

Topic Summary – License Categories for Private Schools

- HB 4062(7) “Noncommercial pesticide applicator” is for:
 - An individual who uses or supervises the use of any restricted-use pesticide or highly toxic pesticide on land or property owned or leased by the individual or the employer of the individual, except for an individual who performs the work, duties or responsibilities of a private applicator or a public applicator; or
 - An individual who owns or is employed by a private school and who performs or carries out the work, duties or responsibilities of a pesticide applicator at the school’s campus, as defined in ORS 634.700.
- In contrast to others who meet the definition of a “noncommercial pesticide applicator”, private school employees may be using pesticides on the school campus in the production of an agricultural commodity or forest crop (e.g., school gardens, greenhouses, forested areas), or they may be using pesticides to control adult mosquitoes or vertebrate pests on the school campus. Note: Under the school IPM law (ORS 634.700 – ORS 634.750), a licensed private applicator is not permitted to make pesticide applications on a school campus.
- Therefore, licensed noncommercial pesticide applicators employed by private schools may need license categories that others do not (e.g., Agriculture: Herbicide, Forest, Agriculture: Vertebrate Pest, Public Health). Note: The school Integrated Pest Management license category excludes certain pesticide uses such as the application of pesticides by power-driven equipment (e.g., battery-powered backpack sprayer).

Oregon Private School Survey

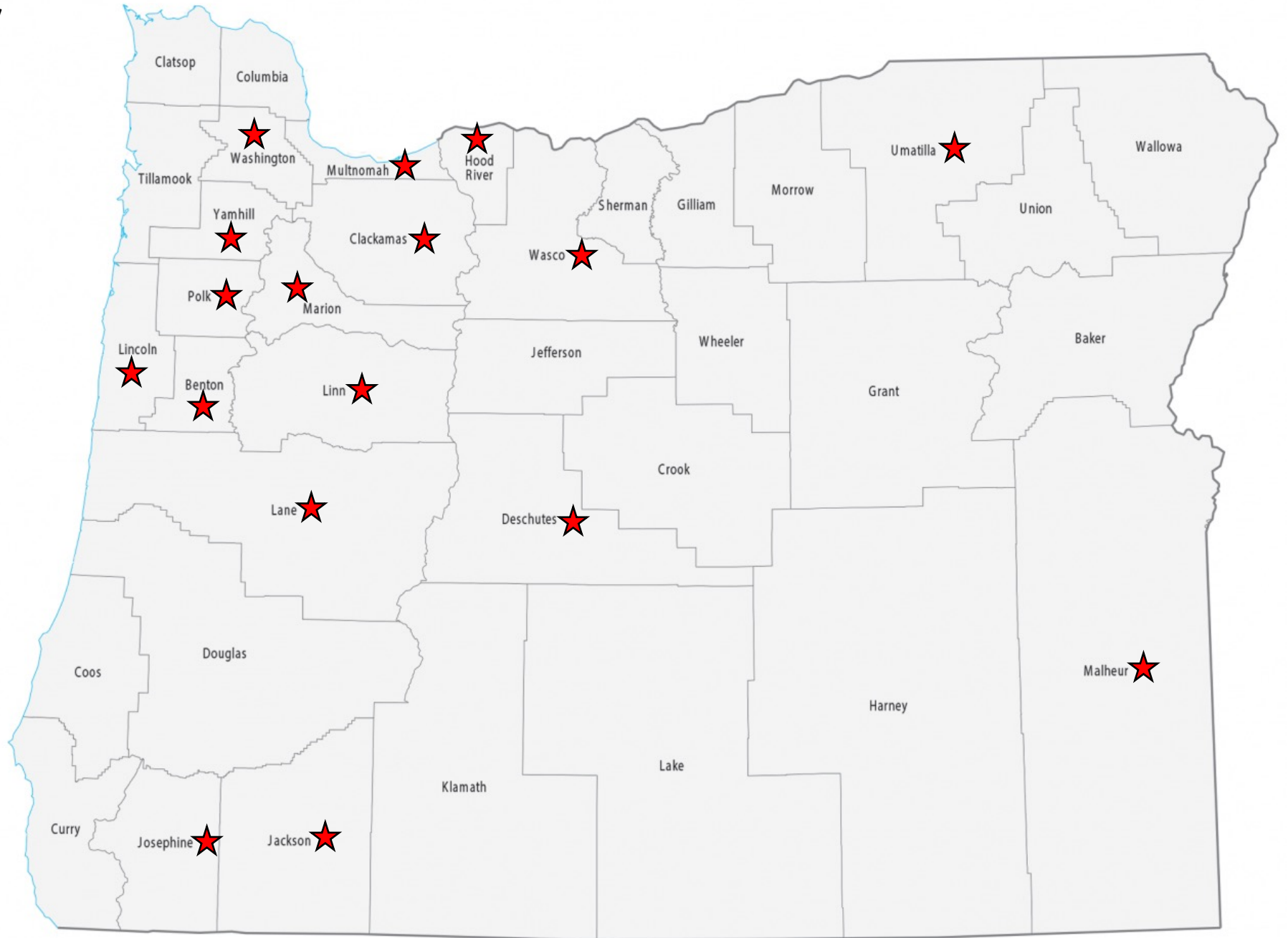
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) sent out a survey to Oregon private schools to better understand the type of pesticide application work they they perform (*e.g.*, are they making pesticides applications in school gardens/greenhouses, control adult mosquitoes).
- The ODA utilized data furnished by the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to generate an email list of Oregon private schools.
- 58 survey responses were received between 10/11/2022 and 11/14/2022. Based upon ODE data, it is estimated that this represents between 13 percent and 17 percent of private schools in Oregon that meet the definition for school in the school integrated pest management law (ORS 634.700(8)(b)).
- The survey respondent's county of origin and responses to survey questions are summarized on the following two pages of this document.

