

MINUTES and NOTES of the ANNUAL MEETING

ASSOCIATION of ASPCRO

Albuquerque, New Mexico

25-27 October 1983

Tuesday, 25th October

REGISTRATION - 7:30 A.M. - 8:30 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER - By President Neil Ogg - 8:30 A.M. - PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS OF EACH ASSOCIATION MEMBER AND GUESTS PRESENT - 8:30 A.M.

Introduction of Warren Armstrong, past President of New Mexico, Pest Control Association by Barry Patterson, New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

The number of New Mexico Pest Control Operators have grown greatly and now are sharing the same problems found in other states. The major problems facing our industry for the 1980's appear to be the 2EE issue and the possibility of over reacting to pesticide problems.

The regulators and the industry must train the operators better in the 1980's.

In closing, training must be progressive to insure the future success of our industry.

NATIONAL URBAN PESTICIDE USAGE SURVEY - 9:00 A.M.

Linda Zarow, Economic Analysis Branch, EPA Washington, D.C.

The data received through survey of states regulatory officials, trade association of pesticides used and dosages. The results of this data can be used in process of registration of pesticides and training programs.

REFRESHMENT BREAK - 10:00 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER - By President Ogg - 10:30 A.M.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS SESSION - ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nominating Committee:

Rudy Howell, North Carilona, Grier Stayton, Delaware, John Hagan, Missouri

Resolution Committee:

Jim Harron, Georgia, Murray McKay, New Hampshire, David Ivie, Texas

RODENTICIDE REVIEW - 10:35 A.M.

Dr. William Troutman, Director, New Mexico Poison Control Center

Rodenticide poisoning occurs even if the rodenticide is handled properly. Someone will eat and swallow said rodenticide.

168 rodenticide poisoning out of 17,000 pesticide poisoning reported in New Mexico. Speaker discussed the different compounds used to control rodents and possible symptoms and antidotes.

STATE OF GEORGIA

1983 REPORT

The Georgia Structural Pest Control Act of 1955 is the law which regulates Structural Pest Control Operators in Georgia.

We have seen an increase of operators and companies over the past year.

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>INCREASE</u>
CERTIFIED OPERATORS	795	817	22
LICENSED PEST CONTROL COMPANIES	526	558	32

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983, 83,321 wood destroying organism jobs were reported along with 33 fumigations. This figure represents an increase of 16,000 jobs over the past year. The Department of Agriculture inspected 5,043 of these reported jobs and found that 866 or 17% had one or more violations of the minimum standards. Of these 866 substandard jobs 257 were reinspected and 160 still had violations.

During this period 473 soil samples were taken and 232 fell below the required 100 ppm.

Inspectors made 880 company visits and investigated 648 homeowner complaints.

The Department now has 2 supervisors and 8 structural pest control Inspectors.

During the past fiscal year 32 informal hearings were held. These resulted in 8 fines being imposed totaling \$3100 - \$950 was suspended. One company was also ordered to repay a customer \$1600. There were also 8 licenses and certifications placed on probation.

The first 5 year period for recertification ended on October 21, 1982. Only 30 operators failed to become recertified. These 30 had their certification revoked in a formal hearing.

The Act has now been ammended to allow for automatic cancellation of a certification for failure to accumulate recertification training credit.

Georgia still maintains a reciprocal agreement with South Carolina. The agreement with North Carolina was cancelled due to a difference between the two programs that could not be worked out.

During the 1983 session of the General Assembly legislation was passed that transferred the licensing and certification functions of the Act from the Office of Secretary of State to the Department of Agriculture. We feel that this is a much more efficient way to handle the program.

Effective November 1, 1983 all pest control operators in Georgia will be required to use a mandatory wood infestation report form (see attached copy). It is felt that this form will require that pest control companies perform a more through inspection and in turn provide the company with more protection.

# OFFICIAL GEORGIA WOOD INFESTATION INSPECTION REPORT

COMPANY NAME \_\_\_\_\_ L.P.C.O. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Issuance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Seller \_\_\_\_\_ Purchaser \_\_\_\_\_  
 File No. \_\_\_\_\_ Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

## SCOPE OF INSPECTION

An inspection of the below listed structure(s) was performed by a qualified inspector employed by this firm. This report is subject to all conditions enumerated on the reverse side and is issued without warranty, guarantee or representation as to any concealed evidence of infestation or damage except as provided in Chapter 620-7-.02(9) of the Rules of the Georgia Structural Pest Control Act or subject to any treatment guarantee specified below.

Main Structure \_\_\_\_\_

Other Structures (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Structure(s) \_\_\_\_\_

<u>FINDINGS</u>						
Inspection Reveals Visible Evidence of:	<u>Active Infestation</u>		<u>Previous Infestation</u>		<u>*Damages</u>	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Subterranean Termites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Powder Post Beetles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood Borer Beetles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood Decaying Fungus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/Additional Findings _____ _____ Explain any unchecked item _____						

**NOTE: DIAGRAM MUST BE ATTACHED SHOWING LOCATION OF ANY VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF INFESTATION AND/OR DAMAGE.**

<u>*DAMAGE</u>
If damage has been noted it is not intended to be a statement as to the degree of damage present (see condition 7 on back). The damage: <input type="checkbox"/> has been or will be corrected by this company <input type="checkbox"/> will not be corrected by this company. It is recommended that a qualified building expert evaluate the damage and make any needed repairs.

<u>TREATMENT</u>
This company treated the above described structure(s) on _____ for prevention or control of: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Subterranean Termites  <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Borer Beetles  <input type="checkbox"/> Powder Post Beetles             </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Decaying Fungus  <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pest (Specify) _____             </div> </div>
The present treatment warranty, subject to all original terms and conditions, will expire on _____ and is: <input type="checkbox"/> Transferable to any subsequent owner of the property upon payment of a fee on or before the expiration date. <input type="checkbox"/> Not transferable to any subsequent owner of the property. <input type="checkbox"/> The above described structure(s) have not been treated by nor are under contract by this company.

This is to certify that neither I, the company, nor any employee of the company has, had, or contemplates having any interest in the property involved, nor is acting in association with any party to the transaction.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of DCO

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Purchaser or Legal Representative  
 acknowledging receipt of report

Copies to:    \_\_\_\_\_ Purchaser                      \_\_\_\_\_ Mortgagee                      \_\_\_\_\_ Realtor

## CONDITIONS GOVERNING THIS REPORT

1. Inspection covers only the structures described above and does not include detached structures such as garages, sheds, lean-tos, fences, trellises, firewood, and the like, not directly connected to the structure(s) described.
2. Inspection includes only those Wood Destroying Organisms listed and does not include Carpenter Ants, Carpenter Bees, Roaches, Rats, and Mice, or any other pest not listed.
3. Inspection is limited to only those areas which are visible and readily accessible by probing or sounding at time of inspection. It does not include attics or crawl spaces which are not readily accessible; areas concealed or obstructed by floor covering, wall covering, paneling, bookcases, cabinets, appliances, equipment or furniture; nor any part of the structure to which visible access would require the removal or marring of finished work.
4. Inspection does not include moving of furniture, appliances or equipment.
5. Inspection does not include any area to which visible access would require use of ladders or drills. Such areas are considered to be not readily accessible.
6. If visible evidences of active or previous infestation of listed Wood Destroying Organisms is reported, it should be assumed that some degree of cosmetic damage is present.
7. If visible damage is reported, it does not imply that damage should be repaired or replaced. Evaluation of damage and any corrective action should be performed by a qualified building expert.
8. Inspection does not cover any condition or damage which was not visible at time of inspection but which may be revealed in the course of repair or replacement work.
9. In the event that no visible evidence of infestation by any of the listed Wood Destroying Organisms is shown, and an infestation of one or more is found within 90 days of issuance of this report, the property shall receive, free of charge, a minimum adequate treatment for control of the infestation consistent with Rule 620-7-.02(9) of the Structural Pest Control Act.
10. It is to be understood that this report implies no responsibility on the part of the Georgia Department of Agriculture or Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission to enforce or require the repair of any structural or cosmetic damage.

State Chemist and Seed Commissioner  
A. R. I. ANKS

Administrative Staff  
J. G. EIKENBERRY  
R. G. LOFLAND  
L. W. NEES  
L. O. NELSON  
R. J. NOEL  
C. R. PAUL  
R. C. RUND

INDIANA STATE CHEMIST AND SEED COMMISSIONER  
Department of Biochemistry • Purdue University  
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907  
(317) 494-1492

INDIANA REPORT  
to the  
Association of Structural Pest Control  
Regulatory Officials  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
October 25-27, 1983

Laws and Regulation

This report reflects only the applicable information that differs from that presented in last year's report to ASPCRO.

Pesticide Regulation

1) Unchanged

Indiana State Chemist Office Staff:

Addition of one full-time investigator (Gary Hill) donating 95% of his time to the structural pest control area.

Certification:

1) Unchanged

Certification Exams:

Period: October 1, 1982 - September 30, 1983

Category	#Trng. Sessions	#Examined at Sessions	% Pass	#Examined in Office	% Pass
Core/Gen.	10	678	87	386	57
7A	1	75	68	109	48
7B	1	71	63	75	45
7C	1	39	87	30	43
7C2	1	6	100	10	40
7A1	0	0	0	2	100

Licensing:

1) Unchanged

## Kansas Report

1983

There are two (2) general items of information relative to the Kansas program which may be of interest to members of the association. The first deals with the realignment of the administrative hierarchy of the pesticide enforcement and registration programs in Kansas; the second with a general summary of the current status of the Kansas program.

### Program reorganization

The Kansas programs of licensing of pest control (or pesticide use) businesses, pesticide applicator training, testing and certification and the registration of pesticides offered for sale within the state are administered by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The State Board is made up of 9 divisions dealing with a wide variety of areas ranging from water regulations to marketing. Until recently, three (3) different divisions of the Board were all involved in various aspects of pest control and pesticide use enforcement. These three (3) divisions were the Control Division, headed by Bob Guntert, who handled registration of pesticides; the Weed and Pesticide Division directed by Freeman Biery who were involved with the licensing and certification of agricultural pest control applicators and operated the Kansas Noxious Weed Control Program; and the Entomology Division headed by Dean Garwood who administered State programs dealing with licensing and certification of the structural pest control and tree, ornamental and turf industry, as well as the state's plant protection, pest survey and apiary programs. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture is now moving towards reorganization into five (5) divisions instead of the original nine (9). As a part of this process, the state pest control/pesticide programs are to be combined. The first step in

this process has begun. Effective September 1, 1983, responsibility for administration of pesticide registrations were transferred to the Entomology Division. It appears, looking down the road, that within the next 1 to 3 years, we will see the creation of a single division (quite possibly called the Plant Health Division) which will have responsibility for all pesticide, plant protection, pest survey, bio-control and apiary programs done within Kansas.

#### Current Status

As of October 21, 1983, there were 372 termite and structural pest control businesses licensed to operate within the State of Kansas. The Board also works with the tree and lawn pest control companies which currently total 243 licensed businesses. It should be noted that some individual companies are licensed to operate in both areas.

There were, as of the same date, a total of 519 individuals commercially certified to do termite control (wood destroying organisms control) and 633 persons certified to do control of cockroaches and other pests in and around structures (Industrial, Institutional, Structural and Health Related Pest Control).

Cases handled by our field staff have varied, but we have seen over the last 2 year period a significant increase in complaints involving contamination of structures by termiticides. In all instances where the structure was found actually contaminated, contamination was a direct result of flooding of crawl spaces or by accidental injection of the termiticide into heat or air return ducts running beneath slabs.

## LOUISIANA REPORT

Prepared by:  
James A. Arceneaux

The Structural Pest control Commission in the State of Louisiana is composed of five members. Ex-Officio members are the permanent Chairman, Bob Odom, Commissioner of Agriculture and the permanent Secretary, Dr. John Impson, State Entomologist. The Commission is also composed of two industry representatives and one member representing the university. The Commission meets quarterly.

Due to the fact that this Commission operates solely on the funds collected from the pest control industry, we studied several possibilities of revision of our methods of generating funds. During a special session of the legislature held in January, our fee structure was revised. The place of business permit fees were increased from \$50 to \$100 for firms with two or fewer employees and \$150 for firms with three or more employees. The examination fees were increased from \$25 to \$50 for each examination taken. The monthly termite eradication report fees were increased from \$4 to \$4.50 for each job reported with the first ten contracts of each fiscal year exempt from fees.

During the past three years we have been told that we will have to go before the "Sunset Committee" for review. It is now evident that we will go before the "Sunset Committee" this spring. We have formed a legislative committee to work with the legislative counsel to make suggested revisions in our Law.

In the past year, the Commission has administered 197 examinations, issued 48 licenses and certified 48 individuals. The Commission has also issued 598 registration cards, made 3,325 termite inspections of which 481 jobs were found to be substandard and investigated 72 complaints. The Commission held four hearings in which they handled 27 violations of the Structural Pest Control Law and Rules and Regulations.





Harry Hughes  
Governor  
Joseph Curran, Jr.  
Lt. Governor

Wayne A. Cawley, Jr.  
Secretary  
Hugh E. Binks  
Deputy Secretary

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PESTICIDE APPLICATORS LAW SECTION

Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
October 24-27, 1983

Maryland Report  
David Shriver, Chief  
Pesticide Applicators Law Section

1. NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Maryland Department of Agriculture personnel and facilities moved into its new headquarters in December, 1982.

2. WORD PROCESSOR

The Pesticide Applicators Law Section of the Maryland Department of Agriculture has two word processors that allow us to maintain all examinations in the system. It is also programmed to produce new versions of any or all of our 18 categorical exams on command. All training manuals, directories, mailing lists, etc. are kept in this system. We have also obtained an exam grader that interfaces with the word processor to grade, record and issue exam results.

3. CERTIFICATION

We currently have 1,900 certified commercial applicators and 4,070 private applicators. We usually receive 55 applications for certification a month. To accommodate these individuals, we offer exam sessions every other month for 80-100 participants. There is a 50% average passing rate among those taking the exams for the first time. We have rigidized our application screening process. The applicant must provide three references, preferably among the pest control industry, who can verify that the individual has the minimum one year full time experience in pest control.

We currently have written reciprocal agreements with Delaware, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia. All other applications for reciprocity between other states are reviewed on case by case basis.

TELEPHONE NUMBER (301) 841- 5710  
50 HARRY S. TRUMAN PARKWAY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

#### 4. RECERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

For the past four years we have been strictly enforcing the recertification requirement of participating in one training session a year for commercial applicators. The applicators do not have to submit proof that they attended a session but they must list the session on their renewal application. We keep a file of attendance lists from each session if verification is needed. This year only six applicators had to retake the exams for recertification because they did not participate in a training session.

Private applicators renew their certificates every five years; the first group was recertified October 21, 1982. They must participate in agricultural pesticide conferences in three of five years before renewal. The training sessions are being conducted by county extension agents. Only 2,438 out of 6,500 private applicators renewed last year.

#### 5. ENFORCEMENT

Approximately 70 written consumer complaints were received during the last year. Thirty-one of these involved termite inspection reports. Out of approximately 500 calls received concerning chlordane, 15 resulted in investigations. Of these 15, two resulted in formal departmental hearings. The remaining complaints involved drift problems from agricultural applications, right of way applications and a few turf pest control applications. We had one incident where 17 dairy cattle died as a result of a pesticide accident. Two cases were taken to the State's Attorneys Office on charges of operating a pest control business without a license.

Three revocation hearings were conducted in which two businesses were charged with pesticide misuse, and one with a licensing violation.

#### 6. SURVEY

Last March we mailed Pesticide Usage Surveys to all licensed commercial pesticide businesses and public agencies. We asked them to list the trade name, formulation, EPA registration number of each pesticide they applied in 1982 along with total amount of concentrate used and site of application. Survey results should be compiled by December, 1983. We intend to identify the major pesticides being applied commercially in Maryland.

# MISSISSIPPI

TABLE 2A

## ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGULATIONS

OF

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ACT

### LICENSE CATEGORIES

1. Control of termites and other structural pests
2. Control of pests in homes, businesses, and industries
3. Control of pests of ornamental plants, shade trees and lawns
4. Tree surgery
5. Control of pests of orchards
6. Control of pests of domestic animals
7. Landscape gardening
8. Control of pests of pecan orchards
9. Control of pests by fumigation

- A. Agricultural weed control
- B. Aquatic weed control
- C. Forest and right-of-way weed control
- D. Ornamental and turf weed control
- E. Industrial weed control

### LICENSING ACTIVITIES

<u>License Category</u>	<u>Applications Received</u>	<u>Passed Exams</u>	<u>Failed Exams</u>	<u>New Licenses Issued</u>	<u>Licenses Current June 30, 1983</u>
1.	57	19	23	43	295
2.	56	30	15	53	313
3.	26	15	8	17	90
4.	11	4	3	9	37
5.	5	0	4	2	13
6.	4	3	0	2	3
7.	31	18	8	21	417
8.	8	3	2	5	16
9.	6	3	0	4	11
A.	4	3	0	7	9
B.	4	2	0	1	10
C.	6	3	0	4	8
D.	13	8	0	8	29
E.	5	5	0	5	19
TOTALS	236	116	63	181	1,270

Number of new identification cards issued to employees of  
 licensed companies----- 518

TABLE 2A  
(continued)

PERMITS

A permit shall mean a document issued by the Division indicating that a person has thorough understanding of the pest or pests that a licensee is licensed to control and, is competent to use or supervise the use of a restricted use pesticide under the categories listed on said document at any branch office. A permit is not a license.

