

Status of: Sodium Fluoroacetate Predator Control



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CTAG's Role?

- To assess and help create a central location for manual material
- To assess the old and new competencies
- To assess how many states have this category

Why now?

- Revised Certification Plans
- To reduce the burden on individual entities
- To reduce duplication

What's next?

- Bring a group of potential collaborators together
- Assist them to initiate development efforts and provide support as needed

Competencies

The new competencies are described in 40 CFR Part 171.103(d)(3)(12)



Applicators must demonstrate practical knowledge of mammalian predator pests, including recognizing those pests and signs of their presence, their habitats, their life cycles, biology, and behavior as it may be relevant to pest identification and control. Applicators must demonstrate comprehension of all laws and regulations applicable to the use of sodium fluoroacetate products, including the restrictions on the use of sodium fluoroacetate products ordered by the EPA Administrator. Applicators must also demonstrate practical knowledge and understanding of the specific use restrictions for sodium fluoroacetate in the livestock protection collar, including where and when sodium fluoroacetate products can be used, safe handling and placement of collars, and practical treatment of sodium fluoroacetate poisoning in humans and domestic animals. Applicators must also demonstrate practical knowledge and understanding of specific requirements for field posting, monitoring, recordkeeping, proper storage of collars, disposal of punctured or leaking collars, disposal of contaminated animal remains, vegetation, soil, and clothing, and reporting of suspected and actual poisoning, mishap, or injury to threatened or endangered species, humans, domestic animals, or non-target wild animals.

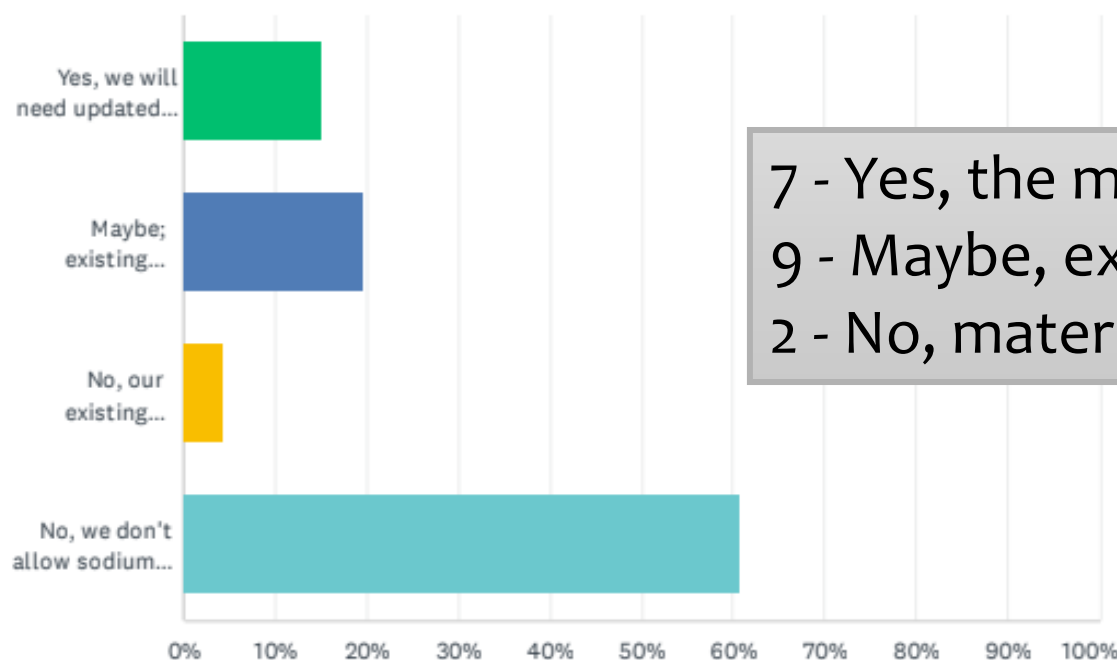
AAPCO Survey on Category Manuals

What is Needed Most?



Q4 Sodium fluoroacetate (livestock protection collar, or LPC) predator control: required category for both private and commercial applicators when using sodium fluoroacetate. Will you need updated training materials to comply? The training content required for private and commercial applicators described in 40 CFR Part 171.105(b) and 40 CFR Part 171.103(d).

