

Are you on this list?

Kansas	Flushing
Wellington	Livonia*
Kentucky	Milford
Georgetown*	West Bloomfield
Maine	Minnesota
Lebanon	Bloomington
Maryland	Cottage Grove*
Prince Georges	Minneapolis*
County*	Roseville*
Montgomery	St. Louis Park*
County*	St. Paul
Massachusetts	South Shores
Boston*	Missouri
Greenfield	Lake Winnebago
Mansfield	(in process on
Mashpee	8/12/91)
West Springfield*	Montana
Wellesley	Missoula*
Wrentham	New Jersey
Yarmouth	Berlin*
Michigan	Bernardsville
East Lansing*	Blomingtondale*

Cresskill	on 8/12/91)
Dumont*	Fairlawn
East Windsor	Fairview Park
Evesham	Hillsboro
Fair Lawn*	Mayfield Village
Galloway*	Parma
Gibbsboro	Oklahoma
Hanover	Edmond
Kinnelon*	Pennsylvania
Medford Lake	Abington
Old Bridge	Bethlehem*
Ringwood	Millcreek
River Edge*	Township*
Tenafly*	Murraysville*
Vernon	Packer Township*
West Milford	Plum
Woodcliff Lake*	Westchester
New York	Vermont
Buffalo*	Burlington
Cazenovia	Washington
Tarrytown	King County*
Ohio	Wisconsin
Berea	Casey
Euclid (in process	Kenosha*

Source: National Agri-Chemical Association

scheme."

The Supreme Court decision, which ruled that states and local communities across the country had the right to draft and pass their own pesticide laws, resulted in the CSPP's formation.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) was its prime mover. Individual associations on the membership

roster of the CSPP include NACA, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Professional Lawn Care Association of America, the National Pest Control Association, the Chemical Manufacturer's Association, the Chemical Specialty Manufacturer's Association, the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association, and Responsible Industry for a Sound

Environment (RISE).

One of the most organized and influential groups in the green industry—the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA)—is not on the CSPP's membership roster, but could be in the future. At the GCSAA's quarterly Board of Directors meeting later this month, involvement with CSPP is an agenda item.

Already, help has been offered to lawn care operators in Missoula, Mont., and other areas where local regulations have become stifling to business.

According to CSPP members, the organization's primary purposes are two-fold:

1) to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to provide clear language on pre-emption of local regulations; and

2) to work at the state level to provide clear language on pre-emption of local regulations.

"The bulk of the work is yet to come," notes Steve Russell, assistant general counsel to NACA. "We have, however, drafted technical amendments to FIFRA which we feel will go a long way in clearing things up."

If you have heard rumblings in your community about possible local pesticide legislation, you are urged to write the National Pest Control Association's Government Affairs Dept., 8100 Oak St., Dunn Loring, VA 2202, or fax messages to (703) 204-2271.

—Jerry Roche

State ag departments prefer FIFRA

■ The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) has issued a position statement endorsing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as its preferred method of pesticide regulation.

"The regulation of pesticides at the federal and state levels of government has proven to be a very effective means in which to administer this important program," says the NASDA, which believes that municipal regulation will "greatly impede the coordinated and orderly federal and state regulatory framework already in place."

The NASDA also urges states to enact legislation pre-empting local regulation of pesticides.

End-user groups: Divided or united?

■ Two user groups form the core of the green industry's campaign for fair pesticide legislation: the manufacturer's group, Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment (RISE), and the applicator's group, the Professional Lawn Care Association of America (PLCAA).

Both groups want more applicator training, and are working together to finalize a national program. The two disagree, however, on the issue of homeowner responsibility for posting and notification. PLCAA wants it, RISE does not.

"Our concern is with an organization going outside its own industry trying to regulate the homeowner," says Dr. Dave Duncan, RISE's issues chairman. Duncan admits that manufacturers do not want to



Duncan: 'An industry divided cannot stand.'



McClure: RISE, PLCAA notification split will 'sort itself out.'

work counter to LCO desires, but that "we will if we have to."

Ann McClure, executive vice president of the PLCAA, says the issue will eventually be resolved. But for now, says McClure,

LCOs "just don't think it makes sense to further regulate them for using the same products as the homeowner."

"The answer is not at the federal level," says Duncan. "We can't count on a change in FIFRA. We have to go to the states."

Duncan says RISE is counting on the agricultural lobby "to lead the effort" in convincing state legislators to be prudent.

The RISE Action Plan

- Defend the marketplace, and minimize burdensome legislation and regulation.

- Provide education and training tools.

- Rights-of-way program, in cooperation with USDA and EPA

- LCO training, in conjunction with PLCAA

- Resolve federal, state and local issues as they arise.

- Federal/state pre-emption (*Casey vs. Wisconsin*)

- National Lawncare Notification (Senate Bill 849)

- Site remediation

- Container recycling

- Water quality

- Minor use re-registration

- Defeat Ohio's Proposition 65 initiative

- Support grassroots organizations.

- Fund state legislative issues

- Provide seed money for new alliances. \$15,000 has been approved for this activity. RISE recently donated \$3000 to the newly-formed Iowa Alliance for Environmental Concerns.

From the field: Grassroots efforts at work



New Jersey: Ilona Gray, executive director of The Alliance for Environmental Concerns in Wayne, is a horticulturist by education, but she's become a green industry activist by necessity.

Gray and others like her have one overriding concern: that pesticide legislation makes sense, and is not duplicated or changed drastically from one city to another.

Local laws: what to say

■ Here are some timely tips offered by the Professional Lawn Care Association of America (PLCAA) for arguing against local regulation of pesticide application.

If local legislators are considering such actions, be sure to notify the PLCAA at (404) 977-5222. If you so desire, the PLCAA will also offer further assistance.

When a local ordinance is proposed or about to be proposed:

- Make sure legislators know that current federal and state laws, developed by regulators with scientific and technical expertise not available on the local level, already afford sufficient protection.

- If your state laws require posting and/or pre-notification, make sure the locals know of their existence.

- If health issues are raised, let locals know that a long-term study of a major lawn care company whose employees were exposed to pesticides at their full-strength concentrations, showed no adverse health effects. Offer to provide them a copy of the study, available through the PLCAA.

Let them know that substances applied on lawns are greatly diluted and contain about 93 percent water, six percent fertilizer and just one percent pesticide.

- If environmental issues are raised, point out Dr. Tom Watschke's work at Penn State University that concluded "the impact of well-managed turfgrass on water quality appears to be positive in nature." Offer to supply copies of Watschke's study, also available through the PLCAA.

- If only commercial services are covered by the proposed ordinance(s), point out that 85 percent of all lawn care is performed by the do-it-yourselfer, who uses exactly the same products as professional lawn care companies.

If authorities still want to move ahead with the bill:

- Offer to work with local government to pass a state lawn care bill containing PLCAA-endorsed provisions.

If authorities reject to work on state bill, still want to move ahead:

- If **posting** is being considered, suggest the points listed below as part of a compromise bill, so some semblance of conformity with other possible localities can be maintained:

- *Posting for all applicators

- *Signs to be posted at the primary point(s) of entry at the time of the actual application, in a color that contrasts to background colors

- *Allow residents or owners to remove signs one day after application

- *Signs measuring 4-by-5 inches containing not less than 18-point type using the wording: "Landscape Care Application—Please Avoid Contact"

- *Signs bearing the company name and telephone contact number

- If **pre-notification** is being considered, suggest the points listed below as part of a compromise bill:

- *Advance notification of customers upon request

- *One day's notice of application upon request of the owner or owner's agent of abutting properties

- *Pre-notification of all residents within a specified distance of an application (meaning they could receive multiple notifications, with the effect of rendering them meaningless or of creating unwarranted alarm)

- If **written contracts**, having the effect of a contract, are being considered, suggest they contain the following items, as part of a compromise bill:

- *Brand name of the product to be applied;

- *Cost of the basic services to be performed;

- *Chemical type (natural or synthetic fertilizer, pesticide or soil conditioning agent) of the product;

- *General reason for the product's use as stated on the label;

- *Concentration of the end-use products and rate of application;

- *Special instructions related to the customer's use of the lawn after application;

- *On request, a copy of the label of the product(s) applied.

"What we have found is that the local municipalities are completely unaware of what type of regulations there are in the state, and sometimes the concerns they

have have already been addressed.

"Maybe what (has happened) is a misapplication on the part of some applicators in their district that can be taken care of

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