

**FINAL**  
**PEST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE STANDARD**  
**and Guidance Documents<sup>1</sup>**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Purpose of Performance Standard**

The goals of the Pest Management Performance Standard and the control measures herein are to: 1) minimize pesticide use, particularly organophosphate pesticides; and 2) reduce the amount of pesticides in storm water and landscape runoff. These control measures apply to pest management on municipally owned property performed by municipal employees and by commercial applicators that contract with the municipality. The control measures also include outreach to other users within the municipality's jurisdiction about less toxic pest control methods and proper disposal of pesticides.

The Pest Management Performance Standard defines the level of implementation that each municipal agency in the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (Program) will achieve to demonstrate that its pest management program controls the discharge of pesticides in runoff to the maximum extent practicable. This performance standard will be used as the basis for measuring the effectiveness of each municipal agency's pest management activities.

The Pest Management Performance Standard is based, primarily, on the requirements of Provision C.9.d. of the Program's municipal storm water NPDES permit reissued on February 21, 2001 (see Appendix A). The performance standard is also consistent with the goals and objectives of the Program's *Urban Runoff Management Plan (URMP, 1997, revised October 2000)*.

### **Permit Requirements Addressed by this Performance Standard**

Permit Provision C.9.d. contains requirements pertaining to the use of pesticides within the jurisdictions of the Co-permittees. Some of these requirements will be addressed by activities at the Program level, as described in the Program's Pesticide Management Plan (July 1, 2001), and other requirements will be addressed by individual municipalities' activities at the local level, as described in the co-permittees' work plans.

This performance standard provides guidance to co-permittees in preparing individual pest management plans. Each plan will include activities to implement this performance standard, as well as participate in Program-wide activities as appropriate. Each plan will address municipal use of pesticides, and education and outreach on the use of pesticides by other sources within the municipality's jurisdiction. The plans will describe the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices that municipal agencies are, and/or

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<sup>1</sup>Approved by SCVURPPP Management Committee 2/21/02.

will be, implementing to minimize pesticide use and water quality impacts from pesticides, and include additional elements per the permit provisions. Co-permittees will also participate and/or support Program staff participation in regional efforts to reduce pesticide use, such as those conducted by the Urban Pesticide Committee (UPC), the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA), and the Stormwater Quality Task Force (SWQTF).

The permit also requires mechanisms to discourage pesticide use at new development sites by encouraging pest-resistant landscaping, minimization of impervious surface and other design strategies, and education of individuals who perform design and environmental reviews. This requirement will be incorporated into the Planning Procedures Performance Standard, which will be revised subsequent to adoption of revised language for permit Provision C.3. (expected July 2001).

### **Approach for Addressing Other Pesticide Users**

Other pesticide users within the Program's geographic area, but not within the jurisdiction of municipal agencies to regulate include: residential users, commercial applicators hired by private or non-municipal entities, landscape gardeners, special districts (such as vector control and open space districts) and school district staff. Because municipalities have limited authority with respect to these users, the municipal agencies' role for control of pesticide use by these groups will be to provide education and outreach about municipal IPM policies, less-toxic pest control methods, and proper pesticide disposal. Commercial applicators contracted by municipalities for application of pesticides on municipal property can be required to follow the municipalities' IPM policies through contractual agreements.

Municipalities do not have the authority to regulate the use of pesticides by school districts, however the California Healthy Schools Act of 2000 (AB 2260) has imposed requirements on California school districts regarding pesticide use in schools. Posting of notification prior to the application of pesticides is now required, and IPM is stated as the preferred approach to pest management in schools.

### **Coordination with Pesticide Regulating Agencies**

There are three State and County agencies that regulate the application of pesticides: the State Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Structural Pest Control Board, and the County Agricultural Commission. The roles of these agencies in the licensing and training of pesticide applicators and the monitoring of their activities (i.e., reporting requirements) are described in Appendix B. Co-permittee pest management plans will include recognition of and coordination with the responsibilities and activities of these agencies

## Definitions

**Pesticides:** Section 12753 of the California Food and Agricultural Code defines a pesticide as any spray adjuvant, or any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, as defined in Section 12754.5 (of the Food and Agricultural Code), which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environmental whatsoever.

