

CATEGORY:	Priority Ranking By Category
General Management Priorities	
Establish appropriately trained IPM coordinators in school systems to oversee day-to-day implementation of IPM policies and programs.	1
Partner with pest management professionals and organizations to create and implement effective, economical IPM service relationships.	2
Increase funding for management, coordination, education, research and implementation.	3
Identify, educate and activate appropriate school-related organizations to embed IPM into the organizational culture, including ongoing continuing education opportunities for members.	4
Create job-specific IPM guidelines for roles within schools, e.g., athletic field managers, custodians, maintenance staff, principals, etc.	5
Engage environmental health and safety professionals by creating awareness of the need, potential and effective methodology for success.	6
Develop clear and comprehensive standards for measurement of implementation and goal achievement, i.e., rigorous program evaluation.	7
Create incentives for implementation, e.g., tangible health benefits, increased recognition, positive publicity, reduced liability.	8
Create peer mentorships among key role players including service providers, administrators, maintenance and food service staff, parents and others.	9
Establish highly visible demonstrations throughout the US.	10
Provide funding for school assessments including active participation by local actors, e.g., Extension, public health agencies.	11
Connect school IPM projects with broader pollution prevention initiatives at school district, state and national level.	12
Establish IPM policies in school systems to institutionalize the commitment to IPM.	13
Develop a national school IPM coalition of stakeholder organizations to coordinate implementation of proven approaches nationwide.	14
Implement assessment programs to identify status of implementation and prioritize needed improvements in individual school systems, e.g., IPM STAR.	15
Develop written strategy to create and sustain state-based programs for high-level, verifiable school	16
Establish efficient communication networks among stakeholders.	17
Establish EPA region FTE teams (e.g., OPP, childrens health, Am. Indian Enviro.) to work with change agent mentors in each EPA region	18
Develop and disseminate a protocol for grassroots implementation to increase effectiveness of local advocates.	19
General Educational Priorities	
Provide education for custodial, maintenance, kitchen and grounds staff, physicians and school nurses.	1
Provide training for IPM coordinators to improve effectiveness in their role.	2
Provide education and advanced certification for pest management professionals, specifically addressing high-level IPM practices for school environments.	3
Develop Best Management Practices for schools to use with vendors of pest management services, design and construction, food and drink products, etc.	4

Educate policy makers, e.g., city councils and legislatures on need and benefits using case studies detailing success stories.	5
Develop curricula to improve training of Extension, state regulators and other change agents.	6
Develop web-based training for all roles.	7
Provide IPM and health information to teachers, support staff, department of education, parents and administrators.	8
Create basic awareness and understanding of the concept of IPM (and the acronym) among mass media.	9
Educate about pest and pesticide hazards.	10
Develop K-12 classroom curriculum.	11
Develop undergraduate and graduate IPM courses for teachers and administrators.	12
Create materials in languages other than English.	13
Publish case studies describing how school IPM programs can be initiated and sustained.	14
Include pre-school, head-start, and child care programs within the "school IPM" umbrella and provide IPM education and implementation guidance to these entities	15

General Research Priorities

Economics of IPM (implementation and education) vs. conventional pest management.	1
IPM impacts on academic performance, e.g., asthma, absenteeism, grades.	2
Evaluation of health hazards of pests and pesticides.	3
Development of tools and measures for IPM and continuous improvement.	4
Impact of building design and maintenance on pest management.	5
Development of pest monitoring techniques.	6
Awareness of and attitudes towards IPM among school community members.	7
Potential cross-over benefits of school IPM, e.g., Impact school IPM has on improving the greater community.	8
Third-party assessment of the quality of services provided to schools by pest management professionals.	9
Comparative effectiveness of different types of change agents, e.g., Extension, advocacy groups, parents.	10
Identification of entry points for implementation of IPM.	11
Geographic distribution of pest species and range of expansion.	12
Basic insect biology, e.g., arthropod biology	13
Engage students in the scientific method to evaluate internet-distributed myths/ideas about low impact pest control methods.	14
Assessment of satisfaction with IPM.	15

General Regulatory Priorities

Create and mandate minimum standards for school IPM at federal level, including applicator licensing and written IPM program, for example, through new legislation.	1
Increase funding for the enforcement of existing regulations including compliance by commercial pest management professionals and other businesses providing services to schools, and for evaluating pesticide-use records submitted to state-lead agencies in states with mandated reporting for compliance.	2
Create pesticide education program at national level to target schools, i.e. school boards, superintendents, facilities managers, etc.	3

Provide IPM input, including verifiable standards and methods of funding, into existing legislation related to schools.	4
Mandate high-level IPM training/licensing for pest management professionals.	5
Fund consultant services for IPM compliance assistance to provide schools with access to experts who can identify opportunities for improvements.	6
Create third-party or public agency standards and recognition for IPM, other Best Management Practices and continuing improvement, e.g., Baldrige Award-type programs.	7
Develop a model compliance agreement for use by state lead agencies with violators of state pesticide and/or school IPM regulations.	8
Establish minimum student rights for environmental health standards in schools.	9
Develop organizations and strategies for influencing change. Identify opportunities for improving regulations and regulatory and legislative processes to improve IPM adoption, e.g., US Senate and House committees that work on school legislation at the federal level.	10
Fund personnel to evaluate the school IPM plan and consistently enforce the implementation of the existing IPM plans in schools	11
Additional Specific Priorities	
Create structural and landscape maintenance IPM contract guidelines for use by school purchasing agents.	1
Establish best design and construction practices to prevent pest problems in schools.	2
Require disclosure of pesticide inert ingredients so that potential users and programs can fully evaluate possible hazards.	3
Fully integrate IPM elements into EPA's Healthy School Environments efforts.	4
Independent efficacy data and hazard profiles on alternative, reduced-hazard options in school environments including botanicals, e.g., Orange Guard and limonene for fire ants, EcoSMART product line, cedar oil.	5
Maintain a centralized toolbox of existing materials.	6
Bed bug management including attractants.	7
Develop materials for audiences with low literacy, i.e. clear photos and bullet point materials.	8
Reduced-risk weed management options.	9
Pursue registration of soap-based insecticides for additional pests.	10
Provide resource management tools in a centralized location for teachers, administrators and librarians.	11
Stinging ant management	12
Develop and use art and theater to engage kids in learning about urban pests and IPM, e.g., the Roach Patrol at Lewis Cass Tech in Detroit.	13
Efficacy of yellow jacket queen trapping, boric acid bait formulations on cockroaches, air curtains as exclusion devices.	14
Educate about proper placement of light traps for pest management in urban environments.	15
Enforce invasive species regulations to reduce weed pressure on school grounds.	16
Educate about the proper terminology for the term "seal" instead of "caulk".	17
Implement a best practice survey to form basis for regulation.	18
Work to incorporate IPM strategies into school building codes	19