

UC Riverside Integrated Pest Management Plan 2026

Section 1: Scope

The University of California, Riverside (UC Riverside) Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM Plan) provides guidelines for protecting and enhancing the natural diversity from pests on all University-owned properties. This plan applies to the interior of buildings, exterior of buildings, landscaped areas, agricultural operations, and any locations owned or leased by UC Riverside. This plan is in addition to the requirements of the systemwide IPM Policy.

For more information on the systemwide IPM policy, view the [University of California Integrated Pest Management Policy \(March 2023\)](#).

Section 2: Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this IPM Plan is to guide the use of indoor and outdoor pest management strategies and least-toxic control methods at UC Riverside in an environmentally sensitive manner. Core elements of IPM include:

- Use of Biological, Cultural, Physical, and Mechanical control
- Individual sanitation practices
- Use of chemicals and pesticides only in targeted locations and for targeted species
- Use of least-toxic chemical pesticides when possible
- Routine inspection and monitoring
- Proactive communication and education

What is Integrated Pest Management?

IPM is the integration of pest management techniques that include cultural, biological, chemical, and non-chemical control methods to control pests economically.

Preferred pest management techniques outdoors include encouraging naturally occurring biological control; using alternative plant species or varieties that resist pests; selecting pesticides with lower toxicity to humans or non-target organisms; adopting cultivation, pruning, fertilizing, or irrigation practices that reduce pest problems; and changing the environment to make conditions incompatible with pest development.

Preferred pest management techniques indoors include exclusion by sealing cracks, crevices, and holes in structures where pests can enter, improved sanitation, trapping and removing pests by hand, and least-toxic chemical controls that result in an acceptable level of control.

Pesticides, organic and conventional, are used as a last resort when careful monitoring indicates that they are needed according to pre-established guidelines. Balancing toxicity and efficacy will be considered in selecting pesticide use. Implementing an integrated pest management program requires a thorough understanding of pests (insects, weeds, unwanted plants, plant pathogens, vertebrates, etc.), their life cycles, environmental requirements, and natural predators, as well as the establishment of a systematic program for surveying pests, their damage, and other evidence of their presence.

Benefits of Integrated Pest Management

- Promotes robust environmental and healthy plants to better withstand damage from pests.
- Reduces the need for pesticides by integrating other pest management methods.
- Reduces excessive or unnecessary pesticide applications, which can negatively affect human health and the environment.
- Typically provides long-term control of pests, as opposed to more conventional short-term treatments.
- Promotes clean water. If water runoff contains pesticides, these can pollute streams, rivers, groundwater, or coastal regions.

Section 3: Goals

This IPM Plan will govern all components of pest management at UCR.

The goals of the IPM program at UC Riverside are:

- Protect human health and the surrounding environment by employing a range of preventative strategies and using least-toxic products for pest control and eradication if possible.
- Inspect and monitor pest populations to enhance control strategies.
- Minimize the quantity and toxicity of chemicals used for pest management.
- Minimize environmental impacts by using species-specific pesticides and targeting application areas carefully.
- Establish clear threshold limits for pesticide use.
- Establish clear criteria for acceptable circumstances in which using a pesticide other than a least-toxic pesticide is necessary:

- Toxic pesticides will only be used when there is a threat to public health and safety, or
- To prevent economic or environmental damage, and
- After other alternatives have been implemented and are shown to be ineffective.
- Provide campus users with notice of IPM activities involving use of pesticides.

Section 4: Responsible Parties

The UC Riverside IPM committee members identified in Table 1 below are responsible for developing and managing the implementation of the IPM Plan. The committee will meet once a quarter to review emergency Pesticide Use Authorizations (PUAs). The committee will also meet annually to review all generic PUAs and approve the previous year’s use report.

The Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department (EHRM) provides guidance on relevant standards to ensure safety and compliance, including those standards related to workplace hazards, and pesticide storage and application.