**Pesticides That Cause Impairment of Surface Waters:** These are defined as either:

- 1) pesticides identified on the Clean Water Act's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies in Santa Clara Valley (including the lower South San Francisco Bay); or
- 2) any additional pesticides identified by the Co-permittees or the Regional Board as causes of water quality impairment in Santa Clara Valley (including the lower South San Francisco Bay) based on scientific evidence obtained from local monitoring and toxicity studies.

**Integrated Pest Management (IPM):** IPM is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used only after monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms, and the environment.<sup>2</sup>

### Production Agriculture

Production agriculture sites, as defined by the DPR, are sites where crops or livestock are grown.

### Non-Production Agriculture

Non-production agriculture sites, as defined by the DPR, are sites on which pesticide use is regulated by the DPR and include areas such as, but not limited to, cemeteries, parks, golf courses, and rights-of-way.

### LD<sub>50</sub>

The concentration of a toxic chemical which is a lethal dose to 50 percent of a population of organisms exposed to it.

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<sup>2</sup> Definition from the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project.

## PERFORMANCE STANDARD

### *Overall Plan*

1. Each municipal agency will develop and implement a Pest Management Plan to minimize pesticide use and reduce the amount of pesticides in storm water and landscape runoff to the maximum extent practicable.

### *Legal Authority*

2. Each municipal agency will adopt an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy and/or ordinance requiring:
  - a. the use of IPM techniques in the agency's operations;
  - b. minimization of pesticide use, particularly organophosphate and copper-based pesticides, by agency staff and contractors;
  - c. the use of organophosphate and copper-based pesticides only when their use is justified and adverse water quality impacts are minimized; and
  - d. the reduction, phase-out, and ultimate elimination of the use of pesticides that cause impairment of surface waters.

### *Procedures for Municipal Staff*

3. Each municipal agency will develop and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) and best management practices (BMPs) for implementing the IPM Policy.
4. Each municipal agency will provide outreach to its employees regarding its IPM policy and goals;
5. Each municipal agency will ensure that employees receive appropriate pest management training by implementing the following:
  - a. Employees who apply pesticides for the agency will obtain the appropriate training as required by the County Agricultural Commissioner and the State Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR);
  - b. Employees within departments responsible for pesticide application will receive annual training on the appropriate portions of the agency's IPM Policy, SOPs, and BMPs, and the latest IPM techniques;
  - c. Employees who are not authorized and trained to apply pesticides will be periodically (at least annually) informed that they cannot use over-the-counter pesticides in or around the workplace, consistent with the IPM Policy.

### *Procedures for Contractors*

6. Each municipal agency will develop and implement a process to ensure that any contractor employed to conduct pest control and pesticide application on municipal property engages in pest control methods consistent with the IPM Policy adopted by the agency. Specifically, municipalities will require contractors to:
  - a. Follow the agency's IPM policy, SOPs, and BMPs;
  - b. Provide evidence to the agency of having received training on current IPM techniques when feasible;
  - c. Provide documentation of pesticide use on agency property to the agency in a timely manner.

### *Outreach to Other Users*

7. Each municipal agency will identify in its annual work plan outreach activities it will conduct consistent with the Program's Pesticide Management Plan. Work plan elements will address outreach to the following target audiences:
  - a. residential pesticide users;
  - b. professional pest control businesses;
  - c. customers of professional pest control businesses;
  - d. pesticide retailers;
  - e. school districts; and
  - f. other special districts.

Information will be provided on less-toxic pest control practices, proper disposal of pesticides, and the agency's own IPM practices, as applicable.

8. Each municipal agency will coordinate with household hazardous waste (HHW) collection agencies to support, enhance, and help publicize programs for proper pesticide disposal.

