Key Talking Points for HB 3364

(the state Integrated Pest Management bill)

Goal for reform:

- Oregon has the premier research institution for integrated pest management (IPM). Oregon State University's IPM Coordinator will train state agencies.
- Keep the public and state workers safe; take precautions for our most vulnerable Oregonians (pregnant women and children)
- Reduce pollutants in the environment
- Increase efficiencies and coordination, which saves taxpayer money
- Protect state resources
- "IPM, when viewed by traditional economics, often results in lower costs than conventional pest management. If other costs are considered, the balance shifts further towards IPM." - U.S. EPA

Solution:

The objective of the bill: Require state agencies to adopt the industry standard: Integrated Pest Management (IPM). We aim to deliver sustainable reductions in pest risks, as well as reduction in the risk of pesticide use. This is ***not a ban – it's a plan!***

The Problem:

- Pesticides are linked to public and environmental health problems, linked to disease and environmental damage. Children are the most vulnerable, because their neurological systems are still developing. Unborn babies and infants are at the highest risk, so we need to protect pregnant mothers.
- Data shows that the use of pesticides is increasing yearly, creating a cycle of plant and pest resistance and more chemicals applied that increases risks to human health, soil quality, and streams.
- IPM is science-based; it is a smart and effective use of pesticides so that chemicals are not overused, wasted or used inappropriately. Oregon State University is one of the nation's premier research institutions for pest management. This bill (HB 3364) will link OSU's research, science and leadership to improve efficiency and effectiveness within all our state agencies.
- Of course, we want our state agencies to coordinate pest management. This bill provides the most effective and efficient means of doing so.
- ALSO: this bill (HB 3364) meets Oregon's goals for effective, scientific and proactive strategies to reduce priority pollutants.
- Workers and the public are potentially exposed on highways, in parks, on trails, etc.
- Tell your personal story or concern as it relates to pesticide exposure or potential exposure!