

Implications of Local Control of Pesticides

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My background

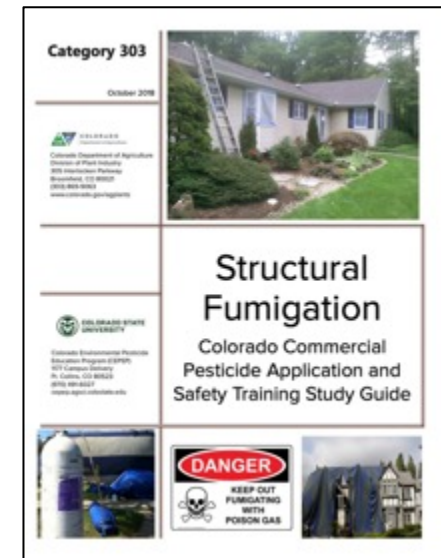
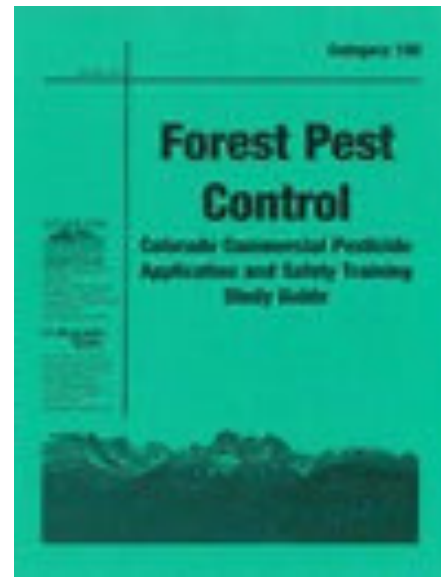
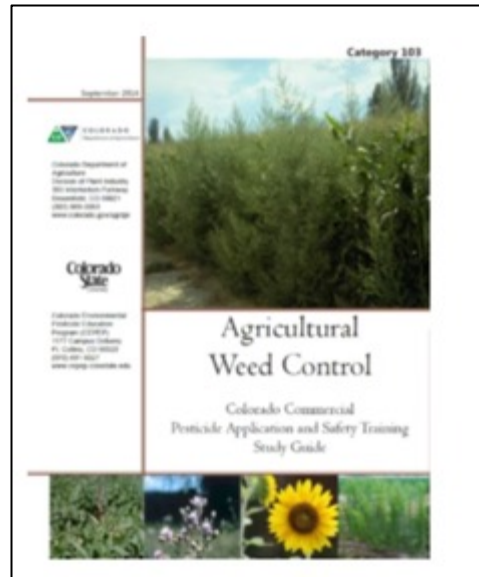
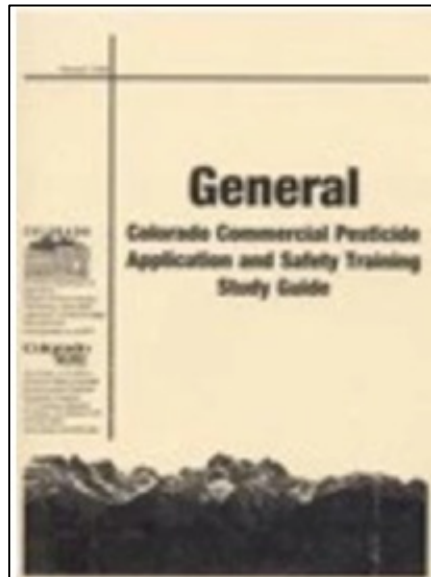
- Bachelors in Environmental Science from New College of Florida
- Masters of Agriculture (BSPM) from Colorado State University (Peace Corps Masters International Program)
- University of Idaho Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program
- University of Nevada IPM Program
- University of California Statewide IPM Program – Pesticide Safety Education Program Coordinator
- Colorado State University – Faculty in Agricultural Biology and Pesticide Safety Educator



University of Nevada
Cooperative Extension



Pesticide Safety Education




- Statewide licensing preparation
- Continuing education
- Required trainings for unlicensed workers and pesticide applicators