Table 1 IPM Committee Responsible Parties

| Title of Responsible Party | Department | Department Phone | Email |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| IPM Coordinator John Starling | Facilities | (951) 827-4185 | john.starling@ucr.edu |
| Peggy Mauk | Agricultural Operations | | peggy.mauk@ucr.edu |
| Christina Bean | Library | | christina.bean@ucr.edu |
| Codie Sterner | Sustainability | | codie.sterner@ucr.edu |
| Davina Bailey | Center for Early Childhood Education | | davina.bailey@ucr.edu |
| Toshio Ishida | Facilities | | toshio.ishida@ucr.edu |
| Lisa Laws | Housing Services | | lisa.laws@ucr.edu |
| Ryan Lazzar | Housing Services | | ryan.lazzar@ucr.edu |
| Yvonne Lujan | Real Estate Services | | yvonne.lujan@ucr.edu |
| Miguel Estrada | Botanic Gardens | | miguel.estrada@ucr.edu |
| Gustavo Plascencia Jauregui | Dining Services | | gustavo.plascencia@ucr.edu |
| Jackie Rodriguez | Student Health | | jacquelyn.rodriguez@ucr.edu |
| Rachel Mireles | EHSRM | (951) 827-5528 | rachel.mireles@ucr.edu |
| Jennifer Stewart | UCR Health | | jennifer.stewart@medsch.ucr.edu |
| Matt Daugherty | Faculty | | matt.daugherty@ucr.edu |
| Student Representative | | | Vacant |

The campus utilizes multiple contractors to perform a variety of work for the campus. Below is the current list of approved pest control vendors on campus.

Table 2 IPM Service Providers (Contractors)

| Function | Company Name | Primary Contact | Phone |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Pest Control | RPW Services, Inc. | Paul Webb | (714) 870-6352 |
| Pest Control | Terminix | Tony Engebretson | (909) 605-9929 |
| Pest control | Western | Ricardo Martinez | (619) 249-7199 |
| Pest control | Vacate | Joshua Groins | (951) 488-5263 |

Who to call

If you experience a pest control need, the following groups can be contacted

| Contact Name or Department | Locations | Contact Email | Contact phone number |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Facilities Services | Any main campus building or open space | facilities@ucr.edu | (951) 827-4214 |
| Housing and Auxiliary Services | All housing residence halls, apartments, and auxiliary services buildings | auxfacilitiesstudent@ucr.edu | (951) 827-8534 |
| Dining | All dining locations | gustavo.plascencia@ucr.edu | (951) 827-6061 |
| Agricultural Operations | Any agriculture operations location | agops@ucr.edu | (951) 827-5906 |

Section 5: Performance Assessment Process

The IPM committee will periodically evaluate the success of the Plan. This evaluation will be done annually. The IPM committee may also produce and provide a report on an annual basis to senior management. Whenever possible, the annual reports will include an evaluation of the performance, safety, cost, environmental, and public health benefits achieved as a result of the IPM Pan implementation.

Section 6: Pest Control Strategies and Practices

Integrated Methods

Integrated methods that make use of monitoring and non-toxic preventative measures (e.g., site inspection and maintenance, cultural controls, pest inspection, and population monitoring) will be used to proactively manage and minimize pest issues. In the event that monitoring activities reveal a need for the use of pest control measures, appropriate control options will be evaluated, and the least-toxic option needed to be effective will be employed.

IPM Pest Control Strategies

The building interior and exterior will be periodically inspected for the presence of pests and preventive measures will be taken to avoid pests. If any pests are detected, integrated (nonchemical) methods will be implemented as the first control step, including sanitation measures, exclusion measures, and the use of traps.

Sanitation

Potential food and water sources available to pests will be evaluated and minimized or eliminated. This can be done by thoroughly cleaning and maintaining food service areas and break rooms, fixing leaking pipes and faucets, and altering landscape features to eliminate standing water.

Exclusion

Cracks, crevices, and holes in the building envelope will be sealed. Plants and trees will be kept away from the buildings when possible.