### *Evaluation and Reporting*

9. Each municipal agency will develop and implement a process for tracking and reporting pesticide use on municipally-owned property to the maximum extent practicable. The highest priority for tracking and reporting will be organophosphate pesticides and other pesticides impairing water quality. Co-permittees will strive, over time, to resolve difficulties associated with reporting use by contractors and lease holders, and other data collection limitations. The results will be reported in the annual report.
10. Each municipal agency will conduct a periodic agency-wide search of its chemical inventory for pesticides no longer legal for application per EPA, State, and/or local requirements. These pesticides, if found, will be properly disposed pursuant to appropriate waste disposal regulations.
11. As part of the annual reporting process, each municipal agency will review and evaluate, with input from municipal staff, the effectiveness of its Pest Management

Plan and IPM Policy in achieving the goals of the Plan to the maximum extent practicable.

## Attachment 1 PEST MANAGEMENT WORK PLAN GUIDANCE

### Contents of Work Plans

Recommended elements of Co-permittee work plans include the following:

#### *Inventory/Program Assessment*

- Determine whether your agency has an IPM policy, ordinance, or procedures, and the actions necessary to revise and/or formalize the policy/ordinance/procedures to comply with this performance standard.
- Inventory the pesticide use by your agency:
  - which departments are responsible for pest management;
  - the level of training/certification of department employees (i.e., number of pest control advisors, qualified applicators, and pesticide workers on staff; see Appendix B);
  - where (in general) do the responsible departments conduct pest management and apply pesticides if needed;
  - what pest control services are contracted out;
  - where pesticides are stored;
  - if and when organophosphate pesticides (particularly diazinon and chlorpyrifos) are used;
  - whether other municipal staff using over-the-counter pesticides in the work place
  - what training is currently provided by your agency and whether IPM training included.

#### *Development of Pest Management Plan*

- Revise and/or formalize IPM policy/ordinance/procedures as needed
- Develop pest specific and/or site specific SOPs incorporating input from field personnel
- Develop SOPs and BMPs for implementing the IPM policy/ordinance/procedures
- Revise standard conditions for pest control contracts to reflect IPM policy/ordinance/procedures
- Assess training requirements by department and develop in-house training programs
- Determine method of “awareness training” for employees not authorized to apply pesticides

- Develop a process for obtaining reports on pesticide use by authorized employees and providing summary reports to the Regional Board (see pilot reporting process below)
- Develop a process for a periodic chemical inventory review.
- Develop a process for annual review and evaluation of the Pest Management Plan

#### *Development of Outreach Plan*

- Review Program's Pesticide Management Plan for activities at the Program level.
- Develop work plan for specific local outreach activities to address residential and other target audiences as appropriate.
- Coordinate with household hazardous waste (HHW) collection agencies to identify ways to support, enhance, and help publicize programs for proper pesticide disposal, and include appropriate activities in work plan.

Work plans should include deliverables and schedule for completion and/or ongoing implementation.

#### **Reporting Process**

A pilot reporting process will be tested and evaluated by the Co-permittees during FY 01-02. The process includes collection of pesticide use reports from each department and contractor summarizing information related to organophosphate pesticide use (including diazinon and chlorpyrifos) during calendar year 2001, and reporting that summary to the Regional Board as part of the annual report. The process was tested by the West Valley Communities during spring and summer 2001 and results shared with other co-permittees. In light of the limitations in data availability, reporting will be done to the maximum extent practicable with identification of areas for improvement occurring annually.

For the pesticides used during calendar year 2001, Co-permittees should report commercial name of pesticide, active ingredient, percent of active ingredient, and total volume or weight of active ingredient applied. At a minimum, this information should be reported for pesticides containing chlorpyrifos (dursban) and diazinon. These data will serve as a baseline for comparison in future years.

## Attachment 2 LEGAL AUTHORITY

The co-permittees will need to demonstrate authority to regulate pesticide use by municipal staff through an IPM policy, ordinance, and/or procedures, in accordance with Performance Standard #1. The policy/ordinance/procedures should be included in this section of the performance standard when it is added to the Co-permittees' local URMPs.

Several IPM policies and ordinances exist throughout the state which are being implemented and which can be used as models. Examples of policies can be obtained from the City of Sebastopol, and the National Park Service. Examples of IPM ordinances can be obtained from the County of Marin, City of Santa Cruz, and the City of San Francisco. The City of Santa Monica has established a city IPM Program as a part of its sustainable city program. Samples IPM policies and contracts can be obtained from City of Santa Monica staff.

In addition, it is recommended that Co-permittees include language in contracts with pest control companies that requires those pest control services to use practices consistent with each Co-permittee's IPM policy/ordinance/procedures. As an alternative approach, Co-permittees may assign a municipal pest control advisor to instruct and supervise contractors in the control of pests on municipal property.

### **Sample Contract Language Outline for Pest Control Contractors**

This contract language is based on examples of contract language taken from the City and County of San Francisco Integrated Pest Management Services Contract and the City of Santa Monica Request for Qualifications from licensed pest control contractors. These documents were obtained by Program staff at the San Francisco-sponsored IPM workshop held in January 2001. A variety of such contracts were reviewed, containing a range of level of detail.

### **Background**

On [date], the [city/county/district] adopted an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy/ordinance. Conventional pest control techniques have relied extensively on the use of chemical pesticides, which contribute to ground and surface water contamination and create the potential for exposure to building occupants and visitors. IPM involves the coordinated use of site-specific environmental and pest information with available pest management methods to effectively manage pests over the long-term with the least possible hazard to human health and the environment. IPM programs employ a holistic approach to pest management decision-making, prioritizing low hazard management options that emphasize prevention, monitoring and natural biological controls. IPM allows the appropriate use of the least hazardous, selective pesticides only when non-chemical methods are not feasible.

The definition of IPM used by the city/county/ district, is: IPM is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a

combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used only after monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms, and the environment.

### **Requirement**

All contractors retained by the city/county/district to provide pest control services will comply with the city/county/district's IPM Plan/Policy (Appendix X).

### **Examples of Optional Elements of Pest Control Contracts**

1. Contract Modifications to Address IPM
2. On-Going, Long Term Service  
This is service provided using regular inspections, maintenance and other methods on an on-going basis for the prevention and minimization of pest problems.
  - A. Initial Building/Site Inspections
  - B. Periodic Inspection Schedule
  - C. Site-Specific IPM Plans
  - D. Record-Keeping
  - E. Reporting
  - F. Recommendations for Site Tenants and Other Contractors  
(These would be recommendations, when feasible, for changes in behavior which are essential for minimizing the need for pesticide spraying.)
    - a. Municipal Staff (Tenants)
    - b. Maintenance / Janitorial Staff
    - c. Construction Contractors
  - G. Effectiveness Evaluation of IPM Methods Used
  - H. IPM Plan Updates
3. Short Term Service, or Emergency Service  
(This addresses pest problems which can and need to be addressed within a short period of time, such as destruction of a yellow jacket or other nest, and which are performed on an as-needed basis.)
4. Training
5. Excluded Pests
6. Pesticide Restrictions (bans)
7. Pesticide Use Restrictions (Methods)
8. Approved Products
9. Non-Pesticide Treatments Preferred
10. Quality Control Program

### Attachment 3 BMPs AND CONTROL MEASURES

This section includes BMPs and control measures to protect water quality during the use of pesticides, when it is determined through an IPM process that pesticides must be used.<sup>1</sup>

#### PESTICIDE USAGE

- 1) Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of pesticides and training of pest control advisors and applicators.
- 2) Use the least toxic pesticides that will do the job, provided there is a choice. The agency will take into consideration the LD<sub>50</sub>, overall risk to the applicator, and impact to the environment.
- 3) Apply pesticides at the appropriate time to maximize their effectiveness and minimize the likelihood of discharging non-degraded pesticides in stormwater runoff. Avoid application of pesticides if rain is expected (this does not apply to the use of pre-emergent herbicide applications when required by the label for optimal results.)
- 4) Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques. For example, when spraying is necessary, increase drop size, lower application pressure, use surfactants and adjuvants, using wick application, etc.
- 5) Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- 6) Mix and apply only as much material as is necessary for treatment. Calibrate application equipment prior to and during use to ensure desired application rate.
- 7) Do not mix or load pesticides in application equipment adjacent to a storm drain inlet, culvert or watercourse.
- 8) Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.