Answered: 46 Skipped: 4



7 - Yes, the manual needs updated
9 - Maybe, existing materials in review
2 - No, materials are sufficient

CTAGs Assessment



Montana - has the LPC category but does not register the product so no use is occurring. License types include Commercial, Government and Private

Mexico New - Government (USDA/Aphis/WS only)

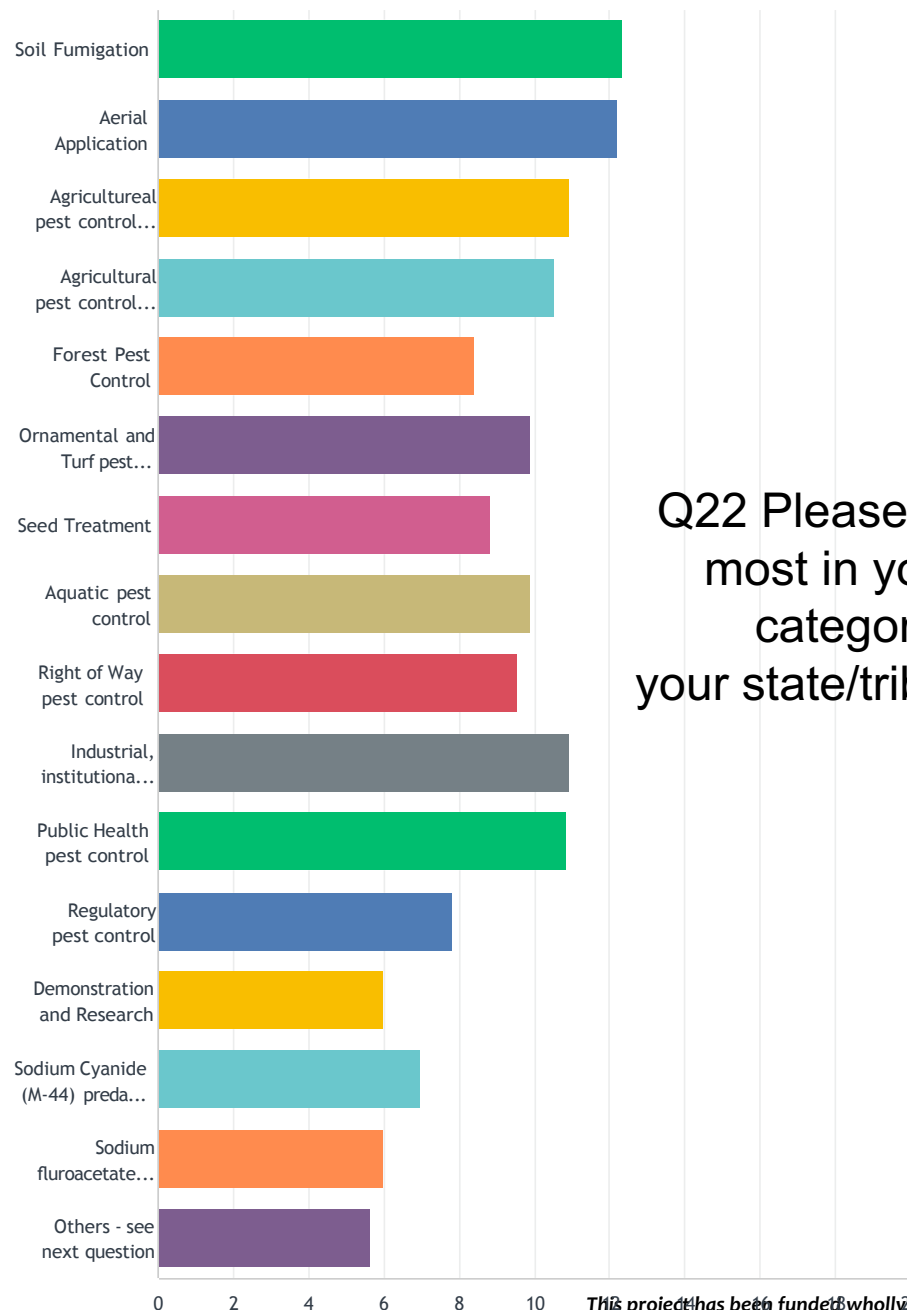
Texas - Texas has the LPC category. We (Texas A&M AgriLife Extension) no longer distribute the category manual, as the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Inspectors facilitate the certification and licensing activities. License types include private, commercial and noncommercial political subdivision

Idaho - Currently, the Livestock Protection Collar (LPC) may be used in Idaho but only by licensed applicators that hold the Professional (Commercial) pesticide applicator category specific to the LPC. This category is only available to government officials employed to USDA-WS or persons contracted to them to provide that service. Use of the LPC by anyone other than authorized officials of USDA-WS or persons contracted by them to provide the service is not allowed by our state administrative rules.

Colorado - USDA is the only agency that is allowed to use them, and we don't have a manual and will not be creating this category in the future. We're going to make USDA submit their own Certification and Training Plan to test and issue their own license for these and M44s.

Virginia - The use of Livestock Protection Collars is covered in the Predator Management Training Manual. This is an "add on" training as applicators must be certified in Vertebrate Pest Control or Demonstration and Research Pest Control prior to taking the Predator Management Training. Predator control measures may only be used by employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services.

Washington, Wyoming and South Dakota do not allow use and/or recently repealed the use.

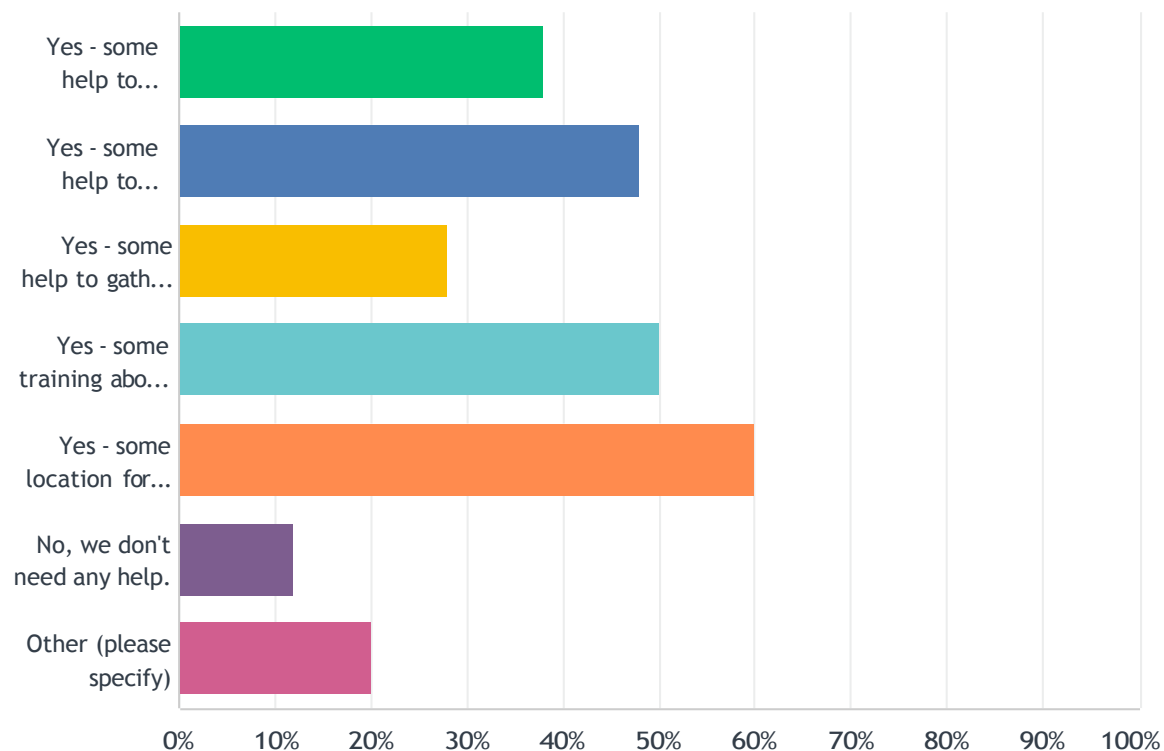


Q22 Please rank your priorities: Which updated manual(s) are needed most in your state/tribe/territory? Your list may include some of the categories above and/or additional categories of relevance in your state/tribe/territory. You may call the categories by different names, but the training content would be similar.

Answered: 47 Skipped: 3

Q26 Would you like some help coordinating with other states/tribes/territories to update or create new manuals and/or exams? (Check all that apply) This survey will not result in specific invitations. Rather, it will be used to gauge interest in multi-state projects, and to determine what kind of assistance may be useful?

Answered: 50 Skipped: 0



CTAGs Assessment



- How many States/Tribes use this category?
 - 6, to my knowledge
- Are any existing manuals/exams available?
 - **Texas** utilizes U.S.D.A. and related materials to train license candidates for their examinations.
 - **Colorado** - No manual. We're going to make USDA submit their own Certification and Training Plan to test and issue their own license for these and M44s.
- How national, regional, or local is the manual likely to be for this category? Example: would the material be similar in each state, region, or nationally.
 - There would be none to minimal differences between States since pests are limited to coyotes that prey on sheep and goats.
 - May be used only by trained, certified applicators
- How is this category lumped with other categories?
 - **Virginia**: This is an "add on" training as applicators must be certified in Vertebrate Pest Control or Demonstration and Research Pest Control prior to taking the Predator Management Training.

CTAGs Assessment



- Are there any emerging regulations or science in this area?
 - Unknown, except the EPA has voiced concerns about the use of this product in the past. The Agency also has reviewed concerns about the exposure of threatened and endangered animal species with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The March 1993 USFWS final biological opinion on the effects of sodium fluoroacetate on threatened and endangered species addressed the livestock protection collar and included jeopardy determinations to the gray wolf and grizzly bear.
- Are there opportunities to reduce duplication or effort?
 - Yes, this should be consistent across the country.
- Are there critical items or methods needed to ensure accuracy/quality?
 - Yes, EPA is monitoring and evaluating this product closely.

Questions & Open Discussion

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