

Department of Pesticide Regulation
Regulation to Address Pesticides Used Near Schools and Child Day Care Facilities
California Code of Regulations, Title 3, Sections 6690-6692

Guidance for County Agricultural Commissioners
January 24, 2018

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Background and Overview

Purpose and scope of guidance document

A regulation adopted by the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) addresses agricultural pesticide applications near public K-12 schools and child day care facilities (collectively referred to as schoolsites). This regulation prohibits certain pesticide applications within specified distances of a schoolsite and requires annual notification to those schoolsites. To assist county agricultural commissioners (CACs) in implementing and enforcing the regulation, this document provides clarification and interpretation of the regulation text, compliance and enforcement guidelines, examples of alternative application restrictions, and other information, including:

- two fact sheets, one for schoolsites and the public, and one for growers and applicators;
- a presentation that can be used for training; and
- three notification templates.

NOTE: The regulation refers to “operator of the property,” but the fact sheets and notification templates refer to “grower” and “farmer” because they are common terms. These three terms are interchangeable for this document. Similarly, the regulation refers to “child day care facility,” but the fact sheets and notification templates refer to “child care center” because it is a common term. These terms are interchangeable for this document.

Regulation background and objectives

DPR is mandated by law to protect human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use, and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. DPR carries out this mandate through extensive scientific product evaluation and registration; human health risk assessment and mitigation; environmental and worker monitoring; human health surveillance; enforcement; pest management; product compliance; and statewide licensing and certification of commercial applicators, dealers, and advisers. Under the supervision of DPR, CACs carry out field enforcement on a local level.

DPR's evaluation of available data and current requirements indicate that the health risk of pesticides to children and others is low. However, this low risk reflects compliance with current requirements in normal situations and does not account for exceptional circumstances or violations. More than a million pesticide applications are made to agricultural crops each year in California. Given the large number of applications that occur around schoolsites, the risk of potential exposure, while small, is still present. Since the dose that may cause adverse effects in children may be lower than in adults, children may be disproportionately impacted when unintended drift occurs.

Prior to this regulation, the requirements for pesticide applications near schools varied from county to county, and were primarily designed to prevent unacceptable exposures from normal pesticide use. The purpose of this regulation is to (1) provide minimum statewide standards for pesticide applications near public K-12 schools and child day care facilities; (2) provide an extra margin of safety in case of unintended drift or when other problems with applications occur (e.g., equipment failure causes an unintended release of pesticide); (3) increase communication between property operators and schools/child day care facilities; and (4) provide information to assist schools and child day care facilities in preparing for and responding to pesticide emergencies.

Regulation summary

California Code of Regulations, Title 3 (3CCR), sections 6690 – 6692 include:

- A provision making the regulation applicable to production agriculture applications near public K-12 schools and licensed child day care facilities, except family day care homes (collectively referred to as schoolsites);
- Prohibition of certain production agriculture applications within a specified distance of a schoolsite, Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.;
 - With a prohibition distance of ¼ mile (1,320 feet), 25 feet, or no distance depending on the type of application equipment used and type of pesticide applied (some application types are prohibited by labels or do not occur);

Application Equipment Type	Minimum Distance to Schoolsite by Equipment and Pesticide Type			
	Dust	Fumigant	Granule	All Other Pesticides
Airblast Sprayer	¼ mile	Labels prohibit	Doesn't occur	¼ mile
Aircraft	¼ mile	Labels prohibit	¼ mile	¼ mile
Backpack Sprayer	¼ mile	Labels prohibit	None	None*
Bait Station	None	Labels prohibit	None	None
Ground-Rig Sprayer	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	25 feet
Hand Pump Sprayer	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	None
Soil Injection	None	¼ mile	None	25 feet
Sprinkler Chemigation	Doesn't occur	¼ mile	Doesn't occur	¼ mile
All Other Equipment	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	25 feet

*Backpack sprayers that incorporate an airblast sprayer to apply “other” pesticides are prohibited within ¼ mile.

- An annual notification by property operators to schoolsites and CACs by April 30 that includes contact information and a list of pesticides expected to be used within ¼ mile of a schoolsite during July through June;
 - A new grower (through purchase or lease of a field) must provide the first notification within 30 days of assuming control of the property
- An option for a 3-party agreement between a schoolsite, property operator, and CAC with alternative application restrictions that provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions, as determined by the three parties;
- A requirement for field fumigations within ¼ mile of a schoolsite to be completed at least 36 hours before the start of classes; and
- An effective date of January 1, 2018.

Regulation text – clean version

TITLE 3. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
DIVISION 6. PESTICIDES AND PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS
CHAPTER 3. PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS
SUBCHAPTER 2. WORK REQUIREMENTS
ARTICLE 5. PESTICIDE USE NEAR SCHOOLSITES

6690. Pesticide Use Near Schoolsites.

The provisions of this article pertain to pesticide applications made for the production of an agricultural commodity within ¼ mile of a schoolsite. “Schoolsite” as used in sections 6690-6692 means any property used as a child day care facility, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 1596.750, or for a kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school. This includes all areas of the property used on weekdays by children who attend such facilities or schools, or other property identified by the commissioner as a park adjacent to a school that is used by the school for recess, sports, or other school activities. “Schoolsite” does not include: family day care homes as defined in Health and Safety Code section 1596.78; any postsecondary educational facility attended by secondary pupils; private kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school facilities; or vehicles or bus stops not on schoolsite property.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 11456 and 12976, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Section 11501, Food and Agricultural Code.

6691. Pesticide Application Restrictions.

Pesticide application restrictions will apply Monday through Friday, during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., depending on the distance from the treated area to a schoolsite, the application equipment used, and type of pesticide applied. The type of pesticide is not the product formulation but the final form applied (e.g., if a powder is mixed with water and then applied, this is considered a liquid application). During these time periods, the operator of the property and the applicator shall assure that an application is not made within the distance of the schoolsite as specified below.

- (a) There must be a minimum ¼ mile distance restriction for applications using a:
 - (1) Aircraft.
 - (2) Airblast sprayer or other ground application equipment with a pump that delivers spray into an air stream created by a fan.
 - (3) Sprinkler chemigation equipment.
 - (4) Dust or powder except as provided in subsection (c)(3).
 - (5) Fumigant.
- (b) There must be a minimum 25 foot distance restriction when using a:
 - (1) Ground-rig sprayer. However, if this type of equipment is used to apply a dust, powder, or fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.
 - (2) Field soil injection equipment. However, if this type of equipment is used to apply a fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies; or if used to apply a dust or powder, there is no minimum distance restriction.

- (3) Other application equipment not identified in this section, such as drip or flood chemigation equipment. However, if this type of equipment is used to apply dust, powder, or fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), there is no distance restriction when:
- (1) the application is made within an enclosed space, such as a greenhouse. However, when applying a fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.
 - (2) the application is made using bait stations.
 - (3) a pesticide is applied as a dust or powder using field soil injection equipment.
 - (4) a pesticide is applied as a granule, flake, or pellet. However, when the pesticide product formulation is applied as a fumigant, or applied by aircraft, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.
 - (5) an application is made using a backpack sprayer. However, when this type of equipment incorporates an airblast sprayer or is used to apply a dust or powder, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.
 - (6) an application is made using a hand pump sprayer. However, when this type of equipment is used to apply a dust, powder, or fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), there is no distance restriction when:
- (1) school classes are not scheduled for the day of application.
 - (2) the child day care facility is closed during the entire day of the application.
- (e) In addition to the time period and distance restriction specified in subsections (a)-(c), fumigants cannot be applied when school classes are scheduled or child day care facilities are open within 36 hours following fumigation.
- (f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (c), the application restrictions do not apply when there is a written agreement between the operator of the property, the principal or child day care facility administrator, and the commissioner that specifies alternative application restrictions that the parties agree provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by subsections (a) through (c). Any party may rescind the agreement at any time by notifying the other parties in writing. If an agreement is rescinded, then subsections (a) through (c) control. The commissioner shall enforce a written agreement for restrictions as if they were requirements in regulation.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 11456 and 12976, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Section 11501, Food and Agricultural Code.

6692. Annual Notification.

- (a) For all applications of pesticides expected to be made for the production of an agricultural commodity within ¼ mile of a schoolsite, the operator of the property to be treated shall provide annual notification to those specified in (b) no later than April 30 of pesticide(s) expected to be used from July 1 of the current year through June 30 of the next year.
- (1) Effective April 1, 2018, if the operator of the property to be treated changes, the new property operator shall provide the notification as specified in (b) and (c) within 30 days of assuming control of that property for expected pesticide(s) to be used from the time the notification is provided through June 30 of the following year. If the notification made 30 days after assuming control includes information about the pesticide(s) expected to be used

July 1 of the current year through June 30 of the following year, then (a) does not apply. Subsequent notifications must be provided as specified in (a).

- (b) The annual notification must be provided to:
 - (1) The principal of the public K-12 school;
 - (2) The administrator of the child day care facility; and
 - (3) The county agricultural commissioner.
- (c) The annual notification must be in writing and include the following information:
 - (1) A summary of the operator of the property's requirements to provide annual notification to a schoolsite as described in subsection (a).
 - (2) A summary of the applicable pesticide application restrictions specified in section 6691.
 - (3) Operator of the property's name and contact information;
 - (4) Map showing location of the field(s) involved and the school or child day care facilities;
 - (5) County agricultural commissioner's contact information;
 - (6) National Pesticide Information Center Web site address;
 - (7) Information on the pesticide(s) expected to be used including: name of each active ingredient, or principal functioning agent for a spray adjuvant; example pesticide product name(s); and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or California registration number.
 - (8) The following statements: "This notification is informational only, and includes a list of pesticides expected to be used. Beginning July 1, 2018, schoolsites will be informed of pesticides not on the list at least 48 hours prior to their use. The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information; if violations of these requirements are suspected; or other non-emergency situations."
 - (9) A description of the option to negotiate an alternate to the required application restrictions as provided in section 6691, subsection (f).
- (d) Effective July 1, 2018, if a pesticide to be used was not included in the annual notification as specified in subsection (c)(7), the operator of the property shall provide this information to the schoolsite and commissioner at least 48 hours prior to the application.
- (e) The property operator shall retain a copy of each annual notification for two years and make them available to the Director or commissioner upon request. The commissioner shall retain a copy of each annual notification for one year.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 11456 and 12976, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Section 11501, Food and Agricultural Code.

Regulation text – annotated with clarifications and interpretations

6690. Pesticide Use Near Schoolsites.

The provisions of this article pertain to pesticide applications made for the production of an agricultural commodity within ¼ mile of a schoolsite. “Schoolsite” as used in sections 6690-6692 means any property used as a child day care facility, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 1596.750, or for a kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school. This includes all areas of the property used on weekdays by children who attend such facilities or schools, or other property identified by the commissioner as a park adjacent to a school that is used by the school for recess, sports, or other school activities. “Schoolsite” does not include: family day care homes as defined in Health and Safety Code section 1596.78; any postsecondary educational facility attended by secondary pupils; private kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school facilities; or vehicles or bus stops not on schoolsite property.

Pesticide is defined in Food and Agricultural Code section 12753 and includes adjuvants and pesticides exempted from registration under FIFRA section 25(b). See page 16.

Agricultural commodity is defined in section 6000. The regulation does not include non-production ag or non-ag applications. See page 16.

Health and Safety Code requires a child day care facility to have a current valid license. This regulation does not apply to any child day care facility without a valid license. See page 18.

Parks that are regularly used by a school usually have a MOU between the school district and the parks agency. These parks should be considered part of a schoolsite. Parks that are not used for activities supervised by school staff should not be considered part of a schoolsite. Other similar sites may be addressed through 3-party agreements. See page 28.

Family day care homes are excluded, whether they have a license or not. See page 18.

Universities, community colleges, and similar institutions are excluded, even if K-12 students attend. See page 18.

Charter schools are public schools if they are publicly funded. See page 18.

6691. Pesticide Application Restrictions.

Pesticide application restrictions will apply **Monday through Friday, during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., depending on the distance from the treated area to a schoolsite, the application equipment used, and type of pesticide applied.** The type of pesticide is not the product formulation but the final form applied (e.g., if a powder is mixed with water and then applied, this is considered a liquid application). During these time periods, the operator of the property and the applicator shall assure that an application is not made within the distance of the schoolsite as specified below.

The day and time restrictions here and the exceptions in 6691(d) force applications to occur at night, weekends, holidays, or school breaks.

Three-party agreements specified in 6691(f) should be used to address school activities outside Monday-Friday, 6am-6pm. See page 27.

The distance is ¼ mile (1320 ft), 25 ft, or no minimum distance depending on if the type of application is classified as higher drift, lower drift, or negligible drift. See page 23.

(a) There must be a **minimum ¼ mile** distance restriction for applications using a:

Distance between the treated area and areas of schoolsite property that children use. See page 23.

- (1) **Aircraft.**
- (2) Airblast sprayer or other ground application equipment with a pump that delivers spray into an air stream created by a fan.
- (3) Sprinkler **chemigation** equipment.
- (4) Dust or powder except as provided in subsection (c)(3).
- (5) **Fumigant.**

Aircraft includes unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). See page 25.

Chemigation is defined in section 6000 and means the application of pesticides through irrigation systems. See page 25.

In addition to all field fumigants, this includes production agriculture applications of aluminum phosphide. Non-production agriculture and non-agricultural fumigations are not included, such as rights of way or post-harvest. See page 25.

(b) There must be a **minimum 25 foot** distance restriction when using a:

Distance between the treated area and areas of schoolsite property that children use.

(1) Ground-rig sprayer. However, if this type of equipment is used to apply a dust, powder, or fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.

(2) Field soil injection equipment. However, if this type of equipment is used to apply a fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies; or if used to apply a dust or powder, there is no minimum distance restriction.

(3) Other application equipment not identified in this section, such as drip or flood chemigation equipment. However, if this type of equipment is used to apply dust, powder, or fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.

(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), there is no distance restriction when:

(1) the application is made within an enclosed space, such as a greenhouse. However, when applying a fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.

Enclosed space is defined in section 6000 and includes hoop houses. See page 25.

(2) the application is made using bait stations.
(3) a pesticide is applied as a dust or powder using field soil injection equipment.

Bait stations are applications that use a container to hold the pesticide. This does not include pesticides formulated as baits unless applied within a container. See page 25.

(4) a pesticide is applied as a granule, flake, or pellet. However, when the pesticide product formulation is applied as a fumigant, or applied by aircraft, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.

(5) an application is made using a backpack sprayer. However, when this type of equipment incorporates an airblast sprayer or is used to apply a dust or powder, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.

(6) an application is made using a hand pump sprayer. However, when this type of equipment is used to apply a dust, powder, or fumigant, the ¼ mile distance restriction in subsection (a) applies.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), there is no distance restriction when:

(1) school classes are not scheduled for the day of application.

(2) the child day care facility is closed during the entire day of the application.

(e) In addition to the time period and distance restriction specified in subsections (a)-(c), fumigants cannot be applied when school classes are scheduled or child day care facilities are open within 36 hours following fumigation.

Fumigant requirements do not apply to post-harvest commodity fumigations unless they are conducted on a farm. See page 25.

(f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (c), the application restrictions do not apply when there is a written agreement between the operator of the property, the principal or child day care facility administrator, and the commissioner that specifies alternative application restrictions that the parties agree provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by subsections (a) through (c). Any party may rescind the agreement at any time by

Written agreements can be initiated by any of the 3 parties. See page 27 for guidance.

notifying the other parties in writing. If an agreement is rescinded, then subsections (a) through (c) control. The commissioner shall enforce a written agreement for restrictions as if they were requirements in regulation.

6692. Annual Notification.

(a) For all applications of pesticides expected to be made for the production of an agricultural commodity within ¼ mile of a schoolsite, the operator of the property to be treated shall provide annual notification to those specified in (b) no later than April 30 of pesticide(s) expected to be used from July 1 of the current year through June 30 of the next year.

A pest control business can provide the notification, but the property operator is the responsible party. See page 34.

(1) Effective April 1, 2018, if the operator of the property to be treated changes, the new property operator shall provide the notification as specified in (b) and (c) within 30 days of assuming control of that property for expected pesticide(s) to be used from the time the notification is provided through June 30 of the following year. If the notification made 30 days after assuming control includes information about the pesticide(s) expected to be used July 1 of the current year through June 30 of the following year, then (a) does not apply. Subsequent notifications must be provided as specified in (a).

For new property operators, the list of expected pesticides will cover a 6-month to 18-month period, depending on the date the notification is provided. See page 35.

(b) The annual notification must be provided to:

- (1) The principal of the public K-12 school;
- (2) The administrator of the child day care facility; and
- (3) The county agricultural commissioner.

(c) The annual notification must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) A summary of the operator of the property's requirements to provide annual notification to a schoolsite as described in subsection (a).

(2) A summary of the applicable pesticide application restrictions specified in section 6691.

(3) Operator of the property's name and contact information;

(4) Map showing location of the field(s) involved and the school or child day care facilities;

(5) County agricultural commissioner's contact information;

(6) National Pesticide Information Center Web site address;

(7) Information on the pesticide(s) expected to be used including: name of each active ingredient, or principal functioning agent for a spray adjuvant; example pesticide product name(s); and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or California registration number.

The notification may be transmitted electronically, such as by email.

Notification templates are available through CalAgPermits and page 31. Property operators and/or CACs can develop their own templates.

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

There are several suggestions for compiling the pesticide list. See page 36.

Growers can use a product not included on the list, as long as the active ingredient is listed. See page 36.

(8) The following statements: "This notification is informational only, and includes a list of pesticides expected to be used.

Beginning July 1, 2018, schoolsites will be informed of pesticides not on the list at least 48 hours prior to their use. The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information; if violations of these requirements are suspected; or other non-emergency situations."

(9) A description of the option to negotiate an alternate to the required application restrictions as provided in section 6691, subsection (f).

(d) Effective July 1, 2018, if a pesticide to be used was not included in the annual notification as specified in subsection (c)(7),

the operator of the property shall provide this information to the schoolsite and commissioner at least 48 hours prior to the application.

There is no exception to the 48-hour requirement, including emergency situations. Growers need to anticipate the pesticides they might use and add them to the list. See page 37.

(e) The property operator shall retain a copy of each annual notification for two years and make them available to the Director or commissioner upon request. The commissioner shall retain a copy of each annual notification for one year.

Guidance for Implementation, Compliance and Enforcement

Identifying affected property operators, fields, and schoolsites

CalAgPermits can be used to identify the agricultural fields and schoolsites that are separated by ¼ mile or less. Under a California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association contract, CaliCo provides initial boundaries for affected properties in CalAgPermits using several sources of data. Field boundaries are based on CAC data. Schoolsite boundaries are based on school addresses from the Department of Education, child day care facility addresses from the Department of Social Services, and land parcel data from LandVision via DPR. CaliCo checks for new and discontinued schoolsites on a semi-annual basis and updates CalAgPermits. Field information, including boundaries is updated daily in CalAgPermits. Designated schoolsite administrators can suggest changes and verify the schoolsite boundaries and contact information, either through a website (CalSchoolNotify.org) or other means. CACs review the initial property boundaries provided by CaliCo, and review and approve any changes by schoolsite administrators. Growers and CACs should use their normal process to verify the locations and boundaries for agricultural fields. See the “Guidance for Section 6692. Annual Notification” section, page 31 for details.

Recommended outreach and training

To assist with the outreach and training, DPR has developed two fact sheets: an overview for schoolsites and the public (Appendix 1) and more specific information for growers and applicators (Appendix 3). CaliCo has developed fact sheets that explain the CalSchoolNotify (Appendix 2) and CalAgPermits (Appendix 3) websites. DPR will conduct some outreach to schoolsites, including mailing the overview fact sheet and CalSchoolNotify fact sheet to each affected schoolsite. DPR recommends that CACs conduct additional outreach to schoolsites and training for growers and applicators. DPR recommends that CACs contact and provide the overview fact sheet to:

- Superintendent of each affected school district;
- County education superintendent; and
- County health officer

CACs should provide the grower/applicator fact sheet to each affected property operator and pest control business. DPR’s schools regulation website (www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/) contains a presentation that can be used for grower and applicator training.

Recommended enforcement activities

CACs should verify that the affected growers have submitted the annual notifications and the notifications include all of the required information. CalAgPermits includes a report to CACs with the following information to assist in enforcing this regulation:

- growers who have not logged-in to the schoolsite notification website;
- growers who have not submitted an annual notification yet;
- schoolsites without contact information; and
- pesticide use reports requiring an annual notification, but no notification sent.

CACs may cite section 6691(f) for violations of 3-party agreements because it says “The commissioner shall enforce a written agreement for restrictions as if they were requirements in regulation.”

The inspection forms will be modified to incorporate this regulation. This will also enable tracking of workload, complaints, and compliance using the California Pesticide Enforcement Activities Tracking System (CalPEATS).

Guidance for Section 6690. Pesticide Use Near Schoolsites

Definition of pesticide

As defined in Food and Agricultural Code section 12753, “pesticide” includes any of the following:

- (a) Any spray adjuvant.
- (b) Any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, as defined in Section 12754.5, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever.

No pesticides are exempted from the annual notification. Pesticides exempted from registration under FIFRA section 25(b) and Title 3, California Code of Regulations (3CCR), section 6147 are also included in this regulation. These sections only exempt pesticides from registration requirements. This regulation and other requirements still apply, such as tolerances.

Definition of agricultural commodity

As defined in section 6000, "agricultural commodity," for the purpose of this chapter, means an unprocessed product of farms, ranches, nurseries and forests (except livestock, poultry and fish). Agricultural commodities include fruits and vegetables; grains, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, rice, corn and sorghum; legumes, such as field beans and peas; animal feed and forage crops; rangeland and pasture; seed crops; fiber crops such as cotton; oil crops, such as safflower, sunflower, corn and cottonseed; trees grown for lumber and wood products; nursery stock grown commercially; Christmas trees; ornamentals and cut flowers; and turf grown commercially for sod.

This regulation applies to all production agriculture pesticide applications within ¼ mile of a schoolsite. The regulation does not apply to non-production agriculture uses, such as applications to cemeteries, golf courses, parks, and rights of way. This regulation also does not apply to non-agriculture uses, including home, structural, industrial, institutional, veterinarian, and vector control.

For example, aluminum phosphide has uses included and excluded from the regulation. Aluminum phosphide applications used for vertebrate control at production agriculture sites are included in the regulation. Aluminum phosphide applications for non-production agriculture (e.g., roadways) or industrial uses (e.g., post-harvest commodity fumigations) are not included in the regulation. However, CACs may want to consider a 3-party agreement to address some of these other uses (see page 27).

Some CACs are identifying some schools, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, or other sites as “turf” or “turf/sod” in CalAgPermits. These are agricultural commodities, and CaliCo is using CalAgPermits to identify the locations of all agricultural commodity sites affected by the regulation. CACs may need change the designation for some turf or turf/sod sites to landscape maintenance or other non-production agriculture site.

Beehives are not an agricultural commodity. As specified in Pesticide Use Enforcement Program Standards Compendium, Volume 1, page 4-10, “Applications to apiaries are an agricultural use per FAC section 11408, however, Apiaries are not an “agricultural commodity” per 3CCR section 6000. As such, beekeepers must obtain an OIN before purchasing and using pesticides, but do not need to be issued a site ID number...” Sites designated with commodity code “61008 BEEHIVE” are not mapped in CalSchoolNotify.org or the schools notification portion of CalAgPermits.

Research applications do not fall under the requirements of this regulation if the commodity will be destroyed. If the commodity will be sold then the application is being made for the “production of an agricultural commodity,” and this regulation applies. 3CCR section 6264 requires the researcher to notify CACs prior to application under a research authorization. The notification includes a copy of the research authorization, and it indicates whether the crop will be harvested or destroyed. If the pesticide(s) applied under the research authorization was not included in the annual notification, it needs to be added to the annual notification at least 48 hours prior to application.

Definition of ¼ mile distance¹

Section 6690 defines the radius for the application of the proposed requirements as ¼ mile from a schoolsite. This is the horizontal distance measured from the edge of the treated area (not the entire field) to the areas of the schoolsite property used by children on weekdays (e.g., buildings, playgrounds, athletic fields, parking lots). Page 29 describes a possible alternative to the horizontal measurement for unusual topography, such as hilly areas.

Definition of schoolsite

The following definition of schoolsite only pertains to this regulation. This definition is similar, but different than the definition under Healthy Schools Act, or other laws and regulations. Schoolsites

¹ *Reasons why DPR selected ¼ mile:* A ¼ quarter mile distance is consistent with many county restricted materials permit conditions issued by CACs. CACs have placed additional restrictions on applications keyed to this distance around schools that appear to be effective and feasible. Many have been in effect for several years, with few complaints or illnesses at schools and property operators accept and comply with them.

A ¼ mile distance is similar to the restrictions on fumigant labels that prohibit closer applications around schools and other difficult to evacuate sites.

The ¼ mile distance is consistent with Food and Agricultural Code section 11503.5. This statute gives CACs the authority to adopt a county regulation regarding the timing, application method, and notification of pesticide applications within ¼ mile of a school through a rulemaking process and contingent on DPR's approval. This regulation essentially implements the intent of that legislation without requiring each county to go through an extended process and provides the same level of protection to school children regardless of where they live.

include properties containing public K-12 schools and child day care facilities, except family day care homes (as defined by Health and Safety Code). Charter schools are public schools if they are publicly funded. However, the locations of some charter schools are uncertain. DPR and CaliCo have mapped charter schools based on the available parcel data, but some charter schools only occupy a portion of a land parcel. CACs may want to contact charter schools to verify the boundaries. The regulation uses the Health and Safety Code definition for a child day care facility. Under this code, a child day care facility must have a current, valid license (see following table).

Facility Type	Facilities Included in Regulation Based on Licensing Status				
	Licensed	On Probation	Pending	Inactive	Closed
Day Care Center	Yes	Yes	Will be*	Will be*	No
Day Care Center – Ill Center	Yes	Yes	Will be*	Will be*	No
Infant Center	Yes	Yes	Will be*	Will be*	No
School Age Day Care Center	Yes	Yes	Will be*	Will be*	No
Family Day Care Home	No	No	No	No	No

*Annual notification must be provided and application restrictions effective when licensed.

As specified in Health and Safety Code section 1596.78,

- (a) “Family day care home” means a home that regularly provides care, protection, and supervision for 14 or fewer children, in the provider’s own home, for periods of less than 24 hours per day, while the parents or guardians are away, and is either a large family day care home or a small family day care home.
- (b) “Large family day care home” means a home that provides family day care for 7 to 14 children, inclusive, including children under the age of 10 years who reside at the home, as set forth in Section 1597.465 and as defined in regulations.
- (c) “Small family day care home” means a home that provides family day care for eight or fewer children, including children under the age of 10 years who reside at the home, as set forth in Section 1597.44 and as defined in regulations.

Family day care homes are excluded from the regulation because the locations are confidential. Property operators, applicators, and CACs cannot determine when a production agriculture site is within ¼ mile for all family day care homes.

Schoolsites are those areas of the property used by children during weekdays. As shown in the following figure, playgrounds, athletic fields, and parking lots are part of the schoolsite. Bus maintenance areas and a physical plant are not used by children and are not part of the schoolsite.



Schoolsites may include adjacent parks identified by the CAC. An adjacent park that is used by the school for recess, sports, or other school activities should be considered part of the schoolsite, particularly if there is a memorandum of understanding between the school and the parks agency that describes the responsibility of each entity. DPR and CaliCo have identified schools primarily based on the California Department of Education's (CDE's) database. However, some schools are not included in CDE's database. CACs should consult with DPR if they are aware of schools that are not included in CDE's database.

School facilities may be on separate properties from a school campus, such as athletic fields, or swimming pools. These may be schoolsites under the Healthy Schools Act, but separate school properties are not considered schoolsites under the regulation. Separate school properties can be handled using 3-party agreements (see page 28).

Child day care facilities within the boundaries of a school should be considered a separate schoolsite. The facility license is likely not issued to the school and the principal is likely not the child day care administrator.

The following locations are excluded from the regulation.

- Postsecondary schools are excluded. Universities, community colleges, and other similar institutions are excluded, even if public K-12 students attend the postsecondary school. However, some high schools are located on community college campuses. The high school portion of the community college should be considered a schoolsite for this regulation. This is consistent with the Healthy Schools Act.

- Private schools are excluded.² This is consistent with the Healthy Schools Act.
- Family day care homes are excluded, whether licensed or not. This is consistent with the Healthy Schools Act. As described above, the locations of these sites are confidential.
- School buses and school bus stops outside of schoolsite property, museums, and other sites may be considered schoolsites under the Healthy Schools Act, but they are excluded from this regulation.

School farms

There are two possible sets of requirements, depending on if the school farm is considered a production agriculture site. If the school farm is producing an agricultural commodity for sale for any purpose, it should be considered a production agriculture site. If the school farm is not selling any of its production, it should only be considered a schoolsite. As the regulation only applies to production agriculture sites, this regulation will not place any application restrictions or notice requirements on the school farm.

Requirements if school farm is a production agriculture site

As a production agriculture site, the regulation applies to the school farm if it is located within within ¼ mile of a schoolsite. The application restrictions would apply to the school that operates the school farm. For example, the application distance restrictions would apply if the school farm is located across the street from the school campus. However, the school farm does not need to provide annual notification to itself (i.e. the school operating the farm).

If the school farm is a production agriculture site, then it should not be considered a schoolsite under section 6690. The regulation is intended to provide an extra margin of safety to children participating in normal school activities unrelated to the pesticide use and outside the control of the school. If a school farm is a production agriculture site, the students at the school farm are considered handlers or farmworkers, and must comply with all of the occupational protection requirements, such as personal protective equipment and restricted entry intervals. Since the school farm is not a schoolsite, the regulation does not apply to other production agriculture pesticide applications that occur within ¼ mile of the school farm.

² *Reasons why DPR excluded private schools:* Public K-12 schools and child day care facilities must provide annual notification to parents of pesticides expected to be used on school grounds (institutional use), as specified by the Healthy Schools Act. Schoolsites should be able to forward the agricultural pesticide notifications to parents and staff using the same procedure. Private schools are not included in the Healthy Schools Act requirements, so they do not have the experience, infrastructure, or procedures to forward the pesticide notifications. Additionally, public K-12 schools regularly contact DPR staff for guidance and training about Healthy Schools Act requirements, and DPR staff can provide guidance about this regulation. Private schools would not know about this support. Lastly, the locations of some private schools are uncertain or unknown.

Requirements if school farm is not a production agriculture site

If the school farm is not a production agriculture site it does not need to comply with the regulation, but should be considered a schoolsite under section 6690. As a schoolsite, it would fall under the provisions of the Healthy Schools Act. Under the Healthy Schools Act, school farms where classes are conducted as part of the curriculum are exempt from pesticide records and notification requirements under Education Code section 17612(f).

However, since the school farm is a schoolsite, the notice and application restrictions of the regulation apply to any production agriculture site within ¼ mi of the school farm. As specified in section 6691(d), the application restrictions do not apply if classes at the school farm are not scheduled for the day of application.

Cannabis

As specified by Enforcement Letter 17-03, cannabis that is cultivated for commercial purposes is an agricultural commodity. Therefore, this regulation applies to pesticides used for commercial cannabis cultivation, including pesticides exempted from registration under FIFRA section 25(b). The application restrictions specified by section 6691 do not apply to enclosed spaces, unless a fumigant is used, but they do apply to outdoor cultivation sites. All property operators of commercial cannabis cultivation sites must provide the annual notifications specified by section 6692, whether cultivation is outdoors or within an enclosed space. In order to make annual notifications using CalAgPermits, as described in other sections, an operator identification number is needed. CACs may still issue an operator identification number even if 25(b) pesticides are the only ones used.

Guidance for Section 6691. Pesticide Application Restrictions

Section 6691: time period of application restrictions

The application restrictions are in effect Monday – Friday, 6:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.³ Subsection (d) provides an exception for when classes are not scheduled for the entire day or a day care facility is closed for the entire day. These requirements force affected applications to occur during nighttime, weekends, holidays, or school/day care breaks. As with other application restrictions, these time periods can be modified through a 3-party agreement, as long as the modified time period provides the same or a greater level of protection (see page 27).

³ *Reasons why DPR selected Monday – Friday, 6:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.:* An objective of the regulation is to provide emergency preparedness information to schoolsite administrators. While children may be present at schoolsites outside the Monday – Friday, 6:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. period, schoolsite administrators are not normally present, so no emergency response measures by schoolsite administrators can occur. Activities supervised by schoolsite administrators outside the restriction period can be addressed on a case-by-case basis using the 3-party agreements specified in section 6991(f). DPR considered having the restrictions in effect when schoolsites are in session, but this varies, making compliance and enforcement more difficult.

Section 6691: responsible parties for application restrictions

Both the operator of the property to be treated and the applicator are responsible for ensuring compliance with the application restrictions.

Sections 6691(a – c): types of pesticide applications and prohibition distances

Pesticide applications for production agriculture are prohibited within the following distances of a schoolsite during Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

- Applications with potentially higher drift are prohibited within ¼ mile (1,320 feet). See footnote 1, page 17, for the reasons why DPR selected ¼ mile.
- Applications with lower drift are prohibited within 25 feet.⁴
- Applications with negligible drift have no distance requirement.

The drift potential is based on the type of pesticide applied and the type of equipment used to make the application. For this regulation, DPR classifies pesticides into four categories:

- dust and powder
- fumigant
- granule, flake, and pellet
- all other pesticides (mainly liquids)

The type of pesticide is based on the final form applied, not product formulation. For example, if a powder is mixed with water and then applied, this is considered a liquid application.

DPR classifies application equipment into nine categories:

- airblast sprayer
- aircraft
- backpack sprayer
- bait station
- field soil injection equipment
- ground-rig sprayer
- hand pump sprayer
- sprinkler chemigation
- all other equipment (mainly chemigation equipment other than sprinkler)

Where applicable, the application equipment categories are consistent with the ones listed in the existing regulatory definition (section 6000) for “ground-based application equipment,” including backpack sprayer, field soil injection equipment, hand sprayer, granular applicators, and ground-rig sprayer.

⁴ *Reasons why DPR selected 25 feet:* Twenty-five feet is consistent with the minimum distance for pesticides with buffer zones to mitigate acute bystander exposure as specified by labels and/or DPR requirements, including the Worker Protection Standard. The 25-foot distance will provide a consistent minimum level of protection for all pesticide applications near schools/child day care facilities, and make compliance and enforcement oversight simpler.

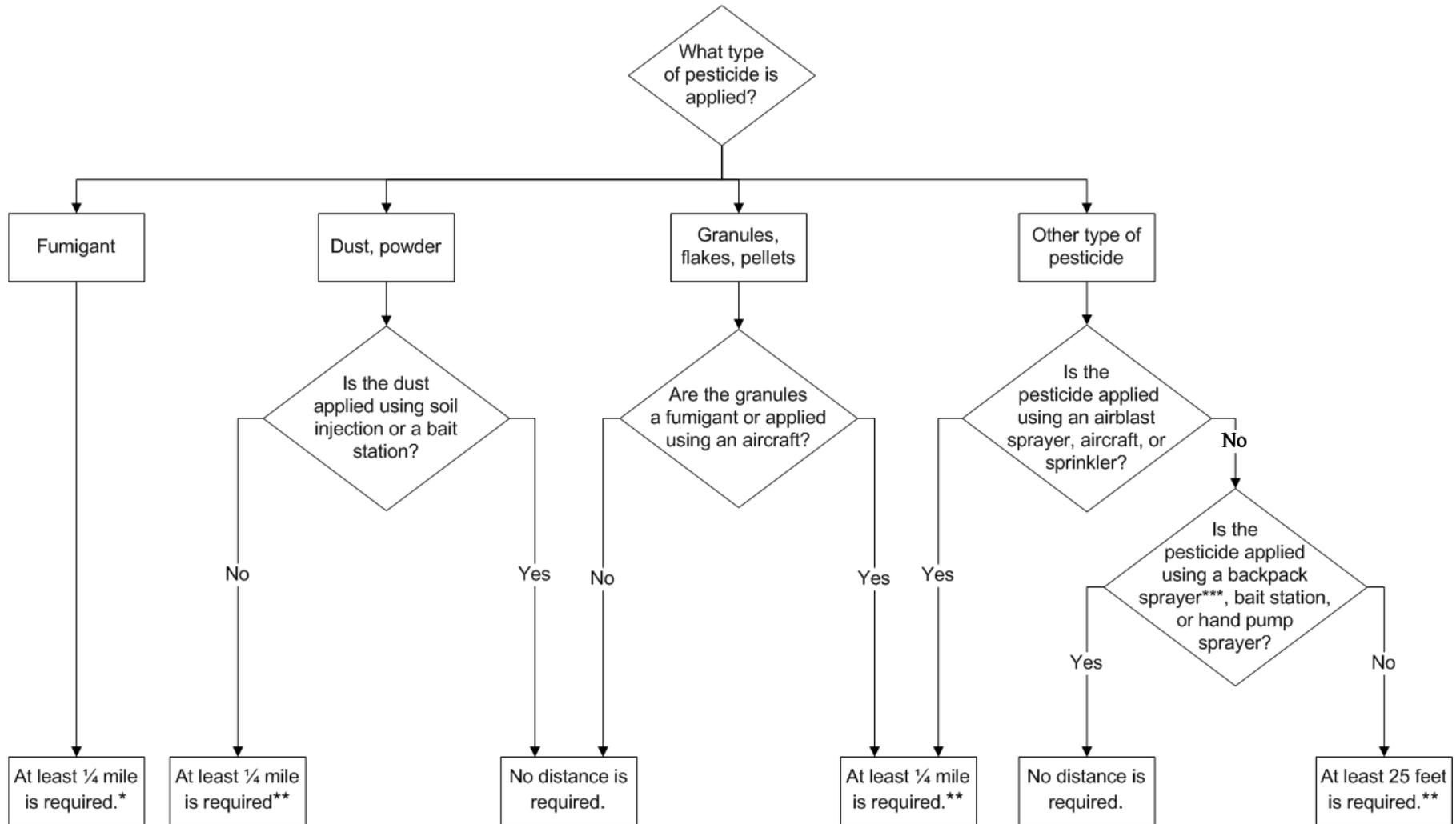
The equipment types do not include any exceptions for equipment modifications that may reduce drift, such as electrostatic sprayers, smart sprayers, or shielded sprayers. The prohibition distance for the standard equipment still applies. For example, electrostatic sprayers are considered ground-rig sprayers or airblast sprayers.

The prohibition distance is measured from the edge of the treated area to the applicable schoolsite property (i.e. area of property used by children). The following table and figure show the prohibition distance for each type of application. There are 36 possible types of applications (4 pesticide types × 9 equipment types). However, some types of fumigant applications are prohibited by labels, and other types of applications do not occur. In some cases, DPR is unsure if certain combinations of pesticide type and application equipment are used, but most of the combinations listed below are used. The terminology can also be interpreted differently. For example, a hand probe used for tree hole applications might be considered a hand pump sprayer or soil injection. To be sure there were no combinations missing and to account for new combinations in the future, DPR included some combinations that may not be used currently. Unusual combinations include: some metam fumigant applications, such as drench, are made using ground-rig sprayers. Also, the fumigant MITC is generated from granular applications of dazomet.

Application Equipment Type	Minimum Distance to Schoolsite by Equipment and Pesticide Type			
	Dust	Fumigant	Granule	All Other Pesticides
Airblast Sprayer	¼ mile	Labels prohibit	Doesn't occur	¼ mile
Aircraft	¼ mile	Labels prohibit	¼ mile	¼ mile
Backpack Sprayer	¼ mile	Labels prohibit	None	None*
Bait Station	None	Labels prohibit	None	None
Ground-Rig Sprayer	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	25 feet
Hand Pump Sprayer	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	None
Soil Injection	None	¼ mile	None	25 feet
Sprinkler Chemigation	Doesn't occur	¼ mile	Doesn't occur	¼ mile
All Other Equipment	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	25 feet

*Backpack sprayers that incorporate an airblast sprayer to apply “other” pesticides are prohibited within ¼ mile.

Minimum Distance From Application to Schoolsite, Monday – Friday, 6:00 am – 6:00 pm



*No minimum distance is required if classes are not scheduled, child day care facility is closed. However, at least 36 hours must elapse from the end of fumigation until classes start, or child day care facility opens.

**No minimum distance is required if classes are not scheduled, child day care facility is closed, or application occurs within an enclosed space.

***If a backpack sprayer incorporates an airblast sprayer a ¼ mile distance is required.

6691(a)(1) Aircraft – the restriction applies to all types of aircraft, including airplanes, helicopters, and unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).

6691(a)(2) Airblast sprayer – this includes other ground application equipment with a pump that delivers spray into an air stream created by a fan. This includes “air carrier” and “air assist” sprayers that may be used with row crops, or smaller trees and vineyards.

6691(a)(3) Sprinkler chemigation – as defined in section 6000, “chemigation means the application of pesticides through irrigation system.” Sprinklers are defined by dictionaries and include all sprinkler types, such as solid set, hand-move lateral, center-pivot, mini, and micro. While some sprinklers may deliver relatively smaller amounts of water, they frequently operate at higher pressures and produce smaller droplets that are more prone to drift. Other chemigation methods besides sprinkler are included in the “Other Application Equipment” category.

6691(a)(5) Fumigant – this includes all fumigants used for the production of an agricultural commodity, such as all field fumigations. It also includes production agriculture uses of aluminum phosphide and other phosphine-generating pesticides, such as rodent burrow applications in an agricultural field and post-harvest commodity fumigations that are made on the farm by a grower.

6691(b)(3) Other application equipment – this mainly includes other chemigation equipment, such as drip or flood.

6691(c)(1) Enclosed space – as defined in section 6000, this “means a space enclosed, entirely or in part, with a nonporous covering of sufficient size to permit entry, and is used in the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity. This includes greenhouses, polyhouses, mushroom houses, hoop houses, and similar structures.” Unless a fumigant is used, the application restrictions do not apply to enclosed spaces. However, CACs may want use a 3-party agreement (see page 29) to specify more stringent requirements for enclosed spaces that are not entirely enclosed.

6691(c)(2) Bait stations – pesticides within a bait container (see photo examples below) are exempted from the application restrictions. Pesticides formulated with baits are not exempted, but these products are frequently granular pesticides that are exempted from some requirements.



Section 6691(d): exceptions to application restrictions

The prohibitions do not apply if school classes are not scheduled for the day of application or the child day care facility is closed during the entire day of the application. This allows applications during the day on holidays and school breaks.

Section 6691(e): additional application restriction for fumigations

Due to their potential to volatilize after application, the regulation requires an additional 36 hours between the end of a fumigant application and when children can be in classes or occupy a child day care facility. For a normal school schedule, this means that fumigations within ¼ mile of a schoolsite would need to occur on a Saturday in order to provide the 36-hour separation. Fumigations could occur on a Sunday if there is a holiday the following Monday, and schools and child day care facilities are closed. Fumigations could occur on other days of the week if there is a school break, and no classes are scheduled for several consecutive days.

This restriction also applies to aluminum phosphide and other phosphine-generating pesticides when used for production of an agricultural commodity, such as rodent burrow applications in an agricultural field and post-harvest commodity fumigations that are made on a farm by a grower.

Labels for most fumigant products already require a 36-hour period when schoolsites and other “difficult to evacuate” sites are within ⅛ or ¼ mile, depending on the size of the buffer zone. Growers and applicators frequently manage the buffer zone size so that a ⅛ mile distance is required. This regulation will require a 36-hour period when schoolsites are within ¼ mile. This requirement mainly affects products containing 1,3-dichloropropene as the sole active ingredient because the difficult to evacuate site requirements are not included on those labels. As with the other fumigants, this requirement will help address emergency preparedness in case of unintended emissions after fumigation, such as loss of the tarp covering the field. Additionally, a consistent requirement for all fumigants will make compliance and enforcement simpler.

Section 6691(f): exception for written agreement with alternative restrictions

Section 6691(f) provides an opportunity for schoolsites, property operators, and CACs to negotiate written agreements on site-specific practices that all parties agree will provide the same or greater protection as the proposed restrictions in subsections (a)-(c). Section 6691(f) promotes communication between property operators, schools/child day care facilities, and CACs to address unique situations not considered by the proposed regulations and provides the flexibility to tailor enforceable restrictions based upon local conditions. Any agreement reached under this subsection is specifically designated by the proposed regulation to be enforceable as if it were a regulation, making the CAC an essential party to the agreement. Any of the three parties can initiate the negotiation, but all must approve the agreement. Upon request from the CAC, DPR will assist in preparing an agreement or review an agreement. These requests should be submitted to DPR’s regional office.

Responsible parties – the responsible parties include the operator of the property to be treated, the school principal or day care facility administrator, and CAC. The principal may need approval from the school district superintendent.

Level of protection required – the written agreement must provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions in the regulation, as determined by the three parties.

Duration of agreement – the agreement remains in effect until rescinded by any of the three parties. If rescinded, sections 6691(a – c) go back into effect.

Enforcement of agreement – the regulation specifies that the CAC shall enforce a written agreement for restrictions as if they were requirements in regulation. CACs may cite section 6691(f) for violations of 3-party agreements.

A complete template for a 3-party written agreement with alternative restrictions is not feasible because there are too many possibilities, but issues and options to consider are listed in the next section. A 3-party agreement should include the following elements:

- Name, address, or other identification (or map) for the schoolsite, property operator, agricultural site, and CAC
- A description of the requirements (see next section for options)
- A statement that the property operator requirements are binding, as specified by section 6691(f), such as “All parties to the agreement understand that the requirements set forth in the agreement can be enforced by the commissioner as a regulation as provided in section 6691(f), and failure to comply can result in potential civil penalty liability.”
- A statement such as “The agreement remains in effect until rescinded in writing by any of the three parties.”
- An effective date
- Signature by all three parties that includes their title and position with the signatory party

Section 6691(f): possible alternative restrictions

Alternative restrictions can be developed for recurring events, such as school sport activities, or a one-time event. DPR recommends alternative restrictions that are clearly as stringent or more stringent than the regulation, including the following.

Extracurricular and weekend activities – the application restrictions are in effect Monday through Friday, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. because that is when children are most likely to be present on the school grounds. Additionally, no emergency preparedness or response by a school or child day care facility is usually needed on weekends, holidays, or other days when the schoolsite is not in session. For activities that may occur at schoolsites outside the specified time period, the existing regulatory requirement for the applicator to evaluate if there is a reasonable potential for contamination to people or property from the application, and the prohibition on making or continuing the application if there is such a reasonable possibility, still applies (section 6614). However, extending the application prohibitions to other days and/or times may be appropriate, particularly for schoolsite-sponsored activities.

As long as the agreement includes restrictions over and above the regulation (i.e., outside the Monday through Friday, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. period or beyond the specified distance), the additional requirements are very flexible. The three parties may want to consider the following:

- Describe the activities or criteria that trigger additional restrictions, such as
 - Days or schoolsite activities for which the restrictions are in effect. Options include: every day, certain days, certain events, one-time event. Examples: outdoor athletic practices or games, school festivals.
 - Time of day that restrictions are in effect. Example: 6:00pm – 10:00pm
 - If the days or times are irregular, the method or notification used to determine when the additional restrictions are in effect. Examples: principal emails property operator and CAC at least one week prior to event, or principal emails schedule to property operator prior to each semester.
- If the additional restrictions only affect part of the schoolsite, describe the affected areas or include a map showing the affected schoolsite area and the agricultural areas that are affected. Example: only football stadium area and parking lots.
- Describe additional restrictions, such as
 - Distance prohibition. Options include: ¼ mile, 25 feet, or other distance, particularly if only part of a schoolsite is affected.
 - Types of pesticides affected. Options include: all pesticides or certain pesticides. Examples: restricted materials, products with “DANGER” signal word, or odiferous pesticides.
 - Application equipment or method requirements. Options include: nozzle size restriction, certain application methods prohibited or required. Examples: no aerial or airblast applications.
 - Acreage and/or application rate limits.
 - Monitoring. Example: monitoring option specified by fumigant labels.
 - Weather restrictions. Options include: wind speed or wind direction requirements.
 - Additional notification. Options include: additional people notified or application-specific notification.

Non-production agriculture or non-agricultural applications by property operators – property operators may apply pesticides to farm roads or other sites excluded from the regulation. If these applications occur closer to schoolsites than production agriculture applications, alternative restrictions could be considered. These applications could have the same prohibitions as the production agriculture applications, or restrictions could be developed by discussing the same issues as listed for extracurricular and weekend activities.

Private schools or family day care homes –CACs could implement the regulation as permit conditions for applications of restricted materials near private schools or family day care homes.

Non-adjacent schoolsite areas – Section 6690 specifies that other property identified by the commissioner as a park adjacent to a school that is used by the school for recess, sports, or other school activities are considered schoolsites. There are other areas that could be considered schoolsites that are not adjacent parks, such as a school stadium or school swimming pool. These areas can be designated as schoolsites using a 3-party agreement.

Alternate time restrictions – schoolsites that begin or end at atypical times may need to shift the 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. period. Any time period that is at least 12 hours complies with the regulation. For example, child day care facilities that serve farmworkers may open before 6:00 a.m., so a 5:00 a.m. to

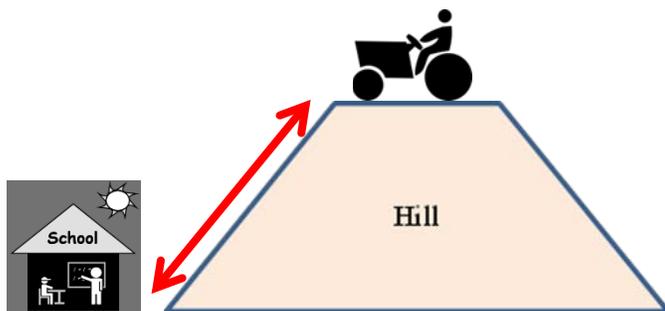
5:00 p.m. time period may be more appropriate for these facilities. Time periods that are shorter than 12 hours may not provide the same level of protection as the regulation.

Unusual application methods – the nine application equipment types assume typical application methods are used. The three parties may want to consider alternative prohibition distances for atypical application methods. For example, there is no minimum distance for most hand pump sprayer applications, but a minimum distance may be needed for a hand pump sprayer producing small droplets that are directed upward. Any distance would be more stringent, so a distance other than 25 feet or ¼ mile can be selected.

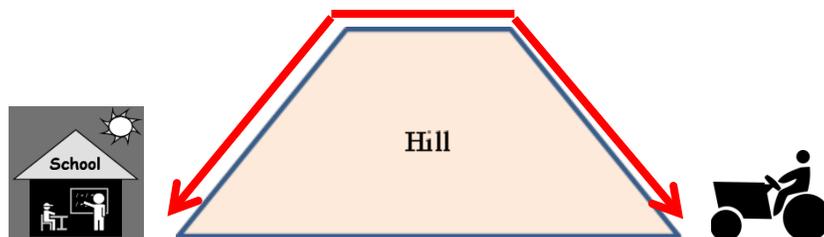
Enclosed space – as defined in section 6000, this means a space enclosed, entirely or in part, with a nonporous covering of sufficient size to permit entry, and is used in the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity. This includes greenhouses, polyhouses, mushroom houses, hoop houses, and similar structures. Unless a fumigant is used, the application restrictions do not apply to enclosed spaces. However, the three parties may want to specify more stringent requirements for enclosed spaces that are not entirely enclosed. The three parties should evaluate the amount of space enclosed and method of application when making a determination. Another alternative is that the three parties could specify a distance other than 25 feet or ¼ mile.

Unusual topography – the prohibition distances are normally measured horizontally using satellite imagery. It may be more appropriate to use alternative measuring methods for hilly areas. However, the three parties should consider potential drift patterns when using alternative measuring methods. When a single slope or hill separates the field and the schoolsite, the distance could be measured along the slope. When a valley separates the field and schoolsite, the distance should be measured horizontally, using the standard method (see following figures). If there is a 3-party agreement for an alternative method for measuring the ¼ mile distance, CalAgPermits allows CACs to override the ¼ mile distance shown on the website maps.

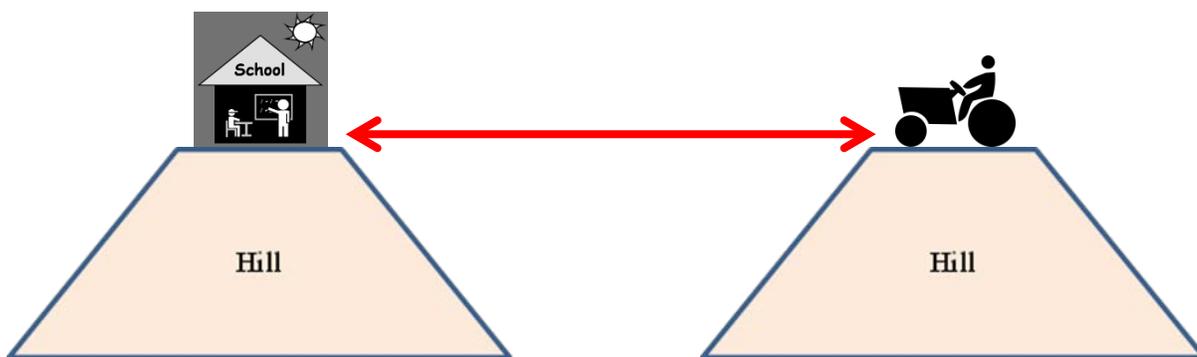
Scenario 1: separated by slope – may measure distance shown by arrow



Scenario 2: separated by hill – may measure distance shown by arrow



Scenario 3: separated by valley – measure distance shown by arrow



Application-specific notification – DPR proposed, but deleted the application-specific notification requirements. The three parties can implement the proposed or other notification requirements (e.g., Kern or Monterey pilot projects) through an agreement.

Permit conditions – Based on a local evaluation, CACs may implement more stringent requirements for restricted materials, without the agreement of the property operator or schoolsite. One of the objectives of the regulation is to set a minimum standard for production agriculture applications near schoolsites. Some CACs have permit conditions for restricted materials that are more stringent than this regulation, and those should remain in effect. If a 3-party agreement cannot be negotiated, CACs may implement more stringent requirements for restricted materials. CACs may implement the

regulation as permit conditions for restricted materials applications near designated private schools or family day care homes.

Section 6691(f): alternative restrictions that likely do not comply with the regulation

The alternative restrictions above are appropriate when implemented over and above the regulation requirements, but may not be appropriate if implemented in place of the regulation, such as a reduction in the ¼ mile distance or 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. time period. In addition, the following alternative restrictions should not be implemented because they likely provide a lower level of protection than the regulation.

Emergency applications – DPR consulted with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and University of California (UC) on circumstances that would result in and economic impact if an application cannot be made within 48 hours. No scenarios could be identified, including for quarantine treatments.

Less toxic pesticides – shorter prohibition distances, shorter time periods, or other less stringent restrictions with use of less toxic pesticides (e.g., pesticides used for organic production, IPM certification, products with warning or caution signal word) likely provide a lower level of protection than the regulation. One of the objectives of the regulation is to provide an extra margin of safety in the event of a violation or other problem with the application. Unintended release of a less toxic pesticide may still have unacceptable risk.

Exposure mitigation measures – DPR often relies on acreage or application rate limits, application method changes, drift reduction technology, or weather restrictions to reduce bystander exposure. Using these measures to reduce the distance or time requirements does not provide the same level of protection as this regulation. As with less toxic pesticides, this may not be an appropriate option if an unintended release of a pesticide occurs.

Restrict children outdoor activities – the ¼ mile or 25-foot distance is measured from edge of the treated area to the applicable schoolsite property (i.e. area of property used by children). A schoolsite agreeing to prohibit children from entering certain parts of the property should not be the basis for adjusting the schoolsite boundary. It may provide a lower level of protection than this regulation.

Guidance for Section 6692. Annual Notification

Overview of notification using CalAgPermits and CalSchoolNotify websites

Under a California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association contract, CaliCo has modified the CalAgPermits website, and developed the CalSchoolNotify website to provide the annual notifications. These websites provide maps to identify the agricultural fields and schoolsites separated by ¼ mile or less. CaliCo provides initial boundaries for affected properties using four sources of data:

- Field information, including boundaries is based on CAC data in CalAgPermits.
- School addresses are from the Department of Education.

- Child day care facility addresses are from the Department of Social Services.
- Boundaries of schools and child day care facilities will be based on land parcel data from LandVision via DPR. Boundaries of schools are currently based on data from the California School Campus Database developed by the Stanford Prevention Research Center and GreenInfo Network, but these boundaries are from 2013 and may not be updated.

CaliCo updates the field information daily, and provides a weekly update to CACs on affected property operators and fields. CaliCo checks for new and discontinued schoolsites on a semi-annual basis and updates CalAgPermits. CACs should verify the data to the best of their abilities. Key issues and data uncertainties include the commodity code assigned to each site. Some non-production agriculture or non-agriculture sites may have inadvertently been assigned a production agriculture commodity code. The regulation only pertains to production agriculture sites. See page 17 for more information on site codes. Also, some child day care facilities or charter schools may only occupy a portion of a parcel.

There are two methods to change schoolsite boundaries. As described in the next section, the preferred method is to have the schoolsite review and submit requests for boundary changes. CAC staff would review and approve/deny these requests. If the preferred method is not available, then boundary modifications can be performed by CaliCo upon notification by CACs. CaliCo should only be asked to modify schoolsite boundaries when:

- A new facility must be added.
- A closed or erroneous facility must be removed.
- The school operator is unable or unwilling to make corrections that are clearly warranted.

When requesting Calico to modify a schoolsite, the CAC must provide a clear description of the facility to modify and the nature of the required boundary modifications. This can be done via email to the schools help desk: help@calschoolnotify.org.

In addition to identifying affected fields and schoolsites, CAC staff and property operators can use CalAgPermits to:

- Verify and modify field boundaries;
- Verify and modify contacts for questions from schoolsites;
- Prepare and submit the annual notifications and amendments, including tools to prepare the list of pesticides; and
- Check compliance with the notification requirements.

In order to make annual notifications using CalAgPermits, an operator identification number is needed. CACs may still issue an operator identification number even if FIFRA section 25(b) pesticides are the only ones used.

The CalSchoolNotify website provides the following information and options to school principals and child day care administrators:

- Change the password;
- View and verify the contact information for the schoolsite;
- View a map showing the boundaries of the schoolsite and fields within ¼ mile of the schoolsite;
- View and suggest changes to the schoolsite boundaries;
- View contact information for growers operating fields within ¼ mile of the schoolsite;

- View contact information for the CAC;
- View the submitted notifications for the schoolsite;
- Request and make suggestions about a 3-party agreement; and
- View the text of the regulation, fact sheets, and other information.

CAC staff can access CalSchoolNotify through CalAgPermits.

CaliCo generates a unique CalSchoolNotify username and initial password for each school and child day care facility. DPR provides the initial login information to school principals and child day care administrators. School districts may want to assign someone other than the principal as the responsible person for the school. The regulation specifies the principal as the responsible person, so there is limited flexibility.⁵ District staff can view, but not modify, the information in CalSchoolNotify. School districts can also establish policies for how principals handle notifications, boundary change requests, and 3-party agreements. Additionally, while the login information is provided to the school principal, nothing prevents the principal from sharing the login information with other school or district staff.

If a school principal provides the CalSchoolNotify login information to other people, it creates the potential for one person to change the password and prevent access by others. More commonly, the password may be lost. CaliCo can reset the password at the request of the CAC.

The websites support the following browsers: Chrome; Edge; Internet Explorer 9, 10, 11; and Safari.

Questions regarding CalAgPermits can be submitted to: help@calagpermits.org. Questions regarding CalSchoolNotify can be submitted to: help@calschoolnotify.org.

Notification process

Section 6692 requires an annual notification by property operator to schoolsites and CACs by April 30 that includes contact information and a list of all pesticides expected to be used within ¼ mile of a schoolsite during July through June. CalAgPermits is the suggested method that property operators use to develop and submit the notifications, and it incorporates the information from three DPR notification templates: a standard annual notification template (Appendix 4), a template to amend the notification with additional pesticides (Appendix 5), and a template for new property operators (Appendix 6).

⁵ *Reasons why DPR selected the school principal as the responsible person:* 1) School districts have the option to establish internal policies for the principal to forward the notifications to district staff or provide them access, and how to handle 3-party agreements. 2) The school location and school principal can be easily identified by affected growers. Growers with minimal resources can prepare the notifications by hand and physically deliver them. 3) Different districts may prefer to have different people to be responsible for the regulation. Requiring a grower to notify several people could be overly burdensome. District level responsibilities may change over time while the school always will have a principal in charge, even if an acting or interim principal. 4) It's likely that a grower will be more familiar with the principal, and more comfortable negotiating and coming to agreement with him/her rather than a superintendent on any 3-party agreement. 5) Regulations promote communication between growers and schoolsites within ¼ mile of the grower's field. It is important to keep the on-site school administrator informed and involved in any exchanges of information and/or notifications.

For CalAgPermits, notifications are prepared and submitted using the following process.

- A. Schoolsite reviews schoolsite information and views notifications through the CalSchoolNotify.org website
 1. Schoolsite administrator logs into website using the initial login credentials provided by CaliCo and DPR.
 2. Schoolsite administrator reviews and updates contact information.
 3. Navigates to map.
 4. Draws new polygon on map and enters justification.
 5. Hits the 'Submit' button.
 6. CAC gets email of the change request.
 7. CAC logs into website to review the change request.
 8. CAC can:
 - a. Accept the change request as is
 - b. Modify the change and accept it
 - c. Reject the change
 9. CAC sets change request to Closed.
 10. Schoolsite admin gets notification about the status.
 11. Grower gets notification if a field is within the ¼ mile buffer (or drops out).
 12. CAC gets notification with list of affected growers.
- B. Grower sends notifications
 1. Grower reviews which sites are within schoolsite boundary buffers.
 2. Grower selects which active ingredients (or products) he will be using for that site.
 3. After all info is entered, Grower presses the Submit button.
 4. Website generates all Notification documents.
 5. Notification document is electronically 'delivered' via an email sent to the schoolsite contact.
 6. Notification data is recorded in CalAgPermits database.

Appendix 2 includes an instructional fact sheet for schoolsite administrators on the CalSchoolNotify website. Appendix 3 includes an instructional fact sheet for growers on the CalAgPermits modifications. Appendix 8 includes an instructional fact sheet for CAC staff on the CalAgPermits modifications.

There are several options for growers who do not submit notifications using CalAgPermits: they can use their own templates; they can use a template provided by others (e.g. pest control advisor); or they can use DPR's templates. The following fact sheets and notification templates can be downloaded from www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/ and will assist growers in preparing the notifications:

- Fact sheet for schoolsites and the public (Appendix 1)
- Fact sheet for schoolsite administrators on the CalSchoolNotify website (Appendix 2)
- Fact sheets for growers and applicators (Appendix 3)
- Standard annual notification template (Appendix 4)
- Template to amend the notification with additional pesticides (Appendix 5)
- Template for new property operators (Appendix 6)
- Optional notification text (Appendix 7)

Section 6692(a): responsible party, notification deadline and time period covered

The operator of the property to be treated (grower or farmer) is responsible for providing the annual notification. The CAC may allow a pest control business or other person to provide the notification on behalf of the grower. However, the grower is ultimately responsible for providing the notification to the schoolsite and will be cited if the notification is not provided.

The annual notification must normally be provided by April 30 and include a list of pesticides expected to be used during the upcoming July 1 through June 30 period.⁶ For example, an annual notification provided on April 20, 2018, must include a list of pesticides for July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

The exemptions for the applications restrictions (e.g., hand pump sprayer or enclosed space) do not apply to the annual notification.

Section 6692(a)(1): new property operator

New property operators (through purchase or lease of a field) must provide the first notification within 30 days of assuming control of the property. Additionally, subsection (d) requires that a pesticide be added to the list at least 48 hours prior to use.

The list of pesticides provided by new property operators must include the ones expected to be used from the time the notification is provided through June 30 of the following year. Additionally, subsection (c)(8) requires that a pesticide be added to the list at least 48 hours prior to use. This period will be six to 18 months in duration, depending on the date the notification is provided.

- Example 1: if a new property operator provides notification on December 30, 2018, the pesticide list must include the ones expected to be used between January 1, 2019, and June 30, 2019, a 6-month period.
- Example 2: if a new property operator provides notification on January 2, 2019, the pesticide list must include the ones expected to be used between January 4, 2019, and June 30, 2020, an 18-month period.

Subsequent notifications must be provided by April 30.

The earliest date that annual notification can be provided is not specified, but must be at least 48 hours prior to the first application. In annual cropping systems where a property operator assumes control late in the calendar year with a lease for a limited time (such as 13 or 14 months typical of strawberry growers in certain areas), the CAC may allow the property operator to instead provide a single annual notification covering the period of the lease. For example, if a property operator assumes control on November 1, 2018, he/she must provide annual notification 48 hours prior to the first application or by December 1, 2018 (whichever comes first), and could include a list of pesticides expected to be used by the property operator after the notification is delivered through June 30, 2020. The property operator may want to indicate when the lease will end if it will be prior to June 30, 2020. In cases where control of the ground flips back and forth between the same two

⁶ *Reasons why DPR selected April 30:* This deadline provides sufficient time for schoolsites to forward the notification to parents and staff for the next school year, if they choose to do so. The notification can be provided at the same time and in the same manner that schoolsites provide notification for the Healthy Schools Act.

growers each year, annual notification by April 30 of both parties is required, but each may wish to indicate the dates they will be in control of the property for the upcoming year.

The effective date of April 1, 2018, addresses property operators who assume control between January 1, 2018, and March 31, 2018. These property operators would provide the first notification by April 30, the standard deadline rather than within 30 days. For example, if a new property operator assumes control on March 1, 2018, they must provide notification by April 30, 2018, not March 30, 2018 (i.e., not within 30 days of assuming control).

Section 6692(b): people notified

The operator of the property to be treated must provide the annual notifications to:

- Principal of K-12 school
- Administrator of child day care facility
- CAC

Section 6692(c): means and content of notification

The notification must be provided in writing, but can be submitted electronically, such as through CalAgPermits or by email. The notifications must include the information described below. Property operators could provide additional information, such as shown in Appendix 7.

(c)(1-2) Summary of requirements (see template for example).

(c)(3) Operator of the property's contact information – only business contact information must be provided. At a minimum, the property operator must provide the physical address of the business.

(c)(4) Map showing the location of the affected fields and schoolsites.

(c)(5) County agricultural commissioner's contact information.

(c)(6) National Pesticide Information Center Web site address (<http://npic.orst.edu/index.html>).

(c)(7) Pesticides expected to be used including: name of each active ingredient, or principal functioning agent for a spray adjuvant; example pesticide product name(s); and its U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or California registration number. The list must include adjuvants and pesticides exempted under FIFRA section 25(b) and 3CCR section 6147. In order to make annual notifications using CalAgPermits, an operator identification number is needed. CACs may still issue an operator identification number even if FIFRA section 25(b) pesticides are the only ones used.

If the same crop is grown as previous years, the list could include the pesticides used in previous years. If a new crop is grown, a list of all the pesticides used for that crop and county can be generated using DPR's California Pesticide Information Portal (CalPIP) website: <http://calpip.cdpr.ca.gov/main.cfm>. Summary reports of pesticides used for each crop and county are also available at: http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/annual_summaries.htm. Options for

preparing the pesticide list include, but are not limited to the following (see Appendix 7 for templates).

Option 1: The list could include pesticides that have been used historically, either based on past practice or from the county summary use report for the crop. The list could be amended in the future to include pesticides used for pests that do not normally occur in the designated field(s) or for new pesticides that are not currently available.

Option 2: If the property operator is concerned with providing a long list of pesticides, the list could be divided into two parts. The first part could include pesticides that are more likely to be used because they control pests that commonly occur in the designated field(s). The second part could include pesticides that are less likely to be used because the pests controlled by these pesticides do not normally occur in the designated field(s). This is only an example. The property operator could provide the pesticide list with alternative groupings.

Option 3: If the crop to be planted to the designated field is unknown at the time of the notification and the pesticides expected to be used are uncertain, a short list of the pesticides more likely to be used regardless of crop could be provided initially, then amended later once the crop is determined.

The list must include an example product for each active ingredient, but alternative products with a listed active ingredient may be used. The list may be amended if an active ingredient was not included on the list originally submitted, but an active ingredient must be added to the list at least 48 hours before use (as specified in section 6692(d)).

(c)(8) Required statements: “This notification is informational only, and includes a list of pesticides expected to be used. Beginning July 1, 2018, schoolsites will be informed of pesticides not on the list at least 48 hours prior to their use. The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information; if violations of these requirements are suspected; or other non-emergency situations.”

(c)(9) Description of option to negotiate alternate application restrictions. The following example description is included in the templates: “California regulations include an option for a written agreement between the grower, the principal or child day care administrator, and the county agricultural commissioner that specifies alternative application restrictions that the parties agree provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions described above. For example, the three parties may establish alternative restrictions to address extracurricular activities that occur during evenings or weekends. A request to discuss alternative restrictions must be sent to the county agricultural commissioner.”

Section 6692(d): amending list of pesticides

A complete list of pesticides must eventually be provided. If a pesticide to be used was not provided in the original annual notification, the property operator must provide an amended list to the schoolsite and CAC at least 48 hours prior to application. There is no exception to the 48-hour requirement, including emergency situations. Property operators need to anticipate the pesticides they

might use and add them to the list. DPR consulted with CDFA and UC on circumstances that would result in an economic impact if an application could not be made within 48 hours. No scenarios could be identified, including for quarantine treatments. Since the first list includes applications beginning July 1, 2018, the pesticide list does not need to be amended until then. Appendix 5 contains a template for amending the pesticide list.

Section 6692(e): recordkeeping requirements

The property operator is required to keep copies of the notification for at least two years. CACs are required to keep copies of the notifications for at least one year. Recordkeeping is needed for auditing purposes.

Confidentiality of notifications

The regulation does not explicitly address the confidentiality of the information in the notifications. It's likely that all of the information in an annual notification would need to be released under a Public Records Act request. If a property operator discloses a personal phone number or other personal contact information as part of the annual notification, this information would likely need to be released. However, the property operator's phone number will not appear on the notifications generated using CalAgPermits. The property operator's phone number will appear on the CalSchoolNotify website that is accessible by authorized schoolsite staff.

Some counties will not provide cannabis cultivation locations even under a Public Records Act request. While the regulation requires the annual notification to include a map showing the location of affected fields, the regulation does not require the crop to be identified. The crop is also not identified on the CalSchoolNotify website.

Related Requirements

This section describes other label requirements and regulations that address pesticide applications near schools. Additionally, CACs may have permit conditions that address pesticide applications near schools, particularly DPR-recommended permit conditions for fumigants.

Food and Agricultural Code

The Food and Agricultural Code gives CACs legal authority to adopt local regulations, with the approval of DPR's director. Section 11503 gives CACs general authority, and section 11503.5 specifically addresses schools.

Section 11503 – The commissioner of any county may adopt regulations applicable in his or her county which are supplemental to those of the director which govern the conduct of pest control operations and records and reports of those operations. The regulations may include provisions pertaining to any matter related to the accomplishment of the purposes of Section 11737. The provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall be followed insofar as practicable in the adoption of the regulations by the

commissioner. The regulations shall be filed with the director who shall compile them. Each regulation of the commissioner shall be approved by the director before it becomes operative. The director, in his or her review of the commissioner's regulations, shall consider, but not be limited to considering, the necessity, authority, clarity, and consistency of the regulations, as these terms are defined in Section 11349 of the Government Code.

(Amended by Stats. 1983, Ch. 593, Sec. 1.)

Section 11503.5 – The county agricultural commissioner may apply Section 11503 to the agricultural use of any pesticide for agricultural production within ¼ mile of a school with respect to the timing, notification, and method of application. Any regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall become operative unless specifically disapproved in writing by the director within 30 calendar days of their submission by the commissioner.

(Added by Stats. 2002, Ch. 457, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2003.)

California Code of Regulations, Title 3, Section 6614

Section 6614 provides a fundamental level of protection by requiring an applicator to evaluate the weather and surrounding properties before and during an application to determine if there is a reasonable possibility of contamination of bystanders, public or private property, or if the application would prevent the normal use of property or create a health hazard.

6614. Protection of Persons, Animals, and Property.

(a) An applicator prior to and while applying a pesticide shall evaluate the equipment to be used, meteorological conditions, the property to be treated, and surrounding properties to determine the likelihood of harm or damage.

(b) Notwithstanding that substantial drift would be prevented, no pesticide application shall be made or continued when:

(1) There is a reasonable possibility of contamination of the bodies or clothing of persons not involved in the application process;

(2) There is a reasonable possibility of damage to nontarget crops, animals, or other public or private property; or

(3) There is a reasonable possibility of contamination of nontarget public or private property, including the creation of a health hazard, preventing normal use of such property. In determining a health hazard, the amount and toxicity of the pesticide, the type and uses of the property and related factors shall be considered.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Reference: Sections 11501 and 11791, Food and Agricultural Code.

Healthy Schools Act

In 2000 the Legislature adopted the Healthy Schools Act. (AB 2260, Chapter 718, Statutes of 2000.) This Act provides that it is the policy of the state “that effective least toxic pest management practices should be the preferred method of managing pests at schoolsites.” (Ed. Code, § 17610.) This law was amended in 2006 to extend the protections to child day care facilities. [Ed. Code, § 17609(f).] The Healthy Schools Act established a system to notify parents and teachers when pesticides are applied on schoolsites as well as requirements for training and pesticide use.

Frequently Asked Questions

http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/school_ipm_law/hsa_faq.pdf

Text

The Healthy Schools Act (AB 2260 (Statutes of 2000, Ch. 718)) was signed into law in September 2000, amended by AB405 (Statutes of 2005, Ch. 566) in October 2005; amended by AB 2865 (Statutes of 2006, Ch. 865) in September 2006; and amended by SB 1405 (Statutes of 2014, Ch. 848) in September 2014.

http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/school_ipm_law/hsa_final_text.pdf

Fact Sheet of Requirements

http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/childcare/hsa_requirement_schools.pdf

Fumigant requirements

Fumigant pesticides generally have higher potential risk compared to other pesticides and their use has stringent requirements. In 2000, DPR made major revisions to the regulations for methyl bromide use. The revisions included limits on amounts applied and buffer zones. They also included an expanded buffer zone for methyl bromide fumigations near schools. DPR implemented buffer zones and other requirements for methyl isothiocyanate fumigations in 2010, and for chloropicrin in 2015. In 2012, U.S. EPA added label requirements for several of the fumigants that prohibit applications within $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of “difficult to evacuate sites” such as schools and child day care facilities. Pursuant to these label restrictions, fumigations are prohibited within $\frac{1}{8}$ mile of difficult to evacuate sites when the buffer zone for the particular fumigant is 300 feet or less, and they are prohibited within one-quarter mile of these sites if the buffer zone for the fumigant is greater than 300 feet. Some CACs have permit conditions that are more stringent than the label requirements and regulations.

Permit conditions

Many CACs have more stringent requirements for certain pesticides applied near schools. CACs may include more stringent requirements through permits for restricted materials when their evaluation of local conditions required pursuant to section 6432 indicates it is needed. A common permit condition for restricted materials requires a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distance from aerial applications to a school.

Appendices

Appendix 1: overview fact sheet for schoolsites and public

ADDRESSING PESTICIDES USED NEAR SCHOOLS AND CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS



California has adopted regulations that address agricultural pesticide applications near public K-12 schools and licensed child day care centers (collectively referred to as schoolsites). These regulations provide minimum distance standards for certain agricultural pesticide applications near schoolsites and require annual notifications to schoolsites. The goal is to reduce the chances of unintended pesticide exposure to children and increase communication between growers, County Agricultural Commissioners, and schoolsites.

WHO

Schoolsite Administrators

Receive annual pesticide use notification from nearby growers

County Agricultural Commissioners

Enforce the regulations and answer questions

Growers

Follow pesticide use restrictions during set days and times, and provide annual pesticide use notification to Schoolsite Administrators and County Agricultural Commissioners

WHAT

Pesticide Use Restrictions

Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a schoolsite, growers cannot make certain types of agricultural applications on Monday through Friday between 6:00 am to 6:00 pm. Some exceptions apply, such as when a schoolsite is closed for the day.

Requests to extend restriction days and times, like during extracurricular activities on the weekend, can be handled through a written agreement between the schoolsite, County Agricultural Commissioner, and grower. The written agreement must achieve the same or greater level of protection as the regulations.

Annual Pesticide Use Notification

Growers must provide written, annual notification of all agricultural pesticides that may be used on fields within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a schoolsite. There are no exceptions.

Included in the notification will be:

- Map of field and schoolsite
- List of pesticides that may be applied
- Contact information for grower and County Agricultural Commissioner

Pesticides not on the annual notification may be used as long as the grower amends the notification at least 48 hours before use.

WHEN

The new regulations take effect on January 1, 2018. Annual pesticide use notifications must be sent to schools by April 30 of every year beginning in 2018. A new grower, through purchase or lease of field, must provide pesticide use notification to schoolsites within 30 days of assuming control of the property, and by April 30 for subsequent years.

Contact your local County Agricultural Commissioner's office for questions and additional information.

HOW

Schoolsite Administrators will have access to a website to verify schoolsite boundaries and to view the annual pesticide use notification(s) provided by grower(s) within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the schoolsite. If the boundaries of the schoolsite are incorrect, Schoolsite Administrators can redraw them in the website. The County Agricultural Commissioner will review and approve any changes. Using this website will make it easier to receive annual pesticide use notifications from nearby growers.

QUESTIONS?

County Agricultural Commissioner:
www.cdca.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap/

Department of Pesticide Regulation:
www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/



ENFRENTANDO LA PROBLEMÁTICA DEL USO DE PESTICIDAS CERCA DE ESCUELAS Y CENTROS DE CUIDADO INFANTIL



California ha adoptado reglamentaciones que tratan de resolver la problemática de las aplicaciones de pesticidas cerca de las escuelas públicas K-12 y centros de cuidado infantil con licencia (colectivamente conocidos como sitios escolares). Estos reglamentos establecen estándares de distancias mínimas para ciertas aplicaciones de pesticidas agrícolas, requiriendo notificaciones anuales a los sitios escolares. La meta es reducir las probabilidades de exposición accidental a pesticidas en los niños, así como incrementar la comunicación entre agricultores, Comisionados Agrícolas de los Condados, y los sitios

QUIÉNES

Administradores de Sitios Escolares

Reciben notificaciones anuales de uso de pesticidas por los agricultores cercanos

Comisionados Agrícolas de los Condados

Hacen cumplir los reglamentos y responden preguntas
Agricultores

Siguen las restricciones para el uso de pesticidas en los días y horas establecidos, y le proveen las notificaciones anuales del uso de pesticidas a los Administradores de Sitios Escolares y los Comisionados Agrícolas de Condados

QUÉ

Restricciones de Uso de Pesticidas

Dentro de ¼ milla del sitio escolar, los agricultores no pueden hacer ciertos tipos de aplicaciones agrícolas de lunes a viernes de 6:00 am a 6:00 pm. Hay algunas excepciones, por ejemplo cuando el sitio escolar está cerrado ciertos días.

Las peticiones para extender días y horas restringidos, como las actividades extracurriculares el fin de semana, pueden considerarse por medio de un acuerdo por escrito entre el sitio escolar, el Comisionado Agrícola del Condado, y el agricultor. El acuerdo por escrito deberá lograr el mismo nivel o más de protección que las reglamentaciones.

Notificación Anual de Uso de Pesticidas

Los agricultores deben proveer notificaciones anuales por escrito de todos los pesticidas que puedan ser usados en sus campos dentro de ¼ de milla de un sitio escolar. No hay excepciones.

En la notificación se deberá incluir:

- Mapa del campo y el sitio escolar
- Lista de pesticidas que podrían aplicarse
- Información para contactar al agricultor y el Comisionado Agrícola del Condado

Los pesticidas que no estén en la notificación anual, pueden ser utilizados si el agricultor modifica la notificación por lo menos 48 horas antes de su uso.

CUÁNDO

Esta nueva ley entra en vigor el 1o. de enero de 2018. A partir de 2018, las notificaciones anuales de uso de pesticidas deben ser enviadas a las escuelas a más tardar el 30 de abril. Un nuevo agricultor, ya sea por compra o renta de un campo agrícola, debe proveer notificación de uso de pesticidas a los sitios escolares, antes de los 30 días de asumir control de esa propiedad, y a más tardar el 30 de abril en años siguientes.

Contacte la oficina local de su Comisionado Agrícola del Condado si tiene preguntas o necesita más información.

CÓMO

Los Administradores del Sitio Escolar tendrán acceso a un sitio Web para verificar los límites del sitio escolar, y para ver la(s) notificación(es) anual(es) de uso de pesticidas provistas por agricultor(es) dentro de ¼ de milla del sitio escolar.

Si los límites del sitio escolar son incorrectos, los Administradores del Sitio Escolar pueden corregirlos y trazarlos de nuevo en el sitio Web. El Comisionado Agrícola del Condado los revisará y en su caso aprobará tales correcciones.

El uso de este sitio Web hará más fácil el recibir notificaciones anuales de uso de pesticidas de los agricultores cercanos.

¿PREGUNTAS?

Comisionado Agrícola del Condado:

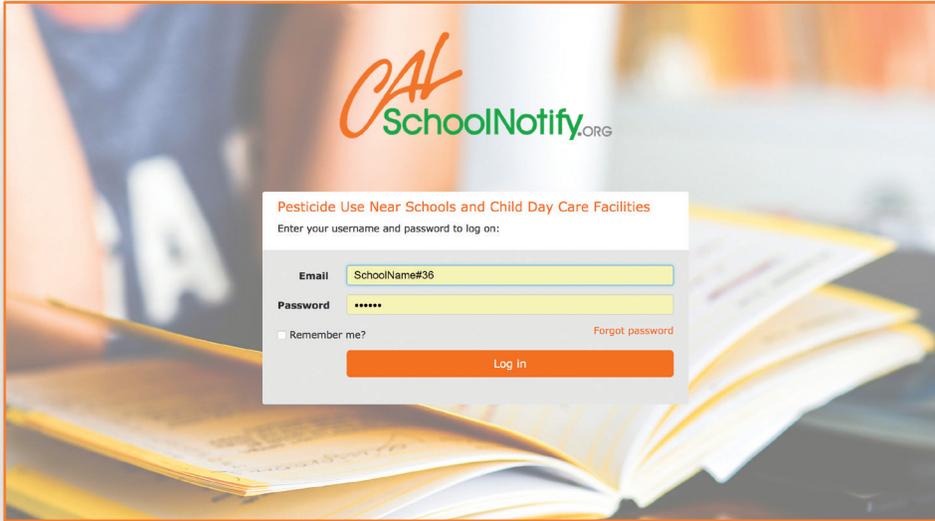
<https://www.cdca.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap/>

Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas:

www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/



Appendix 2: fact sheet for schoolsite administrators on CalSchoolNotify.org website



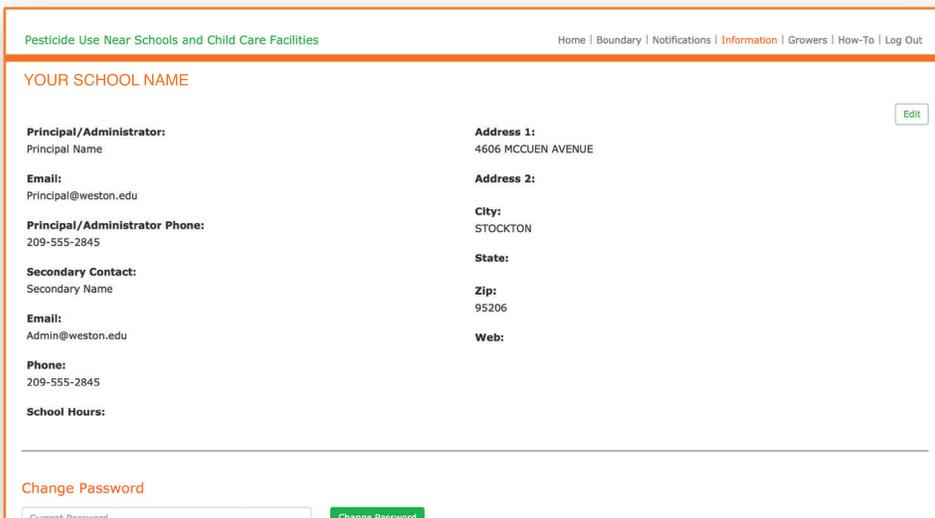
Login to **CalSchoolNotify.org** with your provided credentials.

Only authorized schoolsite administrators will be able to access this website.



Dashboard

Once logged in, you can view the dashboard containing various pages within the site. Furthermore, the school administrator can navigate to verify/update the schoolsite boundary, update your contact information, and view current notifications.



Information

From the **Information** tab, one of the first steps will be to update your contact information. You also have the option to reset your password.

Edit Boundary for WEST SCHOOL NAME

Description of boundary change:

Update Boundary:

Move and reshape the boundary on the map to fit the borders of the location.



Boundary

With the **Boundary** tab, you can verify your approved schoolsite boundary and make edits. You must accept the boundary or submit changes to the County Agricultural Commissioner.

With the provided tools, you can edit your school boundary as well as add off-site locations that may be considered part of the school for review. Any changes made are subject to County Agricultural Commissioner approval. Your Commissioner has the option to either accept change request as is, or reject the change request.

A **Help** video tutorial will also be available.

School 1/4 mile buffer

Sites with no notification

The above map shows the location of your schoolsite and the field(s) within 1/4 mile of your boundary.

Current notifications

The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information, if violations of these requirements are suspected, or for other non-emergency situations.

Date	Property Operator	Type	
2017-06-20	Mana Ranch Farms	Amendment	View
2017-04-30	Gallow Vineyards Inc	Annual	View
2017-04-30	Happy Eagle Fields	Annual	View

[Contact CAC](#)

[Download All](#)

Notifications

From the **Notification** tab, you will have a detailed account of the annual and amended notifications provided by those farmers who are within a 1/4 mile of your schoolsite boundary.



For more information about **CalSchoolNotify.org** please contact your County Agricultural Commissioner.

Appendix 3: fact sheets for growers and applicators



Effective January 1, 2018:

- Regulations apply to pesticide applications made for the production of an agricultural commodity within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day care facilities, except family day care homes (collectively referred to as schoolsites)
- Pesticide application restrictions will apply Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., within a specified distance of a schoolsite:
 - Two types of restriction distances: ¼ mile (1,320 feet) or 25 feet, depending on the type of application equipment used and type of pesticide applied (some application types are prohibited by labels or do not occur)

Application Equipment Type	Minimum Distance to Schoolsite by Equipment and Pesticide Type			
	Dust	Fumigant	Granule	All Other Pesticides
Airblast Sprayer	¼ mile	Prohibited	Doesn't occur	¼ mile
Aircraft	¼ mile	Prohibited	¼ mile	¼ mile
Backpack Sprayer	¼ mile	Prohibited	None	None*
Bait Station	None	Prohibited	None	None
Ground-Rig Sprayer	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	25 feet
Hand Pump Sprayer	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	None
Soil Injection	None	¼ mile	None	25 feet
Sprinkler Chemigation	Doesn't occur	¼ mile	Doesn't occur	¼ mile
All Other Equipment	¼ mile	¼ mile	None	25 feet

*Backpack sprayers that incorporate an airblast sprayer to apply "other" pesticides are prohibited within ¼ mile.

- Exceptions to application restrictions: The prohibitions do not apply if school classes are not scheduled for the day of application or the child day care facility is closed during the entire day of the application. This allows applications during the day on holidays and school breaks
- An option for an agreement between a schoolsite, property operator, and County Agricultural Commissioner with alternative application restrictions that provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions
- Field fumigations within ¼ mile of a schoolsite must be completed at least 36 hours before the start of classes
- An annual notification by property operators to schoolsites and County Agricultural Commissioners by April 30 that includes contact information and a list of all pesticides expected to be used within ¼ mile of a schoolsite during July through June
 - A new grower (through purchase or lease of a field) must provide the first notification within 30 days of assuming control of the property
- CalAgPermits is the suggested method that property operators use to develop and submit the notifications

For more information contact:

County Agricultural Commissioner:
www.cdfa.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap/

Department of Pesticide Regulation:
www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/





Efectivo Enero 1, 2018:

- Entran en vigor los reglamentos para las aplicaciones de pesticidas hechas para la producción de un producto agrícola dentro de ¼ milla de las escuelas públicas K-12 y centros de cuidado infantil con licencia (colectivamente referidos como sitios escolares). No se incluyen las casas de cuidado infantil hogareño
- Las restricciones de aplicación de pesticidas se aplicarán de lunes a viernes, de 6:00 a.m. a 6:00 p.m., dentro de una distancia específica de un sitio escolar:
 - Dos tipos de distancias de restricción: ¼ milla (1,320 pies) ó 25 pies, dependiendo del tipo de equipo de aplicación utilizado y del tipo de pesticida aplicado (algunos tipos de aplicación están prohibidos por las etiquetas o no ocurren)

Tipo de Equipo de Aplicación	Distancia Mínima al Sitio Escolar por Equipo y Tipo de Pesticida			
	Polvo	Fumigante	Gránulo	Todos Los Demás Pesticidas
Pulverizador de Aire	¼ milla	Prohibido	No ocurre	¼ milla
Aeronave	¼ milla	Prohibido	¼ milla	¼ milla
Pulverizador de Mochila	¼ milla	Prohibido	Ningun	Ningun*
Estación de Cebo	Ningun	Prohibido	Ningun	Ningun
Pulverizador de Tierra	¼ milla	¼ milla	Ningun	25 pies
Pulverizador de Mano	¼ milla	¼ milla	Ningun	Ningun
Inyección de suelo	Ningun	¼ milla	Ningun	25 pies
Química de Rociadores	No ocurre	¼ milla	No ocurre	¼ milla
Todos los demás equipos	¼ milla	¼ milla	Ningun	25 pies

**Los pulverizadores de mochila que incorporan un pulverizador de aire comprimido para aplicar "otros" pesticidas están prohibidos dentro de ¼ milla.*

- Excepciones a las restricciones de aplicación: Las prohibiciones no se aplican si no están programadas clases en la escuela para el día de la aplicación o si el centro de cuidado infantil está cerrado durante todo el día de la aplicación. Esto permite aplicaciones durante días de fiesta y vacaciones escolares.
- Habrá la opción de establecer un acuerdo entre una escuela, un operador de la propiedad y un Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado, con restricciones de aplicación alternativas siempre y cuando provean el mismo o un mayor nivel de protección que el provisto por los reglamentos establecidos.
- Las fumigaciones de campo dentro de ¼ milla de una escuela deben ser completadas al menos 36 horas antes del comienzo de las clases.
- Una notificación anual por parte de los operadores de la propiedad a los sitios escolares y los Comisionados Agrícolas del Condado a más tardar el 30 de abril. Deberá incluir información de contacto y una lista de todos los pesticidas que se espera sean usados dentro de ¼ milla de un sitio escolar de julio a junio siguiente.
 - Un nuevo productor (a través de la compra o arrendamiento de un campo) debe proporcionar la primera notificación dentro de los 30 días de asumir el control de la propiedad.
- CalAgPermits es el método sugerido que los operadores de propiedad utilizan para desarrollar y presentar las notificaciones.

Para mayores informes contacte:

Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado:
www.cdfa.ca.gov/exec/county/countymap/

Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas:
www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/



calagpermits.org

Pesticide Use Near Schools and Child Care Facilities Easy-to-use Quick Overview

The screenshot shows the CalAgPermits dashboard for user JOHN SMITH. The 'School Notifications' icon, which depicts a house with a schoolhouse on top, is circled in red. The dashboard includes sections for 'Welcome', 'My Licenses and Certifications', 'My PUR/NOI Activity', and 'Useful Links'. The 'School Notifications' section indicates that there are 2 permits requiring notification.

Login to **calagpermits.org**

Once you log-in, you will notice a new panel for School Notifications that will tell you how many of your permits require schoolsite notifications.

Click on the School Notifications icon to begin; Growers and their Authorized Representatives can complete this process.

If you don't have a login, contact your County Agricultural Commissioner to get one.

The screenshot shows the 'Startup Wizard' page for permit 5200000. It provides instructions on how to use the notification generator and offers options to pre-populate the notification based on current permit products and past Pesticide Use Reports (PUR). The 'Select settings to begin' section includes radio buttons for 'Include all Pesticides associated with my current active permit' and 'Include products based on past Pesticide Use Reports'.

Startup Wizard

If this is the first time using the School Notifications Module, the Startup Wizard will appear and guide you through filling out your notification based on your current permit and previous Pesticide Use Reports.

Follow the on-screen instructions to get started.

The screenshot shows the 'Sites' page for permit 5200000. It features a map of Churchill Elementary with a yellow buffer zone and two red-outlined sites labeled 1 and 5. Below the map is a table of sites with columns for Site ID, Rotational Crops, Example Products, and # of AIs.

Select All	Site ID	List Rotational Crops	# of Example Products	# of AIs
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	PASTURELAND	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALNUT	5

Sites

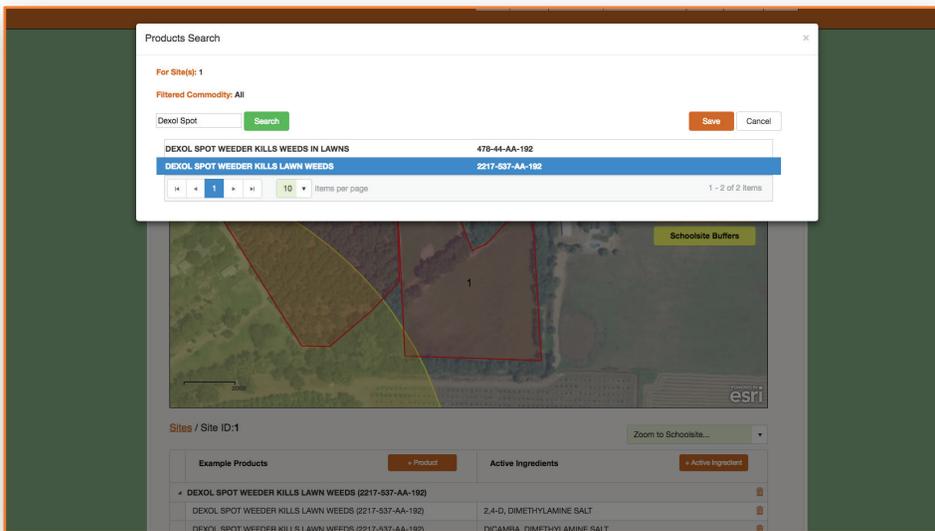
After the Startup Wizard, review your Sites and click either the add Product or add Active Ingredient button. All selections made will be applied to the checked Sites.

Each Site must list all Active Ingredients and example products expected to be applied during the upcoming notification period. This includes all registered **and** exempt (25b) products.

Sites

When adding a new product, all active ingredients will automatically be included for your convenience. When adding an active ingredient, a sample product needs to be manually selected.

Information flags provide additional suggestions or indicate if any product information is incomplete.

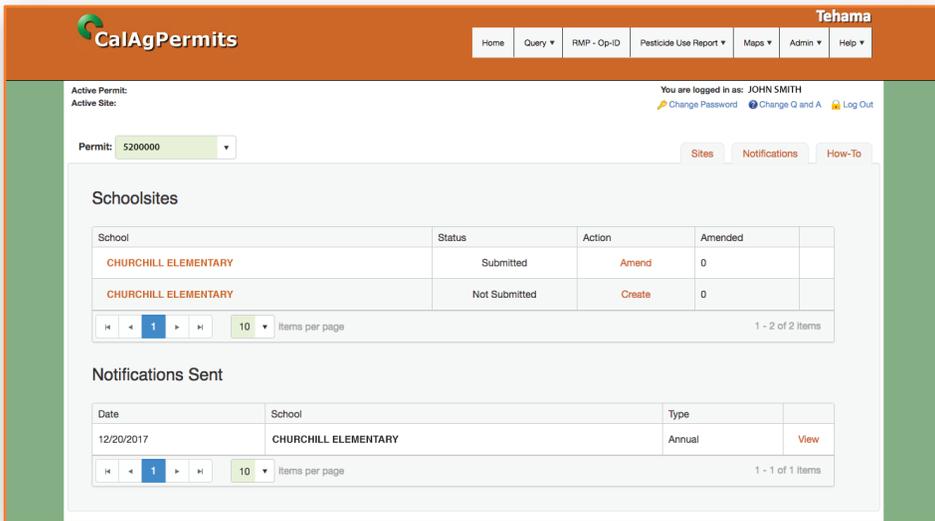


Notifications

Once all product information has been added, an annual or amended notification can be automatically generated and submitted.

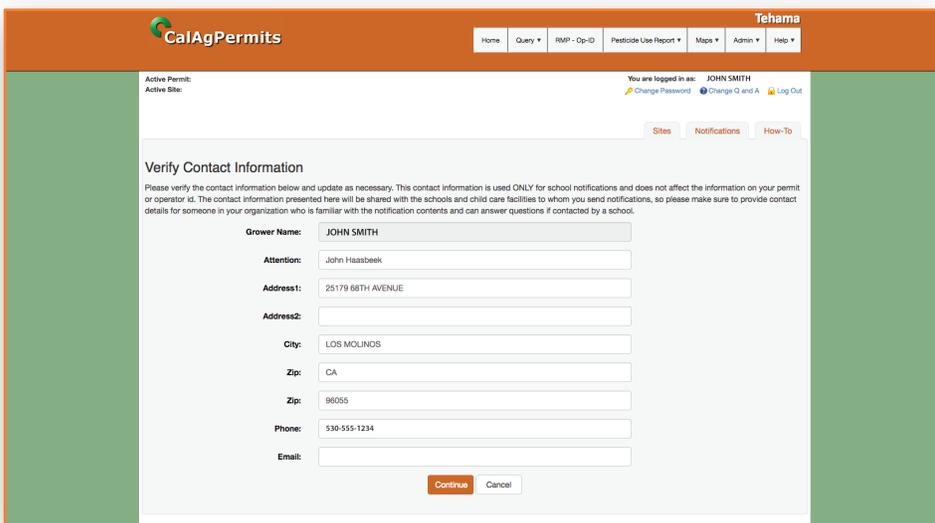
Just click the Create or Amend link from the Schoolsites grid to generate the required notification PDF file.

Please be sure to review all information and assure that it is correct before approving and sending to the appropriate schoolsite.



Verify Contact Information

When prompted, verify your contact information and update if necessary. This contact information is used **ONLY** for school notifications and does not affect the information on your permit or operator id. The contact information presented here will be shared with the schools and child care facilities to whom you send notifications, so please make sure to provide contact details for someone in your organization who is familiar with the notification contents and can answer questions if contacted by a school.



For more information about Pesticide Use Near Schools please contact your County Agricultural Commissioner or visit: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify

Appendix 4: notification template – standard

Date: _____

A. Schoolsite Contact Information

SCHOOLSITE NAME	SCHOOLSITE PRINCIPAL OR CHILD CARE CENTER ADMINISTRATOR	
SCHOOLSITE ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		SCHOOLSITE E-MAIL ADDRESS

This notification is information only. Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations section 6692 requires the property operator/grower (grower) to provide annual notification of the pesticides expected to be applied to agricultural crops within 1/4 mile of a public K-12 school or child care center (schoolsites). The pesticides listed below are expected to be used during the upcoming July 1 through June 30 period. A copy of this notification must be submitted annually to the principal or child day care center administrator and the county agricultural commissioner (CAC) by April 30. If a grower needs to use a pesticide that is not included on the list, schoolsites will be informed at least 48 hours prior to use. The grower shall retain a copy of this notification for two years; the CAC shall retain a copy of this notification for one year.

Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations section 6691 prohibits pesticide applications to agricultural crops within the following distances of a schoolsite during Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

- Applications with a higher drift potential are prohibited within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of a schoolsite.
- Applications with a lower drift potential are prohibited within 25 feet of a schoolsite.
- Other applications may have no distance requirement.

For additional information about this regulation, visit: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/.

The attached map shows the location of the schoolsite and the field(s) within 1/4 mile of the schoolsite. The property boundaries of the schoolsite were determined by the county agricultural commissioner. Please contact the county agricultural commissioner if you believe that the property boundaries are incorrect, or submit a request to modify boundaries through the CalSchoolNotify.org website.

B. Grower Contact Information

OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	OPERATOR	GROWER NAME
GROWER BUSINESS ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		GROWER BUSINESS E-MAIL ADDRESS

The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information; if violations of these requirements are suspected; or other non-emergency situations.

C. County Agricultural Commissioner Contact Information

COMMISSIONER NAME	COUNTY NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER (Including Area Code)
COMMISSIONER ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		COMMISSIONER E-MAIL ADDRESS

California regulations include an option for a written agreement between the grower, the principal or child day care center administrator, and the county agricultural commissioner that specifies alternative application restrictions that the parties agree provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions described above. For example, the three parties may establish alternative restrictions to address extracurricular activities that occur during evenings or weekends. A request to discuss alternative restrictions must be sent to the county agricultural commissioner. A request can be submitted through the CalSchoolNotify.org website.

(Continued on next page)

**Annual Notification of Pesticides Used Near
Schools and Child Day Care Centers**

DPR-ENF-150 (Est. 11-17) (Reverse) Page 2 of 2

The pesticides listed below are expected to be used during the upcoming July 1 through June 30 period. Beginning July 1, 2018, schoolsites will be informed of pesticides not on the list at least 48 hours prior to their use. Information about pesticides listed in this notification is available from the National Pesticide Information Center website at: <http://npic.orst.edu/>.

	Pesticide Active Ingredient	Pesticide Product Name	Registration Number of Pesticide Product
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

Appendix 5: notification template – amendment

Amendment # _____

Date: _____

A. Schoolsite Contact Information

SCHOOLSITE NAME	SCHOOLSITE PRINCIPAL OR CHILD CARE CENTER ADMINISTRATOR	
SCHOOLSITE ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		SCHOOLSITE E-MAIL ADDRESS

This notification is information only. California regulations require the property operator/grower (grower) to provide annual notification of the pesticides expected to be applied to agricultural crops within 1/4 mile of a public K-12 school or child care center (schoolsites). The annual notification was provided on _____ and included a list of pesticides expected to be used during the July 1 through June 30 period. This is an amendment to the notification and the pesticide(s) listed below were not included in the previous list; there are no other changes to the previous notification. Contact the county agricultural commissioner (CAC) if the schoolsite information is incorrect. If a grower needs to use a pesticide that is not included on the list, schoolsites will be informed at least 48 hours prior to use. The grower shall retain a copy of this notification for two years; the CAC shall retain a copy of this notification for one year.

For additional information about this regulation, visit: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/.

B. Grower Contact Information

OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	OPERATOR	GROWER NAME
GROWER BUSINESS ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		GROWER BUSINESS E-MAIL ADDRESS

The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information; if violations of these requirements are suspected; or for other non-emergency situations.

C. County Agricultural Commissioner Contact Information

COMMISSIONER NAME	COUNTY NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER (Including Area Code)
COMMISSIONER ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		COMMISSIONER E-MAIL ADDRESS

The pesticides listed below are expected to be used during the upcoming July 1 through June 30 period. Beginning July 1, 2018, schoolsites will be informed of pesticides not on the list at least 48 hours prior to their use. Information about pesticides listed in this notification is available from the National Pesticide Information Center website at: <http://npic.orst.edu/>.

	Pesticide Active Ingredient	Pesticide Product Name	Registration Number of Pesticide Product
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Appendix 6: notification template – new grower

Date: _____

A. Schoolsite Contact Information

SCHOOLSITE NAME	SCHOOLSITE PRINCIPAL OR CHILD CARE CENTER ADMINISTRATOR	
SCHOOLSITE ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		SCHOOLSITE E-MAIL ADDRESS

This notification is information only. Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations section 6692 requires the property operator/grower (grower) to provide annual notification of the pesticides expected to be applied to agricultural crops within 1/4 mile of a public K-12 school or child care center (schoolsites). Normally, this notification is provided no later than April 30, however, the grower listed below has just assumed control of the designated field(s) through purchase or lease. The previous grower for this property was _____. If a grower needs to use a pesticide that is not included on the list, schoolsites will be informed at least 48 hours prior to use. The grower shall retain a copy of this notification for two years; the county agricultural commissioner shall retain a copy of this notification for one year.

Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations section 6691 prohibits pesticide applications to agricultural crops within the following distances of a schoolsite during Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

- Applications with a higher drift potential are prohibited within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of a schoolsite.
- Applications with a lower drift potential are prohibited within 25 feet of a schoolsite.
- Other applications may have no distance requirement.

For additional information about this regulation, visit: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/.

The attached map shows the location of the schoolsite and the field(s) within 1/4 mile of the schoolsite. The property boundaries of the schoolsite were determined by the county agricultural commissioner. Please contact the county agricultural commissioner if you believe that the property boundaries are incorrect, or submit a request to modify boundaries through the CalSchoolNotify.org website.

B. Grower Contact Information

OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	OPERATOR	GROWER NAME
GROWER BUSINESS ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		GROWER BUSINESS E-MAIL ADDRESS

The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information; if violations of these requirements are suspected; or other non-emergency situations.

C. County Agricultural Commissioner Contact Information

COMMISSIONER NAME	COUNTY NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER (Including Area Code)
COMMISSIONER ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		COMMISSIONER E-MAIL ADDRESS

California regulations include an option for a written agreement between the grower, the principal or child day care center administrator, and the county agricultural commissioner that specifies alternative application restrictions that the parties agree provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions described above. For example, the three parties may establish alternative restrictions to address extracurricular activities that occur during evenings or weekends. A request to discuss alternative restrictions must be sent to the county agricultural commissioner. A request can be submitted through the CalSchoolNotify.org website.

(Continued on next page)

**Annual Notification of Pesticides Used Near
Schools and Child Day Care Centers -- New Grower**

DPR-ENF-152 (Est. 11-17) (Reverse)

Page 2 of 2

The pesticides listed below are expected to be used during the upcoming July 1 through June 30 period. Beginning July 1, 2018, schoolsites will be informed of pesticides not on the list at least 48 hours prior to their use. Information about pesticides listed in this notification is available from the National Pesticide Information Center website at: <http://npic.orst.edu/>.

	Pesticide Active Ingredient	Pesticide Product Name	Registration Number of Pesticide Product
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
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Appendix 7: notification template – optional text and pesticide list template

A property operator may want to provide additional information in the notification, such as one or more of the following.

Changes from last year's notification are highlighted. OR There are no changes from last year's notification.]

Other agricultural activities may look like the prohibited pesticide applications described above, but there are no restrictions for these other activities, such as...

This list includes pesticides that have been used historically. The list may be amended in the future to include pesticides used for pests that do not normally occur in the designated field(s) or new pesticides that are not currently available.

This list is divided into two parts. The first part includes pesticides that are more likely to be used because they control the insects, weeds, and other pests that commonly occur in the designated field(s). The second part includes pesticides that are less likely to be used because the pests controlled by these pesticides do not normally occur in the designated field(s).

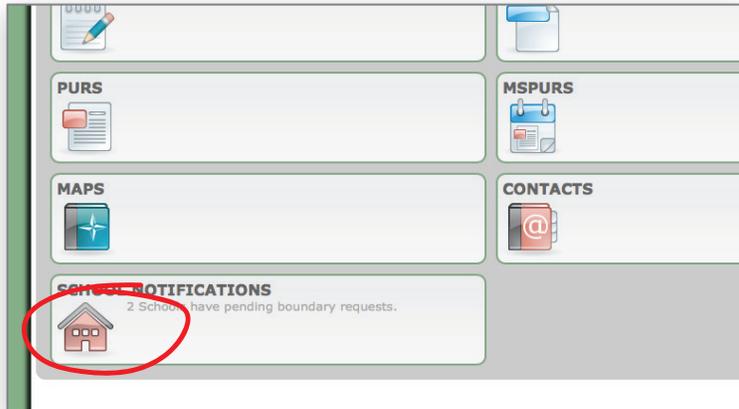
The annual notification must be provided by no later than April 30. However, the crop to be planted to the designated field(s) is unknown at this time and the pesticides expected to be used are uncertain. An amended list will be provided once the crop is determined.

Appendix 8: fact sheet for CAC staff on the CalAgPermits modifications.

County Agricultural Commissioners

Pesticide Use Near Schools and Child Care Facilities

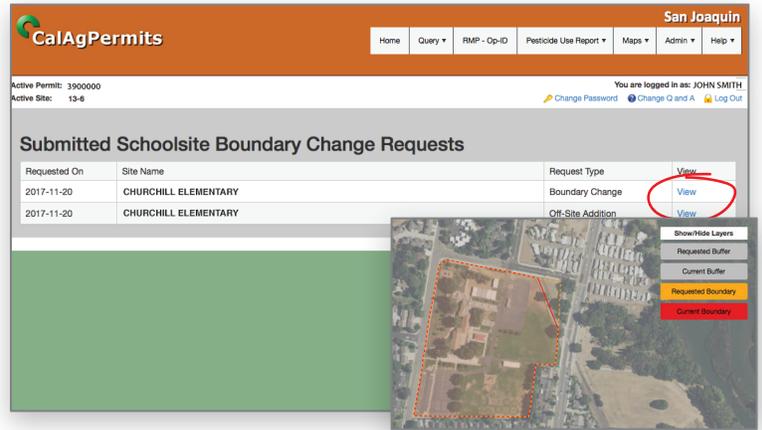
Quick Overview



Login to calagpermits.org

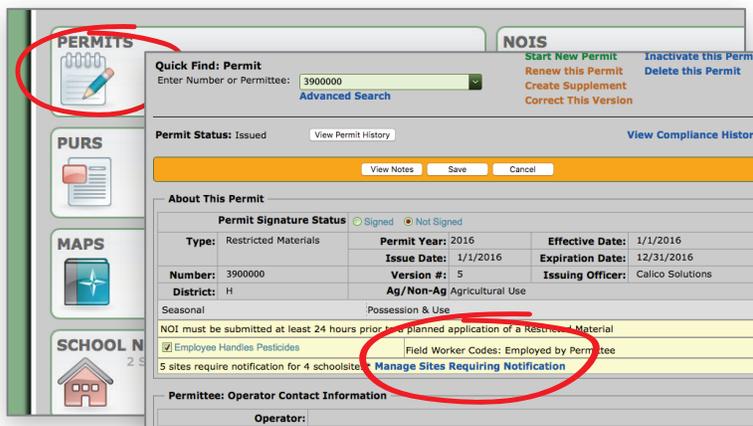
Notice the new panel for School Notifications that will tell you how many schoolsite boundary change requests are pending review.

Click on the **School Notifications** icon to review. If this section is not visible, contact your **CalAgPermits** administrator for access.



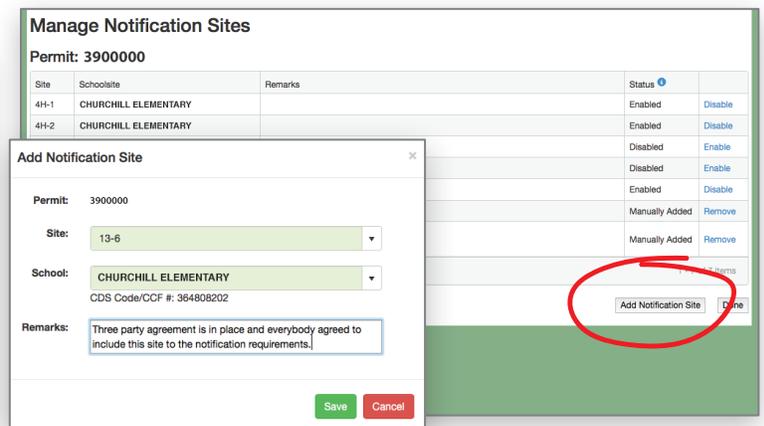
School Boundary Change Request

A list of requested schoolsite boundary changes are displayed for review. Click the view link to open a new window showing existing and requested boundary details. You have the option to reject or approve the request. The schoolsite administrator will receive an e-mail notification of your decision. The sites required to notify will be automatically calculated based on any approved boundary changes.



Grower Notification Requirements

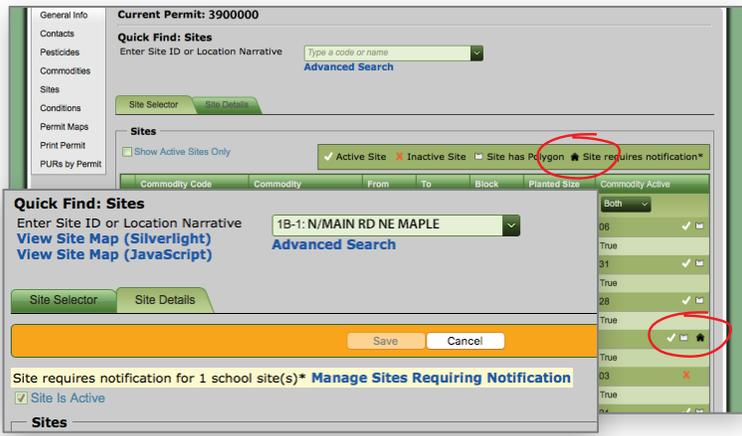
The Permit general information page indicates how many sites on that permit require schoolsite notifications. With the link **“Manage Sites Requiring Notifications”** you can get an overview of all the permit sites and override their notification requirements.



Manage Notification Sites

On the Manage Notification Sites screen you will see a list of permit sites that currently require a schoolsite notification. You have the option to enable, disable or even add additional permit sites to this list. Changes will be published to CalSchoolNotify automatically.

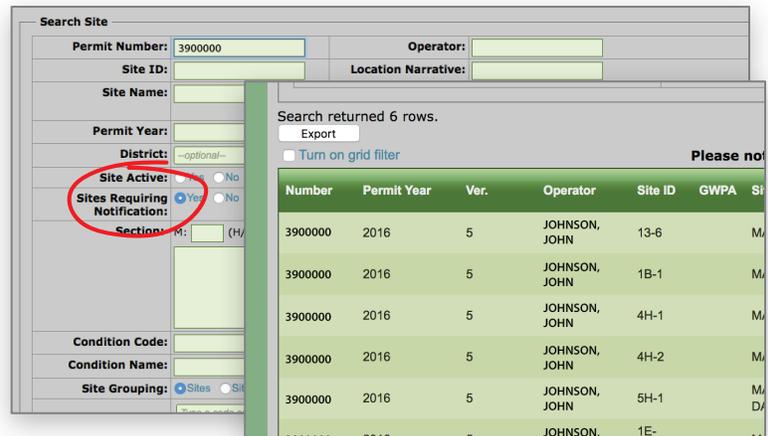
Note: Any site polygon changes made throughout CalAgPermits, will automatically be adjusted in CalSchoolNotify.



Permit Sites

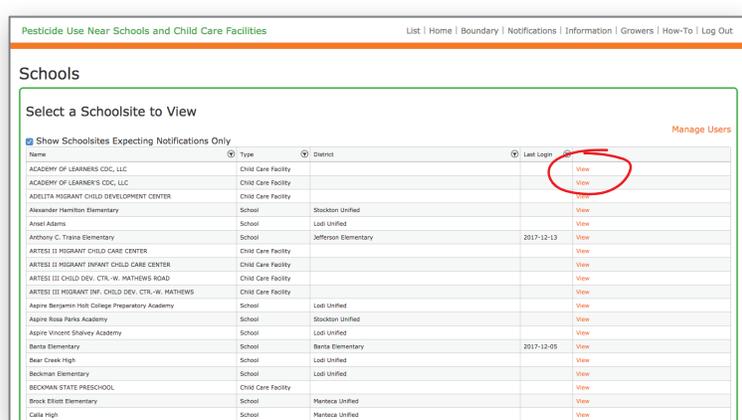
The listing of all sites on a permit shows an icon indicating if a site has a notification requirement. Click on a site row to display the details of that site. Along with details about that site, an indicator also will display if this site requires a notification and for how many schoolsites.

Clicking the **Manage Sites Requiring Notification** link takes you to the Manage Notification Sites screen to override notification requirements.



Site Search

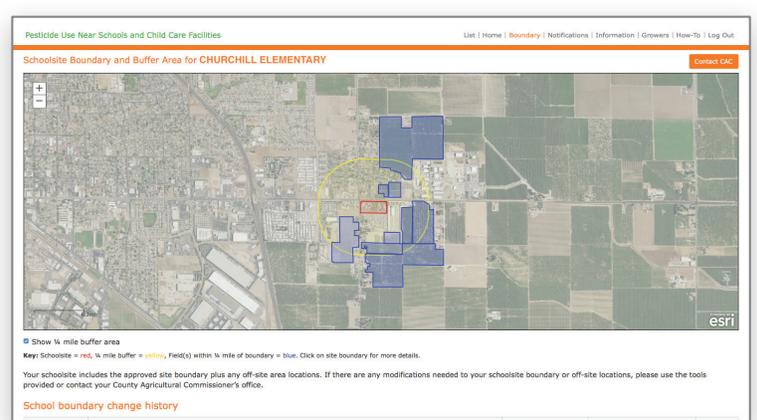
You can also query all sites that require notification by running a Site Query from the main menu bar. Select **“Yes”** for Sites Requiring Notification to list only sites with notification requirements.



CalSchoolNotify.org – Schoolsites

You can use your credentials to log into **CalSchoolNotify.org**. As a county user, you will see a list of **all** schoolsites within your county. You can:

- See which schools have logged in
- Filter and sort by columns
- View schoolsite details



CalSchoolNotify.org – Schoolsite Detail

Clicking the **view** link gives you access to the same view as the schoolsite administrator. You can view all of the same information that they can, but have **read only** access.

For more information about Pesticide Use Near Schools please visit: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify