



**PESTICIDES ANNUAL
REPORT
ODA ⇒ 2025**



**OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**



INTRODUCTION

Pesticides are regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated regulatory responsibilities under FIFRA in the State to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). The Department's statutory authorities for pesticide regulation are described in the Oregon Pesticide Control Act, under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 634 and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 603, Division 57. A pesticide is defined in ORS 634.006(11) (2025 Edition). The mission of the Department's Pesticides Program is to protect people and the environment from potential adverse effects of pesticide use, while maintaining the availability of pesticides for beneficial uses.

The ODA Pesticides Program is composed of a number of programs. These include: Enforcement, Product Registrations, Certification and Licensing of Applicators and Dealers, the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center, and Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Outreach and Education. The Program regulates pesticides through a number of mechanisms, including inspections, investigating complaints, and compliance assistance. Staff also provide trainings on the proper use of pesticides and answer questions from pesticide users and the public. The program further has an emphasis on worker protection, water protection and pollinator protection (refer to Links to Related Resources at end of report). In addition, ODA is a key member of the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center or PARC (see Links to Related Resources). The ODA Pesticides Program may be reached by email at pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov or by calling 503.986.4635. For more information, visit <https://oda.direct/AboutPesticides>.

ENFORCEMENT

(Inspections/Investigations/Enforcement)

During fiscal year 2025, the Pesticide Enforcement Program continued to welcome and onboard new staff, focus on its core work conducting inspections and investigations, and conducted multiple compliance assistance activities utilizing a variety of media. The compliance assistance activities included giving presentations to applicators during recertification training events, providing technical assistance at meetings, reviewing and updating brochures/flyers, plus continuing to produce short, recorded modules on the School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) law. Moving into the next fiscal year, the onboarding will continue as the program welcomes newer staff. The most current enforcement program staff can be found at: <https://oda.direct/investigatorsmap>. Even with the hiring and training of newer team members, the program continued to conduct a large number of inspections, investigations, and enforcement responses.

The Pesticide Enforcement Program continued to have an extra focus on increasing awareness around the School IPM law by partnering with Oregon State University (OSU) in 2025, including having ODA staff attend and present at all OSU School IPM Coordinator in-person trainings in the state. This allowed ODA staff, in coordination with OSU, to present information about the requirements of the law and provide technical assistance to School IPM Coordinators on its' implementation. In addition, the program has produced four modules in English and Spanish that are accessible for free online, helping to describe portions of the School IPM law. Additional modules will be created and added in both English and Spanish as they are produced. These modules are intended primarily for School IPM plan coordinators and school governing bodies but can also be of interest to licensed applicators employed by a school or contracted commercial pesticide applicators who provide service to schools. The modules may be viewed at: <https://oda.fyi/ipmschoolsplaylist>



Figure 1: Number of initiated cases by fiscal year (July 1 to June 30)

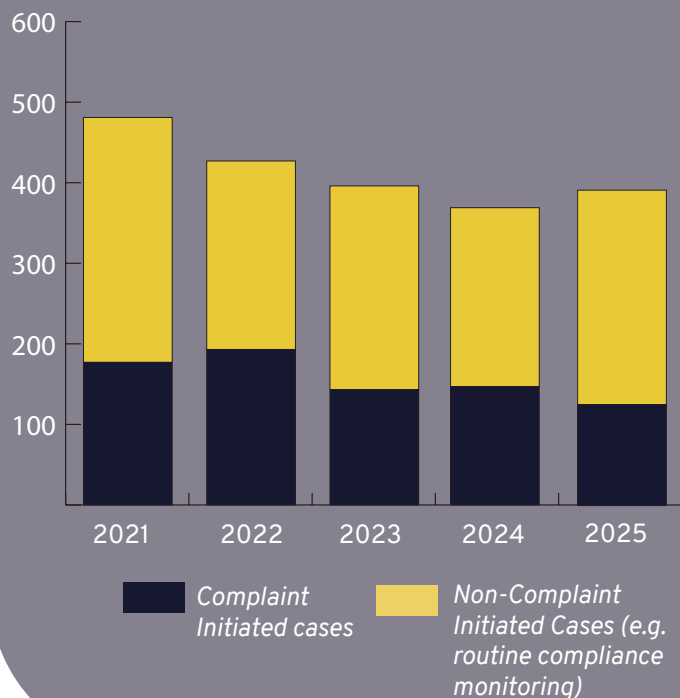
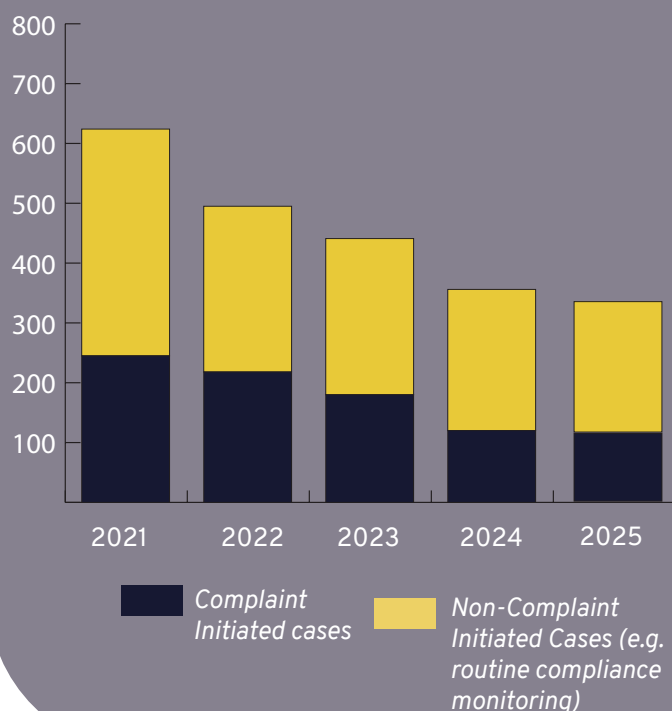


Figure 2: Number of cases closed by fiscal year (July 1 to June 30)



What did the Enforcement Program Workload look like in fiscal year 2025?

In terms of the initiated case workload during this time (i.e. cases started), the number of complaint cases went down slightly from the previous two years, while the number of routine compliance monitoring cases increased slightly. Figure 1 shows the number of complaint and non-complaint-initiated cases by fiscal year.

After addressing an enforcement backlog, ODA continued to focus on ensuring timely issuance of enforcement responses. The end of the enforcement backlog occurred in the first part of fiscal year 2023. The result shows that during fiscal year 2023, cases being submitted by investigators (after an investigation was completed) were receiving reviews within a short time frame. To assess this time frame, a new metric was created in early 2021 that looked at the turnaround time from when an investigator

completes a case and the time the case is either closed or all enforcement actions are issued. With a goal of 90 days, the program saw an average percent of around 68% of the cases meeting that goal during the 2022 fiscal year. The metric jumped to 87% meeting that goal in the 2023 fiscal year. In the 2024 fiscal year the program reached 94% on this metric and in 2025 fiscal year it hit slightly lower at 91%.

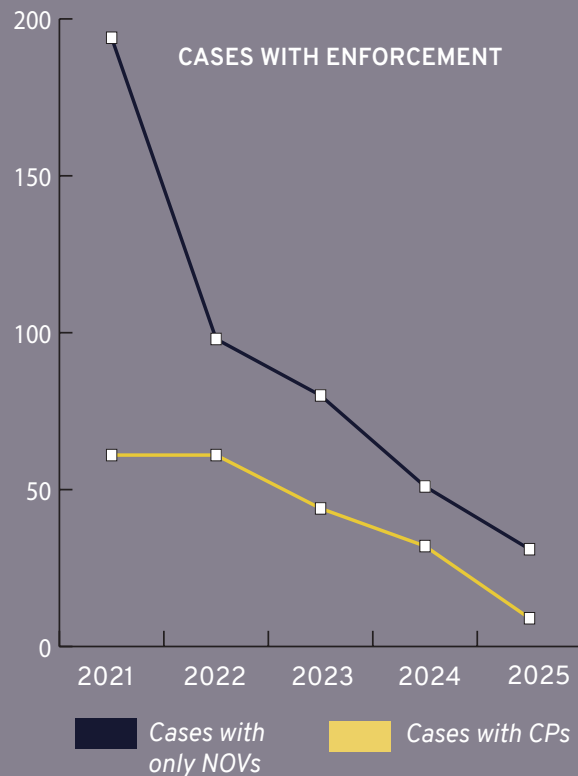
During the 2025 fiscal year, the number of enforcement actions issued continued to decline. Figure 3 shows the number of cases that had an enforcement action related to the case. The result of that backlog case work was an increase in the number of violative cases seen in Figure 3; resulting in more enforcement actions issued from backlog cases that were started from previous fiscal years but had not had the enforcement action issued. Efficiency improvement work is ongoing to help prevent the program from facing a large backlog in the future.



In addition to the backlog reduction, ODA attributes the decrease in enforcement action to focused education and outreach, targeting trends observed in complaints and non-compliance cases, and reaching out to target audiences to improve knowledge and awareness of pesticide regulations.

Additionally, ODA enforcement team regularly engages with professional organizations, partner agencies, local governments and the public to help with outreach and engagement opportunities. This includes presentations, newsletter articles, partner agency meetings, interviews, and attending conferences that include target audiences that may use or are around pesticide applications. As an example, during the 2025 fiscal year enforcement staff presented to over 2,500 people at conferences and trainings. Staff also field calls and emails to answer general questions on pesticide laws.

Figure 3: Number of cases with a violation by fiscal year



A CP is a Civil Penalty, and a NOV is a Notice of Violation with no monetary penalty

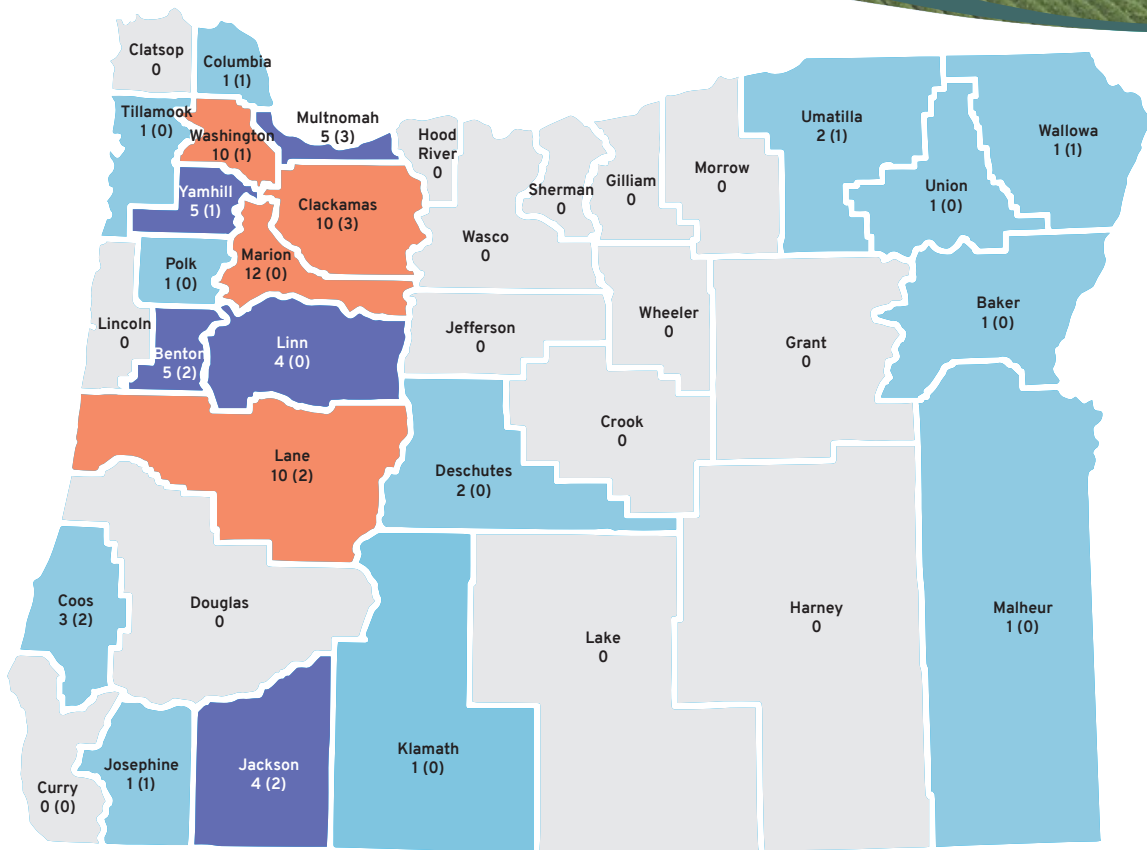


Figure 4: Use Follow-up Investigations Initiated in Fiscal Year 2025 by county

Cases by county

- 1-3
- 4-6
- 7-9
- 10-12

First number is total number of investigations for the county, and number in parenthesis is the number of investigations that had a violation.

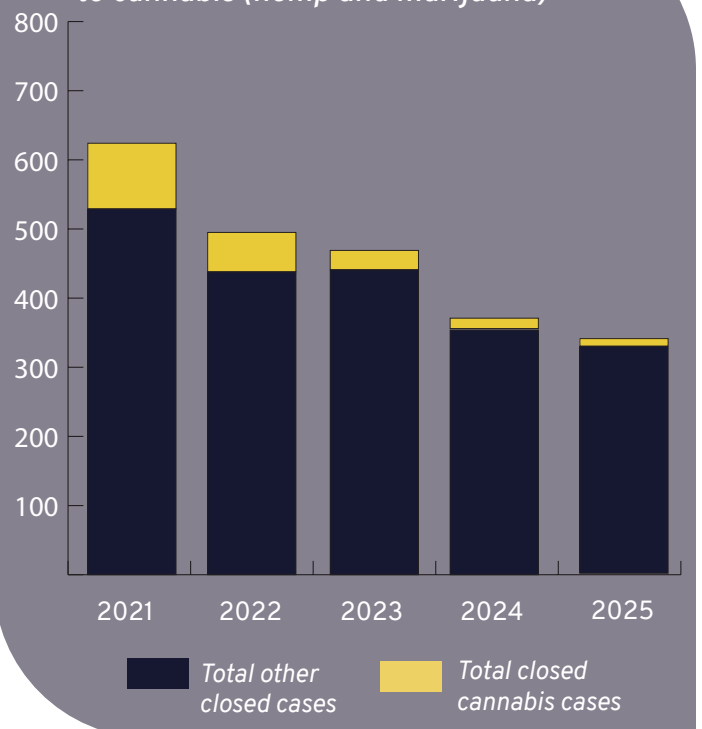
Where were the Pesticide Enforcement Program's Use Investigations occurring in fiscal year 2025?

When the Department receives a complaint or a referral from another agency regarding pesticide use, the Department may conduct a use follow-up investigation. Figure 4 shows which counties had use follow-up investigations initiated in fiscal year 2025. The total number of investigations is reported in the figure, plus the subset of the total that ended with an enforcement action is shown in parenthesis. Not every investigation leads to an enforcement action.

How many of ODA's Pesticide Enforcement Program cases involve cannabis?

Some of the Pesticide Enforcement Program cases related to cannabis. Figure 5 shows the number of cannabis-closed cases per year as a portion of the total closed case load. The numbers vary from year to year from over 50 to around a 100 per year, which continues to decline. The 2025 fiscal year continued the downward trend in cases of 6 compared with 15 cases in 2024 fiscal year. Most of these cases are initiated through referrals from the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC).

Figure 5: Fraction of closed cases relating to cannabis (hemp and marijuana)





REGISTRATIONS

General-use vs. restricted-use pesticides

Before a pesticide product may be distributed, sold, or offered for sale in Oregon, it must be registered with ODA. Most pesticides in Oregon are available to the general consumer for sale and use (“general use pesticides”). However, some pesticides are classified as restricted-use pesticides (RUPs). Generally, an RUP may only be sold to and used by a certified applicator with an active license for the uses covered by their certification. Some RUPs may be applied by a noncertified person if the application is made under the direct supervision of a certified applicator.

A pesticide is generally classified as RUP if it poses a higher risk to human health or the environment relative to general-use pesticides. Classifying a pesticide as an RUP is a way to mitigate the risks the product poses by ensuring that those using the product have received the appropriate training to apply it in a safe and effective manner.

Most RUPs registered in Oregon are classified as RUPs by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, a product may also be classified as a “state restricted-use pesticide” by ODA.

What is an SLN label?

Under FIFRA Section 24(c), ODA may issue a “Special Local Need” (SLN) registration if there is a pest problem in our state and there are no registered products available to address it. An SLN label allows a specific product to be used on a specific crop or crops not found on the main container label. SLNs are crucial for specialty crop growers who typically have access to fewer products than growers of larger-acreage commodities. With over 200 crops grown in our state, it is no wonder that there are so many SLN registrations in Oregon. These registrations have allowed Oregon’s diverse agriculture to weather pest pressures and have also allowed ODA to customize risk mitigation measures to protect human health and our environment.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

As part of ODA’s commitment to public health, the Pesticides Program prioritized reviewing applications for new disinfectant registrations during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Table 1) and the program is still seeing its effects. The number of pesticide products registered in Oregon increased so significantly from 2020-2022 in large part due to the number of newly registered disinfectants (Table 2). While the number of pesticide products registered

*Table 1: Total number of pesticide products registered at the conclusion of each registration year (Nov. 15-Nov. 15)**

Pesticide Products		
Year	Number of products registered (including SLN labels)	Net change
2018	13,815	
2019	13,929	+114
2020	14,401	+472
2021	15,142	+741
2022	15,599	+457
2023	15,530	-69
2024	15,319	-211
2025	15,001	-318

**The new registration year always begins in mid-November, usually around the 15th. The exact date may change from year to year to account for weekends.*

has decreased since 2022, there are still over 1,000 more pesticide products registered for sale and distribution in Oregon than there were before the Pandemic.

Chlorpyrifos Update

Per Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 603-057-0545, the only chlorpyrifos-containing products that may be sold, used, and distributed in Oregon are granular products, commercial pre-plant seed treatments, and chlorpyrifos impregnated cattle ear tags. As of the date of this report, there are no longer any chlorpyrifos containing products registered for use in the state.

What is a “minimum risk pesticide?”

While most pesticides must first be registered with EPA before obtaining registration at the state level, certain pesticides are exempt from federal registration under FIFRA Section 25(b). Also called “minimum risk pesticides,” EPA has exempted these pesticides from federal registration because they pose lower risks to human health and the environment compared to non-exempt, federally registered pesticides. However, they still require registration with ODA under the Oregon Pesticide Control Act. These products are limited to certain ingredients (e.g., certain essential oils) and cannot claim to control pests of public-health significance.



Table 2: Changes in pesticide registrations

Changes in Pesticide Registrations								
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pesticide Product Registration (PPR) Registrants**	1,375	1,385	1,505	1,607	1,589	1,528	1,514	1,483
Products registered, including...	13,815	13,929	14,401	15,142	15,599	15,530	15,319	15,001
Special Local Need (SLN) labels	239	241	250	267	267	271	282	262
Minimum risk pesticides	743	818	924	924	955	990	989	1,010
Restricted-use pesticides (including SLN labels)	551	540	559	550	643***	652***	641	542
Pesticides on Cannabis Guide List	418	434	513	534	551	388****	393	381
Products dual-registered with Fertilizer Program	367	339	304	308	308	322	324	327

**To sell or distribute pesticide products in Oregon, a company must obtain a PPR. Generally, the number of PPRs can be thought of as the number of companies whose pesticide products are being sold and distributed in Oregon.

***The number of restricted-use pesticides for registration years 2022 and 2023 are higher than what was reported in past annual reports. This is because SLN labels and state restricted-use pesticides had not been counted appropriately. The Registrations Section sincerely apologizes for this oversight.

****This decrease is in part due to the removal of products whose registrations had been voluntarily canceled. Between 2016 and 2022, 177 products had been canceled and should have been removed from this list. The Registrations Section apologizes for this oversight.

Table 3: Registration actions completed per registration year

Action Type	Calendar Year			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Products Registered (including SLNs)	1,458	1,343	1,110	1,294
Registrations Canceled (including SLNs)	1,285	1,062	1,410	1,616
Federal Supplemental Labels Approved	58	37	23	16
2(ee) Recommendations Approved	52	52	74	62



CERTIFICATION AND LICENSING

ODA administers applicator certification, and applicator and dealer licensing as part of a cooperative agreement with EPA to ensure pesticide applicators and consultants are knowledgeable about state and federal laws, safety and environmental protection measures, and pest management best practices by administering examinations and accrediting continuing education events.

In addition to these routine functions, the ODA certification and training program section is currently working to implement federal requirements adopted by the EPA in 2017. The revised Certification of Pesticide Applicators rule (40 CFR 171) requires broad changes in Oregon, including:

- » Increased standards for certifying and training users of restricted-use pesticides (RUPs);
- » Increased protection for noncertified applicators using RUPs, who are under the direct supervision of a certified applicator, through enhanced pesticide safety training and standards;
- » Broadened scope of applicability of new and existing requirements to include pesticide use activities, such as mixing and loading and applications; and
- » Modified recordkeeping requirements for pesticide application and sale.

ODA has made substantial progress toward implementation. In October 2022, the EPA approved ODA’s revised certification and training plan (C&T plan). Additionally, in late 2023 ODA adopted rule amendments to implement the enforcement authorities granted by House Bill 2031 (2021) and required by the federal Certification of Pesticide Applicators rule.

To fully come into compliance with these federal regulations, ODA must work to amend and adopt new rules through the rulemaking process. Two new, and 14 amended rules are anticipated. In 2025, ODA amended the implementation timeline for the C&T plan to allow rulemaking to be broken up into discrete units and implemented over multiple years through 2030. ODA anticipates that this approach will allow for more robust engagement and input from interested parties.

Additionally, ODA must:

Table 4: Number of Active Licenses in 2025

License type	Number
Commercial Applicators	3,774
Private Applicators	3,528
Public Applicators	2,059
Immediately Supervised Trainees	1,761
Commercial Operators	1,035
Apprentice	1,000
Consultants	593
Dealers	237
Aerial Applicators	165
Noncommercial Applicators	106

- » Revise approximately 19 manuals and associated exams;
- » Develop a new annual training for non-certified applicators; and
- » Develop a special continuing education training program to provide a pathway for currently certified and licensed individuals to meet new federal knowledge standards without retaking the updated exams.

Educational materials are being developed in partnership with the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) at Oregon State University. As ODA engages in this work, we are strongly committed to increasing access to Spanish-language educational materials and training, which are currently limited in availability.

LICENSING

An individual may become “certified” when they demonstrate that they know how to use pesticides safely and legally by passing the required examinations. They may then qualify to apply for a pesticide applicator or consultant license, which allows them to perform pesticide-related tasks that would otherwise be prohibited by law. Examples of tasks that required a pesticide license include, but are not limited to:

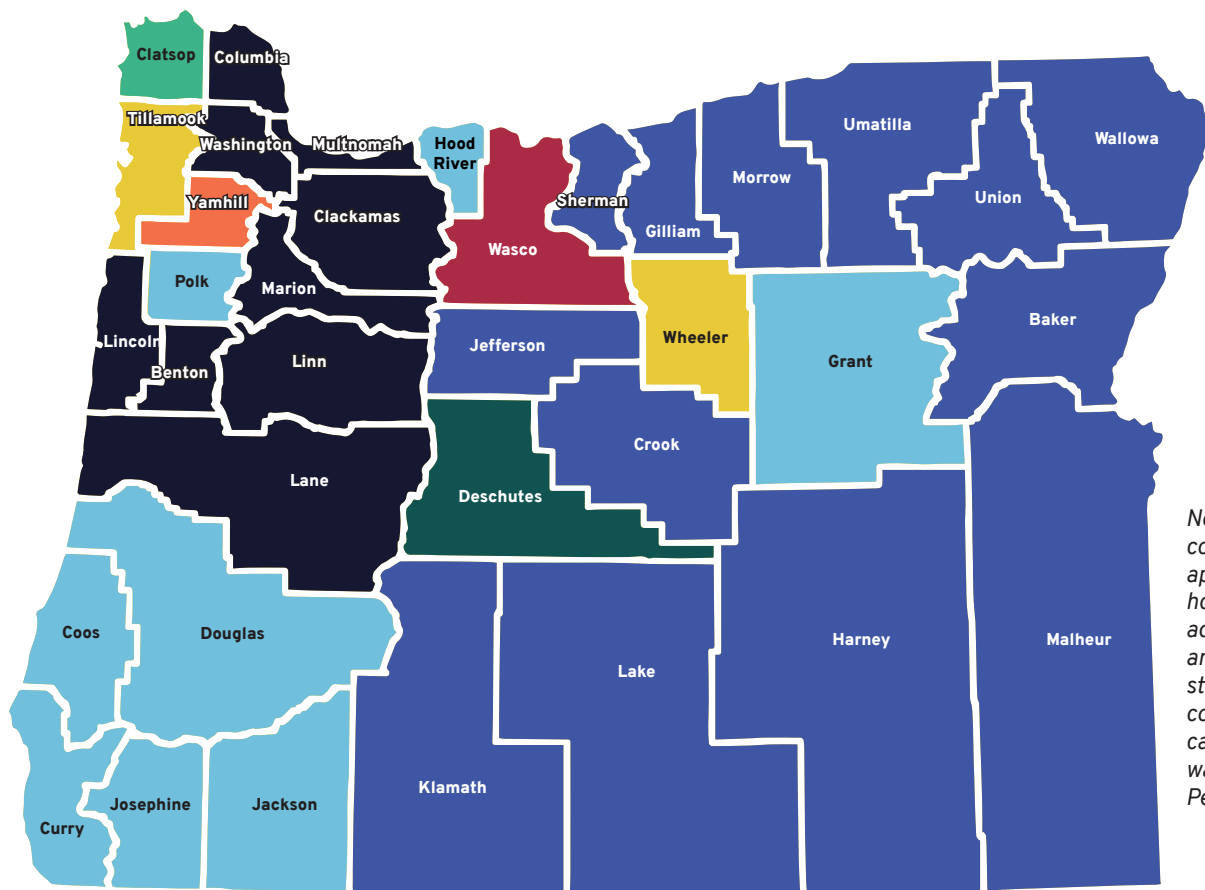


- » Buying, using, or supervising the use of restricted use pesticides (RUPs). There are certain exceptions regarding supervision.
- » Applying or supervising the application of any pesticide to someone else’s property (private or public land), except when part of very limited landscape maintenance work that meets specific conditions.
- » Applying any pesticide via aircraft, including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), also known as Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) or drones.
- » Applying or supervising the application of any pesticide as a public employee using power-driven application equipment.

- » Advising others on the use of RUPs.

ODA currently administers 10 license types, including a new license adopted in late 2023, and 22 license categories, each requiring one or more examinations, as shown in Table 3. The license categories held by licensed applicators limit the scope of work they are authorized to perform, such as the types of property they may treat with pesticides (e.g., agricultural crops, turf and ornamental areas, commercial and residential buildings) and the types of pesticides they may use (e.g., herbicides, insecticides, fumigants). The most common license categories held by commercial applicators in each Oregon county in 2025 is displayed in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Most common commercial applicator license category in each county in 2025



Note: For Oregon commercial applicator license holders with addresses in Idaho and Washington states, the most common license category in 2025 was IIHS General Pest.

- Right-of-Way
- Ag. Insecticide/Fungicide
- IIHS Wood Treatment
- Ag. Herbicide
- IIHS General Pest
- IIHS Structural Pest
- Turf & Ornamental: Herbicide
- Ag Herbicide and Right-of-Way



CONTINUING EDUCATION

In addition, Certification and Licensing staff accredit continuing education events offered by universities, industry, and others. Licensed pesticide applicators and consultants attend ODA-accredited trainings to maintain and expand their knowledge. To maintain their license, applicators and consultants must attend a certain amount of ODA-accredited trainings over a specific time period that depends on their license type. If they do not meet the continuing education requirements, then they must retake and pass the required exams. In 2025, over 1,300 accredited trainings were offered. The total number of accredited trainings and relative proportion of trainings offered in various formats (i.e., in-person, live webinar, on-demand online) in 2025 was approximately five percent less than in 2024 (Figure 6). In 2025, less than five percent of continuing education trainings were offered in a language other than English (Figure 7). This is broadly consistent with the availability of such training over the previous five years.

In 2025, ODA-accredited continuing education trainings covered a wide-range of topics such as applicator safety, pollinator protection, water quality, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The collective quantity of time spent on specific topics at ODA-accredited continuing education trainings are displayed in Figure 7. When compared to 2024, the largest increases in training time were for worker protection standard and pesticide applicator certification/licensing-related topics. Less training time was offered on topics like water quality, OSHA hazard communication standard, and pesticide risk/hazards, when compared with 2024.

ODA supported the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) at Oregon State University (OSU). PSEP provides educational materials and events that keep pesticide applicators up to date on the latest science and regulations.

In 2025, OSU PSEP trained over 2,000 professional pesticide applicators how to use pesticides with caution, protecting human health and the environment. These included 999 professionals attending webinars, 434 attending courses in person, and 698 taking self-paced courses online. Among the over 1,000 participants who completed course evaluations, about half (49%) said they learned something that would help them reduce their pesticide use, and over 60% said they learned something that would help them use pesticides more effectively, or more safely.

Figure 6: Changes in delivery method of continuing education trainings

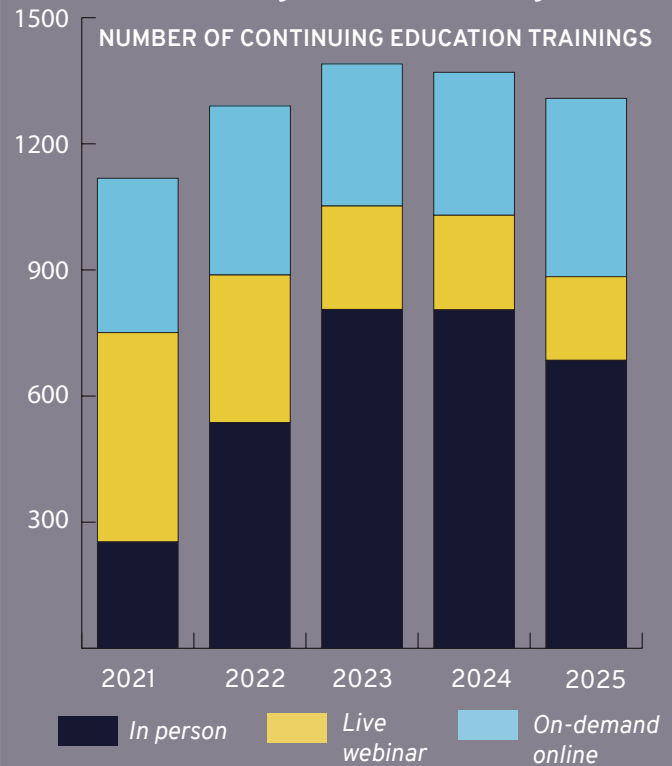


Figure 7: Continuing education trainings by language of instruction

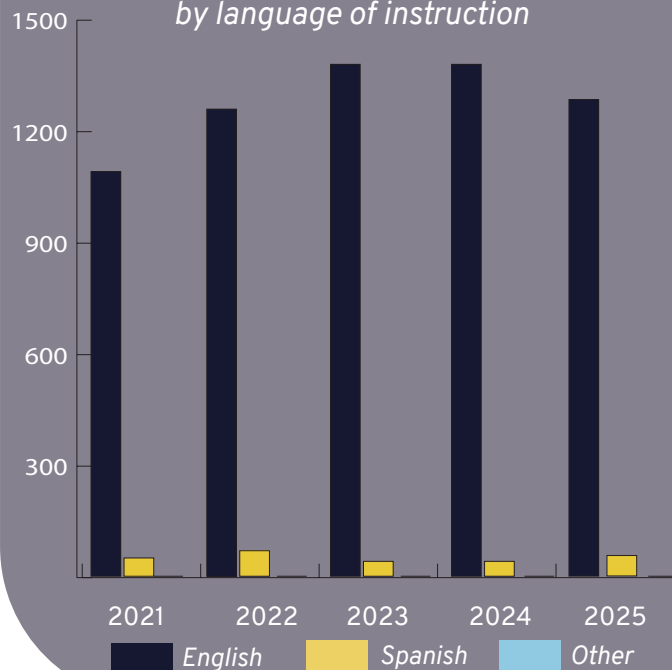
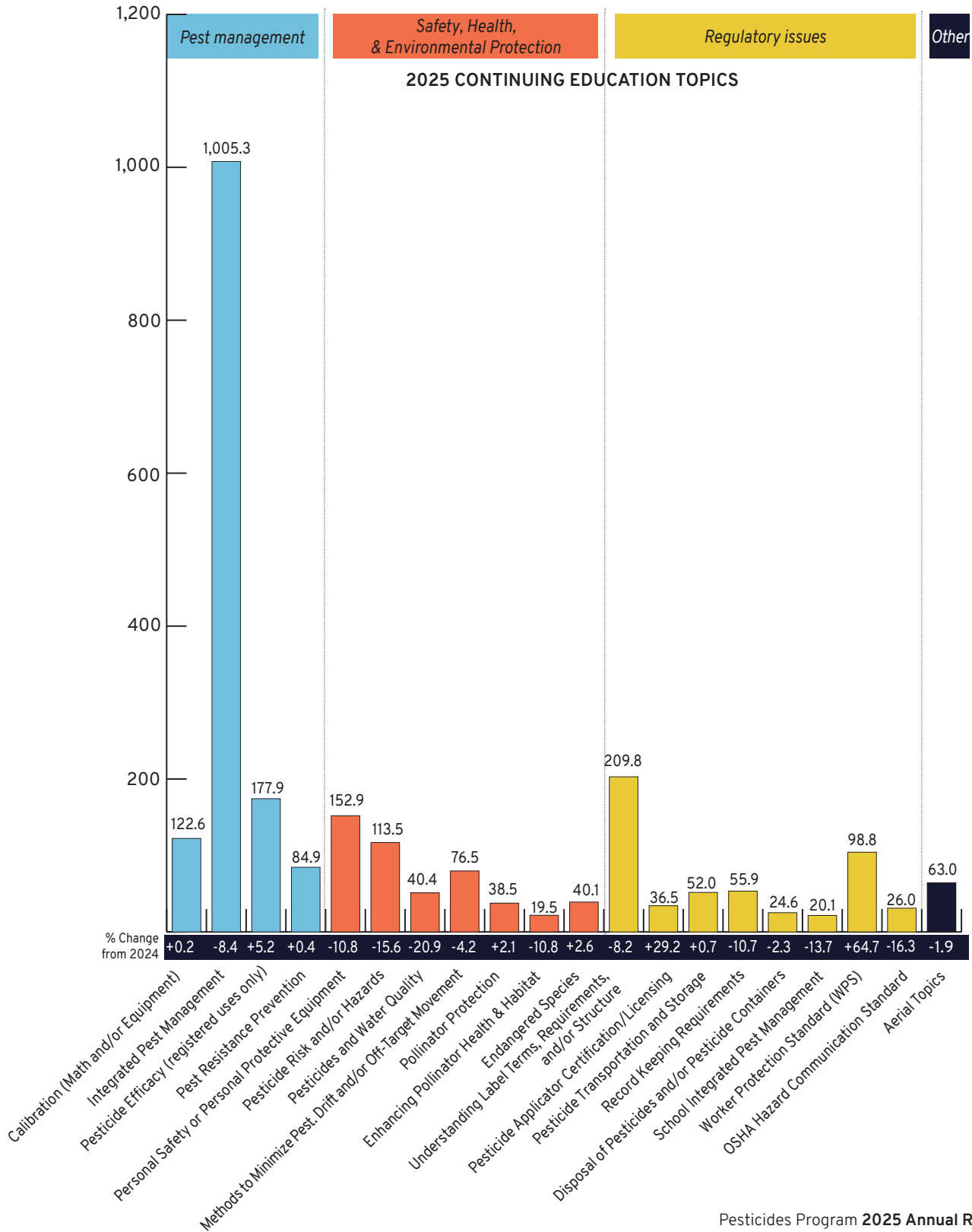