Pesticides

- Pesticides are substances that are intended to kill pests
- Pesticides **MUST** be registered by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Different pesticides act differently in humans and the environment



Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

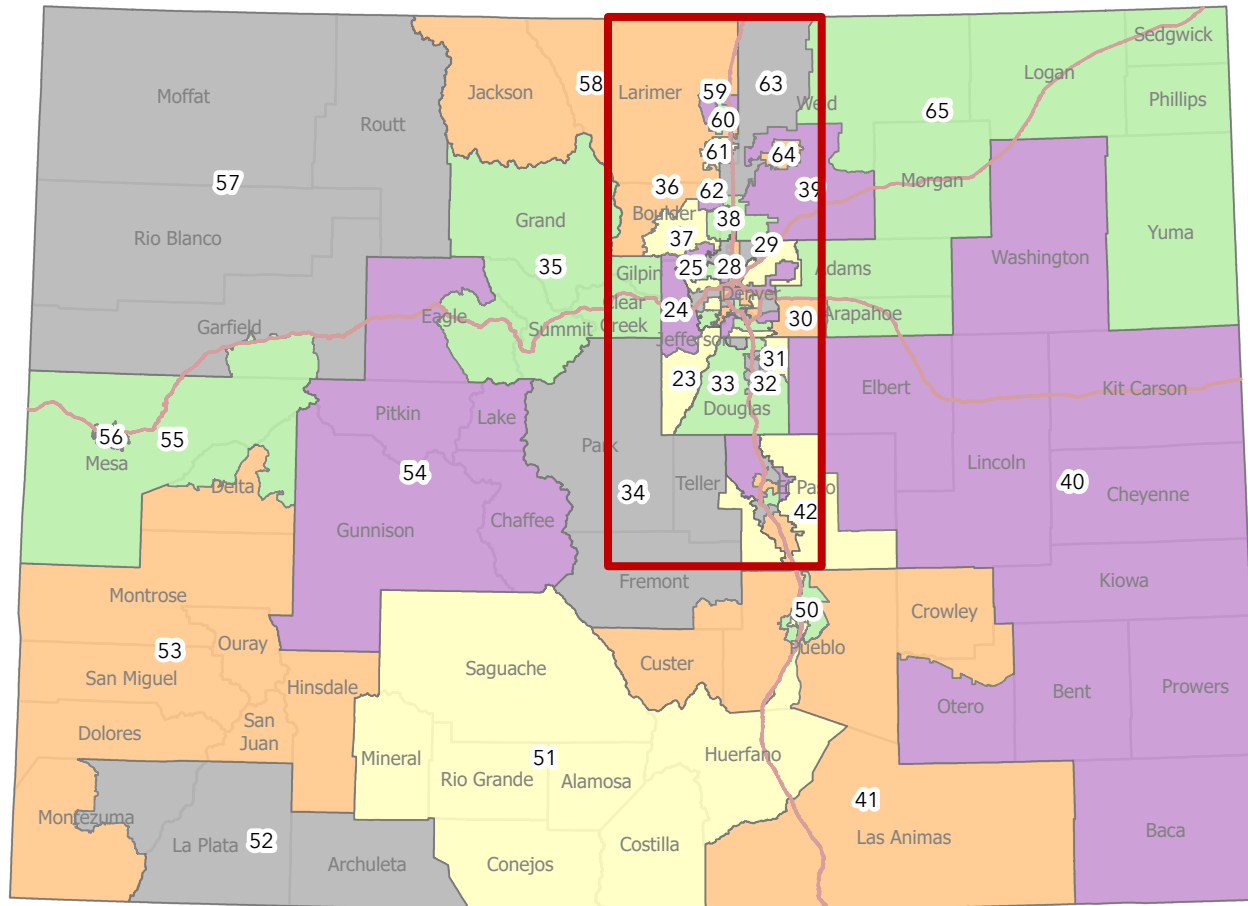
- EPA may register a pesticide if, when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, it generally will **not cause unreasonable adverse effects on human health and the environment**
 - Determination based on comprehensive scientific assessment of the pesticide
- 

