approximately 2,100 VMB pheromone delta traps. In 2021, trapping will be conducted throughout the County, except in areas determined to be chronically infested by University of California, Riverside researchers utilizing historical VMB trap data from Napa County. Trapping densities will continue to be at 25 traps per square mile and will be deployed in August and removed in October, when the most VMB are usually trapped. The traps will be piggybacked with European grapevine moth (EGVM) traps. The VMB detection trapping program was funded by CDFA in FY 20/21, and the funding will continue in FY21/22.

Other detection activities will include microscopic inspection of county-placed and monitored traps as well as traps purchased, placed, and maintained by vineyard owners and operators, when brought to the Agricultural Commissioner's Office for inspection.

Pest Management Activities

Containing existing and new infestations is a priority. Male VMB trap data is tracked using GIS technologies. An interactive map on the Ag Commissioner website allows growers to navigate to different areas of the County and see relative levels of VMB trap counts. Detailed site-specific maps with trap data are available to individual growers on request to aid them in detecting infestations at their vineyards. Growers will be instructed to train their vineyard workers to detect signs of VMB infestations and will be provided with information on VMB biology and life cycles. Growers will be informed of IPM treatment strategies to manage VMB based on the severity of the infestation including an emphasis on rotating insecticides to minimize the chance of developing insect resistance to the products. Sanitation of equipment used for vineyard management and harvest prior to movement off of an infested property is also stressed as well strategies to minimize movement of VMB by workers conducting field activities in infested vineyards.

Education/Awareness Activities

Agricultural Inspectors and the Deputy Agricultural Commissioner are responsible for developing the materials for presentation and distribution. Training and outreach events will be scheduled by the Ag Commissioner's Office at Pest District-sponsored seminars, at meetings sponsored by UC Cooperative Extension, and with regional groups of growers that are managing VMB via webinar, at outdoor field days, and/or in-person once safe to do so. Printed materials and other educational resources will be disseminated to growers. Agricultural Inspectors will also do one-on-one outreach with growers on VMB IPM control strategies.

UCCE Research Proposals

Pest District funds will provide financial support for various UCCE research proposals, including the continuation of the blue-green sharpshooter trapping/Pierce's disease monitoring project, a two-year project. Additional resources will help support an upcoming Red Blotch Vector project.

VINE MEALYBUG PARASITE RELEASE PROGRAM

For fiscal year 21/22, the VMB parasite release program will be implemented for a ninth year. The program was initiated in fiscal year 13/14. *Anagyrus* wasps will be released at approximately 160 sites throughout the County, at a rate of three releases per site. Release sites are selected utilizing past trapping data, the UCCE chronically-infested data, and grower-identified infestations. Following the releases for the past six years, Ag Commissioner staff has returned to vineyards and found evidence of parasitism of VMB by the wasps. The objective of the releases is to attempt to build a population of parasitic wasps in vineyards infested with VMB. The releases are not expected to provide significant levels of VMB control. Growers are encouraged to release additional wasps on their properties as a part of an overall integrated pest management strategy.

Release of the wasps will be conducted by Agricultural Commissioner staff and will occur in July 2021 and again in May 2022. Growers will help to identify locations of infestations within vineyards to help pinpoint the release sites. The release sites will be mapped.

EUROPEAN GRAPEVINE MOTH TRAPPING PROGRAM

European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) was first detected in Napa County in 2009. In August 2016 after a seven-year battle, and \$100 million spent by Napa County growers and federal, state and county departments of agriculture to implement quarantine treatments and requirements, EGVM was deemed eradicated. Placing a base level of EGVM traps throughout Napa County provides the opportunity to detect infestations before they become widespread throughout the County, triggering another costly eradication effort.

Detection Trapping

The European Grapevine Moth trapping program consists of the placement and periodic inspection of pheromone delta traps in vineyard areas of Napa County. Under the supervision of an Agricultural/Weights and Measures Inspector IV, Agricultural & Standards Service Worker IIs will focus on deployment and monitoring, as well as incidental coordination with cooperating growers to arrange access to vineyards. Approximately 775 traps will be deployed at the rate of five traps per square mile and will be monitored on a bi-weekly cycle. For 2021, the trapping period will run mid-March to mid- September.

