

SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Because the health and safety of our students and staff is our first priority, Shoreline School District emphasizes plant health care as a means of reducing the District's reliance on chemical and other pest control measures. Shoreline uses an Integrated Pest Management (IPM), program for managing pests and unwanted vegetation. IPM is a holistic approach to pest control that utilizes regular monitoring to determine if and when treatments are needed.

Integrated Pest Management employs a range of cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical controls to keep pest numbers low enough to prevent or minimize intolerable damage or annoyance. Education is used to help students, staff, the community and other user groups better understand plants, pests and pest control. Least-toxic chemicals are used as a last resort. They are applied only by properly licensed applicators in the employ of Shoreline School District.

Shoreline School District has established an inclusive Pest Management Advisory Committee (PMAC), to implement and evaluate the District's pest management efforts. The District shall review these Pest Control Procedures annually to evaluate how well its pest control objectives are being met and to identify areas which need improvement.

Definitions

1) IPM Program - The components of our IPM program are:

- Cultural and Management practices which reduce the need for pest control including:
 - A. Maintenance of optimal plant health through cultural practices, such as mowing, pruning, irrigation, fertilization, removal of diseased plants, etc.,
 - B. Selection and specification of disease resistant and native plant varieties,
 - C. Installation specifications which discourage pests, such as providing adequate air circulation, drainage, plant varieties, weed competition, etc.,
 - D. Augmentation of existing beneficial organism populations (under review),
 - E. Landscape designs which favor plant health.
- Threshold and Action Levels
 - A. Threshold level refers to the point in growth of vegetation or pest problem at which it causes an unacceptable impact.
 - B. Action Level is the level of development of a vegetation or pest population at a specific site at which action must be taken to prevent the population from reaching the threshold level.
- Selection of Optimal Strategies. The criteria for selecting treatment tactics and developing pest management strategies include:
 - A. Least hazardous to human health,
 - B. Least disruptive of natural controls,
 - C. Minimizes negative impacts to non-target organisms,
 - D. Least damaging to the general environment,
 - E. Most likely to achieve desired level of control.

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- Education regarding plant health care and IPM shall be made available to:
 - A. Students,
 - B. Staff, including sports and PE coaches,
 - C. Parents and community members,
 - D. Other user groups, such as sports clubs, tenants, etc.
 - Timing. Involves applying a treatment action during the most vulnerable time in the life cycle of the vegetation or pest with the least impact on natural predators and other non-target organisms, however, student schedules may override the 'most vulnerable time' component so that applications are not made while students are present. Generally, herbicide applications will be carried out during summer break or other times when students are not present.
 - Monitoring. Involves the regular surveying of sites and/or features to understand and identify the location and extent of potential pest problems.
 - Recordkeeping. Maintenance of written records of pest control applications and other documents in compliance with State Department of Agriculture rules.
 - Evaluation. Analysis of treatment strategies and recommendations to help determine effectiveness of IPM program and components.
2. IPM Practices – Integrated pest control plans that are specific to a variety of pest management situations and/or pests and vegetation. These plans are based on the principles and components of IPM.
 3. Pest – any organism, including plants, animals and diseases which by situation or size of population interferes with the health, environment, function or economic goals of humans.

IPM Practices

IPM Practices will be developed and reviewed by the Pest Management Advisory Committee (PMAC). IPM practices will be developed for the primary pest control issues anticipated by the District. For each pest control issue, the IPM practices will set out: qualifications of pest control staff, threshold and action levels, pest management strategy, timing of management activities and monitoring plan.

Notification and Timing

To the fullest extent possible chemical pest control activities will not be carried out while students are present. Exceptions would include control of stinging pests such as yellow jackets.

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District pest control staff will keep a current copy of the State Department of Agriculture's Sensitive Individual List (published twice yearly). It will be checked for any individuals who reside near District facilities. As a courtesy to those on the list they will be considered "adjacent" even if they live across the street from a District site which will receive chemical applications. Because of the unpredictability of fair weather for spraying notice before the fact is limited to legally prescribed time limits.

When pesticide applications must be applied at a site where organized activities are occurring it is the District's practice to arrange a date for the application which allows the activities to be relocated. Tenants are notified of the products used, re-entry intervals and instructions for decontamination.

Notice of pesticide applications will be posted in accordance with Washington Revised Statutes and will feature District standard signs (copy attached). Signs will not be removed by District staff until the following day.

Pesticide applications will be timed for maximum protection of human health and beneficial organisms.