#### PESTICIDE STORAGE

- 1) To minimize quantities of pesticides stored, purchase what is needed for use in the near future.
- 2) Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and the Santa Clara County Agricultural

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<sup>1</sup> The following BMPs are taken from the Performance Standard for Public Streets, Roads, and Highways Operation and Maintenance, Section V.D.3. (Vegetation Control for Median and Road Embankment Maintenance), the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP) Performance Standards for Integrated Pest Management, and the San Mateo County Department of Agriculture Alternatives and Best Management Practices letter to San Mateo County Pest Control Companies.

- Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides, if required.
- 3) Provide spill kits, store the kits near pesticides, and train employees to use them.
  - 4) Store pesticides in a locked and posted individual storage unit. Pesticides should not be stored where they could be exposed to rain or irrigation water, causing pesticide runoff to storm drains or creeks.
  - 5) Store pesticides only in labeled containers.

#### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

- 1) Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.
- 2) Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous wastes in accordance with applicable regulations.

#### References and Sources for Pesticide Regulations

- California Code of Regulations, Title 3 ([www.calregs.com/default.htm](http://www.calregs.com/default.htm))
- California Food and Agricultural Code Division 6 and Division 7
- Santa Clara County Agricultural Commissioner
- Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Structural Pest Control Board, California Department of Consumer Affairs

#### References for IPM Materials, Available from the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

- Natural Enemies Handbook: The Illustrated Guide to Biological Pest Control
- Pests of Landscape Trees and Shrubs
- The UC Guide to Solving Garden and Landscape Problems: An Interactive CD ROM

#### Contact Information

[www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/IPMPROJECT/pubs.html/#books](http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/IPMPROJECT/pubs.html/#books) or 1-800-994-8849

**Attachment 4  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

[To be completed by each agency, consistent with its IPM Policy]

**APPENDIX A****PERMIT PROVISION C.9.d., CONTROL PROGRAM FOR PESTICIDES<sup>1</sup>**

**d. Control Program for Pesticides.** To address the impairment of urban streams by diazinon, the Dischargers shall implement a pesticide toxicity control plan (Pesticide Plan) that addresses their own use of pesticides, including diazinon and other lower priority pesticides no longer in use, such as chlordane, dieldrin and DDT, and the use of such pesticides by other sources within their jurisdictions. The Dischargers may address this requirement by building upon their prior submissions to the Regional Board. They may also coordinate with BASMAA, the Urban Pesticide Committee, and other agencies and organizations.

**i. Pesticide Use by Dischargers**

The Pesticide Plan shall include a program to quantitatively identify each Discharger's pesticide use by preparing a periodically updated inventory of pesticides used by all internal departments, divisions, and other operational units as applicable to each Discharger. The Pesticide Plan shall include goals and implementing actions to replace pesticide use (especially diazinon use) with least toxic alternatives. Schools and special district operations shall be included in the Pesticide Plan to the full extent of each Discharger's authority. The Dischargers shall adopt and verifiably implement policies, procedures, and/or ordinances requiring the minimization of pesticide use and the use of integrated pest management (IPM) techniques in the Dischargers' operations. The policies, procedures, and/or ordinances shall include 1) commitments to reduce use, phase-out, and ultimately eliminate use of pesticides that cause impairment of surface waters, and 2) commitments to not increase the Dischargers' use of organophosphate pesticides without justifying the necessity and minimizing adverse water quality impacts. The Dischargers shall implement training programs for all municipal employees who use or could use pesticides, including pesticides available over the counter. These programs shall address pesticide-related surface water toxicity, proper use and disposal of such pesticides, and least toxic methods of pest prevention and control, including IPM. The Pesticide Plan shall be subject to updating via the Dischargers' continuous improvement process.

**ii. Other Pesticide Sources.** To address other pesticide users within the Dischargers' jurisdictions (including schools and special district operations that are not owned or operated by the Dischargers), the Pesticide Plan shall include the following elements:

- Public education and outreach programs. Such programs shall be designed for residential and commercial pesticide users and pest control

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<sup>1</sup> From Order No. 01-024 reissuing waste discharge requirements for the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, NPDES Permit No. CAS029718, adopted February 21, 2001.

operators. These programs shall provide targeted information concerning proper pesticide use and disposal, potential adverse impacts on water quality, and alternative, least toxic methods of pest prevention and control, including IPM. These programs shall also target pesticide retailers to encourage the sale of least toxic alternatives and to facilitate point-of-sale public outreach efforts. These programs may also recognize local least toxic pest management practitioners.