EXHIBIT B: ESTIMATE OF COST

The budget below details the anticipated expenditures for Fiscal Year 2021/2022 to provide the services described above.

NAPA COUNTY WINEGRAPE PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL DISTRICT BUDGET	
Workplan Expenditures	Budget
District Share of GWSS Program Costs	\$104,137
District Share of Vine Mealybug Costs	\$42,591
Parasitic Wasp Release Project	\$88,859
District Share of European Grapevine Moth Costs	\$127,605
Outreach/Education	\$100,000
Transfer to Reserve	\$0
Engineer's Report	\$5,800
County Admin Costs	\$22,012
Total Expenditures	\$491,004
Revenues	Budget
Fund Balance	\$77,259
Donation	\$0
Total Revenues	\$77,259
AMOUNT TO ASSESSMENT	\$413,745

EXHIBIT C: METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT

GENERAL

Proposition 218 requires that the County levy assessments according to the special benefit each parcel receives from the improvements (or activities to be funded by the District). Proposition 218 added to the state constitution Article XIID Section 4(a) which states in part:

"The proportionate special benefit derived by each identified parcel shall be determined in relationship to the entirety of the capital cost of a public improvement...No assessment shall be imposed on any parcel which exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel... Parcels within a district that are owned or used by any agency, the State of California or the United States shall not be exempt from assessment unless the agency can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that those publicly owned parcels in fact receive no special benefit."

Determining the proportionate share of special benefit among the parcels of real property within the proposed assessment district which benefit from the proposed activities is the result of a four step process: 1) defining the proposed activities; 2) identifying how each parcel specially benefits from the proposed activities; 3) determining the amount of the special benefit each parcel receives from the proposed activities; and 4) apportioning the cost of the proposed activities to each parcel based on the special benefit that each parcel receives from the proposed activities.

The GWSS, Vine Mealybug, and European Grapevine Moth programs are designed to only benefit those parcels with planted vineyard acres in an effort to reduce the amount of crop damage and revenue loss. Therefore, these programs provide only a special benefit to those parcels. The special benefit to parcels from these proposed services and programs exceeds the total amount of the proposed assessment.

SPECIAL BENEFIT

The special legislation, Food and Agricultural Code §6292 et seq., was enacted to provide assessment financing for the detection and prevention of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, the vine mealybug, and other potential pests of winegrapes in Napa County. These destructive pests and diseases pose a significant threat to the grape and wine industry. Napa County has a great economic interest in protecting its agricultural products from the pests and diseases. The winegrape pest and disease control measures provide the necessary detection and prevention activities to all planted acres to keep the Napa County wine industry vital. Without these measures, each vineyard could lose its crop due to bug infestation, and thus loss of revenue. Each vineyard parcel receives special benefit from these activities in that each vineyard operates without the threat of losing its crop. Since all planted vineyard acres will benefit equally from these activities each vineyard acre is assessed in like manner. That is to say, every planted vineyard acre receives the same benefit and thus, the same assessment amount.

ASSESSMENT CALCULATION

This legislation expressly defines that no assessment shall be greater than \$20 per planted vineyard acre. As previously discussed, each planted vineyard acre specially benefits from the identified programs. For Fiscal Year 2021/2022 there are 45,218 assessable planted vineyard acres. The amount of the assessment for the special benefit each vineyard acre receives is \$9.15 (\$413,745 divided by 45,218) per assessable vineyard acre.

EXHIBIT D: MAP OF DISTRICT

A map of the District is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of the County of Napa. The lines and dimensions of each lot or parcel within the Assessment District are those lines and dimensions shown on the maps of the Assessor of the County of Napa, for the year when this Report was prepared, and are incorporated by reference herein and made part of this Report. The Assessor's maps shall govern for all details concerning the lines and dimensions of such lots or parcels.

EXHIBIT E: ASSESSMENT ROLL

The attached table lists every parcel in the District by their respective assessor's parcel number, owner name, and assessment amount.