



Administration and Finance
Operations Detail: #20-02

FACILITIES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT | ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY
Integrated Pest Management Involving Wildlife
August 20, 2021

1.0 PURPOSE

This document lists recommended protocols to be taken with incidents involving wildlife occur on campus property. These procedures follow the basic principles of the campus Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP).

2.0 BACKGROUND

Wildlife is an integral part of biodiversity, and responsibly managing it has become increasingly important as many species are experiencing habitat changes.¹ With our knowledge of traditional and technological options, we are developing innovative, collaborative, and sustainable approaches to conserving our campus wildlife and ecosystems while ensuring the protection of human health.

As the university endeavors to educate students and campus members through a "learn-by-doing" philosophy, the wildlife management activities bring forth inherent biological challenges in pest management. An Integrated Pest Management Plan ideally combines biological and cultural controls with limited pesticide use to keep pest populations below economically damaging levels, prevent future pest problems, and minimize the harmful effects of pesticides on humans and natural resources, including wildlife.¹ On-going implementation of IPM principles will permit the university to maintain many successful agriculture programs and a vegetation-lush environment for the campus community to enjoy.

3.0 OVERVIEW

An Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan incorporates basic practices: pest identification, surveillance, monitoring, setting action thresholds, prevention, and control. IPM plans take advantage of all appropriate pest management strategies, including the judicious use of pesticides. However, when a situation arises involving large animals or wildlife (i.e., coyotes, raccoons, skunks, etc.), these animals present unique challenges where pesticide application may not be effective. Instead, it may necessitate specialized services provided by contracted vendors.

Habitat modification, exclusionary practices, behavioral modification, deterrents, and sanitation efforts will be the first actions considered. Action threshold will be considered before any further response.

1. Habitat modification: backfill holes, vegetation reduction, food source removal, etc.
2. Exclusionary practices: additional fencing, repairs to enclosures, fence rollers, structural modifications, etc.
3. Behavioral modification: hazing methods, keeping pets inside.
4. Deterrents: high frequency noise generators, repellants, outdoor lighting.
5. Sanitation: food source removal from fruit trees, trash removal.

Roles & Responsibilities

The Office of Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) is responsible for developing and implementing the IPM Plan. Its primary focus is to provide administrative controls, educate the campus community to encourage cultural practices (e.g., promoting food source removal, animal exclusionary practices, etc.), and, when necessary, obtain additional support through third-party vendors (e.g., Terminix Inc., Animal Pest Management).

Facilities Planning and Management provides additional support in notifying EH&S of animal activity through field staff or customer service calls. Dependent upon the environmental factors and area of work, EH&S will request additional support from individual service departments (e.g., Landscape Services, Custodial Services, Maintenance, etc.).

4.0 CITATIONS

1. Holly L. May and Maureen B. Ryan, Wildlife Habitat Council, 2004, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Wildlife
2. Coyote Hazing Guidelines, The Humane Society of the United States, humanesociety.org/coyotes
3. California Department of Fish & Wildlife, KeepmeWild.org
4. Setting Injury and Action Levels, Model Program School IPM Guidebook

5.0 PROCEDURES

Initiation of services and mitigation strategies are rendered when criteria thresholds are met:

Ants:

- Immediate action if any colony inside (i.e., classrooms, offices, restrooms, and breakrooms).

Rats:

- Indoors: Any rat sighting or evidence of rats (such as droppings, tracks, property damage) triggers pest management action.
- Outdoors: Any active burrows or activity.

Cockroaches:

- Greater than 5 per room within a 24-hour period within indoor spaces (i.e., classrooms, offices, restrooms, and breakrooms).

- Review sanitation, trash handling, clutter, vacuum, and otherwise clean room and apply containerized baits or bait/gels for crack and crevice treatment.

Raccoon:

- 1-2 raccoon sightings in the same area will require continued monitoring.
- >2 raccoon sightings in the same area, property damage/structure harborage, or health hazard will trigger the need for trapping.

Coyote:

- 1-2 coyote sightings in the same area will require continued monitoring.
- >2 coyote sightings in the same area, property damage/proximity of den, or endangerment to campus community will trigger the need for trapping.

Snakes:

- Snake sighting will require immediate monitoring. Further assessment required to determine if immediate extraction/removal will be required.

1. Notification

With campus data collected over time, we know that most campus community animals may come across fall into five main categories. Additionally, if any wildlife or pests are not included in the table below, the Environmental Health & Safety department should be promptly contacted.

The table below provides some examples of the most common encounters and who should be contacted.

Animal Type Main and Secondary Point of Contact		
Pest	Main	Secondary
Interior Areas		
Ants	Custodial Department	EH&S
Cockroaches	Custodial Department	EH&S
Spiders	Custodial Department	EH&S
Rodents	Custodial Department	EH&S
Exterior Areas		
Fire Ants	Landscape	EH&S
Avian	Landscape	EH&S
Spiders	Landscape	EH&S
Specialized/Wildlife		
Coyotes	UPD	EH&S
Snakes	UPD	EH&S
Bobcat	UPD	EH&S
Gophers	Landscape	EH&S
Rabbits	Landscape	EH&S
Termites	Maintenance	EH&S
Raccoon	Landscape	EH&S

2. Pest Identification

The designated department initially contacted will identify the pest or wildlife. When requested, EH&S will provide support and additional guidance to determine appropriate action levels adhering to IPM methodology.

When required, EH&S will investigate the pest related incident to confirmation identification of the target pest and determine the appropriate action level to apply. Investigation will be documented within the EHS Field Report.

3. Action

When Custodial Department is dispatched, firstly apply sanitation practices such as vacuuming, dusting, food source removal, and trash removal. If action thresholds are exceeded, then Custodial Department may administer a minimal degree of pest control that will be limited to the placement of Terro Ant Bait or Catchmaster glue trap according to action thresholds. EH&S will provide inventory, additional guidance, and support for administrative control applications.

Dependent upon the animal type and situation, EH&S will acquire third-party vendors for specialized animal types.

When Landscaping Department is dispatched, firstly apply habitat modification practices that may include vegetation reduction, weed abatement, backfilling of holes, and food source removal (e.g., fallen fruit, etc.). When action thresholds are exceeded, may administer appropriate degree of pest control allowable under Qualified Applicator Certificate (QAC) or Qualified Applicator License (QAL).

When UPD is dispatched, it will often be the first to respond to incidents with immediate endangerment or hazard level. EH&S will investigate following the incident to identify any risks that may be eliminated or mitigated.

4. Surveillance and Monitoring

EH&S conducts on-going monitoring of the suspected area. Findings collected and documented in Field Report. If it is determined that further action is required or immediate hazard is considered, then additional measures will be contracted from a vendor (e.g., Terminix Inc., Animal Pest Management).

- a. Campus monitoring and tracking: data collected and evaluated to determine mitigation measures.
- b. Use collected data to develop strategies to improve the geographical application of mitigation measures and pest control.

5. Behavioral Modification & Outreach

- a. EH&S produces educational materials related to potential pests or wildlife encounters on campus grounds to promote awareness amongst the campus community.
- b. EH&S will collaborate with campus partners in developing department administrative controls to mitigate pest infestations.

External Agencies:

* EH&S may contact agencies for further consult or requisition of specialized services.

- County of Los Angeles Animal Control
- Humane Society Pomona
- Fish & Game Wildlife

6.0 DEFINITIONS

Hazing is a method that uses deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourages an undesirable behavior or activity.

Methods include a variety of tools such as:

1. Yelling and waving arms while approaching the animal.
2. Using noisemakers (e.g., voice, whistles, air horns, bells, etc.)
3. Using projectiles (e.g., sticks, small rocks, cans, rubber balls)
4. Other repellents (e.g., hoses, spray bottles, pepper spray)

7.0 CONTACTS

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8. REVISION TRACKING

Revision History

Revision Date	Revised by	Summary of Revision	Section(s) Revised
8/19/21	Hui Chieng	New	All

Review/Approval History

Revision Date	Revised by	Summary of Revision	Section(s) Revised
8/22/21	Ysabel D. Trinidad	Initial draft	All