PERMIT CATEGORIES

1. Control of termites and other structural pests
  2. Control of pests in homes, businesses and industries
  3. Control of pests of ornamental plants, shade trees and lawns
  5. Control of pests of orchards
  6. Control of pests of domestic animals
  8. Control of pests of pecan orchards
- 
- A. Agricultural weed control
  - B. Aquatic weed control
  - C. Forest and right-of-way weed control
  - D. Ornamental and turf weed control
  - E. Industrial weed control

PERMITS ISSUED

	<u>New Permits Issued</u>	<u>Permits Current June 30, 1983</u>
Category 1. --- 10	-----	37
Category 2. --- 11	-----	42
Category 3. --- 0	-----	0
Category 5. --- 0	-----	1
Category 6. --- 0	-----	0
Category 8. --- 1	-----	1
Category A. --- 0	-----	0
Category B. --- 0	-----	0
Category C. --- 0	-----	0
Category D. --- 0	-----	0
Category E. --- 0	-----	0

TABLE 2A  
(continued)

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL TREATMENTS REPORTED BY LICENSED COMPANIES

<u>KIND OF TREATMENT</u>		<u>KIND OF STRUCTURE</u>	
Termite (existing structure)--	17,463	Crawl Space-----	6,039
Termite(preconstruction)-----	6,803	Slab-----	5,842
Beetle-----	449	Combination Crawl &	
Other-----	311	Slab-----	840
		New Construction-----	6,803
Inspections made of properties treated for structural pests--			357
Treatments found to be satisfactory-----			215
Treatments found to be unsatisfactory-----			86
Houses inspected that had not been treated-----			56
Action taken against persons in court-----			7
Court fines assessed-----	\$1,370.00 and one 30 day suspended jail sentence		

RICHARD H. BRYAN  
GOVERNOR

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE  
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DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
1983 NOV 7 STEPHEN J. MAHONEY, DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF BRAND INSPECTION

STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Report to ASPCRO  
October 25 - 27, 1983  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

CERTIFICATION: In the winter of '82-'83 we again conducted training sessions primarily for recertifying applicators applying restricted use pesticides. We recertified 61% of the eligible applicators compared to 41% in '81-'82. Applicators for initial certification increased from 35% of the total training session in '81-'82 to 72% in '82-'83.

We are currently attempting to promulgate regulations that would certify applicators if they are licensed (i.e. apply pesticides for hire) pest control operators without additional requirements. Public hearings on the regulations will be held this Fall.

PEST CONTROL OPERATORS: The 1983 Nevada Legislative passed the following laws:

1. The deductible for public liability and property damage insurance was increased from \$250 to \$500.
2. Testing fees were raised from \$5.00 per exam to \$10.00 per exam.
3. License fees were raised from \$25 to \$50 for the business and from \$10 to \$15 for each employee.

In addition hearings are being conducted on regulations:

1. Requiring insurance for the crop, site, or object treated.
2. Requiring insurance for wood-destroying pests inspections.
3. Defining a "branch" office and business location.

EPA GRANT: We have no provisions for civil penalties so have been referring the most serious violations to EPA Region IX. To date we have had success in that all cases have resulted in monetary fines.



TO: Association Of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials  
Meeting October 24-27, 1983 - Albuquerque, New Mexico

FROM: Murray L. McKay, Pesticide Control Supervisor

SUBJECT: New Hampshire Report To The Association

October 12, 1983

I would like to report to you on a number of issues within the State of New Hampshire which have a relationship to Structural Pest Control. I would welcome any comments from other members as to possible solutions to solve some of these problems.

A. The Status Of Chlordane - Chlordane is not classified as a "State Restricted Use Pesticide" in the State of New Hampshire therefore, it can be used by just about anyone. It is readily available in the market place for use by homeowners and even though the labels are for termites only, due to the fact that most everyone has been familiar, over the years, with the effectiveness of Chlordane on ants, they are using it for that purpose. To compound the problem, most members of the general public don't seem to know the difference between an ant and a termite, so in the eyes of many of them, they are using the product in a proper and legal manner. We know differently as we have a great deal of evidence through the phone calls that come into our office, and complaints, that the product is very much abused by the homeowner, in particular. Because of this situation, we have great concern that an inflammatory situation may arise whereby the material becomes prohibited therefore, it would not be available for use by the termite people. Inasmuch as Chlordane is one of the two materials registered for termites in the State of New Hampshire, this certainly wouldn't leave much alternative as far as treating this important pest in our State.

The Pesticide Control Board is going to be dealing with the Chlordane matter at their next few meetings. Most of the states around us have classified Chlordane as a restricted material and therefore it can only be used by professional pest control people or specifically certified applicators. It seems like this is probably the best solution and the best insurance that the material is retained for termite uses. The problem that we run into, of course, is that with this classification, it makes it difficult for an individual to do a termite job themselves. Although this is not a common practice, there are some resourceful individuals who feel that they can do it themselves and that they shouldn't be restricted or forced to hire a professional exterminator to do the work for them. Our Board is going to have to deal with this issue when they decide on the matter of Chlordane and its classification.

We have not experienced the problems that some other states have with the use of Chlordane in slab-type construction and this is due to the fact that most of the construction in New Hampshire includes a cellar under the house so generally the ducked work is under the first floor and in the cellar. As a matter of fact, we have had very few problems with the use of Chlordane by commercial applicators. Most of the problems seem to be confined to homeowner uses.

B. Termite Inspections - We are experiencing some problems concerning termite inspections in that there are not any statutes or rules that require people conducting termite inspections be licensed or, for that matter, have any competency concerning

October 12, 1983

the insect pest. Our rules deal only with situations where pesticides are physically applied. Generally, in the past, it has been the practice of the lending institutions to utilize the services of certified applicators as far as termite inspections are concerned however, lately, we are getting more and more inquiries from real estate people and others desiring to inspect for termites. As a matter of fact, there are presently a number of real estate type people who are conducting termite inspections. This matter concerns us because it appears that many of these people have very little knowledge about termites, the damage that they do etc. however, they're out there inspecting houses and certifying that the house has termites or doesn't have termites and the lending institutions are accepting this, passing papers on houses and ultimately the buyer may be purchasing an extremely unfortunate situation, particularly when he finds he does, in fact, have termites. This is another matter that the Pesticide Control Board is going to be dealing with, however I am not sure that we have ample authority to require the licensing of termite inspectors. We are looking in that direction nevertheless. We believe that there should be standards for these people and that they should be as competent as a certified applicator applying pesticides to combat termite problems.

C. Condominium Complexes - Pest Control - Another issue that we are dealing with presently concerns the use of "In House" persons becoming licensed as pest control operators to treat condominium complexes. One of the short comings in our Rules allows for a category of commercial applicators who are actually employees of some entity and only applying pesticides in conjunction with their employment with that entity. Our Rules allow for an abbreviated process of becoming licensed in exchange for these persons being confined to treatments only to those properties under the control of the firm that they are employed by. Our regular commercial applicators must have five years experience before they can take the examinations. They also have to take both a written and an oral examination and carry liability insurance. For In House people whom we classify as "Commercial Not-For-Hire," the oral examination is not required nor do they have to have five years experience or the liability insurance. We are greatly concerned because some of the condominium complexes are deciding that it might be less expensive for them to have one of their maintenance people do the pest control work. Some of these complexes include as many as 350 units so we are dealing with a great many people. What worries us is that the maintenance man may not have adequate background to apply pesticides in the kitchens & food handling areas of these condominium complexes.

We are giving careful consideration to our competency standards for this category and we will probably be asking our Pesticide Control Board to consider making some changes in the qualifications etc. to deal with this important issue.

D. Aldrin For Termite Control - A request was made to the New Hampshire Pesticide Control Board, several months ago, to consider the use of Aldrin for termite control. Aldrin has been a prohibited material in the State of New Hampshire for many years therefore, the request was to reclassify the material and ultimately register the pertinent products allowing its use for termites. After careful consideration of the information backing up the request, the Pesticide Control Board denied the request. They felt that Chlordane, as well as Dursban, was available for use against termites in the State of New Hampshire and that the reasons that they had used in prohibiting



October 12, 1983

the material were still valid and justified, therefore they did not wish to reclassify this material. Aldrin cannot be sold or used for any use in the State of New Hampshire.

E. Public Awareness, Or Lack Of It - It is very obvious to us in the regulatory field, in the State of New Hampshire, that there is a tremendous amount of ignorance on the part of the general public in regard to pest control. The situation may be changing as we are getting more and more calls from people who are contemplating or negotiating the hiring of a pest control operator to treat various pests within their homes. They are asking such questions as the effects of the chemical, what is common practice, and what should they do to prepare for these types of treatments. Nevertheless, there is a great many people who absolutely have no knowledge of what the pest control operator is going to do.

We receive a lot of complaints, after the applications are made, from persons who have absolutely no knowledge of what was applied, where it was applied etc. It seems that the pest control operators come to the persons residence, ask them to leave for a number of hours, which the people do, supposedly make their treatment, and are gone. We believe that most pest control operators are reputable and have the interest of their clients at heart however, we also know that there are some operators that are not particularly competent or ethical but nevertheless, the people open up their houses to these operators and let them do just about anything that they wish to do. We think that this is a bad situation and that the public should be more aware of what is being done so that they can better prepare themselves for the situation. We spend a great deal of our time, enforcement-wise, dealing with the operations of pest control operators. This is one of our highest priorities and one where there is a real potential for harm to the general public. We think that educational processes are certainly in order to better educate the public as to exactly what is going on in this area. We also think that the public should be interested in pest control operations, questioning the operators and becoming more knowledgeable as to what is being done in their homes.

F. Definition Of "Residential" - In conjunction with spraying in compact, residential areas for such pests as gypsy moths etc., we are trying to define Residential. If anyone knows of a definition existing, please send it to me. Thank you for your help.

REPORT TO ASPRCO  
OCTOBER 25-27, 1983  
ALBURQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Michigan is experiencing a problem with PCO firms performing termite inspections and advocating retreatment even though an active infestation is not found. The problem is fueled by the Buy/Sell Agreement associated with Real Estate transactions in one particular geographical location which has many competitive termite firms. A majority of these firms are unwilling to sign a clearance letter for structures previously treated by someone else and there is evidence of old termite damage. However, there is one firm which is willing to provide a clearance letter based on evidence of prior treatment. This activity has resulted in some real shouting battles and our agency has been called in to referee. It is an uncomfortable position because we do not have the expertise to say a structure may be infested or that it is free of active infestation. Our eyes are no better than the termite inspector.

We have addressed this problem with the Michigan Pest Control Operators Association and concluded that a regulation is necessary to put every firm on an equal footing and to serve the public interest. We have the necessary rule making authority under our act and will proceed to promulgate a regulation during 1984.

Michigan apprehended the producer of a very toxic roach spray shortly after the meeting a year ago. The producer was mixing parathion in a product which was supposed to contain only malathion. The illegal product was intercepted during one of our marketplace surveillance contacts and we were able to obtain an official sample. The producer has been a suspect of wrong doing but we were never able to sample their product until the product was found in a carry out store. The discovery led to a search warrant and seizure of all chemical

on hand which included 4-5 gallon cans of Methl Parathion. Subsequent news releases resulted in collecting more than 350 gallons of formulated material from inner city residents of Detroit. The people also surrendered unique application devices such as perfume bottles and squeeze bottles intended for food use. Unfortunately the firm kept no records and convinced the court investigator they had no money, thus they got off with a \$100 fine and one year probation. The Director of Agriculture followed this with a summary suspension of their state registration. Recently we obtained evidence the firm is back in the business of mixing parathion. We are hopeful that we can make a buy and get enough evidence to close them down permanently.

A year ago we reported on our computer monitoring system of RUP sales. We have encountered a few bugs which we are gradually weeding out but feel the system has been very worthwhile. It has enabled us to instill more presence at dealer outlets and has been successful in curbing unauthorized sales. We plan to conduct dealer audits during 1984 to assure all sales are being reported.

Michigan has opted to enroll in the NPIRS system during 1984. As a cooperator in the pilot program we already have the state's registration on the system. Once we received the necessary computer equipment we will be able to update our registrations and provide registration printouts for all field staff. In the past we have provided registration information manually. We also view NPIRS as a valuable tool in processing 24C and section 18 registration.

ASSOCIATION OF PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS MEETING  
ALBUQUERQUE, OCTOBER 25-27, 1983

NEW MEXICO REPORT-1983

New Mexico is proposing a new regulation for termite control. We expect the new regulation to pass and will be in effect in the Spring of 1984. A copy is attached.

New Mexico was not able to acquire legislation for licensing of pesticide dealers that just handle general use pesticides.

SEP 1983  
DRAFT

January 1, 1984

1. AUTHORITY.-- Granted to the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University under Chapter 76, Article 4, Sections 1 through 39 NMSA 1978 Compilation.

### 3. TESTING AND EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS.--

b. Termite service technicians shall pass a special test on the proper use for controlling wood destroying pests. Furthermore, termite service technicians shall have attended six (6) hours of approved training before being eligible to take the termite service technician test and shall attend six (6) hours of approved training annually thereafter.

5. RECORDS.-- In addition to the records specified in Regulatory Order No. 5, paragraph 8, each commercial applicator, noncommercial applicator, and public applicator shall:

- 1) Name of the person for whom the pesticide was applied.
- 2) Address of the person for whom the pesticide was applied.
- 3) Location of the treated property.

4) Brand name(s) and Environmental Protection Agency registration number(s) of the pesticide(s).

5) Concentration expressed in percentage by weight and volume (gallons) of the pesticide applied.

6) Name of the certified applicator or termite service technician who was in direct supervision of the application at the job site.

7) Detailed drawing of the floor plan of the structure treated showing the type of building construction and the areas treated.

b. Submit to the department within five (5) working days the records required in paragraph a. of this section.

6. RECERTIFICATION.-- As provided in 76-4-22 B., NMSA 1978, the department hereby determines that all persons holding a current valid commercial applicator, public applicator or noncommercial applicator license in category 7D-Control of Wood Destroying Pest, shall take new examinations in that category before March 1, 1984.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Regents of New Mexico State University to be affixed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Board of Regents  
New Mexico State University

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
For: Board of Regents  
New Mexico State University

1983 REPORT  
STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL DIVISION  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOR  
PRESENTATION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS, OCTOBER 25-27, 1983  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

I. Changes In Law and Rules and Regulations:

The structural pest control industry of North Carolina got a significant piece of legislation enacted during the 1983 session of the General Assembly. This amendment to the Structural Pest Control Act, which became effective on July 1, 1983, prohibits a city from levying a privilege license tax on persons licensed under the Act. This new legislation will undoubtedly result in a considerable saving for industry.

The second piece of legislation is a new North Carolina law that provides for the repeal of all existing rules and regulations, effective July 1, 1985. This new legislation requires the rule-making agency to justify its rules and regulations before the General Assembly will approve them.

To further restrict the proliferation of rules and regulations, a six-member Administrative Rules Review Commission has been created to review all new rules and regulations made on and after January 1, 1984. Rules and regulations can be delayed or vetoed by this Commission if the rule-making agency has exceeded its authority or if the rule is ambiguous or unnecessary.

II. Structural Pest Control Committee:

This Committee, created under the Act, is composed of five members, two of which are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to serve at the Commissioner's pleasure (one appointee must be a member of the State Board of Agriculture and the other appointee must be an employee of NCDA); one of which is appointed by the Dean of the School of Agriculture, NCSU, from the Entomology faculty of that university to serve at the Dean's pleasure; and

two from the pest control industry appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The Governor's appointees must hold valid licenses in at least two phases of structural pest control and be residents of the State of North Carolina. They cannot be affiliates of the same company nor succeed themselves.

The Committee is responsible for making rules and regulations; conducting administrative hearings relating to the denial, suspension and revocation of licenses, certified applicator cards and operator's identification cards; determining whether applicants meet the statutory qualifications for licenses; and filing an annual report with the State Board of Agriculture and Secretary of State on the results of all Committee hearings and the financial status of the Structural Pest Control Division.

### III. Recertification:

Licensed operators (PCOs) and Certified Applicators (CAs) must be recertified every five years. For the first five-year period, which ended on June 30, 1981, approximately 5% of the PCOs and 4% of the CAs elected not to be recertified and went out of business. Recertification can be accomplished by earning Continuing Certification Units (CCUs) of formal training, approved by the Committee, anytime during the five-year period immediately preceding the expiration date of the individual's certification or by taking and passing a re-examination covering the appropriate phase(s) of structural pest control work.

The number of CCUs required for recertification in each phase of structural pest control is as follows:

- |            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| One phase  | - | 5 CCUs total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to this phase.  |
| Two phases | - | 7 CCUs total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to the first phase and 2 solely applicable to the second phase. |



Three phases - 9 CCUs total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to the first phase, 2 solely applicable to the second phase, and 2 solely applicable to the third phase.

An individual seeking recertification in one or more phases of structural pest control may earn at least 3 CCUs in general structural pest control. If more than 2 CCUs are earned in a specific phase of structural pest control in which any individual is certified, these are acceptable in fulfilling the recertification requirement for that phase.

The Committee has approved the following training programs for recertification:

- a. N. C. State University - Annual Pest Control Technicians' Schools,  
Raleigh, NC and HPC and WDO Workshops
- b. Clemson University - Annual PCO Schools  
Clemson, SC
- c. Georgia PCA and UNGA - Annual PCO Conferences  
Athens, GA
- d. University of Kentucky - Annual PCO and Fumigation Short Courses  
Lexington, KY
- e. Purdue University - Correspondence Course  
Lafayette, IN
- f. Virginia Polytechnic Institute - Annual PCO Schools  
Blacksburg, VA
- g. Forshaw Chemicals, Inc. - Forshaw Seminars  
Charlotte, NC
- h. American Institute of Baking - Recertification courses  
Sanitation Department  
Manhattan, KS
- i. Quality Bakers of America, Inc. - Sanitation Seminars  
Atlanta, GA
- j. Industrial Fumigant Company - Annual Seminars  
Food Industry Sanitation Auditors  
Olathe, KS
- k. Pest Control Services - WDO Schools and Intermediate and Advanced PCT  
Lansdowne, PA Schools

- l. Stephenson Services - WDO Schools and Basic and Advanced PCT Schools  
College Park, GA
- m. Fayetteville Area Health Center - Pesticide Training Program  
Fayetteville, NC
- n. Lauhoff Grain Company - Recertification Seminars  
Danville, IL
- o. National Institute of Sanitation  
and Technology - Food Sanitation and Pest Control Training  
Newnan, GA Courses

IV. Enforcement:

The Structural Pest Control Act places the responsibility for enforcement of the Act under the Commissioner of Agriculture and provides for the creation of a Structural Pest Control Division within the Department of Agriculture. It also gives the Commissioner authority to appoint a division director, structural pest control inspectors and other employees and personnel of the division as are necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of the Act. The Structural Pest Control Division administers all examinations; issues licenses and certified applicator's identification cards; registers employees of license holders; and initiates legal action against unlicensed operators. The division has a staff of 16 people consisting of:

a Director	2 Field Supervisors
4 Members of Clerical Staff	9 Inspectors

V. Activities During 82-83 FY:

- a. Licensed Operators: 484 Operators representing 302 companies
- b. Certified Applicators: 755 Applicators
  - (1) 385 Applicators with Pest Control Industry
  - (2) 370 Applicators not with Pest Control Industry
- c. Operator Identification Card Holders: 1,263  
(Register employees of licensed PCOs)

d. Inspections: (6,284 total)

(1) WDO Jobs Inspected: 2,454 (26% Substandard)

(a) WDO Jobs from which soil samples were tested: 1,987  
(5% deficient in toxic chemical)

(2) HPC Inspections: 9

(3) F Inspections: 18

(4) Pesticide, Equipment and Record Inspections: 825 (7% Substandard)

e. Reinspection Fees: (\$6,630.00 total)

(1) No. of PCOs charged fees: 154

(2) No. of fees charged: 417

f. Hearings before the Committee: 6

(1) No. of Informal Hearings: 1

(2) No. of Formal Hearings: 5

(a) No. licenses suspended/revoked: 2 WDO licenses suspended

(b) No. cards suspended/revoked: 8 cards suspended

(1) Four Operator's Identification Cards in WDO phase

(2) Two Certified Applicator's Cards in WDO phase

(3) Two Certified Applicator's Cards in HPC phase

g. Court Cases: 9

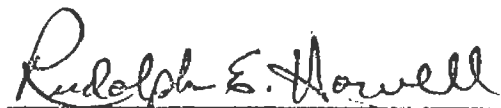
(1) No. of individuals convicted of violating law: 7

(a) No. of Individuals given active prison sentences: 2

one individual given 90-day sentence

one individual given 6-month sentence

Submitted By:

  
Rudolph E. Howell

## SOUTH CAROLINA REPORT 1983

### Structural Pest Control Activities

#### Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

Albuquerque, New Mexico

October, 1983

South Carolina is now in its eighth year regulating structural pest control through the Plant Pest Regulatory Service, Division of Regulatory and Public Service Programs, Clemson University. This year we, through assistance from the South Carolina Pest Control Association, were successful in obtaining from the legislature a regulation which requires all persons performing structural pest control activities on the property of another to be licensed. This requirement will require at least one licensee at each PCO branch office. The support of industry was very instrumental in passage of the regulation by the legislature. We will begin enforcing the regulation January 1, 1984. A major campaign is under way to get all PCOs not licensed to take the examination. Those "hold out" PCOs not already licensed are typically the least educated and will have difficulty passing the exam. Our pass/fail ratio has dropped from 70% in the beginning of the program to less than 40%.

This mandatory licensing would not be necessary if the Environmental Protection Agency had classified for restricted use highly toxic and persistent pesticides as originally stated at the beginning of the certification program. A plea to classify the termiticides as restricted from various regulatory officials in South Carolina and other states is now again being voiced.

Since the National Academy of Science interim guideline levels for airborne contamination of termiticides, we have sampled a few homes for airborne termiticide residues. While chlordane averages just below the NAS  $5\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$  guideline level, the heptachlor epoxide in the chlordane degradation nearly exceeds the  $2\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$  NAS guideline levels! It is our strong belief, admittedly based on only a few homes sampled, that the heptachlor level always exceeds the NAS guideline level. This point is being missed by EPA and others.

Eight hundred and seventy two (872) PCOs are currently licensed in South Carolina. This is probably 85-90% of all PCOs. The remainder of PCOs should be licensed by January, 1984.

The following enforcement actions took place in 1982-83:

81 warning letters  
10 consent orders                      penalties totaled \$1,250  
3 criminal prosecutions, fines levied totaled \$500; court ordered  
restitution to homeowner was \$9,000, and one individual was sentenced to 18  
months imprisonment.

The EPA enforcement grant has been an asset to our operators. Paperwork necessary for the grant seems to increase geometrically each year.

jf

STATE OF TENNESSEE  
1983 Report To  
ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
October 25-27

The structural pest control industry in Tennessee is regulated by the Environmental Control Section which is a part of the Department of Agriculture. The pest control staff consists of three (3) investigators, six (6) inspectors, and one (1) supervisor. This section is charged with licensing and regulating all pest control operators in the state. They are also responsible to see that no one works in the state as a pest control operator without a license.

In regulating the pest control industry in 1983, the pest control section made 2,700 routine inspections with 220 being sub-standard according to our regulations and had to be brought up to standard. We investigated 1,600 complaints. Each year we seem to be getting more and more complaints. I feel this isn't due to more dissatisfied people, but that more people are learning who to complain to. We had 16 warrants taken out for people working without a license with 14 ending in convictions.

Tennessee requires a written contract for any wood destroying organism treatment with a one year warranty on a no-replacement guarantee basis. A monthly report must be sent to us with the name and address of each person they do a job for and the number of the contract issued. They also must pay a \$3.00 fee for each contract written. This and other fees and fines we collected this past year amounted to \$204,975.30 which is enough to operate the pest control section without any tax monies.

During the past year, we issued 480 pest control business charters. We issued 670 pest control license in addition to 61 aerial applicators license. The number of chartered companies have decreased from 1982, but the amount of jobs done have

stayed about the same.

The publicity that Chlordane has been getting is certainly a concern for all of us. Here in Tennessee, the pest control companies and our people have done a good job in dealing with the public concerning Chlordane. The local media has not over-reacted and as things stand now, we are having very few calls about Chlordane.

ASPCRO MEETING  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, OCTOBER 24-27, 1983  
TEXAS REPORT  
BY DAVID A. IVIE

The big news concerning the Texas Structural Pest Control Board in 1983 was the retirement of Charlie Chapman, our Executive Director. He has a few things in common with Tom Landry. He was the only Executive Director the Board had ever had until September 1 of this year. Charlie and Gail have just returned from a cruise to the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. They send best wishes to each of you.

On September 1 I assumed the duties of Executive Director after twenty-five years of service with the Texas Department of Agriculture. The past eleven years were spent as the Director of the Agricultural & Environmental Sciences Division with responsibility for Pesticide and Plant Quarantine regulations. I have been active in the Plant Board and AAPCO and I am glad to be involved with ASPCRO.

Last year our activities included:

Licenses Issued	7,438
Exams Given	2,800
Complaint Investigations	2,200
Jobs Redone	183
Hearings	165
Misuse Investigations	281

Over all, our activity in the above areas has increased over 100% in the past five years.

We have been unable to get funding for additional personnel since our

RTI ID Number  
Name  
Street Address or P.O. Box  
City, State ZIP

\*\*Reference State: \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*

1981 Business License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

The information you provide will be held in strict confidence and the results will be reported only in statistical summaries. No information that would identify an individual or firm will be released or reported.

ALL QUESTIONS REFER COLLECTIVELY TO BUSINESS LOCATIONS OPERATING WITHIN THE REFERENCE STATE UNDER THE BUSINESS NAME IDENTIFIED ON THE ABOVE LABEL. SUCH BUSINESS LOCATIONS WITHIN THE STATE WILL HEREAFTER BE REFERRED TO AS THE "FIRM". PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER AND FOLLOW THE APPROPRIATE ARROW OR ENTER THE INFORMATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

A. FIRM IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Is the information printed on the above label complete and correct?

Yes . . . . . 01 (GO TO Q.3) —————

No. . . . . 02



2. Correct or complete information as necessary:

Firm Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address  
or P.O. Box: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Business License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

(GO TO Q.3)

3. Does your firm furnish pest control services on a commercial basis (i.e., for a fee)?

Yes . . . . . 01 (GO TO Q.4) —————

No. . . . . 02



STOP. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME. RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED.

4. How long has your firm provided pest control services in the reference state identified on the above label?

Length of time: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE USE ONLY

--	--	--	--	--	--



5. How many business offices or locations does your firm have within the reference state?

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the service area of your firm?

Multiple states . . . . . 01 → (How many? \_\_\_\_\_)  
Single state, all counties. . . . . 02  
Single state, multiple counties . . . . . 03 → (How many? \_\_\_\_\_)  
Single county . . . . . 04  
Don't know. . . . . DK

7. Does the ownership of this firm offer pest control services through any firms having other names and/or locations?

Yes . . . . . 01  
No. . . . . 02  
Don't know. . . . . DK

8. During the past twelve months, has this firm merged with any other firm(s) or split to form one or more firms operating within the reference state identified on the above label?

Yes, merged . . . . . 01  
Yes, split. . . . . 02  
Yes, both . . . . . 03  
Neither . . . . . 04  
Don't know. . . . . DK

9. If a 1981 Business License Number appears on the above label, do all business locations operating within the reference state under this license number have the same business name as that listed on the label?

Yes . . . . . 01  
No. . . . . 02  
No Business License Number on label . . . 03  
Don't know. . . . . DK

B. PERSONNEL INFORMATION

10. Using the following categories, please enter the number of employees associated with business locations operating within the reference state under the firm name identified on the above label. If your work varies seasonally, please express these as averages. (IF NONE, ENTER ZERO.)

a. Full-time service technicians . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Part-time service technicians . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Sales representatives/inspectors. . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
d. Managers/supervisors. . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
e. Clerical. . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
f. Other . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
g. TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_

11. How many of your total employees are certified or licensed to apply pesticides by the reference state identified on the above label?

Number of employees: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Are any of your employees certified or licensed to apply pesticides in any other state(s)?

Yes . . . . . 01      No. . . . . 02 } (GO TO Q.14)  
Don't know. . . . DK }

13. Was this employee certification or licensing outside the reference state a result of...

formal examination? . . . . . 01  
reciprocity? . . . . . 02  
Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_) . 03  
Don't know . . . . . DK } (GO TO Q.14)

14. In which of the following national organizations does your firm or its employees have membership? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

None. . . . . 00  
National Pest Control Association, Inc. . 01  
National Arborist Association, Inc. . . 02  
Professional Lawn Care Association of  
America, Inc.. . . . . 03  
Other national pest control trade or  
professional organizations  
(SPECIFY BELOW). . . . . 04

Selected Preliminary Findings of the National  
Urban Pesticide Applicator Survey

Frederick W. Immerman  
Center for Survey Statistics  
Research Triangle Institute  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Prepared for the 23rd Annual Meeting  
of the Association of Structural Pest Control  
Regulatory Officials, Albuquerque, NM  
October 25-27, 1983

Selected Preliminary Findings of the National  
Urban Pesticide Applicator Survey

The following tables present some of the initial findings of the NUPAS. All of the tables were generated using data weighted to account for the sampling design and adjusted for nonresponse. Tables 1-13 are based on answers to 3032 of the 3736 questionnaires in the master questionnaire file. These 3032 questionnaires are from respondents who were deemed to be eligible members of the target population of NUPAS (i.e. firms offering commercial pest control services in the 48 cooperating states and Washington, D.C. in 1981, specifically excluding all firms concerned solely with commercial agriculture or golf courses). The questionnaires correspond to a weighted sum of 11416 "firms," distributed by industry as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Weighted estimate of number of "firms"</u>
Tree/Lawn	3208
Structural	5496
Both	2634
Unknown	78

Tables 14 and 15 are based on the answers to question 22 in the 2575 eligible respondent's questionnaires which have usage data.

It should be stressed that these results are preliminary, and must be interpreted with care, taking into account all of the sources of error discussed in the presentation.

Table 1. Number of Years in Business

Years in Business	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data missing	3.67	8.95	7.06	7.15
0 - 1	5.76	7.90	5.15	6.67
1 - 3	20.90	14.95	15.25	16.63
3 - 5	18.56	10.41	12.02	13.10
5 - 10	22.35	19.76	20.78	20.66
10 - 25	19.87	25.21	24.72	23.54
25 - 50	7.95	11.78	12.37	10.86
> 50	0.94	1.05	2.65	1.38

Table 2. Number of Locations Reported On

Number of Locations	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
1*	97.35	95.32	93.21	95.44
2	1.87	3.55	4.97	3.39
3	0.31	0.47	0.68	0.47
4 - 5	0.34	0.11	0.72	0.32
6 - 10	0.09	0.42	0.23	0.28
11 - 20	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.07
20 - 50	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.03
> 50	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.02

\*Those questionnaires with data missing for question 5 were assigned to the "1 location reported" class. Overall, a response for question 5 was missing in approximately 5.8% of the questionnaires.

Table 3a. Service Area of the Firm

Service Area	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data Missing	5.27	11.71	9.00	9.34
Multiple States	6.88	11.65	10.07	9.93
Single State	87.85	76.64	80.93	80.73

Table 3b. Number of States Served by Those Firms  
Serving Multiple States

Number of States Served	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
2 - 3	88.10	75.73	76.02	77.95
4 - 5	4.65	8.58	10.06	8.16
6 - 10	3.62	9.13	6.94	7.83
11 - 25	2.03	3.54	3.25	3.16
26 - 50	1.61	3.02	3.73	2.90

Table 4. Total Number of Employees

Total number of Employees	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data missing	17.27	21.71	14.84	18.98
1	20.54	21.27	12.07	18.93
2	13.68	20.72	10.55	16.40
3 - 5	21.20	19.76	28.17	22.05
6 - 10	17.36	9.72	15.95	13.28
11 - 25	7.08	5.91	12.30	7.71
26 - 50	1.62	0.67	3.76	1.64
51 - 100	0.72	0.16	1.10	0.53
> 100	0.53	0.09	1.21	0.48



Table 5. Number of Certified Employees

Number of Certified Employees	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data Missing*	9.20	18.25	11.24	14.14
0	15.60	9.43	10.86	11.50
1	49.29	43.57	37.94	43.93
2	15.55	13.86	17.58	15.13
3 - 5	8.17	10.26	15.53	10.88
6 - 10	1.00	2.93	4.29	2.68
11 - 25	0.87	1.22	2.20	1.34
26 - 50	0.12	0.40	0.27	0.29
51 - 100	0.22	0.07	0.11	0.12
> 100	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01

\*Includes questionnaires associated with Orkin, Chemlawn, Chemscape, and Terminex.

