



CITY OF OREGON CITY PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Robert Libke Public Safety Building, 1234 Linn Ave, Oregon City, OR 97045
Thursday, February 26, 2026 at 6:00 PM

Ways to participate in this public meeting:

- Attend in person, location listed above. Please see the public comment guidelines below.
- Attend the livestream of the meeting on the City's YouTube Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/CityofOregonCity>

- Register to provide electronic testimony (email kbuth@orccity.org or call 503-496-1511 by 3:00 PM on the day of the meeting to register)
 - Email kbuth@orccity.org (deadline to submit written testimony via email is 3:00 PM on the day of the meeting)
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1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Please see the public comment guidelines below.

3. GENERAL BUSINESS

- a. Bee City Policy Update
- b. Tree City Update

4. NEXT SCHEDULED PRAC MEETING - MARCH 26, 2026

5. ADJOURN TO METRO COMMUNITY CHOICE GRANT WORKSHOP

PUBLIC COMMENT GUIDELINES

Complete a Comment Card prior to the meeting and submit it to the clerk. When the Chair calls your name, proceed to the speaker table, and state your name and city of residence. Each speaker is given 3 minutes to speak. As a general practice, the committee does not engage in discussion with those making comments. Complaints shall be addressed at the department level prior to addressing the committee.

ADA NOTICE

The location is ADA accessible. Hearing devices may be requested from the City Recorder prior to the meeting. Individuals requiring other assistance must make their request known 48 hours preceding the meeting by contacting the City Recorder's Office at 503-657-0891.

Agenda Posted at City Hall, Pioneer Community Center, Library, City Website.

Video Streaming & Broadcasts: The meeting is streamed live on the [Oregon City's website](#) and available on demand following the meeting. The meeting can be viewed on Willamette Falls Television channel 28 for Oregon City area residents as a rebroadcast. Please contact WFMC at 503-650-0275 for a programming schedule.

BEE CITY USA POLICY

City of Oregon City, Oregon

I. PURPOSE AND INTENT

This policy establishes the City of Oregon City's commitment to pollinator conservation and education through the Bee City USA program. The City recognizes that pollinators, including native bees, honeybees, butterflies, moths, and other beneficial insects, are essential to healthy ecosystems, food security, and the local economy. This policy aims to:

- Create and enhance pollinator habitat on public lands
- Reduce the use of pesticides where appropriate
- Educate residents about pollinator conservation
- Collaborate with community partners to support pollinator health
- Serve as a model for pollinator-friendly practices

II. DEFINITIONS

Pollinator: An animal that moves pollen from the male parts of flowers to the female parts, enabling fertilization and reproduction. Primary pollinators include bees, butterflies, moths, beetles, flies, hummingbirds, and bats.

Native Plants: Plant species that occur naturally in the Pacific Northwest region and have evolved alongside native pollinators.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): An ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests through biological control, habitat manipulation, and use of resistant varieties, with pesticides used only as a last resort.

Neonicotinoids: A class of systemic insecticides that are highly toxic to bees and other pollinators.

III. POLLINATOR HABITAT CREATION AND ENHANCEMENT

A. Public Lands Management

The City shall incorporate pollinator-friendly practices in the management of public properties including:

1. **Native Plant Selection:** Prioritize native flowering plants that provide nectar and pollen throughout the growing season (spring through fall) in parks, rights-of-way, municipal buildings, and other public spaces.
2. **Habitat Diversity:** Create diverse habitat types including:
 - Meadow areas with native wildflowers
 - Pollinator gardens at municipal facilities
 - Native hedgerows and shrub borders

- Retention of dead wood and bare ground for nesting sites
- 3. **Mowing Practices:** Implement "no-mow" or reduced mowing schedules in appropriate areas to allow flowering plants to bloom and provide habitat.
- 4. **Water Sources:** Include shallow water sources in pollinator gardens and public spaces where appropriate.

B. Design Standards

The City shall develop and implement pollinator-friendly design standards for:

1. New public landscaping projects
2. Park renovations and improvements
3. Street tree planting programs
4. Stormwater management facilities
5. Green infrastructure projects

IV. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AND PESTICIDE REDUCTION

A. IPM Adoption

The City commits to using Integrated Pest Management practices that prioritize:

1. Prevention through proper plant selection and cultural practices
2. Monitoring and accurate pest identification
3. Mechanical and biological control methods
4. Pesticide use only as a last resort

B. Pesticide Restrictions

The City shall:

1. **Continue Restrictions on Use of Neonicotinoids:** Neonicotinoids are not used for any pest management by city operations teams. City contractors are allowed to apply restricted use pesticides in specific circumstances with prior approval from the city, but the use of neonicotinoids is not permitted. As part of our Bee City USA commitments, Oregon City shall continue to restrict the use of neonicotinoids on city-owned property.
2. **Restrict Other Harmful Pesticides:** Minimize or eliminate pesticides known to be harmful to pollinators, including organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids.
3. **Application Timing:** When pesticide use is necessary, avoid application to flowering plants.
4. **Staff Training:** Provide annual training to City staff on IPM practices and pollinator protection.

V. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The City shall promote pollinator awareness through:

A. Public Education Programs

1. Develop educational materials about pollinator conservation for distribution at City facilities and online
2. Host at least one pollinator-focused educational event annually
3. Create demonstration pollinator gardens at accessible public locations with interpretive signage
4. Work with partners to provide pollinator education programs to the public

B. Community Engagement

1. Recognize and celebrate residents, businesses, and organizations that create pollinator habitat
2. Provide resources and guidance for private property owners interested in pollinator conservation
3. Collaborate with local gardening clubs, environmental organizations, and beekeepers
4. Promote participation in citizen science projects related to pollinators

C. Communications

1. Maintain a dedicated webpage with pollinator resources and information
2. Use City communication channels (Trail News, social media, etc.) to share pollinator conservation tips
3. Publicize the City's Bee City USA designation and achievements

VI. IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION

A. Designated Coordinator

The City shall designate a Bee City USA Coordinator responsible for:

1. Overseeing implementation of this policy
2. Serving as the primary contact for the Bee City USA program
3. Coordinating with City departments on pollinator initiatives
4. Tracking and reporting on pollinator conservation activities
5. Preparing the annual Bee City USA renewal application

B. Interdepartmental Collaboration

The following departments shall participate in implementing this policy:

1. **Parks and Recreation:** Habitat creation, maintenance practices, education programs
2. **Public Works:** Street tree selection, right-of-way management, stormwater facilities
3. **Planning:** Development review, green infrastructure standards
4. **Facilities:** Grounds maintenance at municipal buildings
5. **Communications:** Public education and outreach efforts

C. Advisory Committee

The City's Natural Resources Committee (NRC) and Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee (PRAC) shall serve as the pollinator advisory committee for the Bee City USA program. The two committees shall meet jointly at least once annually to discuss the Bee City USA program. The joint committee's responsibilities related to pollinator conservation include:

1. Providing guidance and recommendations on policy implementation
2. Reviewing annual progress reports and goals
3. Advising on pollinator habitat projects and site selection
4. Supporting community education and outreach initiatives
5. Recommending additional conservation measures and best practices
6. Assisting with volunteer coordination for pollinator projects

VII. GOALS AND METRICS

The City shall track progress toward the following goals:

1. **Habitat:** Increase pollinator habitat on public lands by 10% annually
2. **Pesticide Reduction:** Reduce pesticide use on public properties by 5% within three years
3. **Education:** Reach at least 100 community members annually through pollinator education programs
4. **Native Plants:** Increase the percentage of native plants in newly developed City landscaping projects to at least 50% within five years
5. **Community Engagement:** Recruit at least 3 households or businesses to create pollinator habitat annually

VIII. ANNUAL REPORTING

The Bee City USA Coordinator shall prepare an annual report by December 31st documenting:

1. Habitat creation and enhancement activities
2. Pesticide use and reduction efforts
3. Educational programs and events conducted
4. Community partnerships and engagement
5. Challenges encountered and solutions implemented
6. Goals for the upcoming year

This report shall be submitted to Bee City USA and made available to the public.

IX. FUNDING AND RESOURCES

The City shall:

1. Include pollinator conservation activities in relevant departmental budgets
2. Seek grant funding opportunities for pollinator projects
3. Accept donations and volunteer support for pollinator initiatives

- 4. Partner with organizations to leverage resources and expertise

X. POLICY REVIEW

This policy shall be reviewed every two years and updated as needed to reflect best practices in pollinator conservation and the evolving needs of the community.

XI. EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy shall take effect upon adoption by the City Commission.

Adopted by the Oregon City Commission

Date: _____

Mayor: _____

City Recorder: _____

DRAFT



CITY OF OREGON CITY PARKS AND RECREATION

Safe, Clean, and Green



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Revised
FEBRUARY 2024

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1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

The purpose of this document is to provide Oregon City employees with an overview of integrated pest management principles and specific policy-based direction for implementing those principles.

