This Presentation Is Designed To…

- Enhance the viewers understanding of the roles of State and Territorial Pesticide Regulatory Programs as well as the similarities and differences in Programs;
- Familiarize the viewer with AAPCO, SFIREG, and ASPCRO, their missions and activities in support of pesticide regulation; and
- Provide the viewer with resources for further exploration.
State & Territorial Lead Agencies (SLAs)
Primacy for Pesticide Regulation

Collectively…
States and Territories have primacy and regulate pesticide applicators… pesticide businesses… pesticide products… proper use of pesticides…
SLAs Unique Relationship with EPA

- **Support EPA’s Overarching Goals**
  - Protect Human Health
  - Protect Environment
  - Ensure the Availability of Pesticides

- **Co-Regulate Pesticides with EPA**
  - Primacy within jurisdictions
  - Ensure Compliance
  - Take Enforcement Actions for Non-compliance

- **Bridge the Gap Between EPA and Regulated Industry**

- **Grantees**
  - Enter into Cooperative Agreements with EPA
  - Receive Funding from OPP & OECA

- **Stakeholders**
  - Input into EPA Actions
  - Members of Professional Associations impacted by EPA Actions
  - Participants in Committees and Workgroups

- **Educators**
  - Share knowledge and expertise with EPA
Regulation is Good, But, Not Every Regulation is Good
- We are Regulating the Purposeful Introduction of a Toxin to the Environment.
- Regulations Ensure Proper Use and Minimize Risk to an Acceptable Level

Support Fair and Effective Regulation that:
- Protect Human Health
- Protect Environment
- Ensure the Availability of Pesticides to Control of Pests

Both Co-regulators and Stakeholders in the Regulation of Pesticides
- Pesticides Arena is Dynamic and Ever Evolving Which Requires Engagement on Issues by
  - EPA;
  - SLAs,
  - Regulated Industry; and
  - General Public

Not Proponents or Opponents of the Use of Pesticides, Rather, if Pesticides are Used, They Are Used Properly
SLAs Are Unique

While SLAs are similar in many ways, each SLAs programs are unique…

If you know how one state works, you know how one state works…
Individual Pesticide Programs

- The majority of SLAs are housed within Departments of Agriculture, however, can also be found in Departments of Environment, Food, Trade, Commerce, Consumer Services, Forestry, Land Stewardship, Rural Development, etc.

- Departments may be lead by a Director, Commissioner, or Secretary.

- Directors, Commissioners or Secretaries may be appointed or Elected.

- Ag & Non-Ag Pesticide Programs may be in one program or they may be in separate programs.

- The Pesticide Program may stand alone or may be part of a larger program that includes, for example, feed, seed, fertilizer, etc.

- Program Funding may be non-general funds, general funds, or a combination of multiple sources of funding.
Individual Pesticide Programs

- Some Programs Work With Boards or Commissions
  - Members may include representatives from a broad range of stakeholder groups or may be limited to only members of the regulated industry.
  - Responsibilities vary (Policy, Administrative or Operational or a combination)
- While Under the Overarching Umbrella of FIFRA, individual State and Territorial Laws, Regulations, Policies and Procedures Vary
- Enforcement Authorities Vary and may be
  - Administrative;
  - Civil; and/or
  - Criminal
- County, Cities, Municipalities may have their own ordinances for pesticide regulation
  - Work with each jurisdictions court system on enforcement
- Jurisdictions may include States and/or Tribes and/or Territories
SLA - Supporting Roles

- SLAs work in areas of mutual interest with any number of federal, state and local agencies and entities...for example, Health, Environment, Wildlife, Hazardous Materials, Water, Public Education, Irrigation Districts, Vector Control, Housing, Natural Resources, Tourism and Commerce, Public Safety, Judicial System, etc.

- Role SLAs play depends on authorities of program, for example, water quality
  - In Virginia, The Department of Environmental Quality is state lead agency for surface and groundwater; VDACS monitors compliance with and reporting findings for non-compliance with the water quality protection labeling requirements as part of routine inspections/for cause investigations
  - In Washington, The Washington State Department of Agriculture is charged with protecting state’s ground and surface water resources from contamination by fertilizers and pesticides.

