

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

July 2021

Conejo Valley USD



CVUSD

CONEJO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

1. Purpose

When completed, this Plan meets the Healthy Schools Act requirement for an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan. An IPM plan is required if a school district uses pesticides.

2. Contacts

Conejo Valley Unified School District		1400 E. Janss Rd, Thousand Oaks, CA
District		Address
Janice Donald	(805) 498-4557x6576	jdonald@conejousd.org
IPM Coordinator	Telephone Number	e-mail

3. IPM Statement

- a. It is the goal of the Conejo Valley USD to implement IPM by focusing on long-term prevention or suppression of pests through accurate pest identification, by frequent monitoring for pest presence, by applying appropriate action levels, and by making the habitat less conducive to pests using sanitation and mechanical and physical controls. Pesticides that are effective will be used in a manner that minimizes risks to people, property, and the environment, and only after other options have been shown ineffective
- b. Our pest management objectives are to:
 - 1) protect the health and safety of the students and staff,
 - 2) to maintain a productive learning environment, and
 - 3) to maintain the integrity of the school buildings and grounds.

4. IPM Team

Name and/or Title	Role in IPM
Janice Donald Grounds Supervisor	Coordinator
Enrique Brisley, Pest Control Technician	Implementor

5. Pest Management Contracting

- a. Pest Management services are contracted to a licensed pest control business.

Ronald S. O'Brien, Bee Specialist	805-827-5126
Contractor	Telephone
1000 Town Center Drive, Oxnard, CA 93036	
Address	

- b. Prior to entering into a contract, the district will confirm that the pest control contractor understand the training requirement and other requirements of the Healthy Schools Act.

6. Pest Identification, Monitoring, and Inspection
 - a. Reports from other people's (e.g., teachers) informal observations,
 - b. Monitoring as part of other tasks, with written observations,
 - c. Careful inspection with written observations should be conducted when pest problems are reported.

7. Pest Management Decisions
 - a. Non-Chemical Management Practices
 - b. Chemical Pest Management Practices
 - c. Descriptions of pest management practices can be found in Appendix B.

8. Pests and Non-Chemical Management Practices
 - a. Once the IPM decision-making process is in place and monitoring indicates a pest treatment is needed, the choice of specific practices can be made. Practices that are:
 - 1) Least hazardous to human health;
 - 2) Least disruptive of natural controls in landscape situations;
 - 3) Least toxic to non-target organisms;
 - 4) Most likely to be permanent and prevent recurrence of the pest problem;
 - 5) Easiest to carry out safely and effectively;
 - 6) Most cost-effective in the short and long term;
 - 7) Appropriate to the weather, soils, water, and the energy resources of the site and the maintenance system.
 - b. When feasible, pests will be controlled without chemicals in the following manner:

Pest	Improve Sanitation	Fix Leaks	Seal Cracks/ Openings	Install Barriers	Physical Removal	Traps	Clean up Litter/ Debris	Remove Webs	Reduce Clutter/ Harborage	Other
Cockroaches	X	X	X			X	X		X	
Ants	X	X				X	X			
Spiders	X				X		X	X	X	
Bees/Wasps			X		X					
Rodents	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Birds			X	X	X					
Gophers										X
Weeds					X					
Flies	X					X		X	X	

- c. Other non-chemical management practices:
 - Rodent Control – Live catch and release traps

- Gophers – Use of Pressurized Exhaust Rodent Control (PERC)

9. Chemical Pest Management Practices

- a. If non-chemical methods are ineffective, the district will consider pesticides only after careful monitoring indicates that they are needed according to pre-established action levels and will use pesticides that pose the least possible hazard and are effective in a manner that minimizes risks to people, property and the environment.
- b. A list of pesticides and active ingredients expected to be applied during the school year are found in Appendix C.
 - 1) This list includes pesticides that will be applied by school district staff or licensed pest control contractors, or both.
- c. Certain “home remedies” may be legal to be applied to control pests on school sites.
 - 1) Active and inert ingredients must be listed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation
 - 2) Refer to appendix D, paragraph 3, for the DPR document.