1.1 Mission Statement

The mission of Oregon City's Pest Management Program is to manage pests that are harmful to the health, function or aesthetic value of public property in an efficient, effective, and environmentally responsible manner, while paying careful attention to public and employee safety and preventing pollution to state waters to the maximum extent practicable. To accomplish this, the principles of Integrated Pest Management are utilized. This sustainable approach uses multi-faceted strategies that minimize economic, health, and environmental risks.

1.2 Asset

Oregon City is the steward of over 300 acres of public parks, over 7 acres of right-of-way (not including unapproved right of way and vacant lots), and 349 water quality (WQ) facilities dispersed throughout the city. Oregon City manages these areas with great care through the Parks & Recreation department, Public Works, and landscape contractors. Oregon City also recognizes its responsibilities to its employees, park users, and the general public, and seeks to employ the highest professional standards in the performance of its duties. To best manage pests in public lands, Oregon City personnel and contractors utilize the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

1.3 Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management is the primary strategy used by Oregon City in the maintenance of public lands and rights-of-way. Although there are numerous definitions of IPM, Oregon City has adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's definition for the purpose of this document:

IPM is the coordinated use of pest and environmental information with available pest control methods to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by the most economical means with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment. The goal of IPM is to manage pests and the environment so as to balance costs, benefits, public health, and environmental quality. IPM systems use all available technical information on the pest and its interactions with the environment. Because IPM programs apply a holistic approach to pest management decision making, they take advantage of all appropriate pest management options, including, but not limited to pesticides. Thus, IPM is: A system using multiple methods; A decision-making process; A risk reduction system; Information intensive; Cost-effective; Site specific.

This definition is from the Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943:

Integrated pest management' means a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet pest management objectives. The elements of integrated pest management include: (a) preventing pest problems; (b) monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage; (c) establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public

safety, economic or aesthetic threshold; (d) treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural (i.e., preventative), mechanical and pesticidal control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and (e) evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments.

Oregon City's IPM process first identifies what, if any, pest needs to be managed, and how best to do it. Key elements are information gathering, informed decision making and routine monitoring of public areas.

The controls used include cultural, manual, mechanical, biological and pesticidal methods. Methods selected to manage specific pest populations are evaluated by licensed and trained Oregon City professionals on a case-by-case basis. The methods employed conform to recognized standards established and endorsed by state and federal regulatory agencies, state educational institutions and organizations such as the Western Integrated Pest Management Center. A few examples of IPM activities within the Oregon City are:

- Utilizing plants and containers with natural resistance to pests.
- Routine maintenance and cleaning of public areas, storm facilities and right-of-way to reduce pests' (such as weeds) access to resources that insure their occupancy.
- Incorporation of prevention measures, such as, mulching of planting beds, airtight food storage, and baited traps..
- Proper application of selected pesticides to control animals and invasive weeds.

Oregon City specialists are skilled in identifying and evaluating pest problems. When pest problems occur that are novel or beyond the scope of in-house experts, advice is obtained from other qualified sources such as state universities, state departments of agriculture, and university extension service experts. Oregon Public Pesticide Applicators license continuing education classes reinforce employee skills and provide current information concerning laws, safety, pests, and IPM methods. Oregon City Parks employees monitor levels of pests in order to arrive at the best solution for managing a pest problem. When pest management methods are implemented by trained IPM personnel, it results in solutions that are economically and environmentally responsible. This provides the public with safe, healthy, and aesthetically pleasing park areas for many uses.

1.4 Pesticide Use

Pesticide is a general term for any substance intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Pests in Oregon City consist primarily of unwanted vegetation and invasive weeds, but can also include insects, pathogens, rodents, and other organisms. Oregon City personnel prioritize prevention over all other practices and use chemical controls as a last resort. When pesticides are needed as part of an IPM approach, Oregon City minimizes risk by careful product selection and application. Pesticides vary greatly in their toxicological characteristics therefore choice of materials is a key element of good IPM decision making. Oregon City pesticide applicators are required to comply with all pesticide label directions, federal, state, and local pesticide regulations, applicable safety laws, and PP&R policies. Misuse of pesticides will not be tolerated.

1.5 Safety

Appropriate training, and employee adherence to label directives and safety procedures during use are followed by Oregon City employees and contractors. When pesticides are being applied in public areas, notification signs are posted at points of entry to the treated areas as shown in Appendices 2 and 3.

1.6 Laws and Regulations

Oregon City conforms to all applicable pesticide laws and regulations. Oregon City only allows Oregon State licensed Pesticide Applicators to apply pesticides of any kind on public land. Oregon State Department of Agriculture continuing education certification is provided by Oregon City to satisfy state requirements for renewal of employees' applicator licenses.

Once licensed, applicators must accumulate forty credit hours of state approved recertification training over a 5-year period to maintain their license.

For pesticide applications, applicators are required by law to record date of application, time of application, conditions, locations, formulations, amount applied, and area (sq. ft./acres) of application. See Appendix 5 for examples.

2.0 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the various management strategies that are approved for pest management in the City and describes the criteria for which strategies are most appropriate depending on the situation.

2.1 Approved Pest Management Strategies

The following summary provides examples of management strategies in descending order of priority. Prevention of pest problems is accomplished through good policy, design, plant selection, storage containers, cultural practices, mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and use of natural and synthetic pesticides. The following IPM measures are evaluated and considered together so that the best overall pest problem solutions are chosen and implemented.

2.1.1 Policy Measures

Management of pests through adoption of policy can be highly effective and low in cost. Such policies can often eliminate problems before they begin. Some examples are:

- Prioritization of identified vulnerable locations in public areas for control measures. Areas may have varying standards of acceptable care and appearance based on location, funding, and amount of public foot traffic. Careful attention to public desires and needs must be part of this prioritization process.
- Establishment of thresholds for action and tolerance levels for different pests in specific areas are made on a case-by-case basis.

2.1.2 Design, Plant Selection, and Resource Containment

Proper design, plant selection, and means of containing resources are significant cultural (i.e., preventative) methods to avoid pest problems. While no area can be designed to be pest-free, the following are some of the primary strategies considered:

- Using disease- or pest-resistant or tolerant plant species or varieties.
- Using airtight food and food waste containers, especially when stored outdoors.
- Removing pest-susceptible plants and replacing them with pest resistant plants or varieties.
- Eliminating or modifying problematic areas.
- Matching specific plant needs with site conditions to ensure plant health.
- Maintaining species diversity and elimination of monocultures in plantings where applicable.
- Establishing overstory plantings, occluding groundcover plantings, and other design techniques benefiting both the establishment of plants and the reduction of weed problems.
- Providing proper specific growing conditions for optimum plant health and pest resistance.
- Cleaning and sanitizing event areas in a timely manner.
- Adequate site, soil, and grade preparation before landscape installation.
- Using disease-resistant grafting rootstock or scion wood.
- Applying water correctly and efficiently to eliminate over or under watering.

- Using proper timing and use of fertilization to eliminate over and under-fertilization.
- Using aeration, over-seeding, and top-dressing to improve turf health and suppress weeds.
- Raking and debris removal to remove pest sources.
- Pruning and plant removal to promote optimum conditions for plant health.
- Removing diseased, infested, damaged, or dead wood.
- Mulching for weed reduction, water retention, winter protection and root zone improvement.

2.1.3 Mechanical and Physical Controls

- Mechanical clearing of weeds in rough areas.
- Prompt cleaning and sanitization of event areas.
- Hand weeding in shrub beds.
- Mowing of rough turf areas for vegetation control.
- Lethal and non-lethal, chemical-free traps for insects and mammalian pests.
- String trimming to control unwanted vegetation.

2.1.4 Biological Controls

Biological controls involve the introduction of beneficial organisms to disrupt and/or eradicate pests, such as:

- Introducing insect or disease parasitoids, predators, and microbial products to control pests.
- Minimizing the use of disruptive techniques and materials in landscapes that may destroy natural pest control organisms.

2.1.5 Naturally Derived and Synthetically Derived Pesticides

Pesticides are derived from many sources, vary widely in their characteristics, and must be examined individually to evaluate their suitability within the IPM approach. Examples are:

- Placement of pheromone traps.
- Disinfecting materials or equipment to prevent spread of pests.
- Application of naturally and synthetically derived pesticides.

2.2 Criteria for Choosing a Pest Management Method

When choosing a pest management method or pesticide material from Appendix 4, all personnel should consider the following, and any additional factors relevant to the selection.

