

Characteristics of high functioning IPM Schools	Total Possible Points	SCORE
A. Minimal or no routine or calendar-based spraying	5	5
B. Effective monitoring program	5	5
C. Use of written thresholds for responding to different levels of pest presence	4	4
D. Thorough and easily retrievable recordkeeping	5	5
E. An integrated control program that emphasizes lower-risk control tactics	6	6
F. Pest prevention through environmental modification and pest proofing	6	6
G. Good training, communication and cooperation among school staff	6	6
H. Sustainability features including a board approved IPM policy, responsible administration and recognition for the IPM program	5	5
Total	42	42

Question	Enter '1' if AGREE	Enter '1' if DISAGREE
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A. No Calendar-Based spraying

Pest control staff in your district often apply insecticides to baseboard or hallways indoors		1
Indoor pesticide applications in your district are often performed on a scheduled basis		1
Your district expects pesticides to be applied during every service calls by your staff or contractor		1
Our contractors or staff follow standard protocol for where to spray during each service visit		1
Insecticides in your district are only applied in response to an identified pest problem, not to prevent something that is not present yet.	1	

B. Monitoring

Pest control technicians servicing your school always use a flashlight during service calls	1	
You use monitoring sticky cards in most or all of your district kitchens/cafeterias	1	

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Your district does not require contractors or staff to record actual pest numbers over time		1
Pest monitoring methods includes technology such as moisture meters, motion detectors, infrared cameras, remote sensing thermometers, pheromone traps, DNA swabs, etc.	1	
Service visits by pest control staff or contractors usually include inspection of the outdoor perimeter of buildings	1	
C. Thresholds		
Your school has written service protocols for actions to be taken based on results of a pest inspection	1	
Your district uses written thresholds for determining whether to respond to a pest problem	1	
Your school relies more on the judgment of the applicator rather than on written thresholds or protocols to decide what kind of treatment should be applied for a pest problem		1
D. Recordkeeping		
Most pest control service tickets in your district are reviewed before filing away	1	
Pest control service tickets from all campuses are retrievable from one central office	1	
Pest control service times (in and out times) are required on all service tickets	1	
your work order system allows us to specifically track pest control-related work order requests	1	
Service reports or service tickets do not always list pesticide kinds and amounts used		1
E. Integrated control, lower-risk control agents		
Your district relies principally (but not exclusively) on pesticides to control indoor and structural pests		1
Your school district is most likely to use dusts, aerosols or sprays to control cockroaches		1
Your school district is most likely to use dusts, aerosols or sprays to control ants		1
Your school district is most likely to use baits to control ants	1	
Your district has a policy or process that favors use of lower risk pesticides	1	
Sprays are more likely to be used than baits for controlling German cockroaches in your schools		1
F. Environmental modification and pest-proofing		
External doors in your district are all, or nearly all, rodent proof	1	
You would not be able to see light under the door for all or nearly all external doors in your district	1	

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It's more likely for your district to use a pesticide than to spend money on building modifications to solve a pest problem		1
your school district spends more time responding to pest work orders than preventing them		1
Maintenance or sanitation issues listed on pest control service tickets usually wait until the next pest control service visit to be corrected		1
your pest control staff treats pestproofing as more important than pesticides and traps for pests	1	
G. Training and communication		
your district food service staff cooperate fully with pest control staff and contractors	1	
Teachers in your school district last year received training in IPM	1	
Maintenance staff, pest control staff or contractors frequently communicate directly with the IPM Coordinator about pest related issues in your district	1	
Most district staff and teachers would be able to identify the acronym IPM as having to do with to pest control	1	
Most of your kitchen staff know the purpose of a sticky trap	1	
H. Policies and administration		
In the past year we have used a district newsletter or district-wide emailing to communicate with staff about some aspect of pest control	1	
Administrative support for the pest control program in your district is strong	1	
your district specifically requires integrated pest management (IPM) for outside pest control contractors	1	
Staff turnover in the pest control program make it difficult to maintain consistency in the way we handle pest problems		1
Your school district has a policy that requires integrated pest management	1	

Prompts [if any]:

Baseboard spraying would include any spraying done along edges of rooms or hallways, especially at junction of floor and wall, for control of crawling pests.

If asked, scheduled basis would be the same as a "calendar" or "routine basis" (e.g., monthly or quarterly pesticide applications). The question relates not so much to quarterly or monthly service visits that might apply insecticides when they are needed, but to pesticides being applied according to calendar rather than in response to a pest.

Depending on the applicator, this could mean baseboards, applying gel baits, putting rodenticide in bait boxes, etc.

If prompted answer: "Technology could include the use of moisture meters, motion detectors, infrared cameras, remote sensing thermometers, pheromone traps, DNA swabs, etc."

If asked, skipping outdoor inspections due to season or poor weather should not negate a positive response to this question.

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Explain if asked: Indoor and structural pests include any pest problem that occurs either principally or occasionally indoors (insects, rodents, birds, bats...)

If asked: the IPM policy prefers the use of prodeucts like gels, baits, low-toxicity insecticides, etc. as first preference

If asked, rodent proofing means thresholds in good condition with less than ¼ inch gaps under the door

If asked, pestproofing includes repairing and sealing doors and other features of the building envelope; repairing leaks and other structural problems that might allow pests to enter or move around a building.

[Redacted area]

If prompted: Training could consist of newsletter articles, webinars, emails, blog posts, classroom or meeting facetime with IPM staff or contractors or any deliberate awareness or training activities provided by the district.

If prompted: Would most of your school staff and teachers recognize that IPM had to do with pest control?

[Redacted area]

Clarification: A policy must be School Board approved to be a true policy. In a school district a policy is the equivalent of a rule or law.