10. Healthy Schools Act

- a. This school district complies with the notification, posting, recordkeeping, and all other requirements of the Healthy Schools Act.
 - 1) Notification
 - a) The district designee will annually provide written notification to all staff and parents or guardians of students enrolled at a school site.
 - b) Notification will include at least the following:
 - i. The name of all pesticide products expected to be applied at the school facility during the upcoming year.
 - ii. The active ingredient or ingredients in each pesticide product.
 - iii. The opportunity for recipients to register with the school district if they wish to receive notification of individual pesticide applications at the school facility
 - iv. Information on pesticides and pesticide use reduction developed by the Department of Pesticide Regulation can be found at: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm
 - v. Additional Notification Requirements
 - i) Persons who register for such notification will be notified of individual pesticide applications at least 72 hours prior to the application. The notice will include the product name, the active ingredient or ingredients in the product, and the intended date of application.
 - ii) If a pesticide product not included in the annual notification is subsequently intended for use at the school site, the school district designee will, at least 72 hours prior to application, provide written notification of its intended use

- 2) Posting
 - a) The district designee will post a warning sign at each area of the school site where pesticides will be applied. The warning sign will prominently display the following:
 - i. The term "Warning/Pesticide Treated Area"
 - ii. The product name,
 - iii. The manufacturer's name,
 - iv. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's product registration number,
 - v. Intended date and areas of application, and
 - vi. The reason for the pesticide application.
 - b) The warning sign will be visible to all persons entering the treated area and will be posted 24 hours prior to the application and remain posted until 72 hours after the application.
 - 3) Recordkeeping
 - a) The district will produce and maintain records of all pesticide use at the school site for a period of four (4) years.
 - b) The district chooses to meet the requirements of this section by the following method:
 - Utilizing the form required for annual submittal (refer to section 12).
 - Retaining a copy of the warning sign posted for each application and recording on that copy the amount of the pesticide used
 - c) Contractors will report their own use of pesticides at school sites.
 - b. Exceptions to the requirements of the Healthy Schools Act are listed in Appendix D.
11. Training
 - a. Every year school district employees who make pesticide applications receive the following training prior to pesticide use:
 - 1) Pesticide specific safety training (Title 3 California Code of Regulations 6724)
 - 2) School IPM training course approved by the Department of Pesticide Regulation (Education Code Section 16714; Food & Agricultural Code Section 13186.5)
 - a) Beginning July 1, 2016
 12. Submittal of Pesticide Use Reports
 - a. Reports of all pesticides applied by school district staff during the calendar year, except pesticides exempt (refer to Appendix D) from HSA recordkeeping, are submitted to the Department of Pesticide Regulation at least annually, by January 30 of the following year, using the form provided at www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm. (Education Code Section 16711)

13. IPM Plan Publication

This IPM plan can be found online at the following web address:

<http://www.conejousd.org/Departments/Business-Services/Maintenance-Grounds>

14. IPM Plan Review

- a. This IPM plan will be reviewed (and revised, if needed) at least annually to ensure that the information provided is still true and correct.

Revision Record

Revision	Changes	Date
2.2	IPM written program	July 2019
2.3	IPM written program	July 2021

Periodic Review

	CHANGES MADE
1.	Implementor added
2.	Products List updated
3.	
4.	

Appendix A, Definitions

1. “Antimicrobial” means those pesticides defined by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136 (mm)):
 - a. The term “antimicrobial pesticide” means a pesticide that:
 - 1) Is intended to:
 - a) Disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms; or
 - b) Protect inanimate objects, industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water, or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling, or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, or slime; and
 - 2) In the intended use is exempt from, or otherwise not subject to, a tolerance under section 346a of title 21 or a food additive regulation under section 348 of title 21.
 - b. The term “antimicrobial pesticide” does not include:
 - 1) A wood preservative or antifouling paint product for which a claim of pesticidal activity other than or in addition to an activity described in paragraph a. is made
 - 2) An agricultural fungicide product; or
 - 3) An aquatic herbicide product.
 - c. The term “antimicrobial pesticide” does include any other chemical sterilant product (other than liquid chemical sterilant products exempt under subsection (u) of this section), any other disinfectant product, any other industrial microbiocide product, and any other preservative product that is not excluded by paragraph b.
2. “Crack and crevice treatment” means the application of small quantities of a pesticide consistent with labeling instructions in a building into openings such as those commonly found at expansion joints, between levels of construction, and between equipment and floors.
3. “Emergency conditions” means any circumstances in which the school district designee deems that the immediate use of a pesticide is necessary to protect the health and safety of students, staff, other persons, or the school site.
4. “School district designee” or “IPM Coordinator” means the individual identified by the school district to carry out the requirements of this program at the school site.
5. “School site” means any facility used for public day care, kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school purposes. The term includes the buildings or structures, playgrounds, athletic fields, school vehicles, or any other area of school property visited or used by students. “School site” does not include any post-secondary educational facility attended by secondary students or private day care or school facilities.

6. “Integrated pest management” means a pest management strategy that focuses on long-term prevention or suppression of pests through a combination of techniques. Such techniques may include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Monitoring for pest presence and establishing treatment threshold levels,
 - b. Using nonchemical practices to make the habitat less conducive to pest development,
 - c. Improving sanitation, and
 - d. Employing mechanical and physical controls.