- Nature of the site
- Erosion susceptibility and potential movement of soil through runoff.
- The intended use and function of the site.
- The feasibility of the method and scope of the problem.
- The relative importance and public expectation of a site or plantings.
- Site conditions such as amount of foot traffic, soil type, grade, drainage patterns, and presence of surface water.

2.2.1 Possible Health and Safety Effects

- Consider both short- and long-term toxicological properties and any other related potential health effects of the materials or methods, both to the applicator and the public.
- Equipment operation safety issues for both the operator and the public.
- Worker safety and worker injury issues involved with carrying out the method.

2.2.2 Possible Environmental Effects

- Consider both acute and chronic toxicity and any other related potential effects of the material or method to non-target organisms including mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, pollinators and other organisms.
- Environmental effects from potential bioaccumulation from materials used.
- Potential impacts to non-target plants, forage, and nesting habitat, from materials or methods.
- Potential impacts to federally listed threatened or endangered species.
- Possible introduction or establishment of invasive plants.
- For natural area invasive plant removal, consider the presence of, and potential impacts to nesting birds in the area to be treated.

2.2.3 Costs

Both short- and long-term costs as they relate to:

- Costs of the material or method.
- Application and labor costs.
- Frequency and quality of pest control.
- Feasibility of using a particular method or product.

2.2.4 Characteristics of the Product

- Target pests and target sites of the product being used.
- Possible residual effect, decomposition pathways, rates, and breakdown products.
- Volatility and flammability.
- Product formulation and package size.
- Leachability, solubility, and surface and soil bonding characteristics of the product.
- Ease of cleaning equipment after use.
- Positive and negative synergistic effects of pesticide combinations.
- Presence of “inert” constituents of the product formulation and their potential effects.

2.2.5 Other Special Considerations

- Application equipment availability.
- Method of delivery.
- Current and anticipated weather conditions.
- Previous pesticide applications to the site and the interval between treatments.
- Possible development of pest resistance to a particular management method or material.

3.0 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The following subsections contain the City's policies and procedures for implementing an integrated pest management program.

3.1 Licensing and Training

Policy 1: Certification and Continuing Education

All Oregon City personnel and contractors applying pesticides on public lands shall be certified through Oregon Department of Agriculture examinations.

Procedures

Maintaining a license requires the applicator must accumulate a minimum of 40 hours of state accredited supplementary education over a 5-year period, with no more than 15 hours accumulated in any given year. Ultimate responsibility for maintaining a valid license lies with the applicator. Oregon City keeps pesticide applicators informed of approved education to meet continuing certification and licensing requirements. State licensing requirements and status may be found at the Oregon Department of Agriculture's website: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/> Seasonally employed staff members are not permitted to apply pesticides on public land.

3.2 Pest Management Procedures

Policy 2: Management Methods for Pest Problems

Oregon City staff and contractors shall monitor plant health status, landscape conditions, presence of unwanted vegetation, and evidence of unwanted animals indoors or outside.

Procedures

Appropriate thresholds will be assessed to determine action levels on a site-by-site basis. Cultural and manual controls will always be considered first when assessing a site. If a pesticide is chosen as the best method for pest management, licensed applicators shall choose an appropriate course of action. The suitability of the material, nature of the site, potential health and safety effects, potential environmental effects, overall costs, characteristics of the product and any other special considerations related to the situation shall be taken into account in this process. After control measures have been implemented, the site will be revisited to assess any impact and the efficacy of the measures taken.

Policy 3: Waterways Pest Management

Oregon City recognizes the special importance of the rivers, streams, ponds, water quality facilities and wetlands that fall under City stewardship. The sensitive nature of such habitats, their plant and animal communities, and their direct link with other waterways require an established policy to ensure their health. Clear guidelines and limitations are specified regarding maintenance methods and materials for waterways and public lands adjacent to them.

- Proper planning and management decisions begin the IPM process.
- Cultural (i.e. preventative) methods of vegetation and pest management are the primary focus of all policies in this IPM but is especially important near waters of the State.
- Mechanical means of vegetation and pest management are secondary, and will be utilized where feasible.
- Biological methods of vegetation and pest management are tertiary, and must be considered before chemical means.
- Botanical and synthetic pesticides will be used only when no other feasible methods exist, and must be approved for application in or adjacent to aquatic environments

Procedures

Definitions

Buffer zones are corridors of land that extend 25 feet from waters edge. Anticipated seasonal or weather related changes affecting water level will be included in the decision making process when dealing with buffer zones. High water line is the highest possible water level that would be expected during a 5-year period.

Application Equipment Used

Pesticide delivery will be carried out by hand with direct, low volume, single wand sprayers, wiping, daubing and painting equipment, injections systems, or drop spreaders. Typically, this is done by backpack sprayers, but may also include sprayers with larger fill tanks as long as the same kind of hand application methods are used. These methods of delivery result in low volume applications and low pressure spraying. This minimizes the formation of fine mists that might be carried off target. These practices ensure that applied materials will reach targeted plants or targeted soil surfaces.

Pesticide Drift

Managing drift is of particular importance when surface waters are nearby. Equipment used in the application shall employ all necessary methods to limit drift. Nozzle size, pressure regulation, droplet size, and height of spray wand, are all techniques that can be modified to reduce unwanted drift of pesticides.

Pesticides Available

To more clearly regulate any possible aquatic impacts, the pesticides available for use in buffers and aquatic sites will be reduced in scope from the general park list. Only the pesticides specifically listed within this policy may be used within buffer zones. Choice of pesticides utilized take into account any possible effects on aquatic life as well as tendencies to move in the environment.

Materials allowed in certain circumstances in buffer zones:

- Post emergent herbicides:
 - Glyphosate products: Roundup Pro, Rodeo, Ranger Pro, Cornerstone, Etc.
 - Triclopyr products: Vastlan, Brush and Vine, or other amine formulations only
 - Approved surfactant (R-11, LI 700 or equivalent)

- Aquashade (acid blue 9, acid yellow 23)

Record Keeping Requirements

All regular application record keeping requirements will be adhered to for all pesticide applications. This includes date and the time intervals of the application, temperature and wind conditions, location of application, materials used, concentrations used, amount applied, coverage rate, equipment used, applicator information and license number.

Policy 4: Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site

Oregon City shall inform visitors of pesticide application sites through use of signage.

Procedures

Signs are posted at time of application. They are placed in clearly visible locations such as entrances or trail heads, and/or application site perimeters. Signage ensures visitors will become aware of hazards before coming in contact with them. OC Signage includes basic information about the application and appropriate contact numbers for those desiring more details about the pest problem and the approach being used. An example of signage can be found in Appendix 2.

Re-entry specifics will be listed if required by the label. Signs shall be removed after the re-entry specifications have been met. For most products, re-entry is limited to dry time of liquid or until particulates have settled from a dry or granular application.

Policy 5: Pesticide Application on Public Property

Pesticides must be used only on sites and targets specified in the label. Higher dosages, higher concentrations, or more frequent applications than the label allows are not permitted. Directions for use, safety, mixing, diluting, storage, and disposal, as well as any restrictions on re-entry must be met.

Procedures

The following criteria shall be met when applying pesticides:

- The label is the law.
- Personal Protective Equipment shall be used wherever indicated by the product label and it must be maintained in a workable and safe condition.
- Spray equipment shall be maintained in a safe and useful condition, and equipment shall be calibrated regularly.
- Anti-siphoning devices shall be used when filling large spray tanks.
- Pesticides shall be applied only when appropriate weather conditions exist.
- Notification signs shall be posted in areas where pesticides are being applied.
- All applications shall be recorded on approved application record forms.

Applicators may:

- Apply a pesticide at any dosage, concentration, or frequency less than that listed on the labeling.
- Use any equipment or method of application not prohibited by the labeling.
- Mix a pesticide or pesticides with a fertilizer if the mixture is not prohibited by the labeling.
- Mix two or more pesticides, if all the dosages are at or below the recommended rates and such combinations are not contraindicated on the label.

Policy 6: Pesticide Application Record Keeping

Oregon City records and retains records of all pesticide applications performed on public land.

Procedures

Appropriate forms for tracking pesticide usage will be provided by Oregon City. Each application event will require an application form to be completed. Each operating unit shall keep a record file related to pesticide applications by their own personnel and in a centralized location for audit purposes. These records shall be retained for no less than 3 years. The following information must be included on the recording forms for each pesticide application by Oregon City:

- Date of application
- Name of applicator
- State license number
- Work unit
- Application start and end time
- Temperature
- Wind conditions
- Equipment used
- Park or site
- Specific area treated
- Target pest
- Total area treated if applicable
- Names and EPA numbers of all products applied
- Total amount of dilute pesticide applied
- Coverage rate where applicable
- Mix ratio or percentage of dilute mixture

Applications on different dates or at different locations must have their own application record. They cannot be combined on one record. (See Appendix 6 for examples of record keeping forms.)

