



City of Oceanside  
Public Works Department  
Policies and Procedures

Integrated Pest Management Program

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM) is to direct health conscious and environmentally sensitive pest management strategies on City owned parks, beaches, improved City landscape medians and parkways, and City owned buildings and facilities, in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

It is also the purpose and intent of this IPM Program to outline how City departments are to perform pest management and to ensure compliance with the City's IPM Program.

**POLICY**

In addressing pest management needs, the City shall focus on long-term prevention or ongoing suppression of pest problems, including consideration of a "no action" approach to minimize or preclude the need to use chemical pest control methods.

It is the policy of the City of Oceanside that:

1. A tiered approach will be followed in managing pests (starting with cultural/mechanical/environmental/biological, then organic, then the least toxic to human health, and it will limit the use of chemical pesticides wherever the public congregates).

2. Departments performing pest management, as well as any contractors providing pest management services, will comply with the City's IPM Program. This program will apply to all property and grounds owned, leased, or managed by the City, including all City departments.
3. Departments will require contractors providing pest management services on all property owned, leased, or managed by the City to comply with the City's IPM Program.
4. Departments performing pest management will educate and train City staff in the IPM program, practices and policy.

## **GOALS**

The Goals of the IPM program are:

1. Protect human health and the surrounding environment by reducing pesticide usage on City owned properties, and eliminating its use, more specifically, in parks, athletic fields, playgrounds and beach areas (wherever people congregate).
2. Monitor presence of pests on a routine basis and ensure the most safe and effective pest control methods are being used (see "Tiered Approach To Pest Control Measures" below).
3. Educate and train City personnel on the Best Management Practices (BMPs) on selecting and applying pesticides.
4. Effectively communicate usage of chemical pesticides through signs, notices, and on-line literature.
5. Use EPA level pesticides in a targeted manner, and only if deemed necessary by supervisory staff to protect public safety; to prevent a threat to sensitive species or native habitats.

## **TIERED APPROACH TO PEST CONTROL MEASURES**

### **I. CULTURAL/MECHANICAL/ENVIRONMENTAL/BIOLOGICAL CONTROL MEASURES**

These methods are the first to be used when addressing a pest problem:

#### **Cultural Controls**

1. The City shall utilize cultural controls which are modifications of normal plant care activities that reduce or prevent pests. In addition to those methods used in the pest preventions, other cultural control methods include adjusting the frequency and amount of irrigation, fertilization, and mowing height.

#### **Mechanical Controls**

2. The City shall utilize mechanical control tactics involving the use of manual labor and machinery to reduce or eliminate pest problems using methods such as handpicking, physical barriers, or machinery to reduce pest abundance indirectly.

#### **Environmental/Physical Controls**

3. The City shall utilize the environmental manipulations that indirectly control or prevent pests by altering temperature, light, and humidity. Although in outdoor situations these tactics are difficult to use for most pests, they can be effective in controlling birds and mammals if their habitat can be modified such that they do not choose to live or roost in the area.

#### **Biological Controls**

4. The City shall utilize a biological control practice which uses living organisms to reduce pest populations. These organisms are often also referred to as beneficials, natural enemies or biocontrols. They act to keep pest populations low enough to prevent significant economic damage. Biocontrols include pathogens, parasites, predators, competitive species, and antagonistic organisms. Beneficial organisms can occur naturally or can be purchased and released. The most common organisms used for biological control in landscapes are predators, parasites, pathogens and herbivores.

## II. PESTICIDE CONTROL MEASURES

If the mechanical/cultural/environmental/biological methods are found to be lacking and there is a risk to public property, economic or budgetary loss, a threat to a sensitive habitat, a compliance that must be met, or there is a threat to a building, then pesticides are to be utilized in a prioritized approach on City properties as follows:

### Parks and Beaches Improved Landscape Areas

1. Organic pesticides.
2. Bait formulations of pesticides will be used where appropriate.
3. EPA Toxicity Category III "CAUTION" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest. A written recommendation from the Maintenance Supervisor is required.
4. EPA Toxicity Category II "WARNING" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest. A written recommendation from the Maintenance Supervisor is required.

\*Excludes playgrounds and picnic table areas\*

### Improved Street Medians and Parkways Landscape Areas

1. Organic pesticides.
2. EPA Toxicity Category III "CAUTION" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
3. EPA Toxicity Category II "WARNING" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

### Facilities and Buildings

1. Trapping (to include "Live").
2. Organic pesticides.
3. Bait formulations of insecticides will be used where appropriate.
4. EPA Toxicity Category III "CAUTION" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
5. EPA Toxicity Category II "WARNING" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
6. EPA Toxicity Category I "DANGER" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

### All Other City Properties

1. Trapping (to include "Live").
2. Organic pesticides.
3. Bait formulations of pesticides will be used where appropriate.
4. EPA Toxicity Category III "CAUTION" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
5. EPA Toxicity Category II "WARNING" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.
6. EPA Toxicity Category I "DANGER" label pesticides only if deemed necessary to protect public health and economic loss, when other methods do not adequately control the pest.