Implications of Local Control

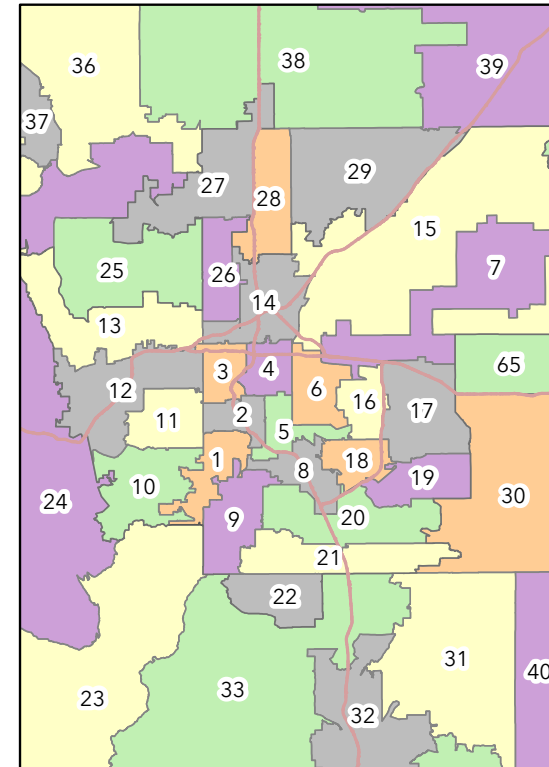


**"Mr. Osborne, may I be excused?
My brain is full."**

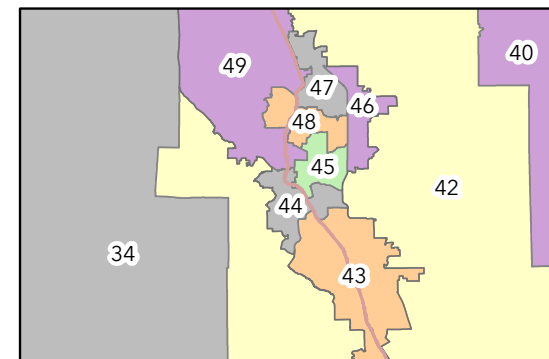
Colorado House Districts Statewide (Preliminary Map)



Denver Metro Area



Colorado Springs Metro Area



Local Control Will NOT:

- stop untrained residential users from purchasing and using banned pesticides.

Local Control Will:

- necessarily disadvantage farmers and other professionals who conduct pest control as their business.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF PESTICIDE EXPOSURES AMONG CASES IDENTIFIED BY THE CALIFORNIA PESTICIDE ILLNESS SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM FROM 2005–2009 AND EVALUATED, AFTER INVESTIGATION, AS DEFINITELY, PROBABLY OR POSSIBLY RELATED TO PESTICIDE EXPOSURE, BY PESTICIDE CATEGORY

Pesticide category	Occupational		Non-Occupational	
	Only pesticide implicated	Two or more pesticides involved	Only pesticide implicated	Two or more pesticides involved
Antimicrobials				
Hypochlorite	422	69	98	81
Quaternary Ammonium	227	106	15	14
Glutaraldehyde	69	3	0	0
Other/Unknown	197	297	92	88
Insecticides/ Miticides/Insect Growth Regulators				
Organophosphates	162	227	52	91
Carbamates	13	16	12	4
Pyrethrins/Pyrethroids	56	425	134	294
Organochlorines	0	1	0	2
Other/Unknown	61	612	124	136
Herbicides/Defoliants	80	184	28	44
Fungicides	81	548	29	62
Fumigants	228	106	366	134
Other/unknown*	41	568	83	97
TOTAL EXPOSURES	1,637	3,162	1,033	1,047

Table 3 shows the numbers of occupational and non-occupational exposures from 2005–2009 that the California Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program associated with various categories of pesticides.

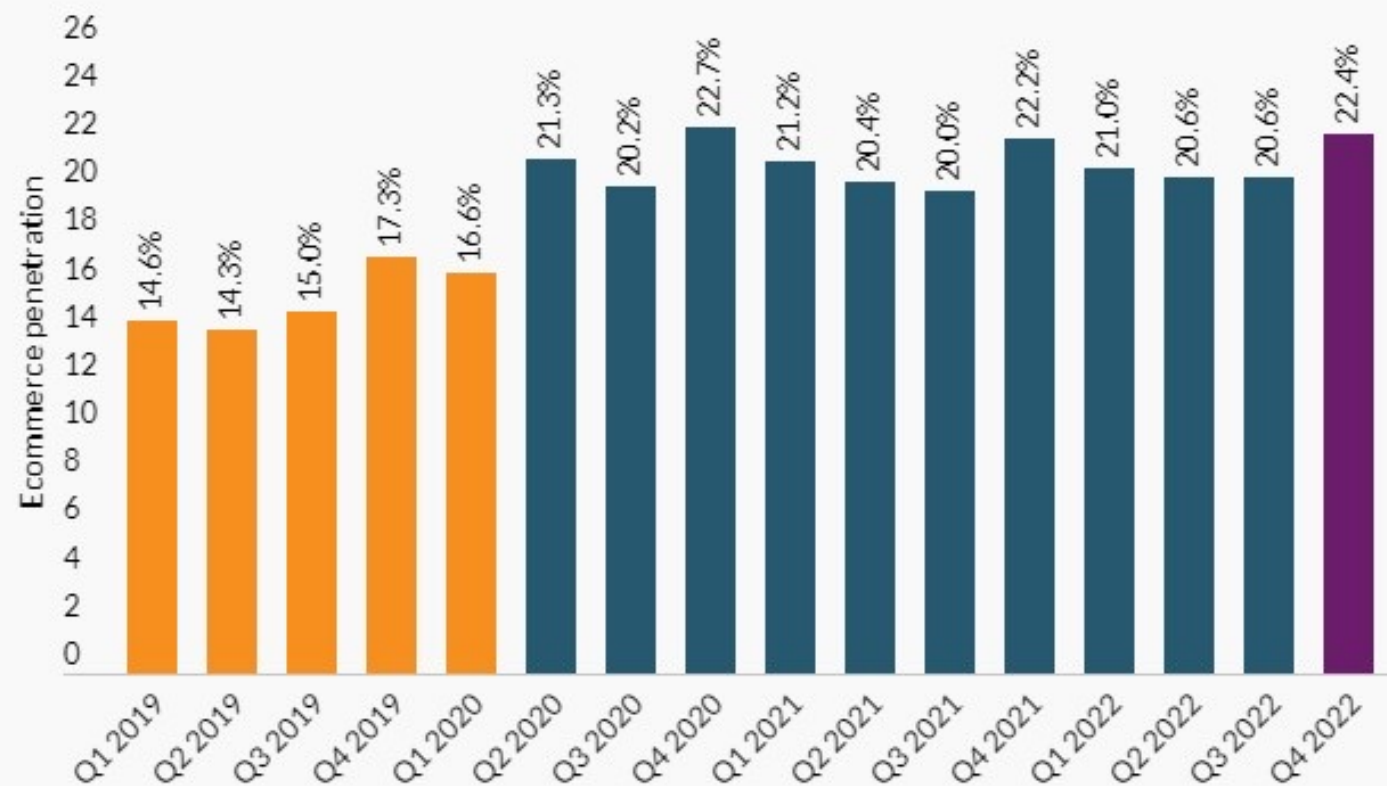
Source: Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings, page 8

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rmpp_6thed_ch1_intro.pdf

*The majority of other/unknown pesticides are adjuvants, which are registered in California but not necessarily identified by active ingredients. Additionally, this category includes a molluscicide, a nematocide and several pheromones, plant growth regulators, preservatives, repellents, rodenticides, synergists, pesticides with multiple functions and products that never were identified.