3.3 Pesticide Material Management

Policy 7: Use of Pesticide Solutions and Rinses

Pesticide solutions and rinses should be applied according to the label directions, and to legal target sites so there are no pesticides remaining.

Procedures

Pesticide material management shall be accomplished by accurately gauging the amount of pesticide needed for the job. Oregon City Parks promotes the use of advance planning to minimize the number of times it is necessary to switch pesticides in spray equipment. In order to reduce the amount of excess rinsate, it is the policy of Oregon City to rinse equipment only at the end of the spray cycle, or when changing to pesticides that are incompatible with those in the tank. It is a legal requirement to fully label all tanks and sprayers containing pesticides prior to use and to make sure labels are maintained for tanks and sprayers containing leftover pesticides at the end of each day.

Following are some considerations to make before beginning an application to assure the proper amount of pesticide is mixed.

- Weather conditions and predictions.
- Acreage/square footage of the job site.
- Calendar: special events, mowing, irrigation, etc.
- Type and size of the equipment appropriate to do the job. When applying the pesticide use the following procedures to reduce and safely store the rinse solution. These are secondary to label information and State and Federal regulation.
- Mix only enough pesticide solution to do the job that day.
- Use up all pesticide, applying until the tank is empty, or no more solution is coming through the nozzle.
- Affix to the tank or sprayer all legal labels for the products used. Also mark the current concentration for each product, the date, and the name of the applicator. Maintain labels on containers if leftover pesticides remain at the end of the day.
- When resuming spray applications at a future date, either use the leftover material, or add dilution water and circulate the mix thoroughly before adding new concentrate.
- If spray tank rinsate is created, store the labeled rinsate as make-up water for the next day. The next day's pesticide should be compatible or the same. The same labeling requirements described above pertain to the rinsate mix as well.

Rinsing and/or cleaning of the sprayer may be necessary if the following conditions apply:

- It is necessary to use a pesticide incompatible with that previously used.

Before long term storage of equipment, use the following rinse process:

1. Read the pesticide label. The following should not conflict with label information or State or Federal regulations. Contact your supervisor if you see a conflict or have questions.
2. Wear protective clothing, as listed on the label when handling pesticides, pesticide containers, or pesticide equipment.
3. Fill the spray equipment approximately 1/4 full with clean water. Shake or agitate so that all inside surfaces are washed. If possible use the spray hose to rinse the inside surface of the tank. These procedures should coincide with all labels.
4. Spray the rinse water out of the spray equipment onto an approved target area. Rinse water should be run through all hoses, booms, etc. Filters should be cleaned. Because of the dilute nature of the pesticide in the rinse water, a coarse spray can be used and is recommended to save time. Do not "pond" or saturate the soil.
5. If the tank is to be stored, repeat step 3 and 4 above until the tank is clean.

Policy 8: Storage of Pesticides

Pesticides and pesticide containers shall be kept in secure and safe locations in accordance with existing laws.

Procedures

Pesticides shall be kept in a secure location and, if possible, in a temperature-controlled, well-ventilated area. Areas used for storage shall be labeled and designated for use by work unit supervisors.

Pesticides shall be safeguarded from environmental damage such as extreme temperature, photodecomposition or moisture. All pesticides in storage shall be inspected regularly and, if necessary, rotated on the shelf to assure that the oldest dated items are used first.

Central warehousing of pesticides shall take place at the Fir Street Yard facility. In the fall of each year, satellite pesticide storage areas for individual zones and work units shall be cleaned of unwanted products and products shall be disposed of properly.

Pesticides being transported shall be appropriately and safely secured in the vehicle. Only licensed applicators shall transport pesticides. Appropriate spill response supplies must be immediately available.

Pesticides shall not be transported in passenger cabs of vehicles where alternatives exist, such as truck beds, truck boxes or vehicle trunks.

Policy 9: Recycling of Empty Pesticide Containers and Disposal of Unusable Pesticides

Oregon City shall dispose of pesticides and empty pesticide containers in accordance with all State, Federal, and label requirements.

Procedures

Pesticide labels must be read prior to use. The following steps should not conflict with label information or state and federal regulations. Contact your supervisor if you determine a conflict or have other questions. Always wear protective clothing when handling pesticides or pesticide containers, as directed on the label.

For non-rigid containers including bags, sacks, and boxes

1. Pesticide material must be emptied into application equipment to the extent made possible by physical agitation of the container.
2. Visually verify that residues have been removed.
3. Conduct multiple-rinses of non-rigid containers such as paper lined with plastic or foil.
4. Place the bag/sack/box in a plastic bag and mark as to the contents in a plastic bag and mark as to contents.

Recycling of rigid containers such as plastic, glass, or metal

1. Pesticide material must be emptied into application equipment to the extent possible by pouring, then visually verifying that the residues have been removed.
2. The container must be rinsed with clean water until clean. All rinse water should be poured into the spray equipment for future use. Empty the pesticide and all rinsates into the sprayer before the full amount of diluting water is added to the spray equipment.
3. Remove lid and booklet label from clean container.
4. Bring cleaned containers to Fir Street yard for recycling pickup.

Disposal of Unusable Pesticides

Unusable pesticides are ones that: 1) are damaged through vaporization, freezing, infiltration of moisture into containers or photo decomposition; 2) have exceeded their shelf life; or 3) have visually changed their composition or structure.

1. The Maintenance Manager should be informed of plans to dispose of pesticides and of results of the disposition.
2. The applicator will contact the ODA, the manufacturer or dealer and/or a licensed consultant to find out if the product usable.

3. If the pesticide has less activity due to long storage, moisture, or freeze damage, follow the recommendations of the dealer, manufacturer, or licensed consultant and use procedures in this policy as they apply for disposal.
4. Follow recommendations of the dealer, manufacturer or licensed consultant. Applicators shall not transfer damaged or altered pesticides to another party for use. Arrange for disposal of the pesticide in a manner recommended by DEQ.
5. Applicators are responsible for arranging for the disposal of pesticides and a record of the disposals should be kept on file for a minimum of three years.

Disposal of Pesticides with Completely or Partially Canceled Registrations

1. The Maintenance Manager shall keep up-to-date on the pesticide regulatory news and respond to pending actions appropriately to minimize or eliminate stocks of unusable pesticides.
2. If unusable pesticides remain in stock, Oregon City will follow recommendations of the regulatory agencies, manufacturer or dealer in finding a legal user for the pesticide. If the pesticide is unopened and/or still retains its integrity it may be possible to transfer the pesticide to a legally registered bureau, agency, or group to use.
3. It may be necessary to dispose of the pesticide in a manner recommended by Oregon DEQ.

3.4 Safety Measures and Emergency Response

Policy 10: Use of Protective Clothing and Equipment

Personnel engaged in the use of pest management tools, equipment, or materials shall follow all clothing and equipment requirements required to ensure their safety.

Procedures

When using pesticides, the label directives for use of PPE must be adhered to. Use of related power and mechanical equipment must be accompanied by appropriate PPE as determined by equipment manuals or supervisor's directives.

Required personal protective equipment appropriate to satisfy specific pesticide label requirements shall be provided by Oregon City to employees for their use. Label mandated PPE may include, but are not limited to: respiratory protection, eye protection, coveralls, rain gear, mixing aprons, chemically resistant boots, and gloves. Time will be made available during the work shift to wash up before breaks and at the end of the work shift. The applicator is responsible for cleaning, storing, and maintaining PPE and equipment in a safe and useful manner.

If applicators apply organophosphate and carbamate insecticides in amounts and frequencies determined by health professionals to require cholinesterase blood tests, Oregon City will provide funding for tests. Testing monitors the potential depletion of the enzyme cholinesterase in the blood, indicating exposure to the insecticides. General use of this class of pesticides has been eliminated with only as small set of products for specific uses.

Policy 11: Emergency Information Concerning Accidental Pesticide Exposure

Oregon City will inform applicators of proper procedures to be taken in case of pesticide exposure.

Procedures

Anyone inquiring about pesticide exposure will be referred to their own personal physician, Oregon Poison Center (OPC), or the Pesticide and Analytical Response Center (PARC). A list of these authorities and their phone numbers are listed in Appendix 1.

Material Safety Data Sheet information about all hazardous substances in the workplace is available to all personnel for their own use. This information includes symptoms of exposure, and procedures for handling overexposure to individual pesticides. If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after applying pesticides, the OPC should be contacted or the individual should receive medical attention immediately.

Non-emergency questions received by Oregon City shall be referred to the Maintenance Manager.

