DPR SPARC member (Kelly Moran)

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.
DPR should pursue SPM projects that address replacements for pesticides that harm humans and/or the environment in California. DPR's SPARC will be advising DPR's prioritization process to identify pesticides/pest control challenges that pose the greatest risks for California. DPR is also working on its own initiated priorities, e.g., risk mitigation for fipronil pet parasite control products, which pose both human health and aquatic risks. DPR risk mitigation typically addresses single active ingredients, leaving the market to determine substitutes. This has led to a process often called the "pesticide treadmill," whereby one problematic a.i. is simply substituted with another. SPM can allow California to step off the treadmill, by identifying holistic SPM solutions in parallel with DPR regulatory mitigation actions.

What are priority topics, communities, regions, etc., to fund?
DPR should pursue SPM projects that address replacements for pesticides that harm humans and/or the environment in California. DPR's SPARC will be advising DPR's prioritization process to identify pesticides/pest control challenges that pose the greatest risks for California, plus DPR has its own self-initiated mitigation actions underway. SPM should focus on these priority needs.

SPM work needs to provide equal investment in agricultural and non-agricultural challenges. Some examples of particular important in non-agricultural settings are alternatives to foggers for cockroach control, alternatives to corrosive cleaners for janitorial use, and alternatives to fipronil for pet parasite control. Non-agricultural challenges can have statewide value, if solutions are designed to be piloted in a manner that creates statewide trust. DPR needs to focus on users or recommenders (not chemical manufacturers). In urban settings that's primarily unlicensed users, like janitors, and experts like veterinarians.

Should DPR fund fewer large-scale projects or several small-scale projects?

This is not an appropriate questions. The project size should depend on the priorities and the methods available to address each priority.

Should DPR fund long-term or short-term projects?
Again, this is not an appropriate question at this time, as priority-specific needs and design will determine the length of the project.

What factors should DPR consider and evaluate when they review project proposals?
Scale and breadth of impact - will this project lead to systematic solutions that are likely to be widely implemented? Consultation should occur with PMAC and SPARC.

How can DPR turn information we gathered on third-party food certifications with IPM requirements into a useful resource without endorsing any particular certification or creating a new certification?
No comments other than to request that equal thought be given to non-agricultural opportunities.

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?
No comments other than to request that equal thought be given to non-agricultural opportunities.

What would make an SPM procurement resource useful enough that it would be used to make business decisions?
No comments other than to request that equal thought be given to non-agricultural opportunities.

Which partnerships should DPR engage to activate markets for SPM?
Partnerships are necessarily priority specific. For example, for an SPM project addressing janitorial safety, janitorial groups including unions would be appropriate partners; for a project addressing pet parasite control, veterinarians would be appropriate partners.