Traps

For insects and rodents, non-chemical baits (feeding attractants where appropriate) will be used to trap pests. No chemical baits for rodents will ever be used indoors. If chemical rodent baits are necessary outdoors, they will only be used as solid blocks placed in locked outdoor dispensers. No second-generation (single-feed) rodent baits will be used.

Pesticide Use

If integrated pest control measures are unable to resolve the problem, least-toxic pesticides will be used prior to resorting to the use of non-least-toxic pesticides. Any pesticide used on campus will be reviewed by the IPM committee. The committee will review the hazard tier, label, and reason for use

to determine if it will be allowed and what restrictions, if any, will be associated with it. The committee will annually review all pesticides used.

UC Reduced-Risk Pesticide List Hazard Screening Process

UC conducts a reduced-risk pesticide list hazard screening for all pesticides used at each campus. For more information on the [pesticide hazard tiering system](#), please view the following PDF.

Section 7: Approved Pesticides

Generic PUAs

Below is a list of generic Pesticide Use Authorization (PUAs) that the committee has reviewed and approved. These PUAs are good for one calendar year and must be reviewed and approved by the IPM committee during the annual review. The approved pesticides on the PUA list are the only pesticides to be used at UCR by licensed individuals, excluding research. For more information on adding a pesticide or emergency use of a pesticide, contact the IPM coordinator before use.

Below is the link to the current approved pesticide list.

- [Current list of approved pesticides for UCR](#)

Section 8: Monitoring, Thresholds and Management Tactics

The responsible party or their designee will monitor pest activity and determine if current management practices are working. They will also set threshold limits for their managed locations.

These limits are based on a variety of factors. Examples are:

- Amount of pest present
- Type of pest
- Health or economic impact
- Threat urgency

Section 9: Notification, Posting, and Recordkeeping

Notification

An annual notification of the IPM plan will be distributed. Additionally, when a pesticide application is made, a notification will be provided in the area the application was made. For emergency applications, notification should be no more than 24 hours after an emergency application through posted signs or other means.

Notification must include the following:

1. Product name and active ingredient
2. EPA registration number
3. Target pest
4. Date of proposed pesticide use
5. Area to be treated
6. Signal word indicating the toxicity category of the pesticide
7. The SPOC hazard tier rating of the pesticide
8. Contact info for more information
9. Location of additional information available from the IPM Committee
10. Additionally, any emergency PUA applications must be clearly identified.

Postings

When postings are required, pesticide use postings must be prominently displayed around any area where pesticide applications are intended or have been made (e.g., entries to fields or buildings, along walkways, etc.).

For more information on pesticide use on campus, please contact one of the parties listed below and they will get back to you. If you do not receive a response in 48 hours, please contact the corresponding IPM coordinator:

| Contact Name or Department | Locations | Contact Email | Contact phone number |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Facilities Services | Any main campus building or open space | facilities@ucr.edu | (951) 827-4214 |
| Housing and Auxiliary Services | All housing residence halls, apartments, and auxiliary services buildings | auxfacilitiesstudent@ucr.edu | (951) 827-8534 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Dining | All dining locations | gustavo.plascencia@ucr.edu | (951) 827-6061 |
| Agricultural Operations | Any agriculture operations location | agops@ucr.edu | (951) 827-5906 |

Recordkeeping

All daily pesticide applications by UCR employees, Vendors, or Lessees of UCR property are required to be input into the Pesticide Use System.

All applications of pesticides (including least-toxic options) will be logged, and records kept for four (4) years. It is the responsibility of the responsible party or their designee to maintain these records.

The pesticide application log will include the following information:

- Pesticide application
- Date, time, and location of pesticide application
- Pesticide application manager, pesticide applicator, application equipment used
- Product name and active ingredient
- EPA registration number
- Target pest
- Date of pesticide use
- Area to be treated and amount used
- Signal word indicating the toxicity category of the pesticide
- The SPOC hazard tier rating of the pesticide
- Contact info for more information

Emergency Circumstances

Emergency circumstances are those when the presence of a specific pest in a specific circumstance poses an unacceptable risk to students, faculty, or staff health. A pest outbreak is considered an emergency when it poses an immediate threat to public health or will cause significant economic or environmental damage if treatment is delayed. These circumstances may require prompt attention – where action may need to be taken without any delay associated with notification. Notification of emergency pesticide applications must be given within 24 hours of the application, in accordance with procedures outlined in the Notification section of this plan.