Table 6a. Employees Certified in Multiple States

Are any employees certified in multiple states?	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data Missing	9.93	17.81	12.98	14.53
Yes	8.47	14.56	12.11	12.35
No	79.07	64.32	73.16	70.42
Don't know	2.53	3.29	1.75	2.71

Table 6b. Method of Multiple Certification

Method	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Formal examination	59.38	76.02	57.58	68.63
Reciprocity	29.04	18.14	31.51	23.26
Other	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.27
Examination and reciprocity	11.59	4.74	10.91	7.49
Examination, reciprocity, and other	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.35

Table 7. Membership in National Professional Associations

Associations	Percent of Responding Eligibles
Data missing	12.45
None	62.16
NPCA	16.02
NAA	1.97
PLCAA	1.82
Other	4.57
NPCA and NAA	0.28
NAA and PLCAA	0.11
PLCAA and Other	0.25
NPCA, NAA, and PLCAA	0.06
NAA, PLCAA, and other	0.25
NPCA, NAA, PLCAA, and other	0.04

Table 8. Membership in State or Regional Professional Associations

Any membership in state or regional association?	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data Missing	5.79	14.03	9.38	10.73
Yes	18.73	41.14	37.55	33.86
No	74.37	43.18	51.67	53.94
Don't know	1.11	1.64	1.40	1.46

Table 9. Total Gross Sales

Total Gross Sales	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data missing	11.28	20.36	11.34	15.77
<\$25,000	30.55	35.12	21.34	30.61
\$25,000 - \$49,000	11.85	17.58	12.30	14.75
\$50,000 - \$99,999	16.20	9.32	19.29	13.58
\$100,000 - \$199,999	14.62	10.37	15.19	12.64
\$200,000 - \$499,999	9.55	4.37	12.15	7.62
\$500,000 - \$999,999	3.10	1.46	4.14	2.56
\$1,000,000 - \$5,000,000	2.29	1.20	3.15	1.94
> \$5,000,000	0.57	0.22	1.10	0.53

Table 10. Total Sales for Pest Control Services Only

Sales for pest control services	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Data missing	10.27	14.65	8.88	12.16
<\$25,000	69.27	39.92	45.10	49.48
\$25,000 - \$49,000	8.58	18.32	13.33	14.39
\$50,000 - \$99,999	6.56	11.30	12.38	10.13
\$100,000 - \$199,999	3.00	9.46	9.42	7.57
\$200,000 - \$499,999	1.26	3.78	8.31	4.13
\$500,000 - \$999,999	0.30	1.44	1.75	1.18
\$1,000,000 - \$5,000,000	0.59	1.02	0.72	0.82
> \$5,000,000	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.13

Table 11. Locations in Which Any Service is Provided

Location	Industry			Overall (%)
	Tree/Lawn (%)	Structural (%)	Both (%)	
Residential				
Single family structure	68.14	74.24	76.76	72.94
Multiple family structure	24.61	48.94	54.79	43.19
Institutional	11.14	28.58	31.96	24.37
Commercial Food Processing	5.98	45.29	43.68	33.63
Industrial/Business	37.89	40.48	54.66	42.90
Right of Way	5.99	1.58	8.18	4.34
Commercial Agriculture	1.93	1.84	9.02	3.52
Other	6.35	3.77	7.08	5.23

Table 12. Percent of Gross Sales from Various Services

Percent of gross sales associated with the service	Lawn and Turf (%)	Tree, Shrub, and Ornamental (%)	Termites and Other Wood Destroyers (%)	Commodity Fumigators (%)	General Pest Control (%)	Other (%)
Data missing	12.59	11.71	13.64	13.68	13.26	14.31
0%	54.82	53.57	44.44	82.79	31.06	77.84
1% - 25%	14.15	15.06	18.25	2.89	12.04	5.23
26% - 50%	5.14	6.25	11.44	0.18	9.44	0.95
51% - 75%	3.45	3.44	5.56	0.17	12.39	0.47
76% - 100%	9.85	9.96	6.67	0.31	21.80	1.20



Table 13. Locations in Which Any Service is Provided by Firms Primarily  
Involved with Termite Control or General Pest Control\*

Location	Service	
	Termites and Other Wood Destroyers (%)	General Pest Control (%)
Residential		
Single family structure	80.58	84.92
Multiple family structure	47.49	56.37
Institutional	13.23	33.67
Commerical Food Processing	11.44	62.61
Industrial/Business	20.45	47.02
Right of Way	0.12	1.68
Commerical Agriculture	0.59	2.81

\* Only those firms which fell in the 76-100% class for termite control or general pest control in Table 12 were used for this table.

Table 14. Weighted Estimates of Amounts of Active Ingredients Used Nationally in 1981 by Firms Eligible for NUPAS. Usage estimates are shown for only the first 112 out of 314 active ingredients found in products reported in NUPAS. The estimates are based on 2575 questionnaires from eligible respondents who provided usage data. The variable are as follows:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
CHEMCODE	Active ingredient code number on the EPA pesticide database.
CHEMICAL	Active ingredient
AMTLBS	Estimated national usage in lbs.
NPROD	Number of reported products containing the a.i.
TOTCNT	Number of records of products containing the a.i.
NO_USE	Number of records which could not be used in the estimated usage calculations.
IMPUTE	Number of records for which a usage amount was imputed, based on amounts for firms of similar size.

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

12:04 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1983

1

QBS	CHEMCODE	CHEMICAL	AMT LBS	NPROD	TOTCNT	NU_USE	IMPULE
1	78003	SULFURIC FLUORIDE	2084926	1	65	1	9
2	63503	REFINED PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS	1903868	187	4054	109	318
3	6501	AROMATIC PETROLEUM DERIVATIVE SOLVENT	1863892	49	2746	18	194
4	58201	CHLORUANE	1345556	9	1039	11	89
5	9801	BETASAN	1092866	9	142	2	12
6	53201	METHYL BRUMIDE	1015202	1	163	10	11
7	78701	DALTHAL	898245	4	84	0	4
8	16501	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	895994	4	19	6	3
9	44801	HEPTACHLOR	717287	8	543	5	37
10	57801	DIAZINON	542806	43	2286	20	185
11	59101	DURSOAN	502014	44	2251	20	183
12	56801	CARBARYL	475678	28	1105	7	84
13	80803	ATRAZINE	436647	8	76	5	3
14	6601	PETROLEUM DERIVED AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	399193	37	701	9	52
15	50019	DIEETHYLAMINE 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETATE	397248	29	470	6	36
16	12301	HYVAK X	244391	2	56	3	7
17	57701	MALATHION	239825	34	735	9	37
18	66803	XYLENE RANGE AROMATIC SOLVENT	232461	17	890	15	84
19	66802	DIMETHYLBENZENE	224923	32	1573	13	106
20	45101	ALDRIN	201879	1	222	1	19
21	11104	SODIUM METABORATE	190790	2	19	1	3
22	80807	SIMAZINE	132391	9	129	3	6
23	34001	METHOXYCHLOR	131694	19	257	3	11
24	35505	DIURON	125430	2	53	0	1
25	105201	BENDIOCARB	120044	2	1029	17	124
26	29802	DIMETHYLAMINE DILAMBA	106125	20	356	7	27
27	79101	ASPON	102793	1	3	1	6
28	57901	TRICHLORFON	100035	5	58	2	4
29	66501	ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE	93705	5	95	16	26
30	13301	SODIUM CHLORATE	76374	2	19	1	3
31	64301	BENEFIN	64412	9	118	2	20
32	57501	PARATHION	58044	2	10	1	1
33	32201	DIQUAT DIBROMIDE	56784	2	35	0	2
34	38904	ENDOSULF, DIPOTASSIUM SALT OF	56585	2	5	1	0
35	103301	ORTHENE	55161	5	250	0	28
36	9001	LINDANE	52632	15	435	4	26
37	24401	COPPER SULFATE PENTAHYDRATE	50664	1	10	0	0
38	42002	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	50001	8	42	6	6
39	19029	FATTY ALCOHOLS	49622	1	1	0	0
40	63001	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	49623	8	83	2	2
41	103601	ROUNDUP	49440	2	353	1	35
42	11402	POLYBUTENE	49379	5	91	12	2
43	80804	PROMETON	48725	7	81	2	14
44	11001	BORIC ACID	46851	4	95	7	19
45	113601	SAFKUTIN	41987	1	95	3	8
46	81901	BRAYU	39567	8	65	3	6
47	30056	BUTYL 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETATE	39262	2	13	2	1
48	10501	DICUFUL	38927	14	342	1	26
49	30016	DIEETHANOLAMINE 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETATE	38417	4	97	0	12
50	30053	BUTOXYETHYL 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETATE	36456	5	34	1	3
51	5102	PICLORAM, TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT OF	34282	1	15	0	0
52	57001	ALLYL DICYCLOHEPTENE DICARBUXIMIDE	32941	46	1008	41	87
53	105501	TEBUTHIURON	32590	3	30	0	5
54	34401	NALED	32319	2	9	2	0
55	84001	DDVP	32168	36	1053	16	103
56	99101	BENLATE	31730	5	271	2	25

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

12:04 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1983

2

UBS	CHEMCODE	CHEMICAL	AMT LBS	NPROD	TOTCNT	NO USE	IMPUTE
57	51503	MALEIC HYDRAZIDE, POTASSIUM SALT OF	30822	1	1	0	0
58	90601	FURADAN	29458	2	30	2	1
59	42003	ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	29293	3	23	6	3
60	41401	EPTAM	21414	3	25	1	0
61	104201	SURFLAN	27223	2	36	0	3
62	47802	BAYGUN	25680	22	1126	25	121
63	57201	THIMEI	23802	2	14	2	2
64	61601	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE	22848	1	72	0	9
65	4401	AMITROLE (3-AMINO-5-TRIAZOLE)	22226	10	61	2	5
66	14505	MANEB	22220	6	43	1	5
67	81501	CHLOROPICLIN	21896	3	45	0	6
68	31503	POTASSIUM 2-(2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXY)PR	21791	3	13	0	0
69	13803	MUNUSODIUM METHANEARSUNATE	21509	8	68	4	8
70	23102	CUPPER NAPHTHENATE	20301	2	63	1	6
71	67501	PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE	20176	118	1862	79	158
72	35509	SIDURON	20043	8	37	1	4
73	109401	ISUFENPHOS	19819	2	71	0	8
74	35001	DIMETHUATE	19653	4	193	0	25
75	90501	ALACHLOR	18832	2	20	2	0
76	14506	ZINEB	17491	2	82	0	3
77	108801	METOLACHLOR	15533	2	19	3	0
78	30035	TRISUPROPANOLAMINE 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYA	13575	1	15	0	0
79	6602	HEAVY AKUMATIL NAPHTHA	12657	1	61	0	3
80	56502	PCNB	12453	7	24	3	3
81	81301	CAPTAN	12063	9	124	2	7
82	30010	DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, ALKANOLAMINE	11681	1	21	0	1
83	31510	DIEETHANOLAMINE 2-(2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXY)	11395	4	83	0	11
84	100501	MESURUL	11000	5	19	1	1
85	41101	MULCAP	10363	2	18	0	1
86	116001	TRICLOPYR	10069	1	7	1	0
87	72602	SILICA GEL	9474	3	191	1	14
88	59201	PHUSMET	8848	1	31	1	5
89	30072	PROPYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER 2,4-DICHLOR	8034	1	10	0	2
90	53001	METALDEHYDE	7736	3	13	1	2
91	32501	DISULFUTON	7595	8	76	4	6
92	63501	KERUSENE	7557	6	36	7	2
93	30703	SODIUM N-1-NAPHTHYLPHTHALAMATE	7529	2	3	0	0
94	101701	PRONAMIDE	7522	1	7	0	1
95	77501	SULFUR	7311	7	26	1	0
96	89001	ZINC SULFATE	6679	1	1	0	0
97	51502	MALEIC HYDRAZIDE, DIEETHANOLAMINE SALT OF	6587	2	5	0	0
98	58301	KUNNEL	6431	7	74	2	3
99	14504	EBDC, AS A COORDINATION PRODUCT	6369	4	48	2	4
100	90301	METHOMYL	6293	3	11	2	0
101	31453	BUSIFATEHYL 2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)PROPI	6171	3	32	0	3
102	113501	KIDOMIL	5887	1	1	0	0
103	80501	TUXAPHENE	5809	7	24	2	2
104	30501	MLPA	5774	1	7	0	0
105	5501	AMMATE	5674	4	17	1	0
106	19201	MCPB	5666	1	2	0	0
107	27401	DICHLORUBENZONITRILE	5484	3	28	0	1
108	103001	DEVRINOL	5443	2	18	0	0
109	106701	FUSAMINE AMMONIUM	5344	1	5	1	0
110	13	TRICHLOROFLOUROMETHANE	5164	1	180	1	18
111	36101	TRIFLURALIN	5048	5	52	3	2
112	88601	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	4760	7	200	2	30

Table 15. Geographic Distribution of Ten Active Ingredients

Active Ingredient	Use in lbs. EPA Region										Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Sulfuryl Fluoride	0	394	4177	185762	3213	15399	1057	130	719744	685	2084926
Chlordane	46096	203780	180512	265242	144603	146808	139754	17764	117588	25620	1345556
Methyl Bromide	22	9155	73874	301700	36928	13628	4780	6386	559213	61644	1075202
Diazinon	17272	32740	72554	94641	136243	61991	46411	17229	56449	19088	542808
Dursban	30800	33712	36373	97480	147236	51356	31860	6067	37833	1789	502014
Carbaryl	132811	80916	49256	36475	53476	25822	24545	12092	54743	6344	475678
Malathion	14458	22821	9852	53940	52749	25593	6969	4522	22406	24201	239825
Bendiocarb	1080	37013	5388	26010	10572	12029	5848	9455	7702	1693	120044
Trichlorfon	4419	6790	7587	5384	46381	5447	18970	872	128	174	100035
Aluminum Phosphide	1	8903	14952	66413	4483	112	2779	805	49	1263	93705

## Regional Offices



<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>	<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>
IV	Alabama	VII	Missouri
X	Alaska	VIII	Montana
IX	Arizona	VII	Nebraska
VI	Arkansas	IX	Nevada
IX	California	I	New Hampshire
VIII	Colorado	II	New Jersey
I	Connecticut	II	New York
III	Delaware	IV	North Carolina
III	Distric of Columbia	VIII	North Dakota
IV	Florida	V	Ohio
IV	Georgia	VI	Oklahoma
IX	Hawaii	X	Oregon
X	Idaho	III	Pennsylvania
V	Illinois	I	Rhode Island
V	Indiana	IV	South Caroli
VII	Iowa	VIII	South Dakota
VII	Kansas	IV	Tennessee
IV	Kentucky	VI	Texas
VI	Louisiana	VIII	Utah
I	Maine	I	Vermont
III	Maryland	III	Virginia
I	Massachusetts	X	Washington
V	Michigan	III	Wst Virginia
V	Minnesota	V	Wisconsin
IV	Mississippi	VIII	Wyoming
	IX		American Samoa
	IX		Guam
	II		Puerto Rico
	II		Virgin Islands

Table 16. Nature of Licensing Lists by States

State Name	Licensed Category <sup>1/</sup>	Unit Licensed		Correspondence of Licensed Category <sup>4/</sup>	Form of List <sup>5/</sup>	Entries on Frame		Source of List
		Firm <sup>2/</sup>	Individual <sup>3/</sup>			Original	Cleaned	
Alabama	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		2 2	2 2	880	532	St. Dept. of Agric.-Plant Div.
Arizona	3 7		√ <sup>3/</sup> √ <sup>3/</sup>	1 1	2 2	1200	- <sup>3/</sup>	St. Dept.-Pest. Control Bd.
Arkansas	3 7		√ √	2 2	2 2	520	266	St. Dept. of Commerce-Plant Div.
California	3 7	√ <sup>2/</sup> √ <sup>2/</sup>		3 3	1,2 1,2	2300	2170	St. Dept. of Food & Agric.
Colorado	3 7	√ √		2 2	2 2	312	264	State Dept. of Agric.
Connecticut	3 7		√ √	2 2	1 1	1100	836	State Dept. of Envir. Protection
Delaware	3 7	√ √		2 2	2 2	168	132	State Dept. of Agric.-Production & Promotion
District of Columbia	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		1 1	2 2	195	142	Council of D.C.
Florida	3 7	√ <sup>2/</sup> √ <sup>2/</sup>		3 3	2 2	1298	1254	Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services
Georgia	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		1 1	1,2 1,2	1000	669	State Dept. of Agric.
Hawaii	3 7		√ √	1 1	1,2 1,2	250	191	State Dept. of Agric.

Table 16. Nature of Licensing Lists by States (cont.)

State Name	Licensed Category <sup>1/</sup>	Unit Licensed Firm <sup>2/</sup>	Individual <sup>3/</sup>	Correspondence of Licensed Category <sup>4/</sup>		Entries on Frame		Source of List
					Form of List <sup>5/</sup>	Original	Cleaned	
Idaho	3		√	2	3	406	91	State Dept. of Agric.-Plant Div.
	7		√	2	3			
Illinois	3	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	1	1300	1167	Dept. of Public Health
	7	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	1			
Indiana	3	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	4	706	695	State Chemical & Seed Commission
	7	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	4			
Iowa	3	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	1	1170	371	State Dept. of Agric.-Pesticide Div.
	7	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	1			
Kansas	3	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	3	825	449	State Bd. of Agric.-Pesticide Div.
	7	√ <sup>6/</sup>		1	3			
Kentucky	3		√	1	2	440	405	Sent thru Grimes' office/no cover letter
	7		√	1	2			
Louisiana	3		√ <sup>3/</sup>	3	1	780	-3/	State Dept. of Agric.
	7		√	3	2			
Maine	3	√ <sup>2/</sup>		3	2	115	85	State Dept. of Agric. Food & Rural Sources
	7	√ <sup>2/</sup>		3	2			
Maryland	3	√ <sup>6/</sup>		2	3	576	459	State Dept. of Agric.
	7	√ <sup>6/</sup>		2	3			
Michigan	3	√ <sup>2/</sup>		3	2,3	1776	845	Dept. of Agric.-Plant Industry
	7	√ <sup>2/</sup>		3	2,3			
Minnesota	3		√	1	1	2900	239	State Dept. of Agric.-Dept. of Agronomy
	7		√	1	1			



Table 16. Nature of Licensing Lists by States (cont.)

State Name	Licensed Category <sup>1/</sup>	Unit Licensed Firm <sup>2/</sup>	Individual <sup>3/</sup>	Correspondence of Licensed Category <sup>4/</sup>	Form of List <sup>5/</sup>	Entries on Frame		Source of List
						Original	Cleaned	
Mississippi	3 7	√ √		2 2	2 2	336	309	Dept. of Agric.-Plant Div.
Massachusetts	3 7		√ <sup>3/</sup> √ <sup>3/</sup>	3 3	1 1	4900	-3/	Dept. of Agric.
Missouri	3 7		√ √	1 1	1 1	1296	1058	State Dept. of Agric.-Pesticide Control
Montana	3 7		√ √	2 2	1 1	215	100	Dept. of Agric.-Environ. Mngt. Div.
Nebraska	3 7		√ <sup>3/</sup> √ <sup>3/</sup>	3 3	1 1	644	-3/	Air and Waste Compliance Bd.
Nevada	3 7	√ <sup>2/</sup> √ <sup>2/</sup>		3 3	2 2	108	78	State Dept. of Agric.
New Hampshire	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		2 2	2 2	220	94	State Dept. of Agric.-Pest Control Div.
New Mexico	3 7		√ √	1 1	1 1	200	170	State Dept. of Agric.
New York	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		2 2	1 1	5561	1795	N.Y. Dept. of Environmental Conserv.
New Jersey	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		2 2	1 1	1417	1218	Dept. of EPA-N.J.
North Carolina	3 7		√ √	3 3	1 1	3372	720	Dept. of Agric.-Pesticide Div.

Table 16. Nature of Licensing Lists by States (cont.)

State Name	Licensed Category <sup>1/</sup>	Unit Licensed		Correspondence of Licensed Category <sup>4/</sup>	Form of List <sup>5/</sup>	Entries on Frame		Source of List
		Firm <sup>2/</sup>	Individual <sup>3/</sup>			Original	Cleaned	
Ohio	3 7		√ √	3 3	3 3	3625	1251	State Dept. of Agric.
Oklahoma	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		1 1	2 2	1350	727	State Dept. of Agric.-Plant Div.
Oregon	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		1 1	1 1	477	245	State Dept. of Agric.
Pennsylvania	3 7		√ <sup>3/</sup> √ <sup>3/</sup>	3 3	1 1	2500	- <sup>3/</sup>	State Dept. of Agric.
Rhode Island	3 7		√ √	1 1	2 2	378	124	Div. Environmental Management
South Carolina	3 7		√ √	2 2	1 1	832	571	State Dept. of Agric.
South Dakota	3 7		√ √	2 2	2 2	630	84	State Dept. of Agric.
Tennessee	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		1 1	3 3	484	336	Dept. of Agric.-Plant Div.
Texas	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		2 2	1 1	3600	2122	Dept. of Agric.
Utah	3 7		√ √	2 2	2 2	104	98	Dept. of Agric.
Vermont	3 7		√ √	1 1	2 2	168	72	Dept. of Agric.

Table 16. Nature of Licensing Lists by States (cont.)

State Name	Licensed Category <sup>1/</sup>	Unit Licensed		Correspondence of Licensed Category <sup>4/</sup>	Form of List <sup>5/</sup>	Entries on Frame		Source of List
		Firm <sup>2/</sup>	Individual <sup>3/</sup>			Original	Cleaned	
Virginia	3 7		√ <sup>3/</sup> √ <sup>3/</sup>	3 3	1 1	1507	- <sup>3/</sup>	Dept. of Agric.-Consumer Div.
Washington	3 7	√ √		2 2	2 2	196	180	Dept. of Agric.
West Virginia	3 7		√ <sup>3/</sup> √ <sup>3/</sup>	3 3	4 4	137	- <sup>3/</sup>	Dept. of Agric.
Wisconsin	3 7	√ <sup>6/</sup> √ <sup>6/</sup>		2 2	1 1	375	220	Dept. of Agric.-Trade & Consumer Div.
Wyoming	3 7		√ √	3 3	2 2	50	47	Dept. of Agric.

<sup>1/</sup>Tree/Lawn = Cat. 3  
Structural = Cat. 7

<sup>2/</sup>Indicates license numbers had to be obtained by field staff.

<sup>3/</sup>Indicates firm name not given. A sample of individuals were contacted by telephone.


<sup>4/</sup>Category Codes 1=same 2=some amount of interpretation 3=large amount of interpretation.

<sup>5/</sup>Form of List 1=Printout 2=Letter 3=Book 4=Mailing labels.

<sup>6/</sup>Firm license number was available for entire frame and was used to identify unique firms.

# Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

TO: ASPCRO MEMBERS

FROM: Jim Harron, Chairman - Membership Committee 

SUBJECT: ASPCRO Meeting - New Mexico

As you are no doubt aware many questions have been raised recently surrounding the use and safety of the termiticides; Chlordane, Heptachlor, and Aldrin.

The nationwide attention these materials have received from all segments of the press have created a great deal of concern on the part of the public. This concern has led to an increased pressure on the regulatory agencies to assure the safety of these products or else restrict their use and application.

Several states have already moved to ban over-the-counter sales of these products, make them a state restricted-use product or urge E.P.A. to make them a federally restricted use product.

The Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials in its annual meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico on October 24-27, 1983 will be devoting a significant portion of the meeting to dealing with the entire termiticide issue.

We strongly urge that you plan on sending a representative to this meeting. The more input and information we can obtain the better we will be able to deal with this issue.

Information on registration will be sent to you in August. We look forward to meeting with your representative in October.

RECEIVED  
INDIANA STATE CHEMIST

JUL 19 1983

# Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

January 10, 1984

TO: ASPCRO Members

FROM: Neil Ogg, Past President ASPCRO

SUBJECT: OBJECTIONS TO HARPER'S FERRY BILL AS RESOLVED AT OCTOBER  
MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY  
OFFICIALS

Enclosed is a model letter addressing the six items discussed during our 1983 ASPCRO meeting relating to the FIFRA Reform Bill, i.e., the Harper's Ferry Bill and Key Committee Members to contact.

The items for the ASPCRO resolution of specific sections of the Bills can be titled as follows:

- (1) Section 3 Elimination of direct supervision of pesticide applicators requiring certification for all applicators.
- (2) Section 4(a) (6) Prohibits future registrations of cancelled, suspended, or withdrawn pesticides.
- (3) Subsection 7(b) Initiation of cancellation or suspension hearings by any person.
- (4) Section 8 Increased record keeping requirements for pesticide applicators.
- (5) Section 10 Private right to sue States and Federal Government for damages for inaction against a violator.
- (6) Section 16(b) (3) (D) Special local need registration for maximum of five states.

DA/ms

DATE

Dear (Senator or Representative):

The Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Reform Bill (Harper's Ferry Bill) S-1774 and HR-3818 have been introduced into the Senate and House and make sweeping changes to FIFRA.

The Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials (ASPCRO) and we, the structural pest control regulatory officials for this state, have strong objections to the following changes to FIFRA:

- (1) Section 3 of this bill changes the definition of certified private and commercial applicators such that the clause "supervise the use of" is eliminated. Essentially, this would mean that all applicators of restricted use products would have to be certified and licensed. No one would be able to work under the supervision of a certified applicator as is presently permitted. Many state programs rely on the continuity of the present system of a trained professional licensed applicator as the focal point of receiving regulatory action. He is responsible for the correct application of the pesticide. This amendment would cause considerable changes and new resource allocations in our states laws and regulations.
- (2) The Bill in Section 4(a)(6) proposes to prohibit the future registration of any pesticide, any use of which has been cancelled, suspended or voluntarily withdrawn for health or environmental reasons. This is not workable in that new data, other scientific evidence, or future risk/benefit considerations may, indeed, justify the re-registration of a product and its uses.
- (3) The Bill in subsection 7(b) amends section 6(b) of FIFRA and provides for initiation of a hearing regarding cancellation of pesticides. There are many interest groups in the nation with diametrically approved opinions regarding pesticide use. To allow anyone to initiate a hearing regarding pesticide cancellation is to open a Pandora's box of pesticide cancellation activity by extremists special interest groups.
- (4) The Bill in Section 8 would require the Administrator to promulgate regulations for commercial applicator record keeping. State pesticide regulatory officials have been unable to demonstrate at the local level that mandatory record keeping requirements for all pesticide uses would significantly contribute to better tracking of the use of pesticides. At present the states require record keeping for restricted use pesticides. We believe this is adequate and therefore, oppose this proposal.
- (5) Section 10 of the Bill establishes a private right to sue for damages against a person, company, government agency or the Administrator of EPA. The suit can occur if action has not been taken by the state or EPA within

60 days of notice of the violation. Sixty days is insufficient time to complete any investigations or take appropriate regulatory action. Many states have provisions which protect them from law suits. Opening up law suits against a state may tax their very limited legal resources to the point of the demise of the regulatory agency.

- (6) The Bill in subsection 16(b)(3)(D) would allow the same special local need registration in only five states. There are pesticides used in the structural pest area that are a special local need in far more than five states. This would limit use of these needed products to the first five states to request 24(c) registration. This is unacceptable.

# House Committee Assignments, 98th Congress

## Agriculture

Phone 225-2171

Room: 1301 LHOB

D 26 - R 15

Agriculture generally; production, marketing and stabilization of agricultural prices; animal industry and diseases of animals; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; farm credit and security; forestry in general; human nutrition; home economics; inspection of livestock and meat products; plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering; rural electrification; commodities exchanges; rural development.



E. "Kika"  
de la Garza,  
D-Texas,  
chairman\*

- \* ✓ Thomas S. Foley, (Wash.)  
vice chairman
- Walter B. Jones, N.C.
- Ed Jones, Tenn.
- \* ✓ George E. Brown Jr., (Calif.)
- Charlie Rose, N.C.
- James Weaver, Ore.
- Tom Harkin, Iowa
- Berkley Bedell, Iowa
- Glenn English, Okla.
- \* ✓ Leon E. Panetta, (Calif.)
- Jerry Huckaby, La.
- Dan Glickman, Kan.
- Charles Whitley, N.C.
- \* ✓ Tony Coelho, (Calif.)
- Thomas A. Daschle, S.D.
- Charles W. Stenholm,  
Texas
- \* ✓ Harold L. Volkmer, (Mo.)
- Charles Hatcher, Ga.
- Robin Tallon, S.C.
- \* ✓ Harley O. Staggers Jr.,  
(W.Va.)
- Dick Durbin, Ill.

- Edward R. Madigan, Ill.\*
- James M. Jeffords, Vt.
- E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.
- Ron Marlenee, Mont.
- Larry J. Hopkins, Ky.
- George Hansen, Idaho
- Arlan Stangeland, Minn.
- ✓ Pat Roberts, Kan.
- Bill Emerson, Mo.
- Joe Skeen, N.M.
- Sid Morrison, Wash.
- ✓ Steve Gunderson, Wis.
- ✓ Cooper Evans, Iowa
- Gene Chappie, Calif.
- ✓ Webb Franklin, Miss.

address:  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington D.C. 20515

- ✓ Lane Evans, Ill.
- Lindsay Thomas, Ga.
- \* ✓ James R. Olin, (Va.)
- \* ✓ Timothy J. Penny, (Minn.)

## Subcommittees

### Conservation, Credit and Rural Development

Phone: 225-1867

Room: 1336 LHOB

Jones, Tenn. - chairman

Weaver	Coleman
Bedell	Jeffords
English	Skeen
Glickman	Morrison
Daschle	Gunderson
Stenholm	
Tallon	
Durbin	
Evans, Ill.	

### Cotton, Rice and Sugar

Phone: 225-1867

Room: 1336 LHOB

Huckaby - chairman

Coelho	Stangeland
Jones, Tenn.	Emerson
Rose	Chappie
English	Franklin
Whitley	
Stenholm	
Hatcher	

### Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture

Phone: 225-8408

Room: 1430 LHOB

✓ Brown - chairman

✓ Staggers	Roberts
✓ Penny	Gunderson
✓ Panetta	Evans, Iowa
✓ Foley	Franklin
✓ Coelho	
✓ Volkmer	
✓ Olin	





## WASHINGTON OFFICE REPORT

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1616 H Street, N.W. • Washington, D. C. 20006

Volume VI, Number 35  
November 7, 1983

✓  
EPA OKAYS LIMITED USE OF 1080. Last week the Environmental Protection Agency issued its final decision on Compound 1080 use against coyotes and other feral dogs. The decision allows the registration of Compound 1080 for use in toxic collars and in single lethal dose baits. However, 1080 will not be permitted for use in large bait stations or smear posts. NASDA was instrumental in securing evidentiary hearings in 1981, and has worked with the National Wool Growers and others to coordinate a strong case for lifting the ban on 1080.

over  
POULTRY INDUSTRY ALARMED BY AVIAN INFLUENZA OUTBREAK. At least four Pennsylvania flocks in the Lancaster County area have been infected with a deadly and apparently unknown form of avian influenza. APHIS has decided to establish a federal quarantine, to disinfect around the perimeter of the quarantine area, to beef-up surveillance, and to help Pennsylvania trace the origin and nature of the disease. Meanwhile, a special task force is considering additional steps to deal with the potentially serious problem.

DAIRY UPDATE. On Friday the House of Representatives approved a modified closed rule to govern debate on the "Dairy Production Stabilization Bill" (H.R. 4196) when it comes to the Floor, possibly this week. The rule permits a limited number of amendments including the Conable amendment to cut dairy supports by \$1.50 per cwt. without any diversion payments. Sec. Block has pulled back on his endorsement of the compromise bill and indicated support for the Conable plan which is given an even chance of passage.

FRUIT FLY IN CALIFORNIA. As of November 4, 98 Mexican fruit flies have been trapped in Los Angeles County. State and APHIS officials are undertaking a program of aerial application of malathion bait, and a federal quarantine is being developed. The county has already established a regulatory program. A stepped-up trapping effort and the release of sterile flies is underway. Meanwhile, state and APHIS officials are hopeful that the Oriental fruit fly problem in San Francisco Bay area is under control.

POTATO HEARING SET. USDA has announced a November 8 hearing in Denver, Colorado to consider proposed changes in the Potato Research and Promotion Plan. Specifically, the Potato Board wants to change the assessment rate to .5 percent of the past 10-year U.S. average price received by growers, and USDA wants consumer representation on the Board.

COMPROMISE WHEAT BILL APPROVED BY COMMITTEE. Last week the full House Ag Committee unanimously okayed Rep. Tom Foley's wheat bill (H.R.4072) which would scale back scheduled increases in the 1984 and 1985 target price and also mandate a 1984 acreage reduction of 30 percent, including a 10 percent paid diversion. The bill also sets an 85 percent PIK payment rate. The bill also mandates haying and grazing of PIK acres and advance target payments. Sen. Dole is pushing a similar "compromise" in the Senate, and prospects for passage look favorable despite Administration disapproval.

SENATE PASSES EEC TRADE RESOLUTION. By a nearly unanimous vote, the Senate last week passed a resolution (Sen. Helms' S.Res.233) expressing opposition to the European Community's proposal to "reform" the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) by restricting the importation of non-grain feed ingredients such as corn gluten and citrus pellets, and by placing a consumption tax on vegetable oils. This resolution is meant to strengthen the position of Secretaries Block, Shultz and Regan when they meet with EC officials in Brussels on December 9.

CONGRESS VOTES TO BAN OMB FROM REVIEWING MARKETING ORDERS. Despite a challenge from Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA), the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to retain a provision in the 1984 Treasury Department Appropriation Bill which prohibits the Office of Management and Budget from expending any funds to study or review agricultural marketing orders. The Senate bill, on the Floor this week, contains a similar provision.

UPCOMING HEARINGS. The House Public Works Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will continue hearings on a rewrite of the Clean Water Act. The House hearings will be November 9, 10, 15, 16, 17. The Senate hearings are set for November 8, 10, 15, 17.

The House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit and Rural Development will hold a hearing November 17 to consider two bills (H.R.3049 and H.R.4113 by Reps. Cooper Evans and Dan Glickman respectively) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

FIFRA MARK-UP CANCELLED. The subcommittee mark-up of the "Harpers Ferry" pesticide bill (H.R.3818), which had been scheduled for Nov. 3, 8 and 9, has been cancelled. Mr. Ruckelshaus expressed EPA's opposition to the bill in a subcommittee hearing on Wednesday, and NASDA and other organizations have strongly urged the subcommittee to defer consideration.

# Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

November 7, 1983

Dr. George Rambo  
Director of Technical Operations  
National Pest Control Association  
8100 Oak Street  
Dunn Loring, VA 22027

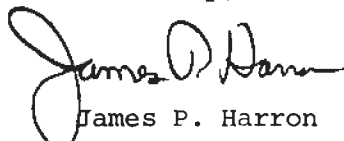
Dear Dr. Rambo:

It is our understanding that you have recently raised a question regarding the residual soil levels of termiticides that can be expected to be found after a proper application of these materials.

Please be advised that the United States Forestry Service in conjunction with Clemson University is conducting research that will, hopefully, answer some of these questions. Tests are now being conducted at several sites across the nation to determine expected residual termiticide soil levels at 2 weeks, 1 year, and 15 years after application. All applications were made at the label rate.

ASPCRO appreciates the support and input NPCA has given us over the years. The comments expressed by Mr. Jack Grimes at ASPCRO's recent meeting, stating NPCA's support for all current rules and regulations will only serve to make our job easier. We look forward to developing a closer working relationship with NPCA which will enable us both to better serve the pest control industry.

Sincerely,

  
James P. Harron  
Secretary

JPH:bb

cc: James Arceneaux

**NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION, inc.**  
P. O. Box 377 • 8100 Oak Street  
Dunn Loring, VA 22027 • (703) 573-8330

*protecting our health and property*

December 13, 1983

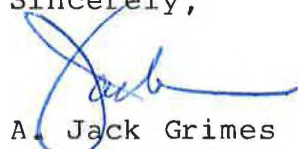
Mr. James P. Harron  
Agricultural Manager  
Division of Entomology  
and Pesticides  
Department of Agriculture  
Agriculture Building Capitol Square  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of November 3, 1983 in which you request a list of states that have specific requirements or specifications for pretreats.

We are in the process of compiling this information and will send the list to you when completed.

Sincerely,



A. Jack Grimes  
Director of Government Affairs

AJG/adn

DEC 16 1983



SHERATON WASHINGTON HOTEL, NOVEMBER 6-10, 1983

71

*Jim Haron*

# NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

## COMMISSION ON LIFE SCIENCES

2101 Constitution Avenue Washington, D.C. 20418

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 12, 1983

Mr. Neil Ogg  
Association of Structural Pest  
Control Regulatory Officials  
210 Barre Hall  
Clemson University  
Clemson, South Carolina 29631

Dear Mr. Ogg:

This responds to your letter of November 10, 1983, regarding short term exposure levels for chlordane and several other termiticides.

The guidelines proposed by the NRC Committee on Toxicology in their report entitled "An Assessment of the Health Risks of Seven Pesticides Used for Termite Control" responds to a problem peculiar to the military. These guidelines were based on an assessment of possible adverse health effects of human exposure to residual termiticides in military housing constructed some time ago. The exposure levels recommended are maximum concentration guidelines for continuous exposure under the aforementioned specific housing conditions. These are interim recommendations; they are neither governmental standards nor action levels; they do not guarantee safety and they don't take into account feasibility of achieving these concentrations.

Please understand that it is the purpose of an NRC committee to respond to a specific request by analyzing the scientific data and providing its best judgement on that data. In general these judgements are not intended as "standards." Usage of the NRC guidelines by certain states in this connection would be outside the scope of the Committee's purview.

1983 12 22

**NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION, inc.**

P. O. Box 377 • 8100 Oak Street  
Dunn Loring, VA 22027 • (703) 573-8330

December 15, 1983

Mr. James P. Harron  
Agricultural Manager  
Division of Entomology and Pesticides  
Department of Agriculture  
Agriculture Building, Capitol Square  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Jim:

We know the following states have special requirements in their regulations for termiticide pretreats: Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Kansas, Florida, Arizona, and North Carolina.

You had indicated the desire to address this in the Georgia regulations and we believe that it will be important to do so in assuring that companies that pretreat are, by regulation, required to:

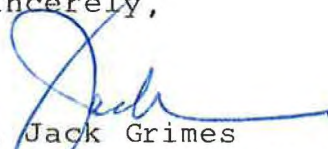
- (a) meet state requirements for application, and
- (b) guarantee their work through insurance or bonding for a minimum of 5 years.

With the above two provisions there is no basis for the state attempting to tell the pest control operator how he must do pre-treats outside of the label directions. If he uses inadequate applications and, thus, a subsequent infestation occurs, the company must be held responsible for fulfilling the guarantee.

We do not believe inadequate treatments under such provisions will be a significant problem based upon the experience in other states. As we both know, there may occasionally be a company who may apply nothing but water regardless of government rules with the intention of leaving the state within a year or two but further government regulations will not address that problem one iota.

If you have any further need for information on this topic please don't hesitate to let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

  
A. Jack Grimes  
Director of Government Affairs

AJG/adn

CC: GAC, Dick Carr, George Rambo,  
James A. Arceneaux, Pres., ASPCRO

DEC 19 1983

protecting our health and property

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

P. O. BOX 2008, GMF  
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39503

4500

December 6, 1983

Dr. George W. Rambo  
Director, Technical Operations  
National Pest Control Association, Inc.  
P.O. Box 377  
8100 Oak Street  
Dunn Loring, VA 22027



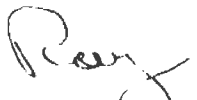
Dear George:

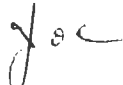
As you are well aware, the levels of insecticides in soil following a proper termite treatment has been discussed for many years and frankly it is something that probably needs addressing.

Historically, Virgil Smith came up with a "ball park" figure of 100 ppms of insecticide which he felt would be adequate in most cases to give termite control under most conditions. To say that this figure has research facts behind it would be stretching a point.

The tests that James P. Harron is referring to resulted from my 1981 attendance of the ASPCRO annual meeting in Tampa, Florida. At that meeting, Neil Ogg, Clemson University, said that he would be in a position to have a chemist in his department conduct some analysis work for our laboratory. At that time, I was getting ready to close out some termite study plots in Oregon and was interested in getting some data on the residue after 15 years. As you are aware, we installed aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, and heptachlor in six different sites in 1965-66, and we were interested in looking at residues in some of the areas. If we sampled and analyzed all sites, which we haven't done yet and it is doubtful if we will, it would only give information on one soil type from a particular region. The fill material under a house varies so tremendously, that trying to use limited soil analyses from our research study areas would be difficult. Niel's idea of using this information as an enforcement tool would be great if we could accurately determine ppms in all types of fills or soils. We are only able to work with a few soils and I am not sure if it can be used broadly as an enforcement tool.

Sincerely,

  
RAYMOND H. BEAL  
Principal Entomologist

  
JOE K. MAULDIN  
Principal Entomologist

RECEIVED

DEC 13 1983

T D

cc: Neil Ogg  
Clemson Univ.

**NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION, inc.**

P. O. Box 377 • 8100 Oak Street  
Dunn Loring, VA 22027 • (703) 573-8330

December 16, 1983

Mr. James P. Harron  
Agricultural Manager  
Division of Entomology  
and Pesticides  
Department of Agriculture  
Agriculture Building Capitol Square  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Jim;

George Rambo has shared a copy of your letter to him of November 7th on the subject of residual soil levels of termiticides. I am enclosing a response on this subject from Ray Beal and Joe Mauldin.

We feel it will be important for you to realize that the laboratory tests that you are planning to do cooperatively with Gulfport will not serve as the basis for regulatory rules in Georgia in terms of residual soil samples for the termiticides.

I would like to thank you for your contact with us on this subject but hasten to correct the statement in your last paragraph of the letter to George Rambo that I had indicated that NPCA supports all current rules and regulations. I hope that you appreciate that there are some state rules that we feel are not appropriate or are unnecessary. These are the exception and NPCA will continue to work with those states to improve the regulations that effect urban pesticide use to protect the consumer and the environment and which are cost effective in accomplishing this objective.

We look forward to working with you and resolving any questions or issues relating to urban pesticide use in Georgia or elsewhere.

Sincerely,

  
A. Jack Grimes  
Director of Government Affairs

AJG/adn

CC: GAC  
George Rambo  
Dick Carr  
James A. Arceneaux

DEC 23 1983

protecting our health and property



•RODENTICIDE REVIEW CONTINUED

Dr. William Troutman

The speaker cautioned the use of the "Antidote Chart", because most are outdated.

TERMITICIDE TRAINING SEMINAR - 11:25 A.M.

David Frederick, Director, Sales and Marketing of Pest Control Business, Veliscol Chemical Company

Speaker related Veliscol's role in training of pest control operators personnel in the use of Veliscol Termiticide. Speaker discussed the history of the training program and how it has developed.

ADJOURN FOR LUNCH - 12:00 P.M. Sponsored by Orkin Exterminating Company

CALL TO ORDER - By President Ogg

STATE DISCUSSION - STATE & INDUSTRY OFFICIALS - 1:30 P.M.

- A - Chlordane
- B - Child Proof Packaging
- C - EPA Enforcement Grants
- D - EIFRA Amendment

Under the above subjects:

Robert McCarty of Mississippi Department of Agriculture, lead discussion of the Harpers Ferry Amendment. See attached Resolution. As a result of the discussion:

L. O. Nelson lead discussion on Child Proof Package. The problems of enforcing the term "Use by service person only."

Open discussion of EPA Endorcement Grants lead by South Carilona. The Enforcement Grants have helped run the programs in many states, but it seems more work and less money coming from EPA.

President Ogg lead discussion on the problems of regulating the uses of termicides. The results of discussion was we need more factual answers to questions concerning levels of termiticides found.

REFRESHMENT BREAK - 2:30 P.M.

ALDRIN UPDATE - 3:00 P.M.

R. C. Tincknell, Shell Chemical Company, London, England

Speaker gave a complete report on Aldrin for use on properties for the control of termites. The use of Aldrin by pest control operators only, is recommended by Shell Pest Control.

Aldrin can be used safely as a termiticide.

-TERMITICIDE ISSUE - 3:40 P.M.

Bob Russell, Vice-President, Government Relations, Orkin Exterminating Company, Atlant, Georgia

Speaker presented the problems of enforcement of regulation, concerning the civil liabilities of the pest control operators.

Speaker discussed the impact of treshhold levels of National Academy of Science and OSHA for the working place.

TERMICIDE ISSUED - 4:00 P.M.

Charles Hromada, Terminix International Inc.

Speaker asks for assistance in relating to the public, the actual use of residual pesticides. The samples taken by regulators show only that the termiticide is present or not. The analysis of said sample does not compute to health problems.

ADJOURN - 5:00 P.M.

Wednesday, 26th October

"60 MINUTES" CHLORDANE FILM - 8:30 A.M.

Charles Frommer, Director Regulatory Affairs. Velsicol Chemical Company

Speaker updated the process of developing the interview for 60 minutes.

Speaker introduced the Velsicol Chemical Company film on Risk Benefit.

EPA UPDATE - 9:30 A.M.

Phil Gray, Director, Scientific Advisory, EPA Washington, DC

Speaker related to the public pressure to put stronger action on termiticide use.

Other topics were the rodencitice hearings. The concern of above ground uses of chlordane.

These subjects were discussed by membership and speaker in great length.

REFRESHMENT BREAK - 10:10 A.M.

ULTRA SONIC PEST CONTROL DEVICES - 10:30 A.M.

L. O. Nelson, Pesticide Administrator, Indiana State Chemist

The video concerned the use of ultra sonic devices for pest control. The film did not give a good recommendation to the device.

Indiana has spear headed a more to get more restriction on the sale of these ultra sonic devices.

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING ENFORCEMENT - 10:40 A.M.

L. O. Nelson, Pesticide Administrator, Indiana State Chemist

Discussion of regulators addressing the violator case filings and how to develop these cases.

The Clearing House for Licensing, Enforcement and Regulation known as CLER, is working on information to aid the states in education on investigation and developing of such cases.

Speaker recommended input to CLER.

NPCA LEGISLATIVE UPDATE - 11:15 A.M.

Jack Grimes, Governmental Affairs, NPCP

Speaker addressed issues troubling the NPCA, both from state and federal level.

NPCA is ready to help at any level to see that no misuse of pesticide occurs, but NPCA had rather help in dealing with enforcement problems through education rather than having new regulation written.

INDUSTRY POSITION ON TERMITICIDES - 11:40 A.M.

Norman Goldberg, Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs, NPCA

Speaker expressed his concern of possible fraud and misuse and other violation in application 2EE.

Speaker does believe with proper judgement of application, based on site of application the 2EE should be his choice. He should be allowed to apply pesticide at less than label rates.

The pest control operator should be able to use the pesticide on his own judgement not be required to control pest for ever.

Speaker does want the bad operator out of the business so that the good operator can perform professionally.

ADJOURN FOR LUNCH - 12:00 P.M.

TOURS OF:

- 1:15 - Kirtland, AFB, National Atomic Museum
- 2:15 - Albuquerque, Old Town Tour
- 5:00 - Sandia Peak Aerial Tramway !!!!!!!!!

Thursday, 27 October

BUSINESS SESSION CALLED TO ORDER - By President Ogg - 9:15 A.M.

Item 1 - Committee Reports

Nominating Committee - Chairman Rudy Howell  
Submitted -- Jimmy Arceneaux - President  
David Shriver - Vice-President  
Jim Harron - Secretary - Treasure

Accepted and elected - Unanimously

Resolution Committee:

Chairman Jim Harron reported the attached resolutions.

Accepted unanimously.

OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS DISCUSSED

1. Uniform policy committee report - Sampling techniques of termiticide
2. Funding and Registration - Fees to remain the same.
3. The Constitution Revision - ASPCRO.
4. Initiate active membership drive.
5. Presentation of presidential plaque to Neil Ogg presented by L. O. Nelson, for the membership of ASPCRO.

The Association expresses its appreciation to the fine job Mr. Ogg has done in his tenure as President of ASPCRO.

6. President Arceneaux accepts the challenge and the floor.
7. 1984 to be held in Nashville, Tennessee.
8. Adjourn. See you in Tennessee.

PROGRAM PERSONNEL

Neil Ogg, President, ASPCRO  
Clemson University  
Dr. William P. Stephens, Director/Secretary  
NMDA, Las Cruces, New Mexico  
Warren Armstrong, Past President  
New Mexico Pest Control Association  
Linda Zarow, Economic Analysis Branch, EPA  
Washington, D. C.  
Dr. William Troutman, Director  
New Mexico Poison Control Center  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
Phillip Gray, Director Scientific Advisory  
EPA, Washington, D. C.  
L. O. Nelson, Pesticide Administrator  
Indiana State Chemist  
A. Jack Grimes, Government Affairs  
NPCA  
Norman Goldenberg, Chairman  
Committee on Governmental Affairs  
NPCA  
Charles Frommer, Director  
Regulatory Affairs  
Velsicol Chemical Company  
David Frederick, Director  
Sales and Marketing of Pest Control Business  
Veliscol chemical Company  
R. C. Tincknell, Shell Chemical Company,  
London, England  
Bob Russell, Vice President  
Government Relations, Orkin  
Atlanta, Georgia  
Charles Hromada  
Terminix International, Inc.

ASSOCIATION  
OF  
STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL  
REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
\* \* \*  
23RD  
ANNUAL MEETING  
FOUR SEASONS INN  
2500 CARLISLE, N. E.  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO  
OCTOBER 25-27  
1983

RECEIVED  
INDIANA STATE CHEMIST

AUG 16 1983

\* \* \* P R O G R A M \* \* \*

ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
23RD ANNUAL MEETING  
OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, 1983  
FOUR SEASONS INN  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

\* \* \*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25

A.M.

7:30 Registration - Lobby - Reg. Fee \$25  
8:30 Call to Order  
    . . . President, Neil Ogg  
8:40 Welcome  
    . . . William P. Stephens  
9:00 Views of a New Mexico Pest Control Operator  
    . . . Warren Armstrong  
9:30 National Urban Pesticide Usage Survey  
    . . . Linda Zarow  
10:00 Refreshment Break  
  
10:30 Rodenticide Review  
    . . . William Troutman  
11:15 Termiticide Training Seminars  
    . . . David Frederick

P.M.

12:00 Lunch (Sponsored by Orkin)  
1:30 State Discussion - State & Industry Officials  
    a) Chlordane  
    b) Child Resistant Packaging  
    c) EPA Enforcements Grants  
    d) FIFRA Amendments  
2:45 Refreshment Break  
3:00 Aldrin Update - R. C. Tincknell  
3:40 Termiticides - Bob Russell  
3:50 Termiticides - Charles Hromada  
4:00 State Reports - New Activities Only  
5:00 Adjourn  
5:30 Hospitality Hour

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

A.M.

8:30 "60 minutes" Chlordane film - Charles Frommer  
9:00 EPA Update  
    . . . Phil Gray  
9:45 Refreshment Break  
10:10 Ultra Sonic Pest Control Devices - Film  
10:40 Occupational Licensing Enforcement  
    . . . L.O. Nelson  
11:15 NPCA Legislative Update  
    . . . Jack Grimes  
11:40 Industry Position on Termiticides  
    . . . Norman Goldberg

P.M.

12:00 Lunch (Sponsored by Terminex)  
1:15 Kirtland AFB National Atomic Museum  
2:15 Albuquerque Old Town Tour  
5:00 Sandia Peak Aerial Tramway

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

A.M.

8:30 State Reports (continued)  
9:00 Committee Reports  
    a) Resolutions  
    b) Nominations  
    c) Publication  
    d) Membership  
    e) Uniform Policy  
10:00 Business Session  
11:00 Adjourn

\* \* \*

# 1983 NEW MEXICO

NAME	ORGANIZATION
ABERNATHY, JAN	NM DEPT. OF AG
ALEXANDER, DON	AR PLANT BOARD
ARCENEUX, JAMES A.	LA STRUCT. PEST CONTROL
ARMSTRONG, WARREN	ARMSTRONG PEST CONTROL
BOND, JIM	FLORIDA
COONEY, KEVIN	PEST CONTROL MAGAZINE
CRAFT, JOHN	TERMINIX
DOMINICK, HARVEY J.	IL DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DOVES, WAYNE	NEW MEXICO PEST CONTROL ASSN
DOWNEY, WILLIAM	NEW YORK
ELKINS, ED	ORKIN (GA)
FREDERICK, DAVID	VELSICOL CHEMICAL
FROMMER, CHARLES	VELSICOL CHEMICAL
GLACKEN, TOM	NM DEPT. OF AG
GOLDENBERG, NORMAN	NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSN
GOWANLOCK, SANDRA	VELSICOL
GRAY, PHILLIP	EPA, WASHINGTON
GRIMES, A. JACK	NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSN
GULDNER, CLARENCE	KS BOARD OF AG
GUSTAFSON, GUS	NEW MEXICO PEST CONTROL ASSN
HAGEN, JOHN R.	MO DEPT OF AG
HANCOCK, BOB	OKLAHOMA
HARRON, JAMES P.	GA DEPT OF AG
HASKINS, JIM	MISSISSIPPI
HELSETH, PHILLIP	FL DEPT OF AG
HENSON, DOUG	NM DEPT OF AG
HOWELL, RUDOLPH	N. CAROLINA

NAME	ORGANIZATION
HROMADA, CHARLES	TERMINIX INTERNATIONAL
IMMERMAN, FRED	NORTH CAROLINA
IVIE, DAVID	TX STRUCTURAL BOARD
LAMBLEY, DALE	KS BOARD OF AG
LASSWELL, GARY	NM DEPT OF AG
MATHEWS, LONNIE	NM DEPT OF AG
MC CARTY, BOB	MISSISSIPPI
MC CASKILL, VON	SC PLANT PEST REG
MC KAY, MURRAY	NH DEPT OF AG
MC LEOD, DAVID	NORTH CAROLINA
MESECHER, ROBERT L.	MI DEPT OF AG
NELSON, L.O.	IN STATE CHEMIST
OGG, NEIL	SC PLANT PEST REG
PATTERSON, BARRY	NM DEPT OF AG
PENA, VINCENT	NM DEPT OF AG
POST, MICKEY	PEST. ENFORCE D.C.
RUSSELL, BOB	ORKIN (GA)
SCOTT, DAVID E.	IN STATE CHEMIST
SHRIVER, DAVID	MARYLAND
STAYTON, H. GRIER	DE DEPT OF AG
STEWART, KIVEN	AR PLANT BOARD
TINCKNELL, R.C. (two guests)	SHELL INTERNATIONAL
TROUTMAN, WILLIAM	NM POISON CONTROL CENTER
WALLS, W.E.	VA DEPT. OF AG
WRIGHT, KNOX	TN DEPT OF AG
WULFHORST, BOB	OH DEPT OF AG
WYCKOFF, BETTY B.	AZ STRUCTURAL BOARD
ZARROW, LINDA	EPA, WASHINGTON D.C.



1

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED**

**AT**

**ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS**

**ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

**25-27 OCTOBER 1983**

**RESOLUTION I**

**WHEREAS**, the outstanding success of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials (ASPCRO) was in large measure due to the gracious hospitality and outstanding planning and effort extended by the Staff of the New Mexico Department of Agriculture, Division of Pesticide Management; and

**WHEREAS**, the Orkin Exterminating Company and Terminix International provided the excellent noon-time meals; and

**WHEREAS**, THE Veliscol Chemical Company, the New Mexico Pest Control Association and Grey Exterminating Company provided most welcome refreshment breaks; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, THAT THE Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials (ASPCRO) by letter from the Secretary express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to all those parties for an excellent meeting and a very pleasant stay in the great State of New Mexico.

Done this 27th day of October 1983.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED**

**AT**

**ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS**

**ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

**25-27 OCTOBER 1983**

**RESOLUTION II**

**WHEREAS**, Ultrasonic Pest Control Devices have never been shown to have any effect on the control or repelling of insects and rodents and other pest; and

**WHEREAS**, these devices are being marketed on a nationwide basis through a wide variety of means claiming control or repelling of these pests; and

**WHEREAS**, the general public is being misled regarding the perceived control of important public health pests; and

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED**, that the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials [ASPCRO] expresses its concern about these devices; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials [ASPCRO] directs Mr. L. O. Nelson to express ASPCRO's concern about these devices during the National Symposium on Ultrasonic Pest Control Devices to be held on November 30, 1983 in Detroit.

Done this 27th day of October 1983.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED**

**AT**

**ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS**

**ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

**25-27 OCTOBER 1983**

**RESOLUTION III**

**WHEREAS**, the interim guidelines that have been established by the National Academy of Sciences for ambient air levels of termiticides have continued to provide a source of confusion for regulatory agencies, pesticide applicators and the general public; and

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED**, that the President of the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials [ASPCRO] be directed to request the National Academy of Sciences to clarify further its position on these guidelines.

Done this 27th day of October 1983.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED**

**AT**

**ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS**

**ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

**25-27 OCTOBER 1983**

**RESOLUTION IV**

**WHEREAS**, the Harpers Ferry Bill, H.R. 3818 and S.1774 proposes many changes to FIFRA that would place unnecessary regulatory responsibilities on State Officials and Environmental Protection Agency; and

**WHEREAS**, these proposals are not based on sound regulatory principals and would only serve to place more paper work, legal pressures; and expense on the pesticide control officials and the Pest Control Industry that ultimately would be passed on to the consumer.

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED**, that the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials [ASPCRO] go on record in opposition to amendments proposed by H.R. 3818 and S.1774 and urges each member state to submit written comments in opposition to specific amendments to the appropriate member of Congress; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we urge each member to notify the Pest Control Operators of these proposals so that they may also respond to Congress.

Done this 27th day of October 1983.

# Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

January 10, 1984

TO: ASPCRO Members

FROM: Neil Ogg, Past President ASPCRO

SUBJECT: OBJECTIONS TO HARPER'S FERRY BILL AS RESOLVED AT OCTOBER  
MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY  
OFFICIALS

Enclosed is a model letter addressing the six items discussed during our 1983 ASPCRO meeting relating to the FIFRA Reform Bill, i.e., the Harper's Ferry Bill and Key Committee Members to contact.

The items for the ASPCRO resolution of specific sections of the Bills can be titled as follows:

- (1) Section 3 Elimination of direct supervision of pesticide applicators requiring certification for all applicators.
- (2) Section 4(a) (6) Prohibits future registrations of cancelled, suspended, or withdrawn pesticides.
- (3) Subsection 7(b) Initiation of cancellation or suspension hearings by any person.
- (4) Section 8 Increased record keeping requirements for pesticide applicators.
- (5) Section 10 Private right to sue States and Federal Government for damages for inaction against a violator.
- (6) Section 16(b) (3) (D) Special local need registration for maximum of five states.

DA/ms

DATE

Dear (Senator or Representative):

The Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Reform Bill (Harper's Ferry Bill) S-1774 and HR-3818 have been introduced into the Senate and House and make sweeping changes to FIFRA.

The Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials (ASPCRO) and we, the structural pest control regulatory officials for this state, have strong objections to the following changes to FIFRA:

- (1) Section 3 of this bill changes the definition of certified private and commercial applicators such that the clause "supervise the use of" is eliminated. Essentially, this would mean that all applicators of restricted use products would have to be certified and licensed. No one would be able to work under the supervision of a certified applicator as is presently permitted. Many state programs rely on the continuity of the present system of a trained professional licensed applicator as the focal point of receiving regulatory action. He is responsible for the correct application of the pesticide. This amendment would cause considerable changes and new resource allocations in our states laws and regulations.
- (2) The Bill in Section 4(a)(6) proposes to prohibit the future registration of any pesticide, any use of which has been cancelled, suspended or voluntarily withdrawn for health or environmental reasons. This is not workable in that new data, other scientific evidence, or future risk/benefit considerations may, indeed, justify the re-registration of a product and its uses.
- (3) The Bill in subsection 7(b) amends section 6(b) of FIFRA and provides for initiation of a hearing regarding cancellation of pesticides. There are many interest groups in the nation with diametrically approved opinions regarding pesticide use. To allow anyone to initiate a hearing regarding pesticide cancellation is to open a Pandora's box of pesticide cancellation activity by extremists special interest groups.
- (4) The Bill in Section 8 would require the Administrator to promulgate regulations for commercial applicator record keeping. State pesticide regulatory officials have been unable to demonstrate at the local level that mandatory record keeping requirements for all pesticide uses would significantly contribute to better tracking of the use of pesticides. At present the states require record keeping for restricted use pesticides. We believe this is adequate and therefore, oppose this proposal.
- (5) Section 10 of the Bill establishes a private right to sue for damages against a person, company, government agency or the Administrator of EPA. The suit can occur if action has not been taken by the state or EPA within

60 days of notice of the violation. Sixty days is insufficient time to complete any investigations or take appropriate regulatory action. Many states have provisions which protect them from law suits. Opening up law suits against a state may tax their very limited legal resources to the point of the demise of the regulatory agency.

- (6) The Bill in subsection 16(b)(3)(D) would allow the same special local need registration in only five states. There are pesticides used in the structural pest area that are a special local need in far more than five states. This would limit use of these needed products to the first five states to request 24(c) registration. This is unacceptable.

# House Committee Assignments, 98th Congress

## Agriculture

Phone 225-2171

Room: 1301 LHOB

D 26 - R 15

Agriculture generally; production, marketing and stabilization of agricultural prices; animal industry and diseases of animals; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; farm credit and security; forestry in general; human nutrition; home economics; inspection of livestock and meat products; plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering; rural electrification; commodities exchanges; rural development.



E. "Kika"  
de la Garza,  
D-Texas,  
chairman\*

- ✓ Lane Evans, Ill.
- ✓ Lindsay Thomas, Ga.
- \* ✓ James R. Olin (Va.)
- \* ✓ Timothy J. Penny, Minn.

## Subcommittees

### Conservation, Credit and Rural Development

Phone: 225-1867

Room: 1336 LHOB

Jones, Tenn. - chairman

Weaver	Coleman
Bedell	Jeffords
English	Skeen
Glickman	Morrison
Daschle	Gunderson
Stenholm	
Tallon	
Durbin	
Evans, Ill.	

### Cotton, Rice and Sugar

Phone: 225-1867

Room: 1336 LHOB

Huckaby - chairman

Coelho	Stangeland
Jones, Tenn.	Emerson
Rose	Chappie
English	Franklin
Whitley	
Stenholm	
Hatcher	

- \* ✓ Thomas S. Foley, (Wash.)  
vice chairman
- Walter B. Jones, N.C.
- Ed Jones, Tenn.
- \* ✓ George E. Brown Jr., (Calif.)
- Charlie Rose, N.C.
- James Weaver, Ore.
- Tom Harkin, Iowa
- Berkley Bedell, Iowa
- Glenn English, Okla.
- \* ✓ Leon E. Panetta, (Calif.)
- Jerry Huckaby, La.
- Dan Glickman, Kan.
- Charles Whitley, N.C.
- \* ✓ Tony Coelho, (Calif.)
- Thomas A. Daschle, S.D.
- Charles W. Stenholm, Texas
- \* ✓ Harold L. Volkmer, (Mo.)
- Charles Hatcher, Ga.
- Robin Tallon, S.C.
- \* ✓ Harley O. Staggers Jr., (W.Va.)
- Dick Durbin, Ill.

- Edward R. Madigan, Ill. \*
- James M. Jeffords, Vt.
- E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.
- Ron Marlenee, Mont.
- Larry J. Hopkins, Ky.
- George Hansen, Idaho
- Arlan Stangeland, Minn.
- ✓ Pat Roberts, Kan.
- Bill Emerson, Mo.
- Joe Skeen, N.M.
- Sid Morrison, Wash.
- ✓ Steve Gunderson, Wis.
- ✓ Cooper Evans, Iowa
- Gene Chappie, Calif.
- ✓ Webb Franklin, Miss.

address:  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington D.C. 20515

### \* ✓ Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture

Phone: 225-8408

Room: 1430 LHOB

✓ Brown - chairman

✓ Staggers	Roberts
✓ Penny	Gunderson
✓ Panetta	Evans, Iowa
✓ Foley	Franklin
✓ Coelho	
✓ Volkmer	
✓ Olin	





## WASHINGTON OFFICE REPORT

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1616 H Street, N.W. • Washington, D. C. 20006

Volume VI, Number 35  
November 7, 1983

✓  
EPA OKAYS LIMITED USE OF 1080. Last week the Environmental Protection Agency issued its final decision on Compound 1080 use against coyotes and other feral dogs. The decision allows the registration of Compound 1080 for use in toxic collars and in single lethal dose baits. However, 1080 will not be permitted for use in large bait stations or smear posts. NASDA was instrumental in securing evidentiary hearings in 1981, and has worked with the National Wool Growers and others to coordinate a strong case for lifting the ban on 1080.

over  
POULTRY INDUSTRY ALARMED BY AVIAN INFLUENZA OUTBREAK. At least four Pennsylvania flocks in the Lancaster County area have been infected with a deadly and apparently unknown form of avian influenza. APHIS has decided to establish a federal quarantine, to disinfect around the perimeter of the quarantine area, to beef-up surveillance, and to help Pennsylvania trace the origin and nature of the disease. Meanwhile, a special task force is considering additional steps to deal with the potentially serious problem.

DAIRY UPDATE. On Friday the House of Representatives approved a modified closed rule to govern debate on the "Dairy Production Stabilization Bill" (H.R. 4196) when it comes to the Floor, possibly this week. The rule permits a limited number of amendments including the Conable amendment to cut dairy supports by \$1.50 per cwt. without any diversion payments. Sec. Block has pulled back on his endorsement of the compromise bill and indicated support for the Conable plan which is given an even chance of passage.

FRUIT FLY IN CALIFORNIA. As of November 4, 98 Mexican fruit flies have been trapped in Los Angeles County. State and APHIS officials are undertaking a program of aerial application of malathion bait, and a federal quarantine is being developed. The county has already established a regulatory program. A stepped-up trapping effort and the release of sterile flies is underway. Meanwhile, state and APHIS officials are hopeful that the Oriental fruit fly problem in San Francisco Bay area is under control.

POTATO HEARING SET. USDA has announced a November 8 hearing in Denver, Colorado to consider proposed changes in the Potato Research and Promotion Plan. Specifically, the Potato Board wants to change the assessment rate to .5 percent of the past 10-year U.S. average price received by growers, and USDA wants consumer representation on the Board.

COMPROMISE WHEAT BILL APPROVED BY COMMITTEE. Last week the full House Ag Committee unanimously okayed Rep. Tom Foley's wheat bill (H.R.4072) which would scale back scheduled increases in the 1984 and 1985 target price and also mandate a 1984 acreage reduction of 30 percent, including a 10 percent paid diversion. The bill also sets an 85 percent PIK payment rate. The bill also mandates haying and grazing of PIK acres and advance target payments. Sen. Dole is pushing a similar "compromise" in the Senate, and prospects for passage look favorable despite Administration disapproval.

SENATE PASSES EEC TRADE RESOLUTION. By a nearly unanimous vote, the Senate last week passed a resolution (Sen. Helms' S.Res.233) expressing opposition to the European Community's proposal to "reform" the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) by restricting the importation of non-grain feed ingredients such as corn gluten and citrus pellets, and by placing a consumption tax on vegetable oils. This resolution is meant to strengthen the position of Secretaries Block, Shultz and Regan when they meet with EC officials in Brussels on December 9.