- SLA support may include technical assistance, funding for programs, participation in outreach and education opportunities, etc.
Coordination and Collaboration

**SLAs Works With Federal Agencies & Affiliate Groups Including:**

- **EPA** – Programs other than Pesticides
  - Water, Air, RCRA
- **USDA**
  - Imports and exports of plant materials
  - Pest management and control
  - Research support
- **NASS**
- **FDA**
  - Food and Feed
  - FSMA
  - Pesticide residue sampling program
- **National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)**
- **Environmental Council of the States (ECOS)**
- **Other Professional Associations**
  - Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials (ASPCRO)
  - American Association of Pesticide Safety Educators (AAPSE)
  - National Pest Management Associations (NPMA)
  - Responsible Industry for Sound Environmental (RISE)
Summary: States and Territories

- Primacy for pesticide regulation
- Co-regulators with EPA
- Support other agencies and entities
- Coordinate and cooperate with federal agencies and affiliate groups
- Unique...Similar but Different
Members of AAPCO consist of the officers charged by law with the execution of the state, territorial, provincial, and federal laws in the United States, including all its territories, and in Canada.
AAPCO Membership

- Membership is open to:
  - All Pesticide State Lead Agencies
  - Extension Pesticide Safety Educators
  - Territorial Pesticide Regulatory Officials
  - Canadian Provincial & Territorial Regulatory Officials
  - Federal agencies, sister agencies, industry, and tribal programs may not be members

AAPCO’s Board of Directors:
- Elected by the membership;
- Comprised of 7 Directors;
- Terms vary from 2-7 years.

Membership is open to:
- All Pesticide State Lead Agencies
- Extension Pesticide Safety Educators
- Territorial Pesticide Regulatory Officials
- Canadian Provincial & Territorial Regulatory Officials
- Federal agencies, sister agencies, industry, and tribal programs may not be members
AAPCO Mission

...represent State Pesticide Control Officials in the development, implementation, and communication of sound public policies and programs related to the sale, application, transport, and disposal of pesticides.
AAPCO – Standing Committees

- Permanent Committees of AAPCO.
- Necessary for the management of AAPCO or developing pesticide related standards and uniformity in legislation, regulatory principles and definitions.
- Report to the AAPCO membership at the Annual Meeting.
- May/or may not be multi-stakeholder.
AAPCO – Standing Committees

- Check Sample Program
- Laboratory
- Life Membership & Memorials
- Nominations
- PIRT Steering
- PREP Steering
- SFIREG
- Annual Meeting
- Worker Protection
AAPCO Workgroups

- Assembled as needed to work on current issues.

- Typically multi-stakeholder workgroups.

- Currently include:
  - Industry Relations
  - Legislative Affairs
  - Certification & Training
  - Pollinator Protection
  - Technology
AAPCO Liaisons

Liaisons represent the interest of State Lead Agencies, through communication with the AAPCO Board of Directors, to these organizations.

- AAPSE
- AASA
- ASPCRO
- CTAG
- NASDA
- PPDC
- TPSA
AAPCO Funding

- Membership Dues; and
- Check Sample Program
Permanent Committee of state pesticide regulatory officials, established by AAPCO with funding from EPA, interested in co-regulation of pesticides under FIFRA and representing the 10 EPA Regions.

State FIFRA Issues Research and Evaluation Group
This permanent committee was created by AAPCO when FIFRA was amended to provide States with Primacy for FIFRA Implementation, Use, and Enforcement (1978).
SFIREG

- All States and Territories are represented at Full SFIREG through their Regional Representatives.
- Pre-SFIREG Meetings held in the Regions provide the opportunity for State and Territories to discuss issues which are communicated to Full SFIREG by their Representative.

- SFIREG is composed of Representatives from each of the EPA regions.
- The 10 Regional Representatives form ‘Full SFIREG’.
- The SFIREG Representative is responsible for communicating with the states in the region and bringing regional issues to Full SFIREG.
Full SFIREG

- Acts as States and Territories decision making body for issues forwarded to EPA;
- Provides information to States and Territories on EPA activities and programs;
- Meets bi-annually;
- Chair is appointed by AAPCO President;
- Meetings are co-sponsored by EPA; and
- Utilizes Working Committees.
SFIREG

- Primacy requires cooperation between EPA and the States.
- States are equal partners in the Pesticide Programs.
- SFIREG is a major mechanism for successful partnership.

The State’s Primacy for Implementation, Use, and Enforcement is what makes FIFRA different than other EPA programs.
SFIREG provides a means for the States to communicate directly to EPA and enables States to play a meaningful role in the development of pesticide policies and regulations.

SFIREG is where the STATES can bring issues to the table to discuss with one another. If an issue is then considered to have widespread significance and EPA’s assistance is needed to resolve the issue, SFIREG develops possible solutions and asks to either discuss the issue further or seeks resolution from EPA.
### SFIREG Working Committees

**Engaging in In-Depth Discussions and Approaches to Resolving Issues**

**Pesticide Operations and Management**
- Focus on *Operational* and managerial aspects of implementation of pesticide programs, for example,
  - Registration
  - Certification
  - Enforcement
  - WPS
- 10 Representatives in addition to Chair

**Environmental Quality Issues**
- Focus on *Technical* aspects of the implementation of pesticide programs, for example,
  - Water Quality
  - Risk Assessment
  - Technical Standards
  - Endangered Species
- 10 Representatives in addition to Chair

*Working Committees Report to Full SFIREG. Their primary function is to research and develop issues.*
Geographical representation is a secondary consideration for the Working Committees...