Figure 8: Hours of event training offered by topic





OUTREACH AND CUSTOMER SERVICE

The Pesticides Program continually strives to enhance communication and customer service for all those we serve. Highlighted below are ways the Pesticides Program is engaging with and enhancing our services for customers who primarily speak a language other than English.

Over the Phone:

ODA maintains a customer service voicemail box on the agency main telephone line (503.986.4550) to assist Spanish-speaking customers seeking ODA services. In 2025, we received over 100 calls through the Spanish telephone line and provided assistance on a wide variety of topics spanning the Department. Additionally, ODA ensures prompt service by utilizing a professional translation service that can provide on-demand interpretive services in over 100 languages.

In-House Translation Services:

ODA publications, official communications, and other resources are translated into Spanish by an in-house team of experts to ensure that translations are technically accurate and culturally appropriate. In 2025, this team provided technical translation expertise on dozens of Spanish-language resources. Of these, over 80% were on pesticide-related topics. Some examples include:

- » Broadcast (GovDelivery) email messages
- » Pesticide advisories
- » Guidance documents
- » Study material for pesticide exams
- » Educational videos covering the school Integrated Pest Management (IPM) law
- » Forms for license applicants

Spanish-Language Trainings and Community Engagement:

The Pesticides Program supported a Hood River Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) pilot project to offer Spanish-language pre-license trainings through grants and by contributing staff time and expertise. These trainings were developed and delivered in collaboration with Oregon State University (OSU) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). Additionally, the Hood River SWCD hosted 10 pesticide continuing education events in Spanish

that educated 409 people and offered a total of 54 pesticide continuing education credits.

During 2025, the Pesticides Program also reached over 650 individuals at in-person and online events to increase awareness and provide education on the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), including pesticide safety topics for agricultural workers and pesticide handlers, and guidelines for agricultural employers' compliance. The ODA Pesticides Program participated in 21 events, of which 17 were in-person and four were remote. Of these, 33.4% were delivered in Spanish. ODA participated in regional WPS events together with in-state and out-of-state partners such as OSU, Hood River SWCD, Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers Association, Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Department of Education, and Washington State Department of Ag.

Inclusive Hiring Process:

ODA's inclusive hiring process has increased the number of bilingual staff in the Pesticides Program. We believe that the diverse skills, expertise, and lived experiences that our staff collectively bring enable the Pesticides Program to continue to enhance customer service for all those we serve.

STAY UP-TO-DATE

You may subscribe to receive ODA Pesticide Bulletins and pesticide advisories at <https://oda.direct/AdvisorySignUp> and find more information at <https://oda.direct/PesticidesCurrentIssues>.

LINKS TO RELATED RESOURCES

EPA-Approved Certification and Training Plan

<https://oda.fyi/CPARD-Menu>

Pesticide Information Center OnLine (PICOL)

<https://picol.cahnrs.wsu.edu/>

Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP)

<https://oda.direct/PSP>

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

<https://oda.direct/IPM>, <https://oda.direct/IPMSchools>,



Pollinator Protection

<https://www.oregonbeeproject.org/>

<https://oda.direct/PollinatorInfo>

Find more information about the Pesticides Analytical and Response Center (PARC), including an biennial reports:

<https://oda.direct/PARC>

Learn more about ODA's Agricultural Water Quality Management Program:

<https://oda.direct/AgWQPlans>

Find more information about Worker Protection Standards:

<https://oda.direct/WPS>

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps>

CONTACT INFORMATION

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<https://oda.direct/AboutPesticides>