Recordkeeping

The District will maintain records of pesticides used and locations in accordance with State Department of Agriculture regulations. The District will maintain a file of pesticide labels and MSDS sheets in accordance with Federal Chemical Hazard Communication regulations. District pest control staff will update these files every two years or when any new products or formulations are researched or purchased.

Continuing Education

District pest control staff will maintain State Public Operator licenses and shall undergo annual continuing education. This is done in order to keep abreast of federal and state regulations, changes in pest control strategies and issues, and new developments in IPM and related strategies.

Right to Appeal

Parents, staff and members of the public may appeal pesticide use plans to the PMAC. Notification of this right shall be furnished to anyone who expresses an interest by contacting District or school administrative staff. All appeals must be made in writing. Only appeals made prior to three days before a planned application will be reviewed by the PMAC. See Notification and Timing.

Sensitive Individuals

See Notification and Timing.

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Roles and Responsibilities

Pest Management Coordinator will:

- Schedule and facilitate Pest Management Advisory Committee meetings,
- Coordinate the compliance of the IPM landscape management program with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and procedures;
- Coordinate staff to gather information on pesticides and pest-related health and safety issues,
- Coordinate and develop IPM practices,
- Coordinate development of landscape and engineering design criteria for use in facility and landscape development projects,
- Provide written notice to all District pest control subcontractors of their need to comply with the District's IPM Procedures,
- Coordinate landscape, vertebrate and other pest management activities.

Grounds Maintenance Staff will:

- Maintain State Public Operator licenses and continuing education per State law,
- Perform research needed to implement the IPM program,
- Carry out pest prevention, monitoring measures and recordkeeping,
- Submit new pesticide use proposals to the PMAC for review.

Pest Management Advisory Committee: The PMAC will include the Pest Management Coordinator and up to two each of the following: District Public Operators, District Athletic Director, a school nurse, a principal, a community member, and a coach. The Pest Management Advisory Committee shall be an advisory committee.

The PMAC will:

- Decide whether or not to recommend IPM Practices using the following criteria:
 - Principles of plant health care and IPM,
 - Need for control of the pest or vegetation management problem (a practicable alternative must be presented and ready for implementation if a change is made),
 - Whether the IPM practice minimizes impacts on human health and the environment, will be effective in the long term, and is cost-effective.
- Recommend changes to the IPM program and procedures.

Sources:

Common Sense Pest Control, Taunton Press, 1991.

Farm Chemical Handbook, Meister Publishing, 1998

Pacific Northwest Landscape IPM Manual, Washington State University, 1996.

Pacific Northwest Pest Control Handbooks, Washington State University, updated annually.

Washington Administrative Code

Washington Revised Statutes

Washington Toxics Coalition, various publications.

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INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

1. IPM Practice for Brush Control (Site or Pest).
2. Qualifications of Pest Control Staff: Washington State Public Operator License or Private Applicator (District subcontractors only), or: _____ (specify).
3. Threshold Level: Population size or duration which detracts from the appearance or utility of a site or feature and requires great efforts to control.
4. Action Level: Population size or duration which can be readily controlled by mechanical or chemical means or when citizen complaints require action.
5. Strategy: Generally, noxious weeds and other aggressive vegetation (e.g. blackberries, scotch broom, alder), will be eliminated as it is found each year during the winter cleanup. Infestations which escape detection or become too large to control shall be removed by special labor sources (e.g. convicts or volunteers), or become subject to chemical control. Chemical control shall be achieved by using Crossbow, Trimec, or Trimec Encore in accordance with label directions. A spreader-sticker shall be added to increase spray efficacy.
6. Timing: Special labor shall be utilized as it is available and ideally prior to bloom. Chemical controls shall be applied while the pest is actively growing and when students are not present.
7. Monitoring: District groundskeepers, staff and tenants shall be utilized to monitor brush population and infestation levels.
8. Reviewed and Approved:

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INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

1. IPM Practice for Carpenter Ants (Site or Pest).
2. Qualifications of Pest Control Staff: Washington State Public Operator License or Private Applicator (District subcontractors only), or: _____ (specify).
3. Threshold Level: Ant activity which damages structures.
4. Action Level: When sufficient ant numbers are noticed that indicate the presence of an active colony on District property.
5. Strategy: Monitor populations until Action Level is reached. At that time their activity will be researched to determine if a Structural pest Control Operator should be retained.
6. Timing: Ant population and structure schedule will control all timing.
7. Monitoring: Maintenance staff and building occupants will report all carpenter ant sightings and activity to District Public Operators.
8. Reviewed and Approved: