HOUSE BILL 3364

Context and supporting data
May 13thth, 2013

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With reference to a survey of state agencies and a presentation to the Environment and Water Committee, December 4th 2010 by Lisa DeBruyckere and Paul Jepson

Summary

- How is IPM coordinated between federal agencies at the national scale, and does it work?
- Are there good, local examples of legislative actions that enabled greater cooperation and progress in IPM?
- What does the IPM Bill set out to do?
- What kind of educational and IPM resources might be mobilized by OSU – just one of the partners?
- Does OSU support this, and might it invest resources in success?

National IPM coordination

- National IPM Committee purpose - status of IPM at national and state levels, review programs, respond to IPM issues
- Representatives of IPM coordinators, Regional IPM Programs, federal agencies, government departments, funding agencies
- Improvements in impacts, efficiency, effectiveness, resources – agriculture & natural resources, built environment, sensitive sub-populations, regulatory affairs etc….
- Goals and metrics set by National Roadmap for IPM – very wide stakeholder input, listening sessions, transparency, reporting
- Now – 1 meeting a year, but also a continuously functioning network

HB 3364 establishes an analogous forum and process in Oregon

A good local example of IPM partnerships

Oregon School IPM law

Need became far *more* apparent after Bill passed than before

Success depends upon effective partnerships across many agencies and associations

All timelines met or exceeded, metrics developed

School IPM becoming a reality now, rather than just a theory, or a box that is ticked with no verification

Shows that the legislature was correct to expect more than:
"We are already doing IPM, and the Bill is not needed"

IPM in Schools

Asthma: 4.8 million kids - U.S., estimated $8 billion cost, #1 cause of absenteeism
(mice - common asthma trigger, cause other unrecognized illnesses)

2010 OSU Online Survey Results: 93% response rate (184 out of 197 districts)
-Most frequently reported indoor pest: Mice 53%
-Top reported cause of problem: Don't know
-Districts having/using IPM plan: 7 (4%)

Comprehensive Assistance to School Districts:

-IPM Coordinator training **2012: 182 out of 197 school districts' trained (1,270 of Oregon's 1,295 public schools)**
-Model IPM Plans, educational materials

2013 survey in process: 75% use OSU plan; 94% now use non-chemical methods, 69% have a monitoring schedule, 80% have a low impact pesticide list

Collaboration with multiple entities:

-OSFMA, OSBA, PACE, OESDA, OPCA, ODA, NCAP, OSSOA, OSNA, OHA. OEC. DOE, COSA, OASBO, OEA, OEHA

OSU Oregon State University

Founded in 1986 Oregon School Facilities Management Association

Oregon School Boards Association

PACE Property and Casualty Coverage

integrated plant protection center ippc

HB 3364

Responds to specific needs within agencies

Coordinates response as a collaborative inter-agency activity

Develops comparable metrics and integrates results across a number of agencies and statutes

Establishes mechanism for capacity building, resourcing

Enables exchanges of ideas and professional expertise, and accesses other relevant networks, working groups and resources

Enables recognition of excellence where it exists

Acknowledges that pest management technologies, capacities and approaches are constantly evolving and that we all need regular re-treads

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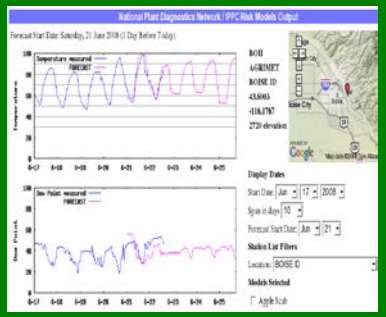
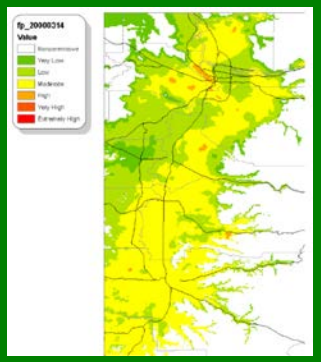
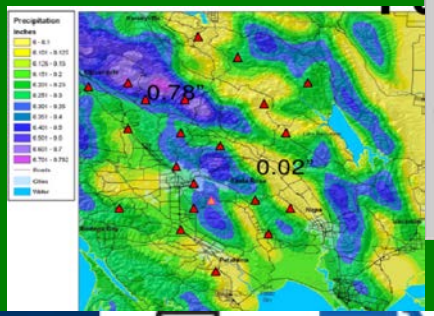
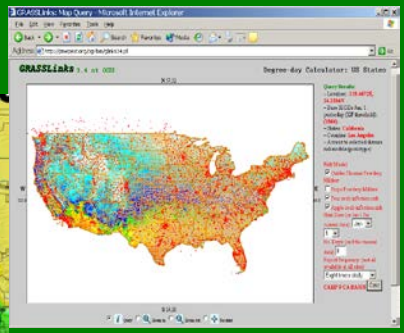
Automated mesoscale pest risk forecast maps for potential plant biosecurity threats: the new world of IPM

Having IPPC partner with state agencies engages other, important and relevant networks







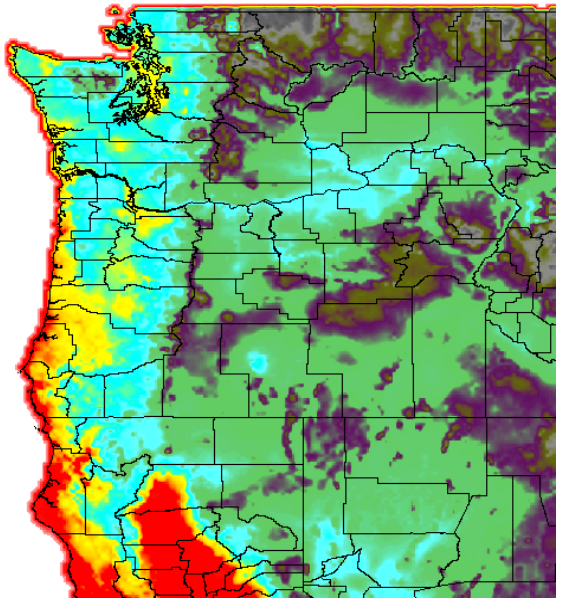


Ag Weather Net
Center for Precision Agricultural Systems
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
UCDAVIS
UC IPM
NPDN
National Plant Diagnostic Network
CSREES
EDUCATION
RESEARCH
EXTENSION
USDA
ars
FOREST SERVICE
USDA
integrated plant protection center
OSU
Oregon State
UNIVERSITY
PRISM
GROUP
FOX WEATHER LLC
FieldWise

Spotted Wing Drosophila – Model of Overwintering Mortality

The hotter the color, the greater the survival

Chilling DDs (<53F)



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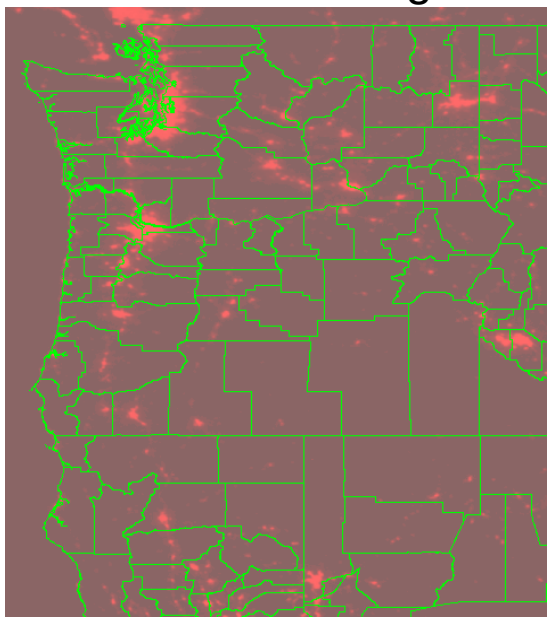
Refuge Factor (Rf) 15% to 60% Reduction in chilling DDs



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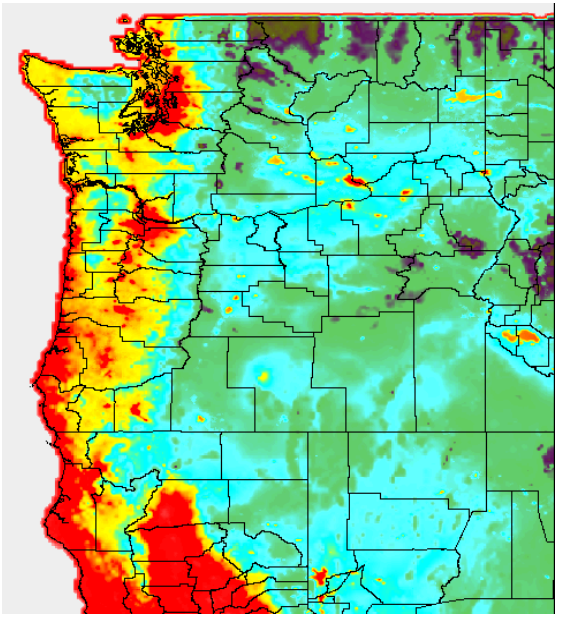
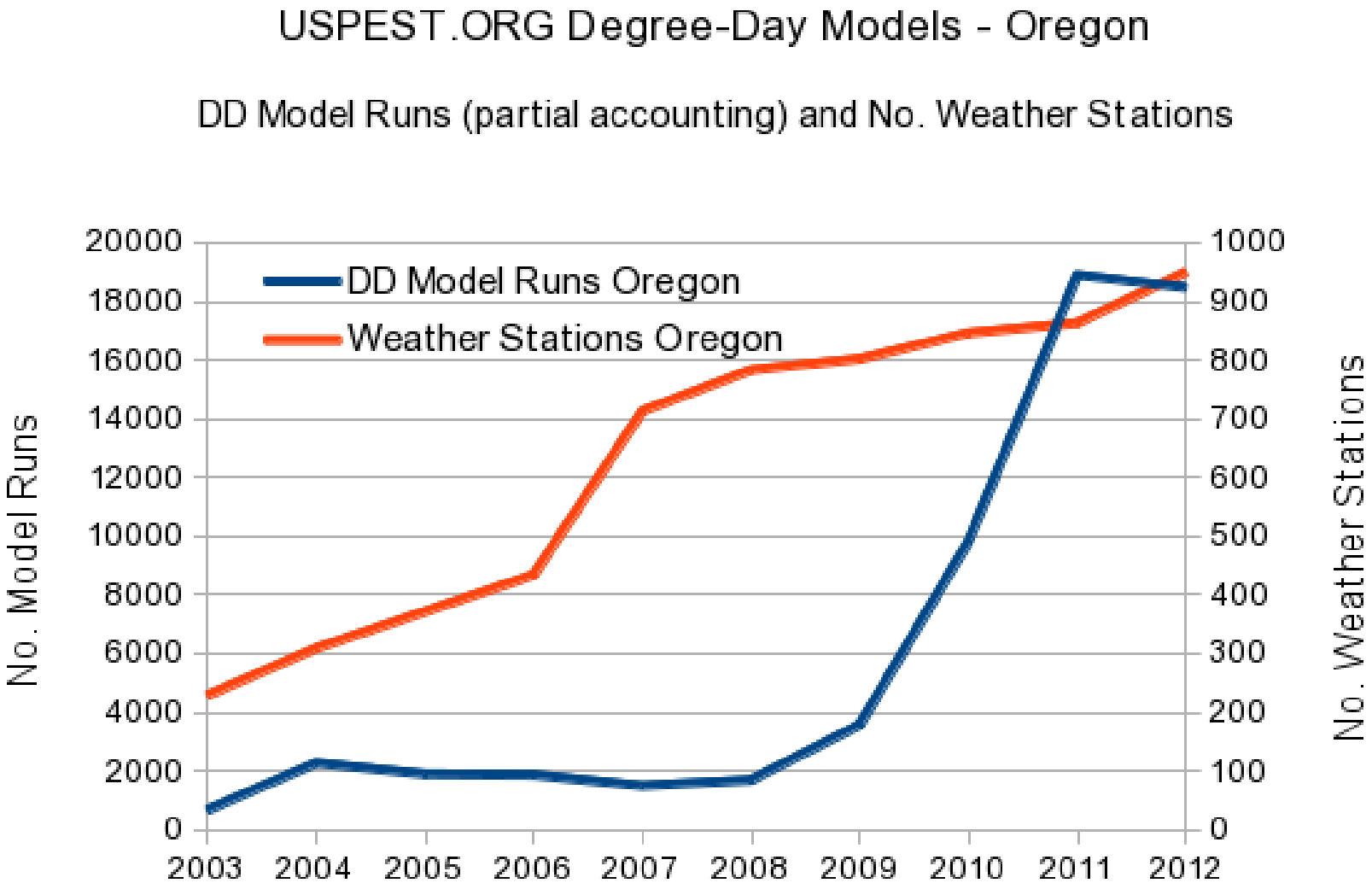
Combined Model



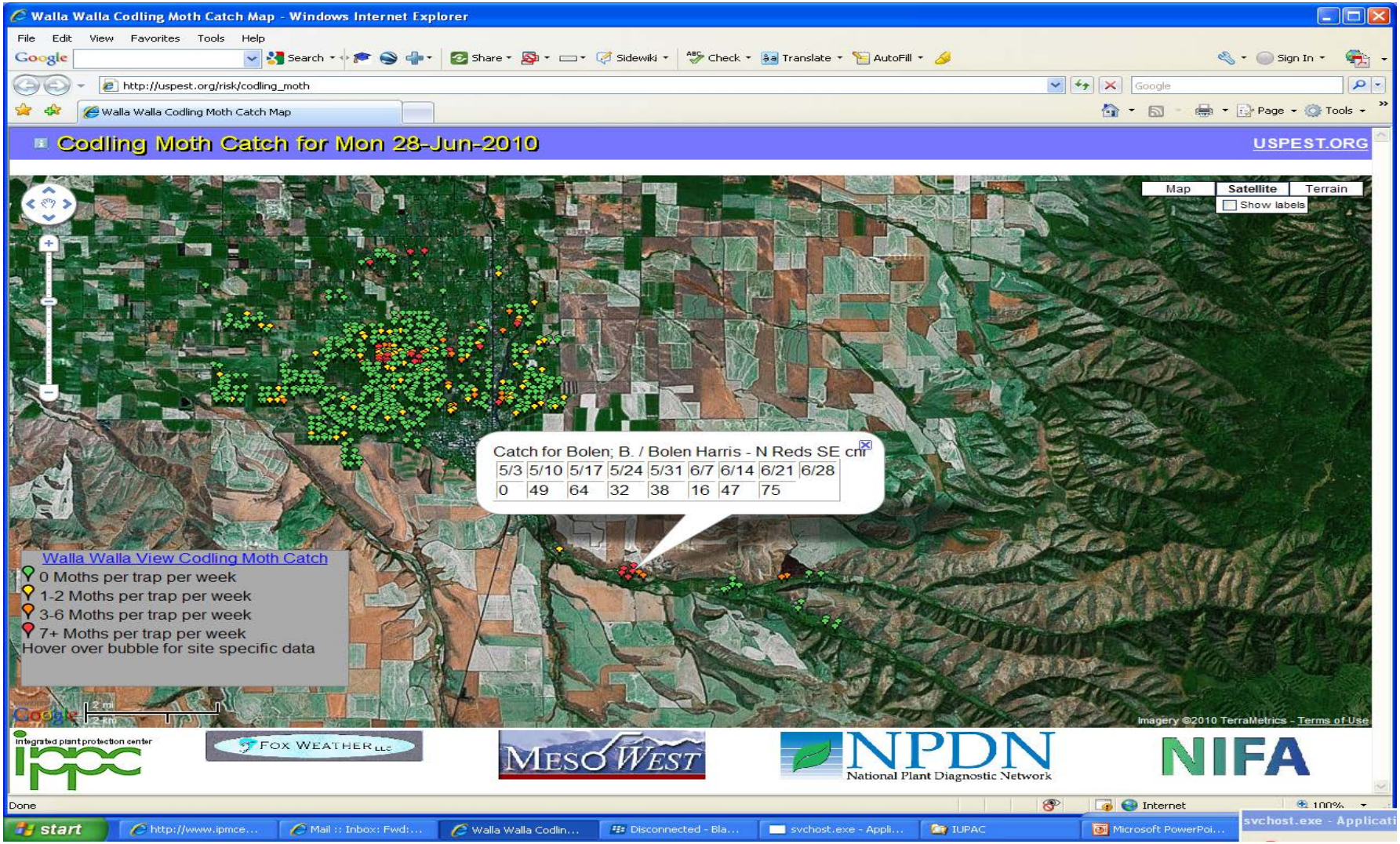
E.g. Warmer patches in the Valley enable greater over-wintering survival of noxious pests – this affects timing and placement of traps, interpretation of monitoring data, prediction of future problems, management tactics.

Opportunities for state-of-the-science tools, developed first with our farmer partners, to be deployed by state agencies??

Use of state-of-the-science climate and weather-based epidemiological tools is exploding among farming audiences, transforming IPM



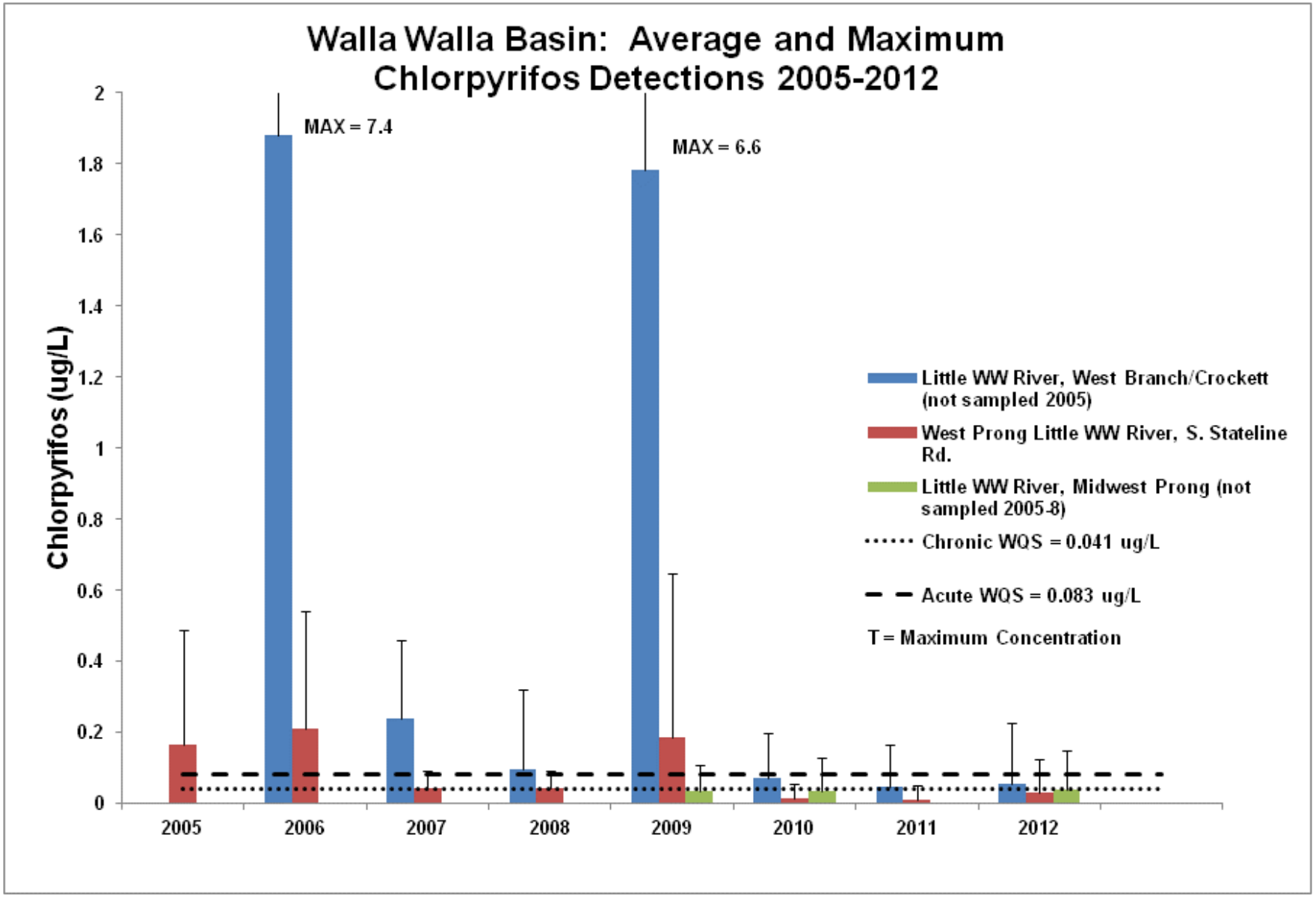
Real-time monitoring of pest epidemics focuses attention on field-by-field decision making



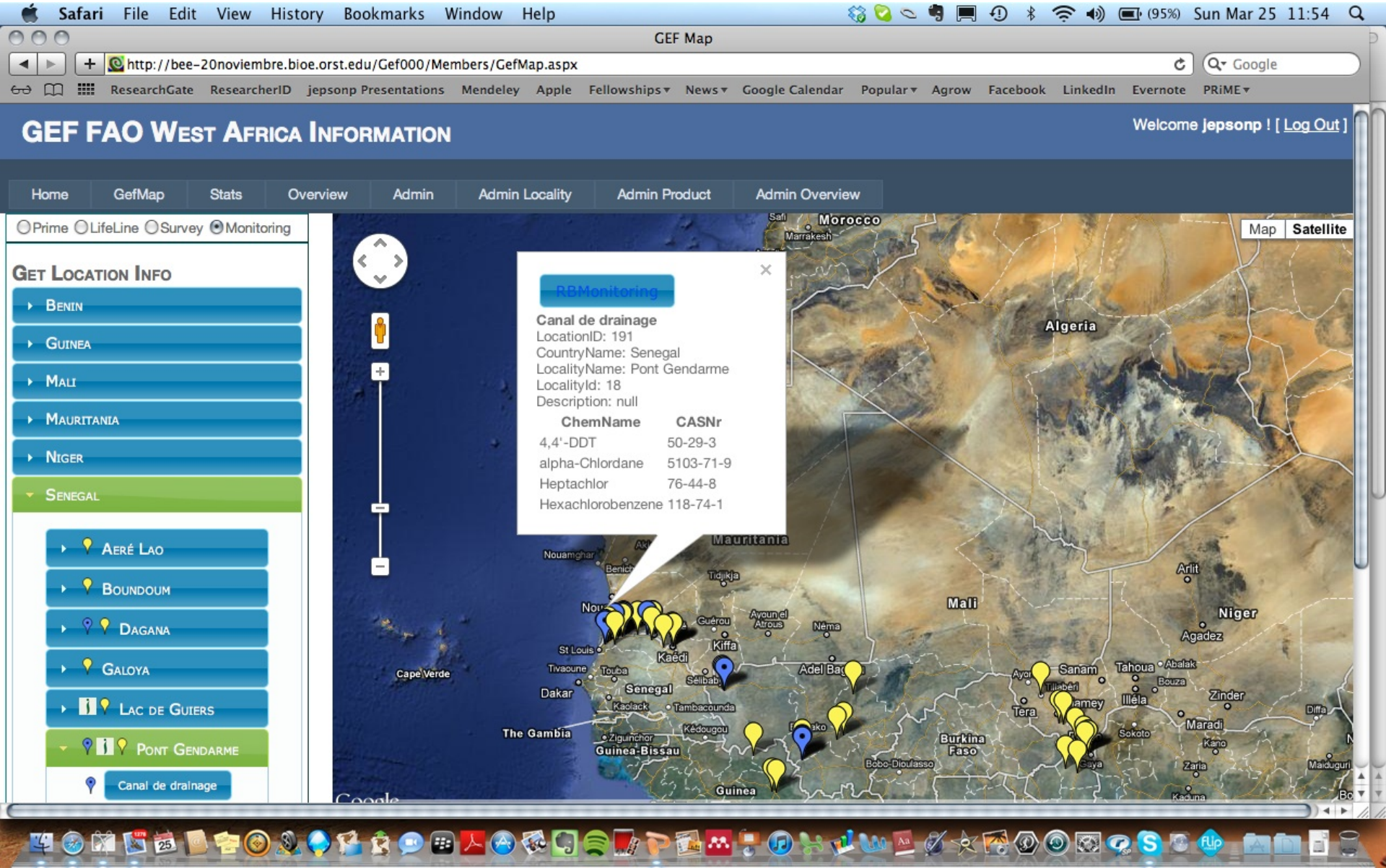
http://uspest.org/risk/codling_moth

Data from ODEQ Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, Walla Walla Basin

Use of decision support tools and BMPs enables risk reduction



We propose development of a map-based system of reporting IPM metrics similar to one that IPPC already makes available to six, West African republics



Scope and importance of IPM within OR state agencies

Problems	Critical issues	Stakeholders
Non-native fish and other invasive species in streams, rivers, estuaries, agriculture, forests	Ecological function, T&E species, biodiversity legacy	All current and future state citizens; recreation; globally significant habitats
Disease vectors, parasites, vermin	Human and animal health and well-being	All citizens, particularly vulnerable populations
Rights-of-way weeds, burrowing mammals, feral swine, forest and agricultural pests	Trade and commerce, export markets, productivity and food security	Producers, consumers, business

Summary

- 2010 survey identified diverse pest problems, >50 statutory authorities; numerous models for IPM implementation; obsolete definitions; diverse language about IPM and performance metrics; variable frequencies, currencies and modes of review; significant expenditures; evidence for significant benefits; limited and variable training
- HB3364 will enable these to be addressed gradually, within a cost-effective resource plan
- OSU is providing 10% of the IPM Coordinator FTE and a match to the small proposed appropriation
- The IPM Coordinator has already sought to double this in an application to USDA, April 16th – server, maps, databases, capacity building, cooperative, participatory processes.