## **APPROVAL and APPLICATION of CHEMICAL PESTICIDES**

**When Tier II Pesticide Control Measures within the Tiered Approach to Pest Control Measures Section are required, the following measures shall be implemented.**

1. Pesticides shall be approved by the Maintenance Supervisor and/or Division Manager for their area of oversight prior to use. A written recommendation of proposed pesticide shall be prepared by a Licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA). A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) must be obtained of the pesticide being applied on City property and filed into the City's database if not already there. A label of the pesticide being applied must be given to the Maintenance Supervisor and/or Division Manager prior to the application for City record. Monthly "USE REPORTS" filed with the San Diego County Agricultural Commissioner's office must also be sent to the appropriate Maintenance Supervisor and or Division Manager.
2. For Facilities and Building Maintenance when necessary, a California State Licensed Structural Pest Control Operator must be used.
3. Pesticides shall only be applied by those persons possessing a valid California Qualified Applicators License (QAL) or Certificate (QAC) or a Structural Pest Control License. Application shall be in strict accordance with all governing regulations. Records of all operations shall be kept per California Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR), or the California Structural Pest Control Board.
4. Pesticides shall be applied in a manner to avoid contamination of non-target areas. Precautionary measures shall be employed to keep the public from entering the spray zone until safe.
5. The City shall include provisions within Public Works Agreement Contracts or Professional Services Agreement Contracts to include the tenants of the IPM and include the IPM as an exhibit of the contract to ensure Contractor compliance.

### **Specific requirements for posting are as follows:**

1. When required by the manufacture label, those instructions must/shall be followed.
2. The City requires that any parks and beaches area being sprayed with a pesticide, that area must/shall be delineated by ways to notify citizens that the area is/has been sprayed. Signs must/shall be posted at the location 48 hours

before and after being sprayed (if manufacture label states and or the written recommendation by (PCA) is different, those directions "Must" be followed).

3. Signage requirements see Exhibit A.

### **Record Keeping**

Monitoring the effectiveness of the IPM program over time requires diligent tracking of several items: pest populations and locations; management strategies employed; quantities and types of chemicals or other products used; and the outcome of pest management activities. The certified pest control applicator is responsible for maintaining, and submitting to the City as requested, records that include the following:

- a) Target pest.
- b) Prevention and other non-chemical methods of control used.
- c) Type and quantity of pesticide used.
- d) Location of the pesticide application.
- e) Date of pesticide application.
- f) Name of the pesticide applicator.
- g) Application equipment used.
- h) Summary of results.

### **Materials for Use – Least Toxic Pesticides**

Pesticides are considered a secondary resort under the tenets of the IPM. This control strategy is to be used on City owned Parks, Beaches, Improved Medians and Parkways after general preventative practices and non- chemical options – including organic pesticides - have been fully explored. Least-toxic pesticides meet the following criteria:

- a) Products contain no known, likely, or probable carcinogens - as listed by the CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment which also includes Glyphosate.
- b) Products contain no reproductive toxicants (CA Prop 65).
- c) Products contain no items listed by the CA Department of Toxic Substance Control as known, probable, or suspected endocrine disrupters.
- d) Active ingredients have soil half-life of thirty days or less.
- e) Products are labeled as not toxic to fish, birds, bees, wildlife, or domestic animals.

The term "least toxic" refers to pesticides that have low or no acute or chronic toxicity to humans, affect a narrow range of species and are formulated to be applied in a manner that limits or eliminates exposure of humans and other non-target organisms. Examples of least toxic pesticides include products formulated as baits, pastes or gels that do not volatilize in the air and that utilize very small amounts of the active ingredient pesticide, and microbial pesticides formulated from fungi, bacteria or viruses that are toxic only to specific pest species but harmless to humans.

Least toxic pesticides include:

- a) Boric acid and disodium octobrate tetrahydrate.
- b) Silica gels.
- c) Diatomaceous earth.
- d) Nonvolatile insect and rodent baits in tamper resistant containers
- e) Microbe based pesticides.
- f) Pesticides made with essential oils (not including synthetic pyrethroids) without toxic synergists.
- g) Materials for which the inert ingredients are nontoxic and disclosed.

The term least toxic pesticides does not include a pesticide that is:

- a) Determined by the U.S. EPA to be a possible, probable or known carcinogen, mutagen, teratogen, reproductive toxin, developmental neurotoxin, endocrine disrupter or immune system toxin.
- b) A pesticide in the U.S. EPA's Toxicity Category I or II.
- c) Any application of the pesticide using a broadcast spray, dust, tenting, or fogging application.



**ANNUAL REPORTING**

Monitoring the effectiveness of the IPM program over time requires diligent tracking of several items: pest populations and locations; management strategies employed; quantities and types of chemicals or other products used; and the outcome of pest management activities. Record of all pesticides used by the Contractor on City property shall be retained in accordance with the Department of Agriculture regulations. The Parks and Beaches Maintenance Section of the Public Works Department, will prepare and provide an annual report (to include the preceding information) to the Parks and Recreation Commission and place all report information on the City website.

An initial 6-month report will be prepared and provided to the Parks and Recreation Commission (to include the information above) from the City Council adoption date.

**Revisions**

Staff will review this IPM program annually at a minimum, and make any necessary updates.

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Kiel Koger, Director of Public Works

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_, 2020

Attachments:

Exhibit A Signage

EXHIBIT A



**KEEP OUT  
PESTICIDE  
APPLICATION IS IN  
PROGRESS**

(ADD PESTICIDE CHEMICAL NAME)

**ONCE SIGNS ARE REMOVED THE  
AREA WILL BE SAFE TO ENTER**

**THANK YOU**

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**BID SUMMARY (ANNUAL)**

1. Executive Landscaping, Inc.	\$556,230
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