CONGRESS VOTES TO BAN OMB FROM REVIEWING MARKETING ORDERS. Despite a challenge from Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA), the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to retain a provision in the 1984 Treasury Department Appropriation Bill which prohibits the Office of Management and Budget from expending any funds to study or review agricultural marketing orders. The Senate bill, on the Floor this week, contains a similar provision.

UPCOMING HEARINGS. The House Public Works Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will continue hearings on a rewrite of the Clean Water Act. The House hearings will be November 9, 10, 15, 16, 17. The Senate hearings are set for November 8, 10, 15, 17.

The House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit and Rural Development will hold a hearing November 17 to consider two bills (H.R.3049 and H.R.4113 by Reps. Cooper Evans and Dan Glickman respectively) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

FIFRA MARK-UP CANCELLED. The subcommittee mark-up of the "Harpers Ferry" pesticide bill (H.R.3818), which had been scheduled for Nov. 3, 8 and 9, has been cancelled. Mr. Ruckelshaus expressed EPA's opposition to the bill in a subcommittee hearing on Wednesday, and NASDA and other organizations have strongly urged the subcommittee to defer consideration.

## STATE OF ARIZONA

1982-1983

## STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD

For the 18th consecutive year, the Structural Pest Control Board carried out its duties and responsibilities to the public, in particular consumers of structural pest control, by authority of the Structural Pest Control Act, Chapter 32 A.R.S. 32-2301, et. seq. (adopted 1965).

The Board is appointed by the Governor, three from the industry and two from the public. By law the Board is required to meet twice a year, however with the volume of work involved, the Board has met once or even twice a month in each of the 18th years.

The functions of the Board are as follows:

1. Licensing and inspection of the structural pest control operator.
2. Adopt reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law.
3. Investigate violations.
4. Answer consumer complaints.
5. Certification in categories of Ornamental & Turf, Industrial, Structural and Health Related Pest Control and Aquatic in non-agricultural waters.

NEW ACTIVITIES:

## A. MINIMUM STANDARDS:

A committee was formed in July, 1982 to propose and submit standards. The Board reviewed and met with the committee several times, finally, on May 19, 1983 the "Fumigation of a Structure" and "Treatment of Subterranean Termites" guidelines submitted by the industry were acknowledged by the Board. These were mailed to industry members and they were requested to follow in all future treatments.

## B. USE OF TERMITICIDES AT LESS THAN LABEL RATE:

In December, 1982, the Board first submitted a rule that 'all pesticides, except registered herbicides, be used or applied pursuant to specific quantities, strengths or dosages designated in the label or labeling, etc.'. This did not pass due to the opposition to the general use products. In August, 1983, the board again presented a rule 'all termiticide applications shall be made in the specific quantities, strengths, or dosages designated by the labeling, and in no other manner whatsoever'. This was approved by the Governor's Regulatory Review Council which is the first step. The hearing for input from industry and consumers will be heard November 22, 1983.

C. REQUEST TO RESTRICT CHORDANE:

The Arizona Structural Pest Control Board does not have statutory authority to restrict pesticides, therefore, requested the Board of Pesticide Control to hold a fact finding hearing to restrict chlordane. Hearing was held in April, 1982 and that Board determined insufficient evidence was submitted to warrant restricting the product. The Structural Pest Control Board again in May, 1983 requested the Board to consider another fact finding hearing with new evidence to be submitted, however the Pesticide Board denied the request.

D. PERFORMANCE AUDIT OR SUNSET REVIEW:

As of September 1983 the Sunset Review report was made public to the presented to the State Legislature. The report was gratifying to read that the Board had met its objectives and purposes effectively and efficiently. Recommendations were made by the review team and the board is presently working with the Legislative Council to meet these requirements. Suggested changes are:

1) Regulation of the Structural Pest Control Industry should be continued and strengthened.

Review team recommended that the Board amend its rules and regulations to include specific termite treatment standards and revise the current Wood Infestation Report.

2) The Board needs to license companies as well as individuals.

Review team recommended licensing company as well as individuals and the board endorses this recommendation.

3) Board can strengthen its enforcement activities to better protect the public.

The review team recommended the Board modify its consent agreement procedures, seek training, expand consent agreements to include refunds and training for licensees and legislation to issue administrative warnings.

4) The Board's current fee structure is inequitable.

The review team recommended the Board's statutes be amended to establish a more equitable fee structure such as the number of business locations and/or the number of employees.

ARIZONA STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD  
Betty B. Wyckoff



# ARKANSAS STATE PLANT BOARD

P. O. Box 1069 ■ Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Melvin C. Tucker  
Robert W. Anderson  
Director

Phone 225-1598

January 4, 1984

Mr. Don Alexander  
Secretary, ASPCRO

Dear Don,

Since this is the first time The District of Columbia has been represented at this meeting, I unfortunately did not know that State reports were required.

Mickey Post  
Division Director

ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
1983 District of Columbia Report  
Mickey Post

The Supporting Regulations of The District of Columbia Pesticide Operations Act were amended in May of 1983 making updated changes to the Law.

There are plans to upgrade the certifications exams for commercial and public pest control applicators. These changes are necessary to bring the exams up to date with the present pest control activities and industry changes.

On August 1, 1983, The Pesticide Section became a Division within a Bureau (Bureau of Pesticides & Hazardous Waste Management) with this reorganization The Bureau will be staffed by one (1) Bureau Director (2) Division Directors (1) Pesticides, (1) Hazardous Waste, Four (4) Inspectors and Two (2) Secretarial staff positions.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Division of Production & Promotion

Pesticide Section

1983 STATE REPORT TO  
ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST  
CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS

Submitted by

H. Grier Stayton  
Pesticide Compliance Supervisor

October 25, 1983

## THE ACT

Structural Pest Control Operators (PCO's) are regulated in the State of Delaware through the Delaware Pesticides Law (3 DEL. C. Chapter 12). The Act is enforced by the Delaware Department of Agriculture. The intent of the Act is to protect the consumer, the overall public welfare and the environment by regulating the sale and use of pesticides. As a means of accomplishing this purpose, the Department requires the registration of pesticides sold or distributed in the state, the classification of restricted use pesticides, the licensure of businesses which commercially apply pesticides, the registration of employees of those licensees, the examination and certification of private and commercial restricted pesticide users and the enforcement of acts declared unlawful by the code.

The Law was amended on July 19, 1983, as follows:

1. Registration fees for pesticide products increased to \$25.00.
2. Powers of Cease and Desist granted to the Secretary of Agriculture for persons violating the act.
3. Requirement of an annual certification fee.
4. The use of fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the application of pesticides has been declared an unlawful act.
5. Authorization to inspect books and records relating to shipment, sale or use of pesticides.
6. Authorization to sample pesticides.
7. Revision of obligations under Stop Sale Use or Removal Orders..
8. Other general housekeeping amendments.

A copy of the amendments is attached.



We have found that the enactment of these amendments has put the Department on a sounder financial footing, has enhanced our ability to effectively enforce the law and has cleared up some procedural and administrative problems.

#### PERSONNEL

The Department of Agriculture Pesticide Section has two (2) full-time Pesticide Inspectors, one (1) full-time Clerk-Typist and one (1) Supervisor. the Pesticide Section operates under the Division of Production and Promotion, which is headed by Robert C. Berry, Director.

## ACTIVITIES

### 1. Enforcement:

The Pesticide Section has conducted 28 pesticide misuse investigations in FY 1983. Eight (8) of these investigations were PCO related. Of these eight (8), three (3) were issued Notices of Warning, one (1) license and certification was revoked and one (1) case is pending criminal prosecution and license revocation proceedings.

In addition to state inspection activities, the Pesticide Section performed 370 inspections under an EPA enforcement grant and obtained 76 pesticide samples. A total of 19 enforcement actions were taken.

### 2. Certification:

There are 312 Category 7 pest control operators certified in Delaware. Sixty (60) of these applicators have credentials issued through reciprocity. Recertification is required every three years and is accomplished by attendance at eight (8) hours approved training or by re-examination. The next recertification deadline is January 1, 1985. To date, 70 of the resident applicators have met the training requirements. The Department has approved 16 training sessions during FY 83 in Category 7.

### 3. Licensing:

There are 102 Category 7 pest control businesses licensed in Delaware. There is an annual license fee of \$25.00 and a standard for each business to hold general liability insurance.

## PROBLEMS

A bill will be introduced (hopefully in 1984) to provide for civil penalties under the Act. The bill will also place jurisdiction of the law in Magistrate and Common Pleas Courts. This bill should provide for a more effective means of prosecuting violators.

STATE OF FLORIDA  
ANNUAL REPORT 1982-83

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COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL

This marks the 36th consecutive year the Office of Entomology carried out its duties and responsibilities to the general public, especially consumers of pest control services, as well as to the industry providing these services, under statutory authority granted by the Pest Control Act, Chapter 482 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Rules of DHRS, Chapter 10D-55 of the Florida Administrative Code. The primary purpose of the program is to protect and enhance the public and industry health, safety and well-being in the area of commercial pest control.

The certification-licensure and regulatory enforcement activities and administrative policies continued to set and maintain high standards with the goal of advancing and upgrading, fairly and impartially; the quality, safety and legitimacy of pest control services offered to the citizens of florida.

Personnel. There were several changes in the personnel complement during the year. Mr. F. R. "Bob" Du Chanois, Chief, Commercial Pest Control Section, retired on December 31, 1982, after 23 years of dedicated and faithful service to the state. His position remained open until April 4, 1983, at which time Phillip R. Helseth, Jr. was appointed to fill the vacancy. A new Entomologist-Inspector for the Miami area came on board in May 1983 due to the resignation of his

predecessor earlier in the year. At the close of the year the Jacksonville Entomologist-Inspector position was unfilled. Full time office Secretarial - Clerical support remained at the same level -- 2 Secretaries, 3 Clerk-Typists and one Account Clerk. During FY 1982-83 the office employed two temporary clerks to assist within the records section.

Seven field Entomologist-Inspectors were on duty during the majority of the FY. The agency's complaint response, inspection and investigation work, enforcement, and public, industry assistance were effectively supported by these professional Entomologists. They are stationed one each in Jacksonville, Marianna, Miami, St. Petersburg, Tampa, West Palm Beach and Winter Park. Their duties and workload were largely Commercial Pest Control related. At headquarters level in Jacksonville, three Entomologists devoted full-time to all phases of the Commercial Pest Control Program mission and function.

Regulatory. Chapter 482, F.S. relating to Pest Control was substantially amended during FY 81-82 and took effect 10-1-82. Significant amendments and additions to the law were outlined in last years Annual Report FY 1981-82. A printed copy of Chapter 482 F.S. as it recently took effect is appended to and made part of this Annual Report due to its importance to the Commercial Pest Control regulatory program and the industry regulated.

In order to conform to the statutory changes effected it was necessary to revise DHRS Pest Control Rules, Chapter 10D-55, F.A.C. during FY 82-83. The new rules became effective June 22, 1983. A printed copy of the rule changes as amended is additionally appended to and made part of this Annual Report due also to its importance to the Commercial Pest Control regulatory program and the industry regulated.

Examination-Certification. During FY 1982-83, the Office of Entomology reviewed 1,462 examination applications by category and in four examinations given each time at two locations, approved 1,637 and examined 1,499 category applicants for pest control operator's certificate and special (fumigation) identification card compared to 1,936 and 1,743 respectively in four exams in FY 1981-82. As a result, DHRS issued 768 new certification credentials in FY 1982-83 of which number 294 were new pest control operator's certificates, 416 were category additions to existing certificates and 58 were new special identification cards.

There were 3,318 certificates and special identification cards outstanding as of 9-15-83 based on the official mailing list. See Table 1 for additional information.

Licensure and Fee Receipts. There were 1,521 pest control licensees in business as of 6-30-83. Business licenses (including 133 change-of-address and 8 change-of-name) and identification cards issued tallied 1,713 and 14,312 respectively (See Table 1 for additional information).

On a direct fee basis, these documents yielded \$139,714 up from \$67,100 the previous year. Fee receipts from this source actually deposited in the Pest Control Trust Fund were \$134,279 contrasted to \$68,970 in FY 1981-82. In addition, the sum of \$130,295 was collected and credited to the Trust Fund Account in FY 1982-83 from fees for certificate, special identification card, and emergency certificate issuance and renewal, examinations, service fees for returned checks and late charges. This compares with \$112,535 collected the previous year. Revenue from all sources in FY 1982-83, the bottom line, increased 45 per cent, from \$181,505 collected in FY 1981-82, to another record high of \$264,575. As of 6-30-82 the Pest

Control Trust Fund balance carried forward was \$92,197.35.

The dramatic jump in fee receipts was a direct result of the recent law changes which authorized new increased fees.

Receipts and document issuance clearance procedures and accounting practices, as directed by DHRS Central Financial Services, were strictly followed. The Auditor General's Office did not conduct an annual audit of the financial records for FY 1981-82. They did come in at fiscal year's end closing to count cash on hand 6-30-82. Emphasis will continue to be placed on reducing overhead and operating costs and improving productivity, accountability, accuracy and responsiveness throughout the section.

The section received three data processing terminals (keyboard and video display) and one printer in February 1983 and began the transitioning of records to the new system. We are computer linked to the Department of Professional Regulation (DPR) in Tallahassee. DPR handles all the programming and software functions within the system. All certificates and special identification cards were renewed by data processing this FY. All of the pest control business license information including identification card holders etc. beginning June 1, 1983, is being entered into the computer. It is projected that this process will be complete by June 1, 1984. Thereafter all business license and identification card renewals will be handled by the computer.

Regulatory-Enforcement Actions. The office acted upon 125 applications for emergency certificate vis-a-vis 133 in FY 1981-82, to enable firms losing their certified operators to continue in business temporarily; made 151 fumigation inspections and investigated 367 complaints filed by property owners; issued several hundred notices of inspection or violation by Entomologist-Inspectors in the

the field; convened two formal Administrative Hearings and one informal request conference; responded to 37 Writs of Subpoena for trial or deposition involving complainants' civil litigation or criminal prosecution of illegal (unlicensed) operators; took two false use of certificate actions to remove certified operators not in charge; issued three Final Orders of revocation, suspension, probation and denial, imposed one administrative fine in the amount of \$250 and three Final Orders of Reprimand; and collected, cleared and accounted for all fee receipts and documents issued. See accompanying Table 1 for additional related registration, certification, examination and disciplinary-enforcement data.



TABLE 1  
SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL  
REGISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT  
FLORIDA, 1978-83

REGISTRATION	1978	1979	1980	1980- 1981	1981- 1982	1982- 1983
Pest Control Business Licenses issued.....	1,244	1,097	1,408	1,377	1,523	1,713
Change-of-Address Business Licenses issued.....	124	146	138	118	165	133
Change-of-Name Business Licenses issued.....	-	-	-	-	-	8
Employee Pest Control Identification (ID) Cards issued.....	12,211	11,346	14,483	13,954	14,100	14,312
Business Licenses issued to New Companies.....	67	93*	169	173	209	249
CERTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION						
Pest Control Operator's (PCO) Certificates issued (new).....	175	187	177	238	255	300
PCO Certificates & Special Identification Cards renewed.....	1,846*	1,703	2,624	1,490	3,153	2,552
Emergency Certificates issued (initial and renewal).....	204	235	212	153	133	125
Pest Control Examination applicants approved.....	1,298	1,374	1,451*	1,716	1,936	1,637
Pest Control Category Examinations administered.....	1,486	1,530	1,504	1,725	1,743	1,499
DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND ENFORCEMENT***						
Pest Control Business Licenses revoked, suspended or denied..	6	2	8	10	4	1
Business Licenses placed on probation.....	2	1	1	1	1	0
Certificates revoked, suspended or denied.....	7	6	5	4	2	1
Certificates placed on probation.....	1	1	1	1	0	0
Employee ID Cards revoked, suspended, denied or stopped.....	25	22	13	25	16	13
Employee ID Cards placed on probation.....	1	2	2	3	0	1
Administrative Fines.....	-	-	-	-	-	1
Formal Reprimands.....	-	-	-	-	-	3
Property Holder Complaints investigated.....	290	283	346	326	363	367
Unlicensed illegal pest control operators investigated.....	61	40	50	47	44	56
Warrants and injunctions filed against unlicensed operators**	6	1	7	9	5	4
Cease and desist orders issued to unlicensed operators.....	46	34	37	38	38	52
Accidental poisonings reported by licensees.....	19	24*	23	22	31	34
Inspections made of licensees.....	906	755	921	859	988	644
Enforcement miles traveled (Jax'vl office only thru FY'80-'81)	27,394	18,847	23,624	23,176	107,596	103,957
Telephone assistance by all Entomologist-Inspectors.....	7,401	7,419+	9,756+	#	#	10,700

License, identification card and certificate issuance/renewal data are based on Fiscal Years. All other entries through 1980 are based on Calendar Years. All data for 1980-81 and beyond are based on Fiscal Years to comply with a change in reporting period. \*Revised from previous Annual Reports. \*\*Includes referrals to and direct informations made by State Attorneys. \*\*\*Disciplinary measures do not include cases pending final disposition or in progress except ID Cards stopped. #Unavailable.