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What types of SPM projects should DPR fund? Some ideas for projects to focus on:

- Active ingredients or products on DPR's Continuous Evaluation and Monitoring table
- Emerging pest threats
- Pest prevention
- Pest management coordination between different landscapes, neighbors, and communities

Note: All projects should have an SPM focus.
I would like to see more effort and emphasis on community uses, including fate and transport of pesticides in a community to the environment. This should include indoor uses, pet uses, clothing and outdoor uses, and food that is washed and/or eaten. From there, what is its fate as it is transported through the sewer and treated before it is released into the environment? Similarly, what happens in an outdoor setting with hardscape and storm drains?
Secondly, understanding how well application instructions are understood and followed by public consumer rather than a licensed professional. Are safe disposal methods readily available?

What are priority topics, communities, regions, etc., to fund?
Communities - with that, several types of communities may need to be evaluated since pesticide type, use and impact may differ. For example, fate and transport in highly urbanized areas will be different than suburban or rural areas. Because the majority of pesticide use in California is within a community (i.e. urban use) yet most of the research has focused on agricultural uses, additional resources and funding should be directed to urban uses. This should align with the proportion of sector's use. SPM within communities needs to be developed, including effective education for use and safe disposal.

For our members, effective control of pesticides at its source is key. Many products that should not be put down the drain or are an artifact of home life can make their way to a wastewater treatment plant. Although some pesticides may properly be used, these pesticides may not be able to be completely removed from the treated wastewater and pass through to the environment, which can cost the community hundreds of thousands of dollars while determining the source of aquatic toxicity and then trying to remediate for it. A good example is topical and other flea control products. Many of these pet flea control products harmful to people and pets and some are known carcinogens.

Should DPR fund fewer large-scale projects or several small-scale projects?
Project funding should be prioritized on different factors such as human, terrestrial, and aquatic impacts and its effectiveness of reaching the SPM goals.

Should DPR fund long-term or short-term projects?
The value of the project in meeting the SPM goals should help determine the length of the project. If unknown, a pilot project may be worthwhile.

What factors should DPR consider and evaluate when they review project proposals?
More emphasis should be placed on pesticides used in a community setting, as these have a higher likelihood of direct impact to communities and their immediate environment, including inside their home. Safe and sustainable use needs to start here - both with products and/or approaches that are safe and effective, easily understood and used correctly, and that is controlled so not to pass along impacts and cost downstream and/or to the environment.

If you could have one tool or resource to activate markets for produce grown using SPM, what would you want that tool or resource to do?
Not sure