Appendix B, Pest Management Practices

It is particularly important around children to take the health hazards of various strategies into consideration. Hazard refers to the extent and type of negative effects of the strategy in question.

The following is a list of strategies that can be implemented to control pests using the decision tree below:

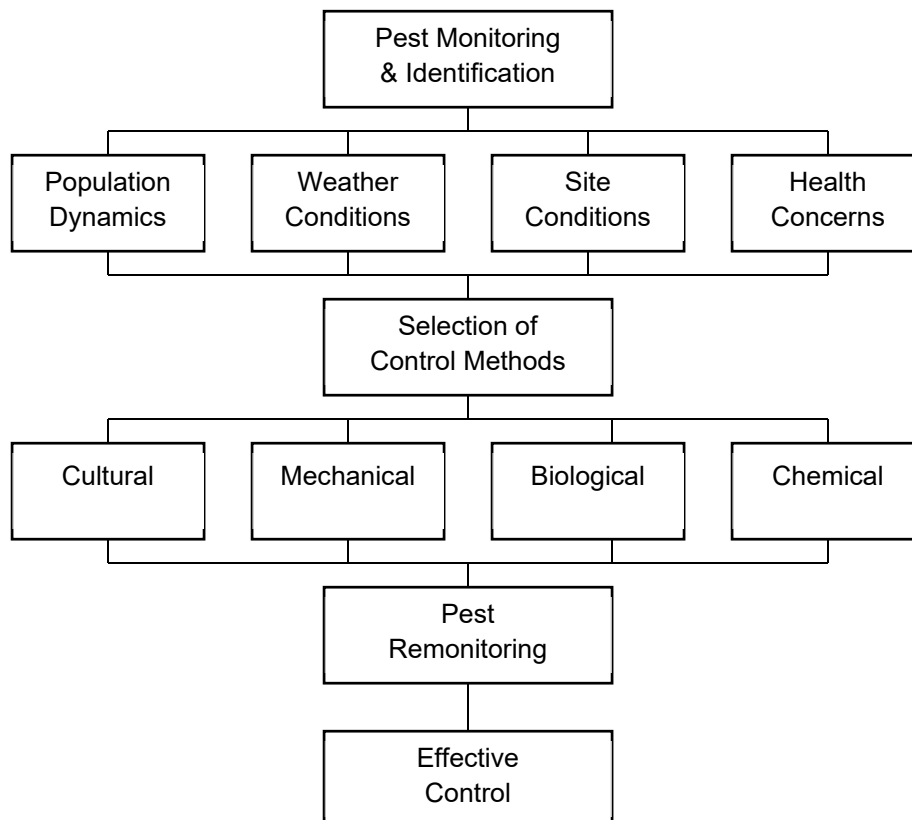
Cultural control: pest management practices which make the environment less favorable for pests. In schools, it involves changing people's behaviors and habits such as housekeeping, sanitation, and garbage pickup schedules. It also refers to alterations in landscape design and installation and maintenance of grounds to reduce pest activity and damage.

Mechanical control: Pest control methods including cultivation and burning of vegetation or barriers and traps for vertebrate pests.

Biological control: Managing pests by using natural enemies such as predators, parasites and disease-causing organisms.

Chemical control: The use of a pesticide to reduce pest populations or activity.

The following decision tree may be used as appropriate to help determine pest management strategies.



Appendix C, list of pesticides and active ingredients

See Attached

Appendix D, Exceptions

1. The notification, posting, and recordkeeping requirements contained herein shall not apply to a pesticide product deployed as the following:
 - a. A self-contained bait or trap,
 - b. Gel or paste deployed as a crack and crevice treatment,
 - c. Any pesticide exempted from regulation by the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C., Section 25 (b)), or
 - d. Antimicrobial pesticides, including sanitizers and disinfectants.
2. The notification, posting, and recordkeeping requirements contained herein shall not apply to activities undertaken at a school by participants in the state program of agricultural vocational education, pursuant to Education Code Part 28, Chapter 9, Article 7, commencing with Section 52450. This exemption applies only if the activities are necessary to meet the curriculum requirements prescribed in Section 52454. Nothing in this IPM Program relieves schools participating in the state program of agricultural vocational education of any duties pursuant to this section for activities that are not directly related to the curriculum requirements of Section 52454.
3. A complete list of Pesticides except from the requirements of the Healthy Schools Act, Education Code sections 17609 through 17612, can be found at: http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/school_ipm_law/exempt_products.pdf

CONEJO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

LIST OF PRODUCTS 2021-2022

INSECTICIDES

CHEMICALS

Talstar PL
 Talstar GC
 Perma Dust
 Wasp Freeze

Terro PCO
 Knoxout 2 FM
 (only used for yellow jackets-bait)
 Safari
 Onslaught
 Borid Turbo
 Termidor SC

