

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NUMBER 9-1

SUBJECT: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT POLICY

Responsible Department: General Services

Date Issued: 09-15-2023

Date Revised:

Approved: *Signature on File*

Purpose

To establish an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy to efficiently manage the use of pesticides¹ as a part of City of Fresno operations on City facilities, landscaped areas, and rights-of-way that may adversely impact water quality.

Background

The Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (District) is the lead agency in administering the Regional Storm Water Quality Management Program, as defined in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and is the lead agency in coordinating with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. This permit is regulated by the federal Clean Water Act and the state Porter-Cologne Act for discharges of stormwater. As part of the California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plan Amendment and Total Maximum Daily Load for the Control of Pesticide Discharges in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, the City is required to implement a Pyrethroid Management Plan to manage pyrethroid insecticide discharges to the Maximum Extent Practical (MEP). The Pyrethroid Management Plan requires the adoption and implementation of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy.

For the purposes of this IPM policy, the City adopts the following University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management² (UC-IPM) IPM definition:

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 nontarget organisms, and the environment.

Initially, this policy will focus on pests controlled by the use of pyrethroid insecticides and may expand to other pests and associated pesticides as necessary to meet regulatory requirements.

¹ <https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/what-is-IPM/>

Scope

The IPM Policy governs City employees and contractors hired by the City and persons acting under the authority of the City in the care and maintenance of City facilities, landscaped areas, and rights-of-way. The term “pesticides” is a general term that includes herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides.

Policy

It is the policy of the City that:

1. Departments performing pest management will conform with the City’s IPM Policy.
2. The City’s IPM approach will include the following:
 - a. Educate and train City employees in the IPM program, practices, and policy.
 - b. Require City employees and pesticide application contractors to implement the IPM Policy on all City facilities, landscaped areas, and rights-of-way and to maintain records on and report the types and amounts of pesticides used, as well as IPM methods considered and used to prevent and control pests.
 - c. Identify, evaluate, and minimize or eliminate conditions that encourage pest problems.
 - d. Include information on pest biology, impacts, pest thresholds, monitoring frequency, and methods of control to prevent or reduce the incidence of pest problems.
 - e. Efficiently manage the use of pesticides.
 - f. Consider a range of activities that may assist in reducing reliance on pesticides that adversely impact water quality.
 - g. Consider taking a “no-action” approach in addressing certain pest control issues.
 - h. Review and consider available non-chemical options before using a chemical pesticide.
 - i. Identify pests and appropriate method(s) of control
 - j. Conduct monitoring and assessment of pest problems by designated personnel or contractor knowledgeable of IPM methods.
 - k. Maintain records on IPM methods considered and used to prevent and control pests.
 - l. Comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations, including pesticide use and reporting.
 - m. Conduct decision-making based on the peer-reviewed science and data.

- n. Use a combination of biological, cultural, physical/mechanical and chemical management tools.
 - o. Develop a list of resources for City employees to use when technical information is needed.
3. Prepare a report to the City Manager annually on the implementation of the IPM Policy. The report should include IPM methods implemented, the quantity of pesticide used, and the estimated cost of implementation.

Implementation

This IPM Policy shall be implemented by City departments that conduct or contract for pest management. A citywide IPM Plan shall be developed to guide implementation of this policy. Several areas important to the implementation of the IPM Policy are outlined below, including a description of the IPM Coordinator role.

1. Establish Citywide IPM Coordinator

The General Services Department is designated as the Citywide IPM Coordinator and is responsible for coordinating with the departments involved in pest management to ensure that the IPM Policy is implemented.

The primary responsibilities include the following:

- a. Provide education and training on IPM approaches and policy;
- b. Provide guidance and oversight for Departments regarding IPM Plan implementation;
- c. Develop and implement a common record keeping system;
- d. Gather data and prepare reports to demonstrate compliance with the IPM policy.

Definitions for use with this policy:

- 1. "Basin Plan Amendment" or "BPA" means the regulatory requirements for the Control of Pyrethroid Pesticide Discharges that was adopted by the Central Valley Water Board on June 8, 2017, with the adoption of Resolution R5-2017-0057. The BPA established measurable pyrethroid concentration goals and an implementation program for the control of pyrethroid pesticides that are or could potentially impact aquatic life in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River watersheds.
- 2. "Contractor" means a person, firm, corporation, or other entity, including a governmental entity that enters into a contract with the City for pest management services.
- 3. "Integrated Pest Management" or "IPM" means 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 nontarget organisms, and the environment.²

4. "IPM Coordinator" means one or more staff member(s) designated by the Director of General Services who is responsible for the oversight and implementation of the IPM policy.
5. "IPM Policy" means this Integrated Pest Management Policy.
6. "Pest" means any pest as defined in Section 12754.5 of Chapter 2 of Division 7 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. Pest includes any of the following that is or is liable to become, dangerous or detrimental to the public health or the agricultural or nonagricultural environment of the State:
 - a. Any insect, predatory animal, rodent, nematode or weed;
 - b. Any form of terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial plant or animal, virus, fungus, bacteria or other microorganism (except viruses, fungi, bacteria or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animals);
 - c. Anything that the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture or the Director of Pesticide Regulation for the California Department of Food and Agriculture by regulation declares to be a pest.
7. "Pest Control Adviser" or "PCA" means any person possessing a current pest control adviser license issued by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. The PCA license is required for making pest control recommendations in non-structural settings.
8. "Pest Control Operator" or "PCO" means any person possessing a current pest control operator license issued by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. The PCO license is required when performing structural pest control.
9. Applicator, Field Representative and Operator are the three license types issued by the California Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB) who provide for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in such practice, and for the protection of the public in the practice of structural pest control.
10. Structural pest control is the control of household pests (including but not limited to rodents, vermin and insects) and wood-destroying pests and organisms or such other pests which may invade households or structures, including railroad cars,

² University of California Statewide IPM Program. <https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/what-is-IPM/>

ships, docks, trucks, airplanes, or the contents thereof.

11. "Pesticide" means pesticide as defined in Section 12753 of Chapter 2 of Division 7 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. Pesticide includes any of the following:
 - a. Any substance or combination of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals or households or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever;
 - b. Any spray adjuvant.
12. "Biological control" means biological control is the use of *natural enemies*—predators, parasites, pathogens, and competitors—to control pests and their damage. Invertebrates, plant pathogens, nematodes, weeds, and vertebrates have many natural enemies.
13. "Cultural controls" is the practice that reduce pest establishment, reproduction, dispersal, and survival. For example, changing irrigation practices can reduce pest problems, since too much water can increase root disease and weeds.
14. "Mechanical and physical controls" is to kill or trap a pest directly, block pests out, or make the environment unsuitable for it. Traps for rodents are examples of mechanical control. Physical controls include mulches for weed management, steam sterilization of the soil for disease management, or barriers such as screens to keep birds or insects out.
15. "Chemical control" is the use of pesticides only when needed and in combination with other approaches for more effective, long-term control. Pesticides are selected and applied in a way that minimizes their possible harm to people, nontarget organisms, and the environment.