Online penetration of US retail sales remains elevated from pandemic-fueled changes in shopping behavior

Ecommerce's share of total retail sales by quarter, Q1 2019-Q4 2022



Source: Digital Commerce 360 analysis of U.S. Department of Commerce data; February 2023
*Total retail figures exclude sales of items not normally purchased online such as spending at restaurants, bars, automobile dealers, gas stations and fuel dealers

Stop Illegal Pesticide Sales Online

Published on: February 11, 2021



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NEWS RELEASE
WWW.EPA.GOV/NEWSROOM

EPA orders Amazon to halt illegal pesticides sales

News Releases from US EPA Region 10 - February 9, 2021

The Seattle office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced today that it has "stop sale" order to Amazon.com to prevent sales on the platform of potentially dangerous ineffective unregistered pesticides and pesticide devices making illegal and misleading claim multiple products that claimed to protect against viruses.

This action adds 70 products to a June 6, 2020 EPA order which contained over 30 illegal p

"Unregistered pesticides in the e-commerce market pose risks to consumers, children, pets, and others exposed to them."
Enforcement Compliance Assurance Division in

This is the third pesticide stop-sale order issued by EPA. Beyond the stop-sales EPA has mounted other actions with U.S. Customs and Border Protection to stop illegal products imported by or for sale on Amazon. EPA has also taken action against companies on multiple occasions about their registration of illegal and safe.

[Back to News Releases](#)

Amazon Will Pay State Nearly \$5M for Illegal Pesticide Sales in CA



Julie Henderson
Director



Gavin Newsom
Governor

Yana Garcia
Secretary for Environmental Protection

November 3, 2022



with online retail giant Amazon.com Services, LLC.

March 4, 2019, 1:27 PM

Enforcing Online Pesticide Sales a Growing EPA Priority



Pat Rizzuto
Reporter



- EPA's preliminary enforcement priorities to be released April 1-May 3
- Apps to help agency inspectors use mobile devices to roll out in July

States, tribes, and other officials that enforce EPA pesticide regulations say more emphasis on online product sales is warranted, the head of EPA's enforcement office said March 4.

The groups' priorities are ensuring the integrity of pesticide products, border compliance, and worker safety, Greg Sullivan, acting deputy director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance said.

Enforcing pesticide laws in electronic commerce was a common element in all the topics the groups identified, he told participants at the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials meeting, which continues through March 6.

The agency hopes the \$1.2 ...

DORA Sunset Review of the Pesticide Applicator's Act



COLORADO

Department of
Regulatory Agencies

Colorado Office of Policy, Research &
Regulatory Reform

2022 Sunset Review

Pesticide Applicators' Act

- If a local government adopts any ordinance concerning pesticides pursuant to section 31-15-707(1)(b), C.R.S., or pursuant to any exceptions authorized by the Act, it must file a certified copy of the ordinance and a map or legal description of the area covered by the ordinance with the Commissioner
- Despite the requirement established under section 31-15-707(1)(b), C.R.S., historically, local governments have not filed ordinances with the Commissioner.

DORA Sunset Review of the Pesticide Applicator's Act



COLORADO

**Department of
Regulatory Agencies**

Colorado Office of Policy, Research &
Regulatory Reform

2022 Sunset Review

Pesticide Applicators' Act

- During the sunset review, stakeholders engaged in considerable discussion related to the state uniform regulation of pesticides law and whether local governments should be permitted more control over pesticide use than they are currently afforded under the Act. The Colorado Office of Policy, Research and Regulatory Reform (COPRRR) reviewed a sizable amount of literature related to this issue, and while there are compelling arguments in support of local control, repealing the state uniform regulation of pesticides law would likely be contrary to the second sunset criterion, which asks for the least restrictive form of regulation consistent with the public interest.
- While COPRRR is not recommending eliminating the state uniform regulation of pesticides law, COPRRR has proposed several recommendations intended to modernize the Act. Since none of the recommendations in this report will likely result in any sweeping changes to the regulation of pesticide application, an 11-year continuation is reasonable. Anything less would likely be an inefficient use of state resources.



Questions?

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