Delta Dust
 Essentria
 EcoPco AR-X
 Maxforce
 565 Plus XLO
 Border

Phantom

VectoLex
 Cyzmic CS
 Materline Bifentrin 7.9
 Tandem
 Temprid

Advion Ant Gel

Advion Cockroach Gel Bait

Advion Insect Granule

Dragnet
 Premise Foam
 Gentrol IGR
 Siesta

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

bifenthrin
 bifenthrin
 boric acid
 d-trans auethrin .3-phenoxy benzyl (1rs, 3rs, 1rs. 3sr)-22-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl prop-1-enyl)
 cyclopropane-carbox-ylate
 sodium tetraborate, decahydrate (borax)
 diazinon.0.0 diethyl.0 (2 150 propyl-6 methyl
 4 pyr: midinyl. Phos phorth-10 ate
 Dinotefuran, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N''-[(tetrahydro-3-uranyl)methyl]guanidine
 (5) cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl-(5)-4-chloroalpha-(1-methylethyl) benzeneacetate
 orthoboric acid
 fipronil:5-amino-1-(2,6 dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl_ phenyl) -4-4(2,R,S)-(trifluoromethyl) sulfinyl)-1-H-
 pyrazole-3-carbonitrile
 Deltamethrin 0.05%
 Rosemary oil 10%, Geranoil 5.0%, Peppermint oil 2.00%
 2-Phenethyl Propionate 1.00%, Pyrethrins 0.40%
 Hydramethylnon 2.15%
 Pyrethrins, Piperonyl Butoxide, Technical, n-Octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide
 Lambda-cyhalothrin¹[1 α (S*),3 α (Z)]-(\pm)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-
 propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
 Chlorfenapyr: 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-
 carbonitrile
 bacillus spaericus
 Lambda Cyhalothrin
 Bifenthrin
 Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Thiamethoxam
 Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine:.0.050% B-Cyfluthrin,
 Cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl
 3-(2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate:.0.025%
 Indoxacarb*: (S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[(methoxycarbonyl) [4(trifluoromthoxy)
 phenyl] carbonyl] indeno[1,2-e] [1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a-(3H)carboxylate-0.05%
 Indoxacarb*: (S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[(methoxycarbonyl) [4(trifluoromethoxy)
 phenyl]amino] carbonyl] indeno[1,2-e] [1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a-(3H)carboxylate-0.6%
 Indoxacarb*: (S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[(methoxycarbonyl) [4(trifluoromethoxy)
 Phenyl]amino] carbonyl] indeno[1,2-e] [1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a-(3H)carboxylate-0.22%
 Permethrin
 Imidacloprid: 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N nitro-2-imidazolidinimine 0.05%
 (S)-Hydroprene (CAS #65733-18-8 9%
 metaflumizone* (CAS No 139968-49-3) 0.063%

HERBICIDES

CHEMICALS

Ronstar Plus
 Turflon
 Fusilade II
 Tahoe 4E
 Oryzalin
 Drive XLR8
 Reward
 Certainty
 Finale
 Pathfinder II
 Spect(i)cle G
 Gallery SC
 Cheetah Pro
 Turf Supreme 16-6-8

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Oxadiazon [2-tert-butyl-4-(2,4 di chloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-delta-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-5-one]2.0%
 triclor 3.5.6 trichloro-2-iny (oxy-acetic acid, butoxyethyl ester
 fluazifo-p-butyl, butyl (R)-2-4-6-Tri-floromethyl)-2-pyridinyl) (oxy) phenoxy pro panoate.
 Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester
 Oryzalin: 3.5-dinitro-N4N4-dipropylsulfanilamide 41%
 dimethylamine salt of quinclorac: 3,7-duichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid 18.92%
 Diquat dibromide [6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2-a:2',1'-c] pyrazinedium dibromide] 37.3%
 Sulfosulfuron 75%
 Glufosinate-ammonium
 triclopyr:3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester
 Indaziflam
 isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide & isomers
 Glufosinate ammonium..... 24.5%
 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.....0.55%
 (+)-(R)-2-(2 methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid.....0.12%
 Dicamba: 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid.....0.05%

RODENTICIDES

CHEMICALS

PCQ
Take Down
Z.P. Rodent Bait
Selontra
Evac
Fastrac Blox
Terad3 Blox
Rat & Mouse Attractant

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Diplacinone 2-Dipleny (ACETYL)-1,3-Indandione
bromethalin0.01%
zinc phosphide
Cholecalciferol.....0.075%
Balsam Fir oil, a botanical pesticide 2.0%, fragrance oil, plant fibers 98.0%
Bromethalin
Cholecalciferol
Nontoxic Attractant