Additional procedures include the following:

- Use advanced planning to avoid emergencies and to expedite aid should an accident occur.
- Be informed of the symptoms of exposure and the decontamination steps necessary in case of accidental exposure.
- Use all safety procedures and protective gear as recommended on the label.
- Have a copy of the appropriate label available when applying or transporting pesticides (concentrated and dilute.)

In case of a medical emergency related to suspected pesticide exposure

- Handle any emergency situation as per First Aid instructions, or label and MSDS.
- Call for emergency backup if necessary.
- Refer to Oregon Poison Center. [1-800-222-1222](tel:1-800-222-1222)
- Take a label for reference for medical personnel if it is necessary to leave the site.
- Inform your supervisor as soon as possible.
- Inform the Maintenance Manager as soon as possible.

In response to a non-emergency inquiry

- Respond to questions to the best of your ability.
- Refer detailed or technical questions to the Maintenance Manager.
- Inform your supervisor.

Policy 12: Pesticide Spill Response

This policy outlines the objectives, training requirements and procedures Oregon City personnel should follow in response to an emergency release of pesticides. This applies to all Oregon City staff and Contractors involved in applications of pesticides, handling of pesticides, or acting in a communications response role during a spill incident. The primary method by which Oregon City Parks reduces pesticide spills is through prevention. Through planning, preparation, adherence to good work practices, and increased awareness of the potential results of a spill, the possibility of a spill occurring is minimized.

Procedures

Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regulate the transport of hazardous waste resulting from a spill and the release of chemicals during transport. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulate contamination of water, land, and air resulting from an emergency release of a hazardous material. They are also concerned with proper disposal of waste generated from a spill. If a spill should enter the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, or an immediate tributary the US Coast Guard should be contacted. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is concerned with the proper training and protection of workers handling hazardous materials. These regulations are incorporated into the procedures outlined here.

Should an emergency release of a pesticide occur, Oregon City personnel will respond in accordance with all governmental regulations, including those of DOT, EPA, DEQ, OSHA, and this policy. In performing emergency activities following a spill, protection of both employees and the public, is of great concern, as is protection of property and the environment.

Small spills of dilute pesticides, spills of material with granular formulations, and lower toxicity materials are regulated through OSHA standards. Hazard Communication applies to incidental spills that present a low potential of hazard to the worker, the public, and the environment.

Emergency Response, applies to incidents with a high degree of hazard such as large spills of dilute material, pesticides with higher toxicity, and concentrates in a confined space. An incidental spill becomes an Emergency Response when:

1. The release or spill significantly impacts another agency's functions,
2. The incidental spill precipitates evacuation or curtailing of work,
3. The event causes a negative impact on neighboring facilities or the community,
4. The spill involves a coordinated effort by local first responders.

Anyone transporting pesticides will receive training and equipment that will allow them to respond to incidental spills. Spills that require an Emergency Response will be handled by a local HAZMAT team.

DEQ enforces several regulations pertaining to spill reporting and clean up, hazardous waste storage, and disposal. If a serious emergency occurs and the local fire department has been called in, or if there has been a spill that extends outside Public facilities that could reach surface water,

the National Response Center and the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) must be called. If the amount of pesticide spilled exceeds one pound in any 24-hour period the release must be reported to OERS. If it exceeds the amount listed in the Code of Federal Regulations List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities, the spill must be reported to the National Response Center. If the spill occurs on an impervious surface, is fully contained, and is properly cleaned up for disposal the Maintenance Manager will determine whether these agencies should be contacted. Ensuring pesticides do not pollute state waters is a primary concern. Procedures outlined here focus on recovery and reuse of as much of the spilled pesticide as possible. Any absorbent or other contaminated material from which the spilled pesticide cannot be recovered is hazardous waste and must be labeled, stored, and disposed of properly.

Spill Prevention

Oregon City personnel will employ a variety of practices to reduce the potential of a pesticide spill. These will include the following:

- *Purchasing.* When procuring chemicals, a factor in determining which chemical formulation to purchase will be the ease with which it can be cleaned up in the event of a spill. Types of packaging and formulations that may help to prevent a spill from occurring will be factors as well. Characteristics of the pesticide, such as toxicity and reactivity that may affect the seriousness of a spill, will also be considered.
- *Preparation.* Planning, training, acquisition, and maintenance of equipment and supplies is done to reduce the risk of a spill occurring. For example, regular preventative maintenance will be done on sprayers, replacing hoses and valves before they wear out.
- *Work Practices.* Oregon City personnel use practices that minimize the potential for a spill to occur, and ease clean up. For example, pesticides will be placed in a leak-proof container while being transported.

If release of a pesticide occurs, the following guidelines should be followed. Do not clean up the spill if you are not properly trained, don't have proper protective equipment or if doing so would endanger your health or safety.

Assess the Situation

A. If the release is out of control:

1. Tell bystanders to remain at a safe distance.
2. Call **911**. Ask for fire, describe the situation as a hazardous materials spill. If there are injured people, ask for an ambulance. If chemical injury is involved, be certain that a copy of the label accompanies the victim.
3. Assist injured people. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.
4. Determine whether there is an imminently hazardous situation that you can take steps to correct.
5. Notify your supervisor.

6. If the spill is on a roadway, set up DOT reflectors upwind of spilled materials and divert traffic if possible.
 7. Remain on site and update the Maintenance Manager every 15 minutes.
- B. If the release is controllable and there are no injuries, tell bystanders to remain at a safe distance and initiate control and clean up procedures.

Control the Spill

1. Put on protective equipment.
2. Do not allow the material to enter a drain. Survey the area to see if there is a need to place a dam to protect a sewer drain or another waterway. If the pesticide does enter a drain, reduce the flow as much as possible, and call DEQ's Northwest Regional Office 503-229-4263, immediately.
3. Stop the flow of the chemical.
 - If the spill is from a leaky container, position the container to prevent additional spillage.
 - If the spill is from a leaky valve, isolate the valve and depressurize the tank.
 - If the spill is from a broken hose shut off valve or pump it may help to loop the hose back into the tank.
 - If there is a rupture, use duct tape or any other material (such as rags or a patch) to stop the flow of a chemical.
4. Contain the spill using absorbent material. Call the Maintenance Manager to request additional supplies, resources, and assistance if needed.
5. Change or add to your protective equipment as necessary. Put contaminated protective equipment in a plastic bag to transport to Fir Street Operations center for cleaning. Follow proper decontamination procedures for protective equipment.

Clean Up the Spill

1. For dry material, sweep up the pesticide.
2. For a liquid spill, remove material using a wet vacuum where possible. Other useful materials include absorbent dikes, pillows, and towels.
3. For concentrate spills on pavement, after picking up as much as possible, contain the area and wash the pavement with a small amount of water. Absorb or vacuum this diluted pesticide and reclaim it.
4. If the soil has been contaminated, contact the Maintenance Manager. Your supervisor, and you will determine to what degree cleanup should proceed. You may be asked to remove the contaminated soil. If so, scoop up enough soil to completely remove the pesticide. Place unusable material in a container labeled "Hazardous

Waste". Up to 220 pounds, about half a barrel, of hazardous waste resulting from a spill can be transported by the applicator or transporter to Operations Center.

5. Have the Spill Incident Report ready so that your supervisor can evaluate the situation.

Reclaim the Pesticides

1. Reclaim the chemical on site if possible. Sift dried material to remove debris and return it to its proper packaging. Reclaim liquid material that has been absorbed through rinsing absorbent material. Use the rinsate on a target site, or label and store it for future application.
2. Any pesticide recovered but not reclaimed on site will be processed at an authorized facility. The absorbent material will be dried and reused.
3. Hazardous waste must be stored in a labeled container at an authorized facility. It will be transported to a waste management facility for disposal.

Document the Incident

1. Complete a Pesticide Spill Incident Report (Appendix 6).
2. File one copy with supervisor

Maintenance Manager Responsibilities

Maintenance Managers will visit all spill sites and supply materials requested by the crew. Managers will assist in cleanup, if not yet completed, ensure the site is completely clean, help recover the pesticide, and arrange for disposal. Managers will document the scene, talk to homeowners, emergency response crews, and photograph the site.

Pesticide Spill Kit Response Equipment

The Maintenance Manager must restock any used spill kit as soon as possible to prevent the spread of any future spills. The following items must be immediately available to all persons applying or transporting pesticides:

1. A binder that includes:
 - Chemical labels for materials being transported
 - MSDS for chemicals being transported clipped to front of binder
 - Shipping papers when necessary
 - Pesticide Spill Response Procedures and Incident Report
 - A DOT Emergency Response Guidebook
 - Emergency phone numbers
2. A cell phone, if there is the potential of a spill occurring that would require assistance.
3. Personal protective equipment appropriate for handling the pesticides being applied or transported in the event of a spill.

