**Technician (based on 63 survey results of 01292015)**

* 74.6% (47) answering are School District Pest Management Professional/IPM, 14.3% (9) Contracted Pest Management Professional/Technician, 23.8% (15) Facility Managers, 36.5% (23) Maintenance personnel, 20.6% (13) Administrators, 3.2% (2) Food service personnel, 14.3% (9) Custodials, 30.2% (19) Grounds personnel, 30.2% (19) other (including 5 transportation personnel, playing fields and irrigation repair, University Housing in house pest control, 6 Environmental Specialists, 2 Maintenance Director, Pest management consultant, certified applicator, EPA SIPM Coordinator and parent, Grounds Contract Manager).
* 74.6% feel confident they know enough about IPM; 12.7% do not.
* 92.1% would like to know more.
* 93.7% think IPM training/certification is necessary, 4.8% did not.
* Training is necessary because:
* Perhaps split the training into Structural and another for landscaping/grounds maintenance.
* It is important to understand the basics to recognize and make better decisions on a number of issues including, pest ID, control, repairs and sanitation.
* Needed to keep in tone with new or better procedure.
* Understanding what it takes to keep our facility pest free and healthy.
* CEU training is necessary to keep updated on changing regulations, methods, chemicals, and best practices.
* This verifies that a person actually went to the training and have some knowledge about IPM.
* There is still a lot I don't know or am still learning about what I can do and not do as IPM coordinator. An and all extra training would be get.
* Continuing education is a must with all the changes in laws and policies that are constantly going on!
* Climate, construction practices and design, chemical usage, and space use are constantly changing. Training/certification gives you the chance to keep up with these changes and talk with others that have similar problems or concerns.
* A certification would legitimize the role with others in my work place and give us a sense of accomplishment along with the knowledge.
* We all need to be on the same page relative to procedures in school pest management, including knowing how to navigate in the school environment.
* Training/certification is important. You need to know what you are doing.
* Because I feel continuing education is the keep to improving your approach to dealing with pests problems.
* Cleaning, what role cleaning has in IPM?
* There are always new things to learn to grow to be better at what we do.
* I am Child Nutrition Director and I do feel like it is an important part of my duties.
* We need to know what we can & cannot do legally & best practice wise.
* Personnel changes are constant and retraining is necessary.
* It is always vital to renew our knowledge of the laws and regs that we are trying keep as well as do the best job we can of pest control.
* IPM is always evolving and should require continuing education to ensure that people gain the requisite knowledge of IPM and then continue to grow in their knowledge.
* Always new tactics.
* Because of the variety of my responsibilities it is easy to lose focus and overlook areas that may require or demand less frequent attention. Both training and certification are necessary for various reasons. Most importantly is the safety of staff and students.
* Yes I believe it keeps me up to date and refreshes the knowledge needed to provide answering questions from staff. Also any changes that occur.
* An official certification might answer the ever-present question "What says that you know what you're talking about?"
* IPM information is not communicated/explained as to what and why we use IPM to school based Admin and Teachers effectively. All Staff including Administration should be more seriously informed to work effectively. This is not done in the higherachy.
* To deter pesticide usage by uncertified school personnel.
* Yes, the IPM position is mainly administrative and not as a technician. Policies can be complex and must be communicated correctly to upper level staff. A Certification would set the position apart from others who think they know what they are doing.
* Training would keep Managers updated on the latest developments in the Pest Management field.
* A basic course should be required that explains the what whys and how the program works...
* Training yes, certification maybe. There is always something new to learn about IPM.
* I believe that education is key to an IPM program. The technology and science is ever evolving and must be kept up with in order to stay relevant.
* To many assume that toxic chemicals are the solution. We rely strongly on exclusion, cleaning, monitors, baits and traps. Seldom use anything stronger for indoor pests.
* 77.8% thought the training material was complete:
	+ After other IPM methods have failed. Baiting, stinging insects. large infestations of health risk insects. Special or delicate accounts where 0 tolerance is allowed.
	+ Appears to be complete.
	+ Every topic I use is listed.
	+ Standard operating procedure to handle what if's.
	+ You will need on for all the starting paperwork and to get an IPM coordinator up and running would be great.
	+ Not enough about the overall health of the staff and students is addressed. We as professional applicators and Coordinators have to work closely with the nurses in the schools.
	+ I feel everything is covered above for schools.
	+ 14. Identify sensitive sites and describe limitations on pesticide selection for use in these environments. 9. Describe elements of inspection and monitoring, including 2. Identify common species of commensal pests found in and around buildings including
	+ I would add training to learn how to effectively communicate to staff, school employees and what is the best way to educate each stakeholder.
	+ It covers all aspects of the IPM plan and how it could be used as a valuable tool to eliminate using harsh chemicals and keeping the students, faculty members and the public safe.
	+ This needs to be addressed to Teachers in all Buildings.
	+ These describe the day-to-day issues that occur.
	+ It is a good foundation. There is always need for refreshing and improvements.
* 12.7% thought the training material was not complete:
* Adding information on pest such as gophers, skunks, etc that cause damage to turf and others such as squirrels might benefit the training.
* Student Busses should be included. The bus should be keep clean to prevent potential pest issues.
* Add bed bug identification info to common pests found. As these pests are becoming more numerous.
* Teaching Staff need to be more educated and included in IPM. Not just the parties listed. They comprise to majority of building occupants.
* An informal teacher and adminstator program should be used, we use safe school training and require that all staff complete the 15 min online program.
* Generally an excellent listing however I would reorder. Pesticides will likely be part of the training and I would consider emphasizing the importance of reading pesticide labels including for pesticide product selection, determining how much product to purchase, how to mix, store, etc.
* 52.4% thought there were no elements missing from the roles and responsibilities:
* 17.5% thought some elements missing from the material:
* Make the service a risk / inspection based. Don't treat just to treat.
* You will need on for all the starting paperwork and to get an IPM coordinator up and running would be great.
* I think it important for PMP's working in schools to understand the political pressures involved... the pest management is just a part of a districts job of providing a healthy learning environment...providing the right information can be as important as providing a pest free school.
* Not enough about the overall health of the staff and students is addressed. We as professional applicators and Coordinators have to work closely with the nurses in the schools.
* Bed Bugs, Lices, Scabies.
* Certification / application information pertaining to who can apply pesticides within a school district. And the penalty for anyone within a district not certified that uses or possesses pesticide in the district.
* Lighting strategies for pest control.
* Some of the best information I have seen divides the responsibilities up by school occupant so that everyone knows what they (teacher, custodian, cafeteria worker, secretary, etc...) can and should be doing.
* Guideline for school administration.
* You might also consider including something on mosquitoes and ticks (public health pests). These pests may or may not fall outside of the categories outlined above.
* Birds.
* 20.6% thought some elements should be assigned to a different job:
* I am simply reiterating that perhaps the training should be divided into an indoor lesson and outdoor grounds.
* How to properly do exclusion to prevent pests from entering. Crafts and Trades people could benefit on this training. Sealing up a hole to stop a roach or mouse can be different than what some people might think.
* Outside pest and inside pest.
* Sanitation everyone, communication essential.
* Some Districts, such as mine, frown upon direct communication with principals with regards to best practices. It possible others experience this as well. Training at the school level might need to be defined as the IPM coordinator or appropriate administrative personnel.
* Sealing buildings, doors, windows, ect. would be for Maint.
* Safety use of the pesticides should be included with the Hazardous communication training or a joint effort - especially with the new GHS factor.
* Someone from administration should have to explain the concept of IPM to administrators.
* Teachers.
* School nurse training on identifying potential pest and pesticide issues and diagnoses.
* 63.5% didn’t identify elements that should be assigned to a different job:
* 15.9% was not sure if some elements should be assigned to a different job:
* Not that it’s not necessary or irrelevant, but the IPM is daily activities and of small districts, redundancies have to be minimalized when possible.
* Every District is set up different so it seems a broad base is better.
* 90.5% thought any element was necessary and relevant:
* It all seems relevant.
* All necessary.
* It is all important.
* 4.8% thought that some elements were not necessary:
* Written action thresholds, all pest related complaints should be addressed and then properly taken care of accordingly.
* Rather than going into detail of individual pests, group them together by morphology or physiology and control methods. It will help with methods to be used.
* Common weeds.
* Which elements are the most important:
* Identification, physiology, control methods and mode of action.
* #1, #9, & #10.
* Inspection, identification and communication.
* 12,13 & 14-15
* Monitor, identify the past and what it will take to get rid of it.
* Proper id, how to do inspections & pesticide safety
* Inspect, identify, chose
* 2,3,9
* 1,9,12
* All are important.
* 1,9,10
* 4,6,7
* Sanitation and Exclusions, Education and communication of the different parties, full and effective monitoring and inspections.
* Pest ID Pest Monitoring Sanitation and exclusion
* 1,2,12
* 1,4,7
* 2,12,13
* 11,12,14
* 13,2-5,15
* Inspection, training
* All of the topics are of equal importance to me. I would think that the order they are taught in would be more important.
* 5. List examples of resources available to identify/verify common pest species and how to access them. 9. Describe elements of inspection and monitoring, including a. what to look for b. where to look c. tools used d. frequency 10. Describe key elements of data collection, recording and evaluation for a. pesticide application b. monitoring c. inspection
* Pest Identification Proper Inspection techniques & monitoring The right tools for the job, (flashlights, field microscopes, etc.).
* Safety, Inspection, Identification
* Common Pests found in & around bldgs. Behavior of these pests, proper id of pests
* 1,2,9
* All
* 14. Identify sensitive sites and describe limitations on pesticide selection for use in these environments. 9. Describe elements of inspection and monitoring, including…. 2. Identify common species of commensal pests found in and around buildings including
* 1,6,12
* Resources available to identify pests
* Inspection, identification and pest management
* 2/3 (same thing in my mind), 7, 1
* Inspection Safety
* They are all important
* Know what IPM is know what, &when you can use tools
* #8 Describe elements of sanitation and exclusion, #12 Explain the importance of effective communication, education and cooperation between relevant parties #1 Describe key elements of a facility IPM plan.
* 8,12,13
* 4,8,9,12
* Identification, non chemical control methods, sanitation
* IPM plan and what it means, Pest ID, and Pest biology
* 1,9,10,12
* Sanitation strategies Communication Pipeline Proper safety practices
* 7,8,9,12
* Safety, monitoring and inspection.
* They are all important
* Sorry, they are all important.
* Rules and regulations
* IPM is everyone's responsibility
* Preventative maintenance, Periodic inspection, IPM training.
* 12,8,7
* Communication cooperation between both parties and monitoring
* Key elements, sanitation and exclusion, and data collection.
* Communication
* 8,9,12
* Communication, Identification and conducive conditions.
* 1,8,12
* Training, applications and prevention
* It is difficult to decide but at this time I'd pick numbers 1, 4,and 7
* Cockroaches rodents biting and stinging pests
* Identification, exclusion methods, record keeping.
* Exclusion monitoring cleaning
* Least important:
* I really cannot answer that. I can see how all of them are important. The question is the amount of detail necessary to educate personnel.
* #2, #4, & #5
* All are important (many entries).
* 3,6,7
* None (many entries)
* 12 - A&B 3 – G
* #13 is one of the items that all pest control applicators should know before using any chemical by reading the label and no one else should be using chemicals for pest control in a school.
* 10,11
* Data Collection Thresholds Pesticide Safety
* 2,5,8
* 3,5,6
* 1,10,14
* Tool use tools
* There are no least important topics above, they are all needed to make a good IPM program work.
* Nothing. Everything applies. Information is the key to an overall successful IPM program
* Pesticide storage Container disposal PPE
* Setting thresholds, administrators
* None are unimportant. But the record keeping for state inspections, etc. are pretty close.
* Sensitive sites as all are. Biology of Wood destroying pests in schools
* Mode of pesticide action
* 3,13,10
* #2. All others are important.
* Data collection, elements of sanitation and pesticide safety
* 3,4,5
* General population pest identification
* Again, difficult to decide but I'd pick numbers 5, 11 and 14 because the information would likely also be covered in one of the other sections.
* Common weeds stored product and fabric pests occasional invaders and other common occasional pests
* All aspects are of equal importance. It's integrated!
* All have relevance.