

## Why Integrated Pest Management is Important to know from an Enforcement Perspective

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## Integrated pest management

- It's not just pest control but a way to think and react to everyday actions.
- IPM is about roaches, rats, ants, bats, birds, weeds and more.
- IPM is also about maintaining the school building so it's safe for teachers and students.
- IPM is a about people working together.

## History of School IPM

- U.S. EPA “introduced” school IPM in early 1990s
  - Grants were provided to land grant institutions to develop materials to help schools understand a different way to control pest.
- Regional IPM Centers founded to promote better adoption of IPM and research better solutions to problems in 1999.
  - Regional IPM Centers began promoting school IPM research in the new millennium



## History of School IPM

- Texas & Michigan were first to Adopt School IPM Mandates – 1991 and 1992
- To date there are 39 states with some form of regulation or mandate that either requires or requests schools to follow IPM guidelines.
- Federal Legislation - School Environment Protection Act (SEPA) was introduced into Congress in 1999, but it has never succeeded as states prefer local control, rather than Federal.

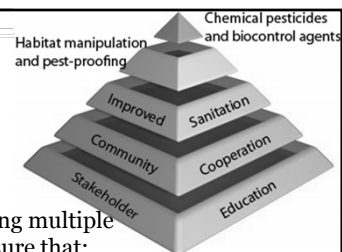


## EPA & USDA



- United in encouraging schools to adopt school IPM.
- Have developed a national strategic plan to have every school practicing school IPM by 2015.
- You can help this goal by understanding your role in Integrated Pest Management Program.

## IPM Defined



- IPM is a strategy using multiple control tactics to ensure that:
  - pest populations are managed at acceptable levels
  - risks to people, other non-target organisms and the environment are minimized
  - the pest control program is practical and economical

## How is IPM different?

- IPM focuses on safe *and* effective ways to control pests
- Delicate balance between pests & pesticides
- Multiple tactics proven most effective
- Thresholds and monitoring ensure pesticides are used only when necessary
- Routine inspections & monitoring are essential – **routine spraying is not.**

## Essential Ingredients for an IPM Program

- IPM Coordinator
- IPM Policy
- Employee Involvement
  - Pest management is people management
- Inspections and monitoring
- Pest identification
- Managed Treatments
  - Using action thresholds
  - Use of multiple control tactics
- Education



## IPM Coordinator

- Is the designated person responsible for overseeing the day to day pest problems.
- Is also responsible for maintaining the building structure so that pests can't move into the building.
- This person often wears many hats and relies on school employees to help with reporting building repairs or pest problems.
- This person also ensures that advance notice of pesticide treatments is posted in the area that is to be treated.
  - For more information regarding this policy please contact your local coordinator for more information

## Texas IPM Coordinator

- Must have plan in place to designate and appoint at least 1 coordinator per district
  - District can't go without due to attrition
- Must tell TDA within 90 days of appointment
- Must have training within 6 months and then recertify every 3 years
- Must be able to conduct facility inspections

## TX School IPM Program

- IPM Policy kept with Superintendent and IPM Coordinator
- Policy Must have (*Found in CLB – Local/Legal*)
  - Definition of IPM (7.114)
  - Reference to school IPM rules
  - Who can make pesticide applications
  - Information about designating, registering and training for the IPM Coordinator (s)

## Integrated Pest Management (IPM) TAC Rule 7.114

A pest management strategy that relies on accurate identification and scientific knowledge of target pests, reliable monitoring methods to assess pest presence, thresholds to determine when pesticides are needed, and both preventative and corrective control measures. Under IPM, whenever economical and practical, multiple control tactics should be used to achieve best control of pests. These tactics will possibly include, but are not limited to, the judicious use of pesticides.

### TX School IPM Program

- Must have a monitoring program
  - Sanitarians need to have knowledge of this
- Preferential use of Green Category products and document Non-chemical control measures.
  - Routine spraying in Kitchens is against the school IPM rules, please don't ask them to.
- Recordkeeping
  - Inspection reports
  - Work orders that are IPM related
  - Pesticide applications
  - Pesticide complaints



### TX School IPM Program

- Plan for educating faculty and staff about the IPM program.
- Written guidelines for pest ID and thresholds to determine when a pesticide is necessary
  - Management plans determine what is a severe pest problem
- Procedure for notifying parents by first week of school about program (*see rule 7.147*)
- List of people wanting to know about pesticide applications prior to use.

### What is Monitoring

- Identifying and locating pests
- Identifying conducive conditions
- Proper pest identification
- Reporting problems – repairs
- Three main parts
  - Walk-through visual inspection
  - Use of traps (sampling)
  - Interview site personnel, log-books, work orders

### Sampling/Trapping

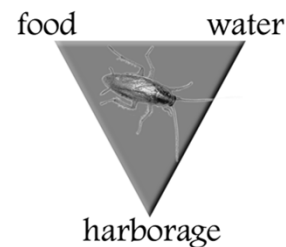
- Observing
  - Visual vs. sticky cards
- Collecting in school environment
- Numerical record keep of pest populations.
  - Example: German roaches in kitchen
    - Recording numbers at each visit.
    - Declining numbers versus increasing numbers.



In kitchen areas – monitors like this should be placed in out of the way locations, but in places where pests can thrive.