4. An eyewash either on the truck or on site and immediately available in the case of an emergency.
5. Tools and supplies to make repairs to the application equipment and to stop leaks.
6. A means of picking up spilled material. Depending on the formulation this may include absorbent material, broom and dustpan, or shovel.
7. Plastic recovery bags and ties for the material and for contaminated personal protective equipment.
8. A jug of water and detergent.

CHECKLIST OF MATERIALS THAT MAY BE NECESSARY TO CARRY DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF PESTICIDE AND ITS VOLUME:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> An extra protective suit | <input type="checkbox"/> Duct tape for temporary repair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extra gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Patching material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> An extra set of clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> Quill and hose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waterless soap | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 freestanding signs warning of danger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Absorbent dikes, pillows and towels | <input type="checkbox"/> Warning tape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Squeegee | <input type="checkbox"/> DOT reflectors or flares |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whisk broom | <input type="checkbox"/> Strainers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dustpan | <input type="checkbox"/> Bucket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hard bristle brush to loosen material | <input type="checkbox"/> Flat and pointed shovels |
-

It is the responsibility of the applicator or transporter to ensure they carry the items necessary should there be a spill.

3.5 Special Situations

Policy 13: Turf Broadleaf Weed Management

This policy defines the management of weeds in managed turf areas in Oregon City and the use of any selective turf herbicides by any applicator. Turf plays various important functions in our parks. When an area has been determined to be maintained as turf, it is the policy of Oregon City to do so primarily through the implementation of proper planning, cultural, and mechanical practices. These practices are generally adequate to keep the population of turf broadleaf weeds at acceptable levels. At certain sites these practices alone may not be adequate to keep broadleaf weeds at acceptable levels. An acceptable level of turf quality and tolerance of weed infestation varies with the site.

The establishment and maintenance of quality turf requires a proper site, good root zone conditions, optimum fertility levels, adequate irrigation, correct mowing practices, and other

factors. Oregon City relies primarily on attention to these cultural factors in maintaining turf and minimizing the density of weeds. Adherence to good cultural practices aids in development of healthy stands of turf which resist establishment of weeds. Oregon City has found that in most turf areas, tolerance of weed presence is possible, and precludes the need for further intervention, such as applying selective herbicides. However, these materials can be effective tools to reduce or eliminate populations of weeds in turf as part of an overall program of turf health maintenance in special areas where higher quality of turf is required.

Examples of turf health practices currently employed by Oregon City:

- Proper siting
- Site and soil preparation
- Drainage improvements
- Pruning of adjacent plants for increased sunlight penetration
- Proper selection of grass seed varieties
- Core aeration
- Overseeding
- Mulch mowing to leave clippings on site
- Mowing at the proper height and frequency
- Proper irrigation practices
- Proper fertilization
- Application of selective broadleaf herbicides

Procedures

The threshold at which turf weed controls may be necessary shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. Some factors to consider are location, public expectation, manner of activities taking place on the turf, the history of previous control attempts, and stresses placed upon the site. Management efforts must consider and employ all applicable cultural and mechanical methods as components of a plan to return the turf to acceptable level of quality. Methods include reducing soil compaction, improving soil structure, over-seeding, increasing drainage capacity, and encouraging healthy and vigorous turf growth through proper fertilization.

Special Considerations

Use of broadleaf herbicides in turf requires their application to sites that have varied and direct public uses, often involving children and pets. These applications must be carefully planned to allow for careful adherence to the pesticide label directives, and to minimize any potential impacts on turf users.

Time of Day

Applications should be made during the best time of day to avoid public endangerment, high temperatures, and wind. For most situations this requires applications as early in the day as possible. Applicators should consider off-schedule timing, such as shifting work hours to begin several hours early before conditions and turf use makes applications problematic. Applications

may also need to take place over several days to avoid spraying too late in the day. Minimizing public inconvenience and concern is of paramount importance.

Signage

Notification signage is of utmost importance in turf applications. The nature of a typical turf site is open and with easy public access. This may necessitate the placement of many notification signs around the perimeter. As stated in the Policy 3: Notification of Pesticide Use at a Site, signage should be adequate to inform any park user approaching the area. Applications of herbicides to our park turf sites are uncommon and may not be anticipated by park users. They should receive adequate notice that an application is taking place before they reach the site. Signs must remain in place and the public must be kept out of treated areas until the sprayed surfaces are completely dry. This effort must be made by the applicators to inform and keep people and their pets out of these treated areas until these reentry requirements have been met.

Seasonal Timing

Spring and fall months at beginning of rain breaks, where weed growth is active are ideal times for pesticide applications. Conditions leading to turf stress, such as dry and hot weather, and peak visitor seasons are not ideal for application.

Drift

Minimizing drift is critical in turf broadleaf weed applications. Avoid use of boom sprayers to decrease the potential for drift and use a backpack sprayer instead. Applications should cease if any drift inducing condition becomes apparent. Use of appropriate pressure, correct nozzles and other techniques should be employed to minimize creation of small spray particles that may drift.

Targeted Applications

Whenever possible, spot spraying turf weeds should be employed over broadcast applications.

Policy 15: Vegetation Management in Playground Areas

Play structures underlaid by deep wood chip surfaces function in special roles that heighten sensitivity to our pest management practices and materials. This policy addresses approved vegetation management methods and materials in these specific areas. Oregon City requires adherence to this policy when they are undertaking weed management activities playground areas and their immediate borders or margins.

Procedures

Oregon City seeks to minimize any potential impacts to our park users while still providing responsible, effective, and efficient care for our facilities. Playground areas in particular focus attention on our activities and require a special set of best management practices to benefit both Oregon City Parks and park users.

The deep chip layers that serve as a safety cushion for falls also act as an effective weed control mulch and reduce the need for other active weed control measures. Herbicides will not be used to control vegetation in play areas or their margins. Weed control in these play areas will be accomplished primarily using the wood chip mulch. To function as both a safe surface for play and as an effective

weed barrier, this chip layer should be kept at the established minimum depth for playgrounds. If the mulch layer is not adequate for weed control, it should be amended as soon as is practicable. Mulch layers that have broken down over time and provide a medium for good weed growth should be replaced or amended with fresh chips.

Manual weeding is usually adequate to keep weeds from establishing within the chipped areas. Effort shall be made to respond quickly to weed presence so that this kind of control will be feasible and efficacious.

Use of powered weed control equipment, such as line trimmers and tillers, may be used in chipped areas to control weeds, however, this kind of equipment should not be used when nearby park users may be put at risk.

Playground/turf interface borders will be maintained by hand or mechanical means. Establishment of a structured border is preferred where possible as it provides a lower maintenance interface between play areas and turf. These structures also reduce weed and turf infiltration.

The only pests that will be regularly controlled in wood chipped play areas are weeds and other unwanted vegetation. The need to control other pests, such as insects or diseases, is not expected. One exception would be the presence of venomous stinging insects such as yellow jackets. In these circumstances the use of a targeted insecticide to eliminate the immediate safety hazard may be required.

Policy 16: Moss Management

Moss is beneficial and naturally occurring in the Northwest, but it can also cause water damage and slipping hazards on impervious surfaces, such as, roofs and parking lots. Moss loves moist and shady conditions.

Procedures

Reduce moss growth by pruning branches that shade roofs and remove leaves, pine needles and branches from impervious surfaces reduce shade and moisture retention. Once the debris is removed from the impervious surfaces, a garden hose or wet broom can be used to push moss off the affected area. Pressure washers can also be used parking lots and side walks, but are not recommended roofing materials especially tar shingle roofs.

Eco-friendly chemicals

Liquid application during a dry spell is considered best practice and if using powdered chemicals avoid applying when rains greater than 0.05 inches are forecasted in the immediate future. Potassium salts of fatty acids and ammonium salts of fatty acids are low-hazard active ingredients to look for. A long-term solution involves installing metallic zinc strips on the roof. These metal strips slow or even stop the growth of moss for years at a time.

Chemicals to avoid

Many off the shelf moss-removal chemicals can cause harm to Humans, pets, and other native plants. Hazardous chemicals include Ammonium sulfate, copper sulfate, ferric and ferrous sulfates, sodium pentachlorophenate, zinc chloride, and zinc sulfate. Keep your eyes peeled for these ingredients.

Policy 17: Venomous Insect Management

Acceptable practices for managing venomous insects such as hornets, wasps, yellow jackets, and honeybees in Oregon City public property are defined in this practice. While insects will not always cause problems, their presence in some locations can create immediate and serious safety issues. Individuals with bee and wasp venom allergies pose as life threatening situations if they are stung. To properly address these safety concerns, park employees may be faced with the need to apply insecticides within a short time frame. These control activities and use of insecticide require adherence to the special rules outlined in this practice.

Procedures

Background: Wasps, hornets and yellow jackets may quickly establish nests above and below ground in both natural areas and developed property. European honeybees form above ground nests and may also form swarms when seeking new nest sites. Not every wasp or bee nest creates a problem for our users or staff. Public threat is dependent on insect species, nest location, time of year and other factors. Yellow jackets and some wasp species can be particularly aggressive towards people, especially near their nests. Other wasps, such as paper wasps are less aggressive and are more benign depending on location of their nest. Honeybee swarms generally do not create a large stinging potential as bee behavior is altered during this time. Nest location is also important when determining threat. Nests located near walkways, buildings, playgrounds or similar sites are more problematic than those located in remote areas. Nests in areas where vegetation management or restoration planting is being carried out can also create problems. Wasp behavior may also vary with the time of year. Yellow jackets will exhibit increased defensive behavior as the season progresses. Normally, yellow jacket and paper wasp colonies only live one season. Honeybee nests usually persist from year to year.

Evaluation: When wasp or bee nests are discovered on Oregon City property, staff should evaluate the safety threat they pose. If the nest is considered to create a safety hazard for park users or staff, demarcation and control measures should take place. Nests that create an immediate hazard, such as those near playgrounds, community centers, walkways, trails and work sites, should be addressed as soon as possible. Other criteria that may constitute a hazard are nests that have been disturbed and nests sites with aggressive individuals. Nests occurring within inhabited structures such as community centers create an immediate safety hazard and control of these should be immediately referred to a qualified professional contractor.

Demarcating nests or swarms:

Where possible, nests or swarms that present an immediate public hazard should be marked by either signage, cones, taping, flagging or by other means so that the area of danger can be avoided by visitors, contractors, and employees. Markings should stay in place until the nest is eliminated or the swarm is removed.

Honeybee swarms and nests:

When discovered, honeybee swarms should be marked as described above until the bees have been collected. Qualified bee removal contractors should be contacted to collect the swarm. Honeybee swarms should not be sprayed with insecticides. Unless location of the nest presents a hazard,

honeybee nests should be tolerated wherever possible. If removal is required, qualified contractors should physically remove nests when feasible.

Spraying wasp and hornet nests:

Aerosol jet stream products labeled for use on wasp and hornet nests can be effective against both yellow jackets and paper wasps, but they must be used with extreme caution. Wasps will attack when they sense an application to their nests, and even freeze-type products are not guaranteed to stop every individual. For this reason, extreme caution must be used when nest applications are taking place. The following practices should be adhered to:

- Nests should be sprayed at night or before dawn, when all members of the hive are present and most docile. Daytime spraying is not recommended except in certain emergency cases where the public is not placed at risk from resultant increased hive activity.
- Nests should not be disturbed before treatment. Disturbed nests should not be approached.
- Nest location should be marked as described above. Demarcation must be left up until the nest has been eradicated.

Approved applicators

Park staff with valid ODA pesticide applicator licenses with an insecticide category endorsement should be the designated employees carrying out applications. However, there may be instances where these employees are not available, and a nest presents an immediate health and safety threat to the public and staff. In these instances, available personnel with ODA pesticide applicator licenses of any category are approved to use jet spray wasp and hornet products to treat nests. In rare emergency safety situations where no licensed personnel are able to respond in a timely fashion, other personnel may be approved to carry out an application, but only if they have had prior supervisor approval, prior training in the safe use of these sprays, and instruction in the proper management of wasps and bees. Staff members with known wasp or bee allergies will not carry out any wasp or bee control.

Use of traps

When yellow jackets are a continuing serious problem at a site from year to year, use of commercial traps to target emerging queens in the spring can be considered. Trapping queens during the 30- to 45-day emergence period has the potential to provide an overall reduction in the yellow jacket population for the season. The more traps put out in spring on an area-wide basis, the greater the likelihood of reducing the number of nests later in the summer. Usually one trap per acre is adequate in spring for depletion trapping of queens. Use of traps to reduce yellow jacket numbers later in the season is considered ineffective.

Policy 18: Rodents and Indoor Pest Management

This policy establishes management procedures for burrowing rodents such as moles and gophers. Management of these pests is focused on mechanical trapping for removal and differs greatly from typical landscape pest management and brings with it a specific set of issues that must be addressed to ensure park visitor and employee safety.

Procedures

Moles and gophers can create turf and landscape problems due to their tunneling and mounding activities. While tunneling and mounding can be tolerated in many areas, in some sites the aesthetic damage from these activities cannot. This soil disturbance can also present trip hazards, particularly in turf areas. Mounds can also create mechanical problems for mowers.

Mechanical control of burrowing rodents such as moles and gophers are allowed with an Ornamentals and Turf category endorsement of the Oregon Public Pesticide Applicators license currently held by our staff and contractor licensees. Where a demonstrated need exists, and supervisors have directed that control actions should take place, then gophers and moles may be mechanically trapped in tunnels by Oregon City and associated contractors. To ensure that park visitors are not put at risk by trap placement, the following rules must be adhered to for all trap uses.

1. Once placed, traps shall be covered by a wood barrier or hard plastic cover, such as an irrigation valve box cover, which then must have a weighted device placed on the board or cover such as a sandbag or concrete block. Signage warning the public must also be attached to a barricade and placed over the wood barrier or cover.
2. Once a trap has been placed the applicator must check the trap within 24 hours to determine if a mole has been caught or the trap is still active. The signage on top of the trap must be checked in the morning and the afternoon to confirm no tampering has occurred to sign or trap.
3. No traps shall be placed within 100 ft of playgrounds.
4. No trapping shall occur over the weekends or holidays.
5. Setting levers must be used to compress scissor type trap springs.

4.0 REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

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2. Dreistadt, S.H., J.K. Clark, and M.L. Flint. Pests of Landscape Trees and Shrubs: An Integrated Pest Management Guide. 2004. University of California Press. 2nd edition. Oakland, CA.
3. Bragg, Dave, et al. Pacific Northwest Insect Control Handbook, revised annually. Extension Services of Oregon State University, Washington State University, and University of Idaho.
4. Johnson, W. T., Lyon, H. H., Insects That Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, 1988.
5. Pscheidt, Jay W. et al. Pacific Northwest Plant Disease Control Handbook, revised annually. Extension Services of Oregon State University, Washington State University, and University of Idaho.
6. McDonald, Sally A., Applying Pesticides Correctly. North Carolina State University, US Department of Agriculture, and US Environmental Protection Agency.
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8. Sinclair, W. A., Lyon, H. H., and Johnson, W. T. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs, 1987. Cornell University Press.
9. Williams Ray D. et al, Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook, revised annually, Extension Services of Oregon State University, Washington State University, and University of Idaho.
10. Bobbitt, Van M. et al. Pacific Northwest Landscape Integrated Pest Management Manual. Washington State University, 1999.
11. Byther, Ralph S. et al. Landscape Plant Problems Washington State University, 2000.
12. Fisher, G., J. DeAngelis, C. Baird, R. Stoltz, L. Sandvol, A. Antonelli, E. Beers, and D. Mayer (eds.). Pacific Northwest Insect Management Handbook. Cooperative Extension Services of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Revised annually.
13. Sinclair, W.A., H.H. Lyon, and W.T. Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. 2005. Cornell University Press. 2nd edition. Ithaca, NY. ISBN: 0-8014-1517-9.
14. Costello, L.R., E.J. Perry, N.P. Matheny, J.M. Henry, and P.M. Geisel. Abiotic Disorders of Landscape Plants: A Diagnostic Guide. 2003. Regents of the University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Publication 3420.
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16. Disease Compendia of American Phytopathological Society
17. Compendium of Apple and Pear Diseases. 1990. Jones, A.L. and H.S. Aldwinckle (eds.). APS Press. St. Paul, MN.
18. Compendium of Conifer Diseases. 1997. Hansen, E.M. (ed.) and K.L. Lewis. APS Press. St. Paul, MN.
19. Compendium of Flowering Potted Plant Diseases. 1994. Daughtrey, M.L., R.L. Wick, and J.L. Peterson. APS Press. St. Paul, MN.
20. Compendium of Rhododendron and Azalea Diseases. 1986. Coyier, C.L. and M.K. Roane (eds.). APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
21. Compendium of Rose Diseases and Pests, 2nd Edition. 2007. Horst, R.K. APS Press. St. Paul, MN.

Internet Links

Pesticide Information

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov>

CDMS Label and MSDS site

<http://www.cdms.net/manuf/manuf.asp>

EPA Pesticides Program

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>

EPA Pesticide registration documents

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm>

EPA Inerts Program

<http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/>

EXTOXNET, an Internet based pesticide informational site maintained by O.S.U.