Oregon Private School Survey

10/11/22 – 11/14/22

58 Responses

County	Number of Schools Responding
Benton	1
Clackamas	5
Deschutes	3
Hood River	1
Jackson	3
Josephine	1
Lane	6
Lincoln	1
Linn	1
Malheur	1
Marion	6
Multnomah	18
Polk	1
Umatilla	3
Wasco	1
Washington	4
Yamhill	1
Multiple Counties	1



Oregon Private School Survey

Survey Question	Brief Description of Pesticide Use Type	Yes	No	Unsure/Other	Comments (When "Unsure/Other" Selected)				
Upon implementation of the new "noncommercial pesticide applicator" license type do employees (or the owner) of your private school plan to apply pesticides** on the school's campus for the purpose of producing plants, fungi, or animals for educational purposes, human consumption, sale, or propagation (e.g., apply pesticides in a school greenhouse or school garden)? This question includes the production of wine grapes that will offered for sale as wine.**"Pesticide" is an umbrella term for any substance that is used to kill, repel, or otherwise mitigate a pest. Examples include, but are not limited to: weed killers, weed & feed products, insect killers, slug/snail bait, mold/fungus killers, moss killers, toxic rodent bait, etc.	Agricultural Uses	12	41	5	Rodent bait may be used, unsure.	We may choose to spray apple trees because they are currently filled with bugs.	Changing Administrators and do not know what the new administrator plans to do.	Still talking about what sort of programs we might run in the future and all that it entails	In most cases we have a licensed individual apply pesticides. We may at some point grow plants in a greenhouse.
Upon implementation of the new "noncommercial pesticide applicator" license type do employees (or the owner) of your private school plan to apply pesticides** to maintain forested areas on the school's campus that may eventually be harvested/logged?***"Pesticide" is an umbrella term for any substance that is used to kill, repel, or otherwise mitigate a pest. Examples include, but are not limited to: weed killers, weed & feed products, insect killers, slug/snail bait, mold/fungus killers, moss killers, toxic rodent bait, etc.	Forest Uses	2	53	3	Rodent bait may be used, unsure.	In woodlands yes but none are going to be used for logging or harvest	Changing Administrators and do not know what the new administrator plans to do.		
Upon implementation of the new "noncommercial pesticide applicator" license type do employees (or the owner) of your private school plan to apply pesticides** on the school's campus to control adult mosquitoes? ***"Pesticide" is an umbrella term for any substance that is used to kill, repel, or otherwise mitigate a pest. Examples include, but are not limited to: weed killers, weed & feed products, insect killers, slug/snail bait, mold/fungus killers, moss killers, toxic rodent bait, etc.	Adult Mosquito	1	56	1	If all other IPM methods fail to solve the problem				
Upon implementation of the new "noncommercial pesticide applicator" license type do employees (or the owner) of your private school plan to apply pesticides** on the school campus to control or repel vertebrate pests, such as rodents, racoons, nuisance birds, etc? This question does not encompass products used to control livestock predators. ***"Pesticide" is an umbrella term for any substance that is used to kill, repel, or otherwise mitigate a pest. Examples include, but not limited to: weed killers, weed & feed products, insect killers, slug/snail bait, mold/fungus killers, moss killers, toxic rodent bait, etc.	Vertebrate Pests	12	40	6	We haven't had issues in this area, but if we did, then this could come into play.	Rodent bait may be used, unsure.	We currently have a service contract, but we may do it ourselves in the future.	If all other IPM methods fail to solve the problem	Borox based ant killer

*Note this survey was sent out using an email list furnished by the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) on 10/11/2022 and 10/25/2022. Fifty-eight survey responses were recieved between 10/11/2022 and 11/14/2022. Based upon ODE data, it is estimated that this represents between 13 percent and 17 percent of private schools in Oregon that meet the definition for school in the school integrated pest management law (ORS 634.700(8)(b)).

More Information

- House Bill 4062 (2022): <https://oda.fyi/HB4062>
- School IPM License category definition: <https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayDivisionRules.action?selectedDivision=2734>

OAR 632-057-0110(12) School Integrated Pest Management: This shall include pesticide operators, pesticide applicators, pesticide trainees, public applicators, and public trainees who use or supervise the use of pesticides on the campus of a school, as defined in ORS 634.700 and OAR 603-057-0500. School Integrated Pest Management does not include any of the following:

(a) The use of any pesticide in areas where the integrated pest management plan adopted by the school under 634.705 does not apply;

(b) The use of any pesticide for the purpose of controlling wood-destroying pests, such as, but not limited to, termites, carpenter ants, and powder post beetles;

(c) The use of any pesticide for the purpose of controlling the following public health pests: bed bugs, lice, fleas, ticks, and adult mosquitoes.

(d) The use of any pesticide by using power-driven pesticide application equipment or power-driven devices;

(e) The use of any highly toxic or restricted-use pesticide, as defined in ORS 634.006(5) and (22), respectively;

(f) The use of any pesticide that is not registered with the State Department of Agriculture, as described in ORS 634.016; or

(g) The use of any pesticide formulated or packaged as a total release fogger, which is a pressurized container designed to automatically release the total contents in one operation for the purpose of creating a permeating fog within a confined space to deliver the pesticide throughout a space. Pesticide types listed in ORS 634.705(4) are excluded from this provision.