

## Oregon Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Quick Fact Sheet

1. The 2011 IPM Plan: Reduce pesticide use on state property by a goal of 70%:
  - a. State agencies implement IPM program over 6 – 9 years, starting with buildings in 2013; landscapes in 2015; parks and right-of-ways in 2015.
  - b. OSU Dept. of Agriculture faculty will provide coordination of state agencies, model programs and trainings.
2. Federal requirement for a State IPM Coordinator:
  - a. The State IPM coordinator position already exists at OSU and is funded by the USDA.
  - b. Federal funding provides an annual \$45,000 for the OSU position.
3. IPM is part of Oregon's Environmental Health History:
  - a. Oregon required IPM for all state agencies and universities in 1991; law lapsed in 2001.
  - b. Restoring legislative mandate give State credibility in toxics reduction efforts.
  - c. IPM saves money – particularly in settings like prisons, hospitals and all buildings.
  - d. Follows Oregon's leadership to pass laws advancing safety, health and cost effectiveness.
  - e. Oregon passed the School IPM Bill in 2009 – serves as a model for implementation.

### **There is widespread support for the use of Integrated Pest Management...**

IPM is less toxic than conventional pest control methods:

- a. "Expanding IPM programs...would reduce human health risks posed by pests...and also reduce or mitigate the adverse environmental effects of pest management practices." — USDA National Roadmap for Integrated Pest Management, May, 2004
- b. "IPM is the responsible way to approach more lasting pest management solutions." — Washington State Dept. of Agriculture, 2001 Legislative Report
- c. "Integrated pest management, when viewed by traditional economics, often results in lower costs than conventional pest management. If other costs, for which dollar signs are not readily available, are considered, then the balance shifts further towards IPM." — US Environmental Protection Agency
- d. "In managing pests, the emphasis should be placed on minimizing the use of broad spectrum chemicals, and on maximizing the use of sanitation, biological controls and selective methods of application." — American Public Health Association