- Committee members are chosen for:
  - Technical Expertise
  - Problem Solving Capacity
  - Specific Skill Sets

- Nominations
  - Reviewed by Working Committee Chairs
  - Members selected in consultation with the AAPCO President, SFIREG Chair and OPP Liaison
EPA and the states must work in PARTNERSHIP in order for the FIFRA programs to be implemented.

EPA recognizes that necessity by advocating for and funding SFIREG activities.
SFIREG Funding

- SFIREG is funded by State and Tribal Assistance Grant funds (STAG).
- Because STAG funds are appropriated by Congress specifically for SFIREG, EPA is assured SFIREG’s funding is secure.
- EPA has written specific grant exceptions for the STAG funds used for the SFIREG grant so that they cannot be competed to any other entity than AAPCO.
- This is appropriate because there is no other entity with the authority to implement EPA’s pesticide programs.
Members of ASPCRO include structural pesticide regulatory officials from any of the 50 States/Tribes/Territories with active participation by researchers, extension, industry and other groups.
ASPCRO Membership

ASPCRO’s Board of Directors:
• Elected by the membership
• 8 Directors
• Officers & At Large Members
• 2 year terms

- Membership is limited to State, Tribal and Territorial Pesticide Regulatory Officials
- Work collaboratively with:
  - EPA and other Government Agencies
  - Extension
  - Researchers
  - Regulated Industry
  - Professional Associations & Affiliate Groups including AAPCO/SFIREG; NASDA; AAPSE…
...to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of each state through the fair and effective regulation of the pest control industry which is vital in the control of pests of public health and economic significance...
ASPCRO is not just Termites… also Bed Bugs… Ants… Roaches… Rodents… Mosquitoes… Ticks….Other Structural (Non-Ag) Pests…

- Focuses on regulatory issues related to pest management of pests in structural and urban environments
- Realizes success through partnerships with broad range of Stakeholders
- Associations work is accomplished through Working Committees & Liaisons
ASPCRO’S Working Committees

- Working Committee members are chosen for:
  - Technical Expertise
  - Problem Solving Capacity
  - Specific Skill Sets
- Working Committee members include:
  - State, Tribal and Territorial Officials
  - Researchers
  - Extension
  - Industry, and
  - Other Interested Parties, for example, EPA
- Working Committees are Administrative or Technical
Administrative Working Committees

- Administrative Working Committees focus on the conduct of the business of the Association, for example:
  - Planning - Mid-year and Annual Meetings
  - Communications - Website
  - Nominations
  - Hall of Fame
  - Meeting Assistance Services
- Executive Secretary is the only paid position and assists across all Committees.
ASPCRO Liaisons

- Associates also assist ensuring communication between ASCPRO and affiliates and documenting the activities of the Association:
  - AAPCO/POM Liaison
  - CTAG Liaison
  - TPSA Liaison
  - Historian
Technical Working Committees Focus Activities on Specific Pest Management Issue and Report to ASCPRO Board. Their primary function is to research and develop issues.

Public Health
Structural Remediation
Label Stewardship
Rodenticides
Termiticide Standards
Inspector Training
School IPM
Structural Fumigation
Termiticide Label Review Committee

*Also, Utilizes Ad Hoc Work Groups As Needed*
ASPCRO and EPA have an ongoing Memorandum of Agreement for activities of the Termiticide Label Review Committee (TLRC);

Committee’s sole function is to act as a resource….to EPA and termiticide registrants…

Subjects include:
- Proposed labeling Directions for Use
- Supporting Efficacy Data
- Includes Section 3 Applications (new) & Amendments to Label Rates or Method of Application for existing products
Any Structural Pest Control Official, whether a Member of the ASPCRO or not, as well as any Stakeholder, can bring issues to the table to discuss by contacting either the Board or a Working Committee directly. If an issue is then considered to have widespread significance and EPA’s assistance is needed to resolve the issue, ASPCRO through its Working Committees, develops possible solutions and asks to either discuss the issue further or seeks resolution from EPA. Only ASPCRO Members may vote on any specific issue or item.
ASPCRO Funding

• Unlike AAPCO/SFIREG, ASPCRO does not receive federal funds.

• Funding:
  • Membership Dues
  • Sponsorships

• Funding supports Associations activities towards reaching overarching goals, for example, training for EPA.
For Additional Information...

- Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, SFIREG and Working Committees
  www.aapco.org

- Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials and Working Committees
  www.aspcro.org