PPDC IPM Work Group

SUBGROUP 2: REPORT ON MAY 2, 2012 MEETING

CHARGE

- Provide advice to Agency on appropriate ways to quantitatively assess IPM benefits in agriculture, public health settings and schools

AGENDA

Discussion and consensus building

- *Managing Pests / Managing risk /Assessing costs*
- *Reviewing case studies submitted from group*
- *Environmental and economic benefits*
- *Who will we see "push back" from?*
- *Who are the partners in agriculture, schools, public health?*
- *How does this fit in with the strategic plan? What would be ideal?*

- Deliverable?
  - Report
- Timeline: TBD

MANY TOOLS AVAILABLE

- Logic models, http://www.ipm.gov/LogicModels/
  - Short, intermediate, long-term environmental, health and economic impacts
- Best Management Practice/IPM Elements, Guidelines
  - American Mosquito Control Association. 2009. *Best Management Practices for Integrated Mosquito Management*. 8 pp.
  - IPM Elements and Guidelines for more than forty crops. http://www.ipmcenters.org/ipmelements/index.cfm
- Case Studies
  - American Mosquito Control Association PESP reports
  - Maryland Pesticides Network/Beyond Pesticides IPM in Healthcare
  - Peter Ellsworth presentation at IPM Symposium on cotton IPM in Arizona
- Reports
  - E.g., Sorenson, A. 1993. *Regional Producer Workshops: Constraints to the Adoption of IPM* National Foundation for Integrated Pest Management Education, Austin, TX.
  - 2012. *Ecosystem Services: Charting a Path to Sustainability.* National Academies Press. 136 pp.
  - USDA NRCS Conservation Effects Assessment Program. Watershed based IPM practice surveys; modeled impacts and potential impacts.
  - State-specific IPM reports, e.g., Allen, C. 2011. *Information About Texas and the Texas IPM Program.* 19 pp.
  - *IPM Fact Sheets. http://www.ipmvoice.org/resources_links.htm*

DISCUSSION

- Challenges
  - IPM adoption well below potential
  - Weather, efficacy, costs drive adoption
  - Constraints to adoption detailed in a number of reports, IPM Institute will provide bibliography
    - Include lack of technical assistance, information, economic risk…
- Example measures
  - Number of pesticide applications
  - Number of pest complaints
  - Tick-borne disease incidence
  - Frequency of loss of pesticides to resistance
  - Frequency of conditions conducive to rodent infestation

DISCUSSION (CONTINUED)

- IPM is a key part of sustainability, needs to be included and not lost in these efforts.
- Where else has EPA been successful in gaining adoption that we could use as model?
- Effective public sector collaboration is key.
- Training is essential,
  - EPA could team up with others on IPM and public health training
  - ASPCRO has training resources

NEXT STEPS

- Set agenda for next meeting
- Define deliverable, set timeline

NRCS AND IPM DISCUSSION

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services has proven and new options for technical and financial assistance to support grower adoption of IPM and protect/enhance soil, water, air, plants, animals, human health.
- Request to add to agenda initiated by NRCS and IPM Working Group, http://nrcs.ipm.msu.edu/

EPA OPP SHOULD CONSIDER:

- Train appropriate EPA staff at HQ and regional levels on value/mechanics of NRCS tools.
- Encourage use by grantees through RFA process, referencing these tools in RFAs, giving preference to grantees who plan to use them
- Host/co-host one-day TSP training events.
- Use USDA NRCS' Conservation Effects Assessment Program surveys of IPM adoption, and modeling of impacts.
- Growers are interested in getting credit for the work they are doing within NRCS programs for IPM. Is there potential to recognize these growers, e.g., with exemptions from regulations they are surpassing expectations for?