<http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/>

National Pesticide Information Center

<http://npic.orst.edu/index.html>

Oregon Dept. of Agriculture Pesticides Division

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/>

Integrated Pest Management Information

Integrated Plant Protection Center (IPPC) Oregon State University:

<http://ippc.orst.edu/dir/>

IPM & Related Sites in Oregon and Pacific Northwest

<http://ippc.orst.edu/oregonIPM.html>

IPPC- PNW Handbooks, weather data, IPM links

<http://pnwpest.org/>

National Integrated Pest Management Network

<http://www.reeusda.gov/nipmn/>

OSU Pacific Northwest Nursery IPM website

<http://oregonstate.edu/Dept/nurspest/index.htm>

PP&R IPM Program website

<http://www.parks.ci.portland.or.us/IPM/ipm.htm>

Washington State Pest Management Resource Service

<http://wsprs.wsu>



APPENDIX 1

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

APPENDIX 1 IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergency

Fire, Ambulance, HAZMAT	911
Oregon Poison Center- 24 hours Daily	1-800-222-1222
DEQ Northwest Regional Office	503-229-4263
Horticultural Services Communication Center	503-823-1636
Oregon Emergency Response System	1-800-452-0311
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
CHEMTREK: an industry emergency spill information service	1-800-424-9300

Informational Phone Numbers

NPIC: National Pesticide Information Center	1-800-858-7378
Provides general information on pesticide products, including safety, health, environmental effects, clean up and disposal. 6:30 am: 4:30 PM PDT 7 days a week excluding holidays	
Oregon Department of Agriculture	503-986-4635
Provides information on pesticide products and registration, conducts pesticide use investigations, and applicator licensing and certification. Weekdays 8:00 AM: 5:00 PM.	

To Report Pesticide Exposures

Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)	503-731-4025
Provides confidential investigations, consults with health care providers and provides clean up and exposure prevention information. Weekdays 8:00 AM: 5:00 PM.	



APPENDIX 2

UPCOMING PESTICIDE APPLICATION NOTICE



**PESTICIDES WILL BE APPLIED TO
THIS PARK SITE ON**

DATE: _____

CHEMICAL APPLIED: _____

PARK WILL BE CLOSED

Questions call the Parks office at 971-204-4602



APPENDIX 3 PESTICIDE APPLICATION NOTICE

**PESTICIDES HAVE BEEN
APPLIED AT:**

DATE: _____

CHEMICAL APPLIED:

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CALL
OREGON CITY PARKS AT 503-496-1201**





APPENDIX 4 EPA REGISTRATION NUMBERS

APPENDIX 4 EPA REGISTRATION NUMBERS

Casoron	#400-168
Confront	#62719-92
Cornerstone Plus	#1381-192
Crossbow	#62719-260
Foundation	#2217-921-2935
Gallery	#62719-145
Garlon 3A	#62719-37
Glystar Original	#42750-61
Milestone	#62719-519
Nufarm Cheetah Pro	#228-743
Pendulum	#241-416
Ranger Pro	#524-517
Roundup Custom	#524-343
Scythe	#10163-325
Sedgehammer	#81880-1
Simazine 4L	#19719-60
Snapshot 2.5 GT	#62719-175
Speedzone	#2217-833
Sureguard	#59639-120
Surflan	#70506-44
Trimec Classic	#2217-543
Tordon RTU	#62719-31
Q4 plus	#2217-930



APPENDIX 5 PESTICIDE SPRAY APPLICATION RECORD

**CITY OF OREGON CITY PARKS DEPARTMENT
PESTICIDE SPRAY APPLICATION RECORD**

APPLICATOR NAME					LICENSE NUMBER				
APPLICATION 1	LOCATION (Park & Address)	CHEMICAL (Product Name / Formulation / EPA Reg. #)	MIX RATION (Ex. 2 gal/100 gal)						
Date	Specific Area Treated	Include Adjuvant							
Time In	Total Area Treated	Total Amount Applied							
Time Out	(Acres, Sq Ft, Etc.)								
Temp	Equipment Used	Coverage Rate							
Wind									
APPLICATION 1	LOCATION (Park & Address)	CHEMICAL (Product Name / Formulation / EPA Reg. #)	MIX RATION (Ex. 2 gal/100 gal)						
Date	Specific Area Treated	Include Adjuvant							
Time In	Total Area Treated	Total Amount Applied							
Time Out	(Acres, Sq Ft, Etc.)								
Temp	Equipment Used	Coverage Rate							
Wind									
APPLICATION 1	LOCATION (Park & Address)	CHEMICAL (Product Name / Formulation / EPA Reg. #)	MIX RATION (Ex. 2 gal/100 gal)						
Date	Specific Area Treated	Include Adjuvant							
Time In	Total Area Treated	Total Amount Applied							
Time Out	(Acres, Sq Ft, Etc.)								
Temp	Equipment Used	Coverage Rate							
Wind									



APPENDIX 6 PESTICIDE SPILL INCIDENT REPORT

APPENDIX 6 PESTICIDE SPILL INCIDENT REPORT

Name _____ Date _____ Phone number _____

Location of incident _____

Time release occurred _____ Temperature _____ Weather _____

Chemical(s) _____ Dilute ___ Concentrate ___

Approximate amount released _____

What caused the release? _____

Are there any injuries or chemical exposures? Y/N _____ Has 911 been called? Y/N _____

Are there any emergency response personnel on the scene? Y/N _____

If yes, who? Fire ___ Police ___ Ambulance ___ HAZMAT ___

Is the pesticide near a drain or other waterway? Y/N _____ Is the drain protected? Y/N _____

Surface spilled on (soil, asphalt etc.) _____

Are there any special problems? _____

Other applicators/transporters on site? _____

Approximate amount recovered _____

Witnesses

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Injuries or exposures

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

Has an accident report been filled out? Y/N _____ Type _____

Other _____

Name of person filing this report _____ Date _____

Tree Canopy Assessment Project Update

Oregon City Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee & Natural Resources Committee

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Staff are developing a comprehensive tree canopy assessment for Oregon City using TreePlotter software, focusing on City-owned property to evaluate current canopy coverage and identify strategies for maintenance and expansion. This project is intended to fulfill Commission Goal 7.4 (Grant-funded Tree Canopy Assessment).

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

TreePlotter Software Access

- Secured access to state-sponsored TreePlotter software through Oregon Department of Forestry partnership
- Currently uploading existing tree data to build inventory and assessment capabilities
- Software will analyze existing data and public imagery to assess current tree canopy

Strategic Planning

- Cross-departmental collaboration (Parks, Planning, Public Works) established
- Project scope refined to focus on canopy assessment rather than full tree inventory
- Assessment will use GIS imagery to evaluate coverage, compare to benchmarks, and recommend strategies
- Focusing on City-owned property initially for resource efficiency

Funding & Partnership Opportunities

- Multiple potential funding sources identified and under evaluation
 - Emerald Ash Borer mitigation efforts may provide partnership and funding opportunities
 - Staff attending regional coordination meetings to explore collaborative approaches
 - Engaging potential partners including Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District and Greater Oregon City Watershed Council
 - DLCDC grant determined ineligible (project does not meet green infrastructure zone requirements)
-

NEXT STEPS

- Continue grant research and eligibility assessments
 - Formalize partnership discussions with conservation organizations
 - Complete data upload to TreePlotter platform
 - Develop preliminary canopy assessment using available GIS data
-

Emerald Ash Borer Response Plan Update

Oregon City Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee & Natural Resources Committee

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Staff are developing a response and mitigation plan to prepare for the impacts of Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) in our community. Staff from Parks and Recreation, Planning, and Public Works have been collaborating on the development of this plan.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

TreePlotter Software Access

- Secured access to state-sponsored TreePlotter software through Oregon Department of Forestry partnership
- Currently uploading existing tree data to build inventory and mitigation planning capabilities
- Software has specific features for management of EAB operations and planning

Strategic Planning

- Cross-departmental collaboration (Parks, Planning, Public Works) established
- Response planning is ongoing, with a goal of bringing a draft plan forward in early Spring 2026
- Plan will provide guidance for operational response, as well as establishment of goals for long-term management of EAB in our urban forests
- This plan will apply to all areas of City operations that oversee trees in Oregon City

Funding & Partnership Opportunities

- Staff attending regional coordination meetings to explore collaborative approaches
 - Funding opportunities may cover both EAB response and canopy assessment/urban forestry planning
 - Engaging potential partners including Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District and Greater Oregon City Watershed Council
 - ODF and Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District looking to hold public EAB workshop at Hillendale Park in May 2026
 - We need help enlisting volunteers for tree surveys this spring!
-

NEXT STEPS

- Continue grant research and eligibility assessments
 - Formalize partnership discussions with local and state organizations
 - Complete data upload to TreePlotter platform
 - Develop preliminary EAB Response and Mitigation Plan for review by PRAC, NRC, and City Commission
-