Responsible parties identified for each campus organization are authorized to decide if a circumstance rises to the level of an emergency:

- Pest presents an imminent risk to public health
- The delay associated with notification would lead to significantly greater harm from the pest
- Risk from the pest is greater than risk from the pesticide
- The pesticide can be used in a way to reduce harm to public health
- When the economic damage is greater than the risk from the pesticide

Some examples of an emergency included:

- Active wasp nest outside of a window or entryway that opens
- A plant, animal, insect that threatens research, safety or property
- Bed bugs in a residence hall

Emergency Steps

- An Emergency PUA should be submitted if the treatment cannot be planned more than 3 days in advance.
- The IPM Coordinator can approve Emergency PUAs without prior review by the IPM Committee.
- After the emergency has been resolved, a review will be conducted.
- Notification of pesticide use shall be completed as soon as possible after emergency has been averted.
- The PUA must be updated after the resolution of the case to include detailed information about the situation and proposed future prevention measures. This information must be submitted to the IPM Committee for review.

Section 10: Potential Pests

For more information on common pests, ways to prevent them and control strategies, please visit the [Facilities Pest control website](#).

Section 11: Healthy Schools Act (HSA)

The center for Early Childhood Education follows this policy and the Healthy Schools Act. For more information on their [IPM plan](#), please see the Early Childhood Education website.

Agricultural Operations will follow all laws and regulations of the Healthy Schools Act for agricultural spraying and notification.

Section 12: Exemptions

The Policy covers all pest management activities at all University-owned or University-operated locations, including arrangements in which the University is either the lessor or lessee, except privately owned residences on University property. The Policy exempts the use of pesticides in research, the use of antimicrobials for hygienic purposes (e.g., disinfecting sprays or wipes, pool treatments, and drinking water treatments), and the use of chemicals to sterilize medical products and equipment.

There are some locations on campus that require additional approval before a pesticide can be applied due to the impact on research and other factors. Facilities Services will gain these approvals before pesticides are applied.

Pesticides with the active ingredient Fipronil are banned for exterior use, unless approved by the IPM committee and the Bee committee.

Bee friendly campus

Before any pesticide that is extremely toxic to bees is applied, the bee committee must be notified via email and approval is required.

Section 13: Effective Date and Term

This Plan will take effect on April 1, 2026, and will continue indefinitely or until amended and/or replaced by a subsequent integrated pest management plan.

Section 14: Definitions

Adaptive Management: An intentional approach to making decisions and adjustments in response to new information and changes in context.

Antimicrobial: A pesticide intended to disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms or protect inanimate objects, industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water, or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling, or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, or slime.

Application Supervisor: A UC employee who exercises primary direction and control over the activities of a Certified/Licensed Pesticide Applicator or Pesticide Handler and is responsible for executing any Pest control procedure, including compliance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations and this Policy. This designation of “supervisor” will not be used as a basis for exclusion from a bargaining unit.

California Department of Consumer Affairs Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB): The regulatory body tasked with overseeing and licensing structural Pest control applicators operating within California, focusing on professionals employing pesticides to manage termites and Pests in building and structures.

California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR): The regulatory authority responsible for the supervision and licensure of pesticide applicators in California, ensuring compliance with relevant state pesticide statutes and regulations.

Certified/Licensed Pesticide Applicator: Any individual (whether UC employee or Contractor) who has been certified through an examination administered by the state pesticide lead agency (e.g., SPCB or DPR) to use or supervise the use of pesticides.

Contract: A binding written agreement to acquire the services of an outside provider for activities such as grounds maintenance or any Pest control-related services or services that may include Pest control activities.