- Mechanisms to discourage pesticide use at new development sites. Such mechanisms shall encourage the consideration of pest-resistant landscaping and design features, minimization of impervious surfaces, and incorporation of stormwater detention and retention techniques in the design, landscaping, and/or environmental reviews of proposed development projects. Education programs shall target individuals responsible for these reviews and focus on factors affecting water quality impairment.
- Coordination with household hazardous waste collection agencies. The Dischargers shall support, enhance, and help publicize programs for proper pesticide disposal.

The Pesticide Plan shall include a schedule for implementation and a mechanism for reviewing and amending the plan, as necessary, in subsequent years. The Pesticide Plan shall be submitted to the Executive Officer by July 1, 2001.

### iii. **Other Pesticide Activities**

The Dischargers shall work with the Urban Pesticide Committee and other municipal stormwater management agencies in the Bay Area to assess which diazinon products and uses and previous uses of dieldren, chlordane, and DDT pose the greatest risks to surface water quality. Along with incorporating this information into the programs described above, the Dischargers shall work with the Urban Pesticide Committee and other municipal stormwater management agencies to encourage US EPA, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), and pesticide manufacturers to understand the adverse impacts of diazinon, dieldren, chlordane, and DDT on urban creeks, monitor US EPA and DPR activities related to the registration of diazinon products and uses, and actively encourage US EPA, DPR, and pesticide manufacturers to eliminate, reformulate, or otherwise curtail, to the extent possible, the sale and use of diazinon when it poses substantial risks to surface water quality (e.g., when there is a high potential for runoff).

The Dischargers shall also work with the Regional Board and other agencies in developing a TMDL for diazinon in impaired urban creeks. The Dischargers will participate in stakeholder forums and collaborative technical studies necessary to assist the Regional Board in completing the TMDL.

These studies may include, but shall not be limited to, additional diazinon monitoring and toxicity testing.

## APPENDIX B

### INFORMATION ON PESTICIDE-REGULATING AGENCIES

There are three State and County agencies that regulate the application of pesticides: the State Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Structural Pest Control Board, and the County Agricultural Commission. The following describes the roles of these agencies in the licensing and training of pesticide applicators and the monitoring of their activities (i.e., reporting requirements).

#### Department of Pesticide Regulation

The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) is a department of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA). The DPR “has primary responsibility for regulating all aspects of pesticide sales and use to protect public health and the environment. The Department's mission is to evaluate and mitigate impacts of pesticide use, maintain the safety of the pesticide workplace, ensure product effectiveness, and encourage the development and use of reduced-risk pest control practices while recognizing the need for pest management in a healthy economy.”<sup>1</sup> DPR certifies pesticide applicators that apply certain types of pesticides in agricultural and some outdoor urban settings including rights-of-way, cemeteries, and parks.

#### Structural Pest Control Board

The Structural Pest Control Board is a division of the California Department of Consumer Affairs. Its mission is to “protect and provide redress to the consumer of structural pest control services and is committed to the public's health, safety and welfare.”<sup>2</sup> Pesticide applicators that are licensed through the Structural Pest Control Board apply pesticides primarily to structures, rather than to outdoor areas, however, structural pest control operators can apply pesticides in outdoor settings, according to certain limitations. Some examples of outdoor pesticide use by structural pest control operators (PCOs) are applications to the exterior surfaces of buildings, outdoor perimeter spraying, and spraying to cracks in pavement.

#### County Agricultural Commissioner

The County Agricultural Commissioner oversees the training, certification, and regulation of all those applying pesticides in agricultural and urban settings. The health and safety of pesticide applicators and the general public is of primary concern. Additionally, the County Agricultural Commissioner's office engages in activities to prevent the “introduction, establishment, and spread of destructive insects, plant diseases and weeds into the County's urban and agricultural areas.”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> DPR web site [<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/>]

<sup>2</sup> SPCB web site [<http://www.dca.ca.gov/pestboard/>]

<sup>3</sup> County Agricultural Commissioner's web site [<http://santaclaracounty.org/agweights/>]

## Current Pesticide Application Requirements

### *DPR Certification*

- Agricultural Pest Control Advisor License: This license is required by anyone recommending a pesticide be used for a specific pest problem in any agricultural use setting. Although a municipality is not required to have an Advisor on staff it must have a written recommendation for each agricultural application. Often recommendations are obtained from the Licensed Pesticide Dealer (the manufacturer.)
- Qualified Applicator Certificate: This certificate must be held by the supervisor of persons applying pesticides, or the person applying pesticides directly, if the pesticide is restricted a restricted use pesticide. If the pesticide is not a restricted-use pesticide, the applicator need only receive annual training. The supervisor is not required to be present during pesticide application, but must be accessible via radio or telephone to the person applying the pesticide.
- Qualified Applicator License: This license must be held by the supervisor of persons applying pesticides, or the person applying pesticides directly, if the pesticide application is done for hire.
- Pesticide Worker Training: The person directly applying the pesticides does not have to have a qualified Applicator Certificate, but must go through annual “pesticide worker safety” training.

### *Structural Pest Control Board Certification*

The Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB) issues licenses in three categories under three branches. The three licenses are: operators, field representatives, and registered applicators. The three branches are:

- Branch 1: Fumigation, which is the practice relating to the control of household and wood destroying pests or organisms by fumigation with poisonous or lethal gases.
- Branch 2: General pest, which is the practice relating to the control of household pests, excluding fumigation with poisonous or lethal gases.
- Branch 3: Termite, which is the practice relating to the control of wood destroying pests or organisms by the use of insecticides, or structural repairs and corrections, excluding fumigation with poisonous or lethal gases.

### *Training*

The training requirements for the DPR and SPCB are provided below. Neither the DPR nor the SPCB directly provide training to persons wishing to become certified or licensed under the respective departments. The agencies conduct testing and approve training courses and materials offered by private or public educational institutions.

## DPR

The levels of knowledge required by the various license and certificate holders varies according to level of certification. Certified Pest Control Advisors are required to have some knowledge of IPM practices and methods, and to consider IPM when writing recommendations for pest control. Beginning in 2003, Advisors will be required to take four hours of continuing education each year in IPM.

Not all applicators have been trained in IPM, or are required to receive IPM training. IPM is not required as an area of knowledge for qualified applicators and pesticide workers. Knowledge in the areas of worker and public safety, pesticide handling, regulations pertaining to pesticides, and methods and equipment used in the application of pesticides is generally required.

## SPCB

The levels of knowledge required by the various license and certificate holders varies, depending on the certificate. Generally, the areas of knowledge required for passing the required tests offered by the Structural Pest Control Board fall under the categories of laws and regulations pertaining to pesticides, contracts, and labor; proper business practices; worker and consumer safety; pest identification and biology; methods and equipment used in the application of pesticides; and wood treatment and structural repair. IPM is not specifically listed in Structural Pest Control knowledge requirements.

## *Reporting*

The application of all restricted-use pesticides and agricultural use pesticides must be reported on a monthly basis to the local County Agricultural Commissioner's office using a DPR-approved monthly summary form (three copies one of which is kept by the originator). The pesticide product name and manufacturer, the EPA pesticide registration number, quantity used, number of applications, commodity or site treated, and acres or units treated may be reported depending on the application. The Agricultural Commissioner keeps one copy and sends the second copy to DPR. This requirement applies to all licensed pesticide applicators (including municipal staff and commercial applicators) <sup>4,5</sup>.

Pesticide applications on "Production Agriculture"<sup>4</sup> sites are reported and can be sorted by township/range coordinates. Applications on "Non-production Agriculture"<sup>5</sup> sites and applications by structural pest control operators are reported by County.

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<sup>4</sup> Production agriculture sites, as defined by the DPR, are sites where crops or livestock are grown.

<sup>5</sup> Non-production agriculture sites, as defined by the DPR, are sites on which pesticide use is regulated by the DPR and include areas such as, but not limited to, cemeteries, parks, golf courses, and rights-of-way.