### What is an IPM inspection?

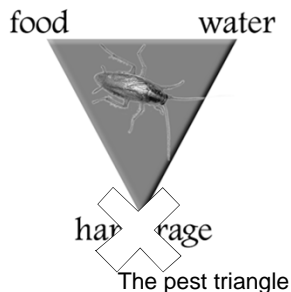
- Goes beyond sanitation
- Looks for critical things pests need
  - food
  - water
  - temperature
  - harborage



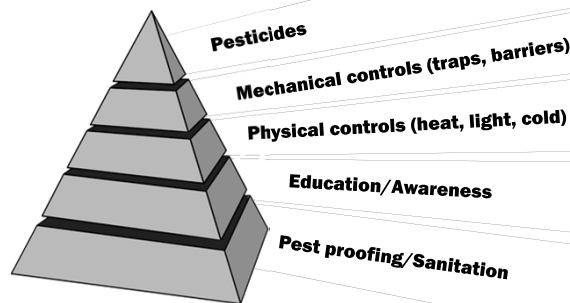
The pest triangle

### What is an IPM inspection?

- Reduce a “requisite” - reduce a pest
- Sanitation, not pesticides will control pests



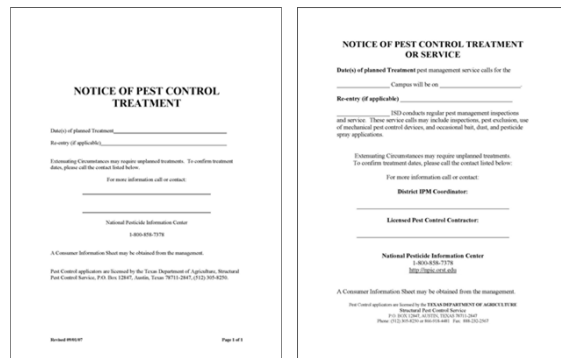
### IPM pyramid



### §7.146. Pest Control Sign.

- (c) A pest control sign must be provided by the licensee to the chief administrator, **IPM Coordinator** or building manager at least 48 hours prior to a planned indoor treatment at a hospital, nursing home, hotel, motel, lodge, warehouse, food-processing establishment, school or educational institution, or day-care center.
- This requirement does not apply for new construction on school campuses where students have not yet been introduced.

### Indoor Posting - Samples



### §7.147 CONSUMER INFO PARENT NOTIFICATION


- Personnel at a school or educational institution or a day-care center are required to inform the parents, guardians, or managing conservators of the children attending the school or day-care center, at the time the child is registered, that:
- (1) the school, institution, or center periodically applies pesticides indoors and outdoors; and
- (2) prior notice and information on the application of the pesticides is available from the school, institution, or center at the written request of the parents, guardians, or managing conservators. Telephonic, written or electronic notification will meet this requirement.

### Sample statement:

\_\_\_\_\_ ISD has a policy that requires us to follow integrated pest management (IPM) procedures to control pests on school grounds. This district strives to use the safest effective methods to manage pests, including a variety of non-chemical control measures; however pesticide use is sometimes necessary to maintain adequate pest control and assure a safe, pest-free school environment. All pesticides used in our district are registered for their intended use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and are applied only by certified pesticide applicators. Prior to indoor applications, signs will be posted 48 hours in advance of the treatment. All outdoor applications will be posted at the time of treatment and signs will remain until it is safe to enter the area. Parents with further questions, or who wish to be notified directly about upcoming pesticide applications on their children's campus, can contact the District IPM Coordinator at (214) 555-1212 or email at [happy@isd.edu](mailto:happy@isd.edu)


## Common Pests in Schools

- **Cockroaches:**
  - Skin fragments and feces are the most common cause of asthma in urban youth.
  - They are also responsible for transmitting several food born illnesses
- **Ants:**
  - Fire ant stings cause several human deaths per year.
  - Several ant species can invade electrical equipment



## Common Pests in Schools

- **Rodents:**
  - Deadly hantavirus is transmitted by rodent urine and feces
  - Transmits several food born illnesses
  - Has been linked to plague thru fleas
- **Bees & Wasps**
  - Stings can cause allergic reaction
  - Rapid development of nest in some cases overnight



## Schools Must Report

- Pest sighting logs
  - Notebooks placed with food service and campus secretary
- Work orders
  - Online system to report pest complaints and building problems
- Contact IPM Coordinator
  - Designated person of contact
- Report to secretary, head custodian, others
  - Someone who can contact building services for notification of problem.

## Employee Involvement

- Remember IPM is everyone's Job!
- Everyone has a role to play when it comes to IPM
  - Report broken doors, leaky faucets, cracked windows.
  - Pick up clutter in your room
  - Don't leave food, crumbs, candy and other items around.
  - Store food items in locking plastic containers
  - Report food and drink spillages when they occur.



## Visit [schoolipm.tamu.edu](http://schoolipm.tamu.edu)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the School Integrated Pest Management website. It features a navigation menu at the top, a search bar, and a main content area with the heading 'About School IPM'. The text describes the importance of IPM in schools and provides information on how to get involved. There are also links to various resources and forms.

## Sign up for the **FREE** School IPM 2015 Newsletter

- Learn how you can reduce pesticide use and pest complaints by more than 70%!
- No long-term increase in pest management costs
- Learn strategies for managing pests all year:
  - Fall – stinging insects
  - Spring – ants
  - New pests – bed bugs
- Improve your ability to educate and gain cooperation from key staff including maintenance, custodial and food service.

**Signing up is easy. Email your name and contact information to: [newsletter@schoolipm2015.com](mailto:newsletter@schoolipm2015.com)**