Contracted Pest Management Companies (Contractors): A person, firm, corporation, or other entity, including a governmental entity, that enters into a Contract with a UC Location to provide pest management services.

Emergency: A situation where immediate pesticide treatment is necessary to prevent harm from a Pest to public health, the environment, or University assets.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): According to the University of California’s Statewide IPM Program, 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.”

Integrated Pest Management Committee (IPMC): The committee at each UC Location that is responsible for providing IPM oversight and guidance for that location.

Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (IPM Coordinator): A designated employee at each UC Location who serves as the primary point of contact between the local IPMC and the SPOC and will manage the IPM program for their location.

Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM Plan): The plan developed at each UC Location that details Pest prevention and mitigation processes, including pesticide use and reporting (outlined below in the Procedures section).

Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM Program): The collection of activities at a UC Location used to manage Pests. The IPM program includes the IPMC, IPM Coordinator, and the IPM Plan.

Pest: Any animal, plant, fungi, bacteria, or virus that interfere with site-specific purposes, operations, or management objectives or that jeopardize human health or safety except for viruses, fungi, bacteria, or other microorganisms on or in living human or other living animals.

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any Pest (such as fungi, bacteria, virus, plant, or animal); defoliating plants; regulating plant growth; and any spray adjuvant, as detailed in California Food and Agriculture Code Section 12753. In California, this term includes acaricide, algicide, bactericide, insecticide, fungicide, rodenticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant, and adjuvant.

Pesticide Handler: For the purposes of this Policy, a UC employee that mixes, loads, measures, and applies pesticides; is present in an area where a pesticide application is being conducted to assist with the application; cleans pesticide application equipment; enters pesticide storage areas; and transports pesticide containers that have already been opened. Under this Policy, all Pesticide Handlers must be

trained through a SPOC-approved Pesticide Handler training course. It is important to note that Pesticide Handlers may routinely apply Pesticides.

Pesticide Hazard Tier List: A list maintained by the SPOC of all pesticides in use at UC that have been evaluated through the Pesticide Hazard Tiering System.

Pesticide Hazard Tiering System: A process developed and maintained by the SPOC for assessing the hazards of each pesticide used at UC based on its toxicological and environmental attributes to classify them into three distinct tiers: red (high-risk), yellow (medium-risk), and green (low-risk) Pesticides.

Pesticide Use Authorization (PUA): Formal authorization provided by a local IPMC to apply a pesticide at a UC Location. The authorization may be:

- **Automatic:** To authorize the use of green- or yellow-tier pesticides for purposes that the IPMC has predetermined do not require additional review and approval.
- **Generic:** To authorize the use of any pesticide within predefined general parameters for no longer than one (1) year without additional review and approval by the IPMC.
- **Specific:** To authorize the use of any pesticide within explicit parameters as required to address only the particular Pest situation identified in the original request.
- **Emergency:** To authorize the use of any pesticide after review and approval by the IPM Coordinator only when immediate pesticide treatment is necessary to prevent harm to public health or significant damage to the environment or University assets.

Pesticide Use Authorization Platform (PUA Platform): A resource developed for systemwide use where Pesticide Handlers, Certified/Licensed Pesticide Applicators or Application Supervisors must request and receive approval for proposed pesticide use and must report pesticide use after completion of an application. This solution integrates the Pesticide Hazard Tiering System.

Registration Number: A unique identifier that is required by the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be displayed on the front panel of a pesticide label. This number identifies the individual product and the company that is the primary registrant of that product with the U.S. EPA.

Research Use: Pesticide used as an evaluated treatment in a study or as part of the research design, which is exempt from this Policy.

Systemwide Pesticide Oversight Committee (SPOC): The systemwide committee that provides overall coordination and oversight of UC's pest management practices and is responsible for maintaining this IPM Policy.

University of California Location (UC Location): All University of California campuses, health locations, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR), Natural Reserve System (NRS), and any other UC-owned or -operated facilities, including arrangements in which UC is either the lessor or lessee, with the exception of privately-owned residences on UC property, as referred to above in the Scope.