



STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY  
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL  
28 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

JANET T. MILLS  
GOVERNOR

AMANDA E. BEAL  
COMMISSIONER

BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL

July 15, 2019

5:00 PM Board Meeting  
5:30 PM Listening Session  
Resumption of Board Meeting

7 Minden Street, Greenville, Maine

MINUTES

Present: Bohlen, Flewelling, Morrill, Waterman

1. Introductions of Board and Staff

- The Board, Assistant Attorney General Randlett, and Staff introduced themselves
- Staff Present: Patterson, Couture

2. Minutes of the June 7, 2019 Board Meeting

Presentation By: Megan Patterson, Director

Action Needed: Amend and/or Approve

- **Flewelling/Waterman: Moved and seconded to accept minutes**
- **In Favor: Unanimous**

3. Continued Discussion About an Education Campaign Around IPM

At the April 19, 2019 meeting, the Board discussed funding an education campaign on IPM. Staff will provide an update on progress made with this effort.

Presentation by: Megan Patterson, Director

Action Needed: Discussion

- The Board discussed a way to move forward with an education campaign that would appeal to the public.

MEGAN PATTERSON, DIRECTOR  
32 BLOSSOM LANE, MARQUARDT BUILDING



PHONE: (207) 287-2731  
WWW.THINKFIRSTSPRAYLAST.ORG

- Bohlen noted that some groups seem to have become averse to the phrase IPM—not the process, but the term. He added that it seems people are mistrustful about the way industry has been presenting IPM.
- Morrill stated that IPM is who we are as a Board and this issue is an example of how silent we have been about what our mission is.
- Flewelling stated that it is a national term.
- Bohlen asked how we do outreach and education with that term in certain groups and talk about it in a way that people do not shut down. He added that there may be certain audiences where it would be better to explain the steps, rather than using the word.
- Patterson noted that that was what the YardScaping program was all about.
- Randlett advised the Board that IPM is not in their statement of purpose, but it is in policy. He added that the Board could call it something else if they wanted to do so.
- Morrill stated that we need to push forward with the education campaign.
- Bohlen added that we need to recognize that it will take some real resources—in staff time and money. He stated that staff and Board need to think of this as a constant message that gets out repeatedly.
- Morrill directed Patterson to secure a marketing company to work with. He added that one main problem is that the public does not know we exist.
- Waterman commented that browntail moth may be the type of issue where the concepts of IPM can be accepted equally by the public.
- Bohlen noted that he has had several conversations lately with people about organic pesticides and they did not know they were pesticides.
- Patterson commented that staff has experienced recent issues with unlicensed individuals starting businesses and advertising on craigslist and social media. In one case the illegal business published on social media that they did not need to post after applications because they were using organic products. This business made additional false statements regarding pesticides, regulations, and ticks. She added that these companies make misleading statements, give a false sense of protection, and violate numerous regulations.

4. Overview of AAPCO Board of Directors Meeting with the US Forest Service about Aminocyclopyrachlor Damage in Deschutes National Forest

During the annual American Association of Pesticide Control Officials board of directors meeting, the USFS provided a tour of Ponderosa pines impacted by applications of aminocyclopyrachlor. The USFS plans to harvest the standing dead and dying trees to prevent risk of dead trees from falling on roadways. A summary of meeting and the ongoing issue will be provided.

Presentation By: Megan Patterson, Director

Action Needed: None, Informational Only

- Patterson stated that U.S. Forest Service staff, gave a presentation about the 12-mile corridor of dead trees. She added that they also heard a summary from the forest pathologist for the area, who was responsible for determining the health of the affected trees and identifying trees for harvest. The pathologist explained that the area is known for its stand of Ponderosa pines and public meetings were essential for explaining why trees had to be cut and working toward building consensus. In total, 2,100 trees were felled.

- Flewelling asked what Oregon did with the logs.
- The original intent was to turn them into forest products, but there was concern about aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP) herbicide residue in the sawdust. Patterson responded that most modern mills are not capable of handling trees this size, but ultimately the lumber will be milled and the sawdust carefully managed to avoid its use around plants.
- Waterman asked if we know how long aminocyclopyrachlor remains in the biosphere.
- Patterson responded that in Oregon there is concern about the current fate of the trees affected by applications made between 2013 and 2015. She added that Oregon began restricting sites on which the pesticide could be used and have now stopped allowing use in rights of way, natural areas, restoration areas, bogs, swamps, marshes, wetlands, and ditches.
- Patterson told the Board that staff have recently received two ROW variances requesting use of ACP.

5. Request from Integrated Pest Management Program for Funds for Rodent Academy

The Integrated Pest Management Program is requesting funds to assist with a two-day rodent management training event for pest management professionals. Increased rodent pressures result in increased demand for rodent management services. This training offers local applicators an opportunity to learn cutting edge rodent IPM from national experts. Requested funds will help offset the cost of speaker honorariums, space rental, and provision of lunch each day.

Presentation By: Megan Patterson, Director

Action Needed: Discussion and Determination if the Board Wishes to Fund this Request

- Patterson explained that Kathy Murray is planning this event and is attempting to cover most of her costs to keep registration fees lower. Murray has invited Dr. Bobby Corrigan, an internationally respected rodent specialist to speak at the event, as well as other speakers with world-class expertise.
- Morrill asked if there would be better participation at a lower registration fee and if 40 people registering for the meeting is likely.
- Patterson responded that that she did believe the course would be well attended and felt the course was filling a need in the applicator community.
- Morrill suggested the Board fund the event in the amount of \$3,286, which would drop the registration fee to \$150. He added that we would get more of the operator applicators at a lower fee.
- Bohlen stated he agreed. He added that he would love if there was also a solid effort to reach out to University of Southern Maine's building and ground employees and let one of them participate for free and make it a 41-person event.
- Waterman asked who would generally be invited to participate.
- Patterson replied that we would post it on our pesticide recertification calendar and send out notices to applicators who are licensed in the structural general pest control category.
- Morrill said to thank Murray and that this looks like a great program.
  - **Morrill/Flewelling: Moved and seconded to fund Rodent Academy in the amount of \$3,286**

- **In Favor: Unanimous**

6. Other Items of Interest

- a. Chapter 243 Public Law—An Act to Ensure Funding for Certain Essential Functions of the University of Maine Cooperative Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program (LD 1273)
  - Patterson explained to the board that this bill would be funding Kerry Bernard’s position. She added that it requires the program to submit an annual report to the BPC and the legislature by January 15<sup>th</sup>.
  - Morrill said to make sure to make this an agenda item on or around that date.
- b. Chapter 84 Resolves—Resolve, Directing the Board of Pesticides Control to Work with the Forest Products Industry to Monitor Aerial Herbicide Applications (LD 1691)
  - Patterson stated that the resolve requires staff to find a neutral third-party to observe aerial application. Staff have decided to work with an auditing firm familiar with forestry practices.
  - Flewelling asked what the metrics for this audit were.
  - Patterson replied that normally forestry practices auditing firms look at all sustainability practices, and we need them to hone in on herbicide applications. She added that the Worker Protection Standard may also apply to forestry applications when employees hand plant seedlings.
  - Morrill asked who would be paying for this.
  - Patterson stated that the Maine Forest Products Council had tentatively agreed to cover the costs. She added that herbicide applications began this week and will continue through September on a total area of approximately 15,000 acres.

7. Schedule of Future Meetings

- September 13, 2019 is the next proposed meeting date.
- The Board set November 8, 2019 as an additional proposed meeting date.

8. Adjourn

- **Flewelling/Waterman: Moved and seconded to adjourn at 6:18pm**
- **In Favor: Unanimous**

JUL 25 2019



323 Fitzwilliam Rd. Richmond, N.H. 03470

Cell: 603-209-5047

Home: 603-239-4005

e-mail: [taylortreepeople@aol.com](mailto:taylortreepeople@aol.com)

July 23, 2019

Maine Board of Pesticides Control

28 State House Station

Augusta, Maine 04333-0028

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is an application for a variance permit including photo's of the site, for a proposed invasive plant herbicide application for the Biddeford Pool Land Trust.

This Ocean Ave. site, I believe, was treated with herbicides by VCS of Athol, MA. In 2018 and a variance was probably applied for and possibly still valid.

The Biddeford Pool Land Trust has contracted with me to perform a follow-up selective herbicide application to any remaining or germinating invasive plants, therefore I want to be sure I have the appropriate variance in place.

I intend to schedule the treatment, if a variance is granted sometime during mid-September.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Jeffrey M. Taylor'.

Jeffrey Taylor

(Enc.'s) application & 5 photos

**BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL  
APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE PERMIT  
(Pursuant to Chapter 29, Section 6 of the Board's Regulations)**

I. Jeffrey Taylor ( 603 ) 209-5047 (cell)  
Name Telephone Number  
Taylor's Invasive Plant Control  
Company Name  
323 Fitzwilliam Rd., Richmond, NH 03470  
Address City State Zip

II. Same CMA-5750  
Master Applicator (if applicable) License Number  
Same  
Address City State Zip

III. **As part of your application, please send digital photos showing the target site and/or plants and the surrounding area, particularly showing proximity to wetlands and water bodies, to [pesticides@maine.gov](mailto:pesticides@maine.gov)**

IV. Area(s) where pesticide will be applied:  
A point of land containing 3 +/- acres off of Ocean Ave. in Biddeford Pool, which borders the ocean. This parcel of land is one of the fee-owned properties of the Biddeford Pool Land Trust.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

V. Pesticide(s) to be applied:  
Rodeo, EPA Reg. #: 62719-324 and Escort XP EPA Reg. #: 342-1549  
\_\_\_\_\_

VI. Purpose of pesticide application:  
This herbicide application is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Biddeford Pool Land Trust Invasive Species Management Plan as prepared by FB Environmental Associates of Portland, Maine. The purpose is to make a selective follow-up application to any invasive plants that escaped or have since germinated after the 2018 initial treatment performed by VCS of Athol, MA.  
\_\_\_\_\_

VII. Approximate dates of spray application:  
Anticipated treatment time is planned for mid-September, the week of the 16th or 23rd depending  
on weather.

VIII. Application Equipment:  
Motorized back pack, 4 gal. sprayer and possibly a back pack hand pump depending on the target  
plant density.

IX. Standard(s) to be varied from:  
Chapter 29, treatments within water buffer zones; Chapter 22, outdoor applications performed by  
powered equipment.

X. Method to ensure equivalent protection:  
The application will be made by walking an organized grid pattern over the proposed 3+/- acre area.  
The treatment will be directed at invasive plants only and away from the water shore line and  
adjacent Ocean Ave and Private properties. Only enough sprayer hand throttle will be used to  
adequately cover and penetrate the foliage of the plant and anti-drift additives will be used to reduce  
the potential of any spray drift. Wind conditions will be constantly monitored and will cease if drift  
from target plants are noticed. Early morning application is planned.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

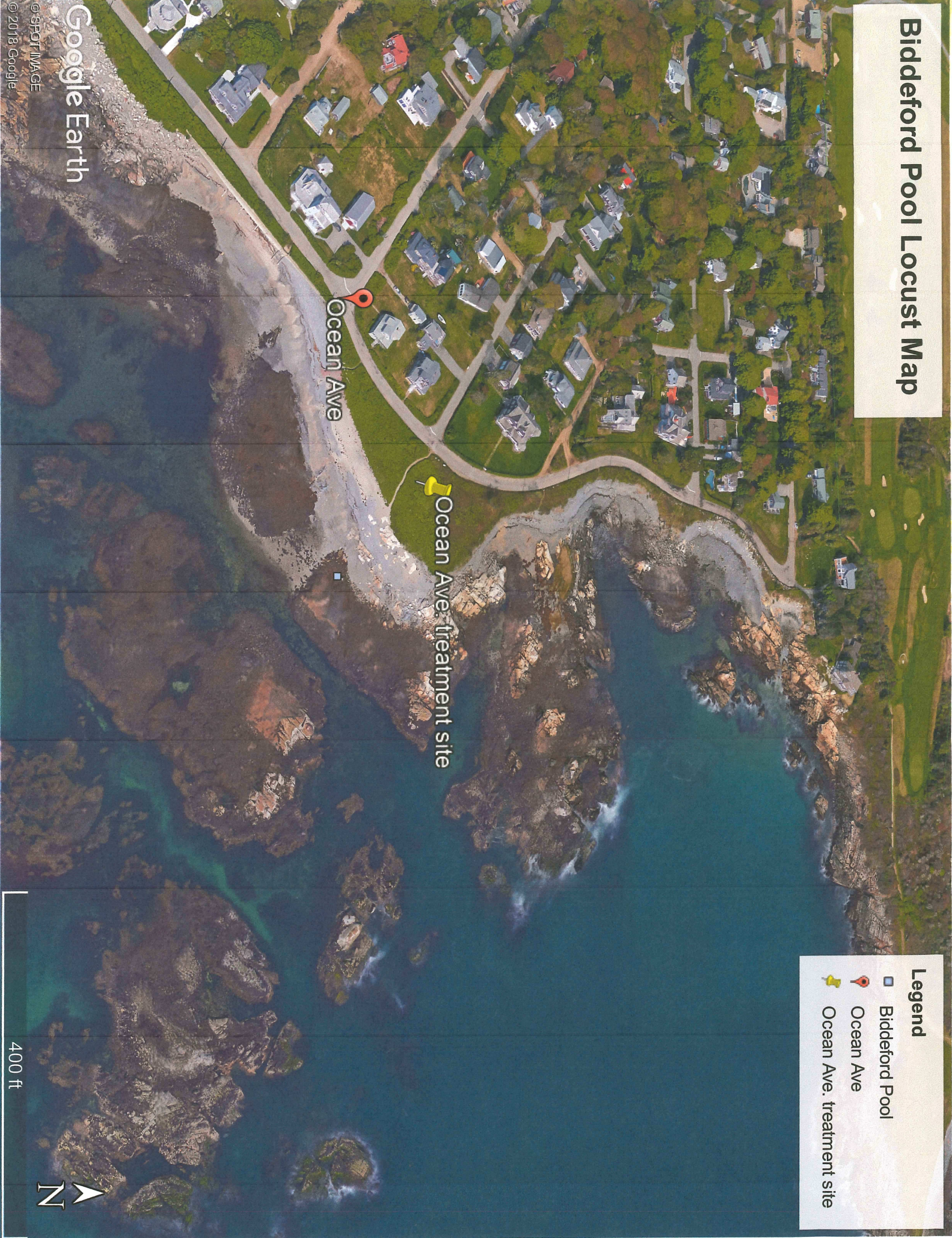
*Jeffrey M. Taylor*

Date: \_\_\_\_\_




*7/23/19*

Return completed form to: **Board of Pesticides Control, 28 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0028**  
**OR E-mail to: pesticides@maine.gov**

# Biddesford Pool Locust Map



## Legend

-  Biddesford Pool
-  Ocean Ave
-  Ocean Ave. treatment site

Google Earth

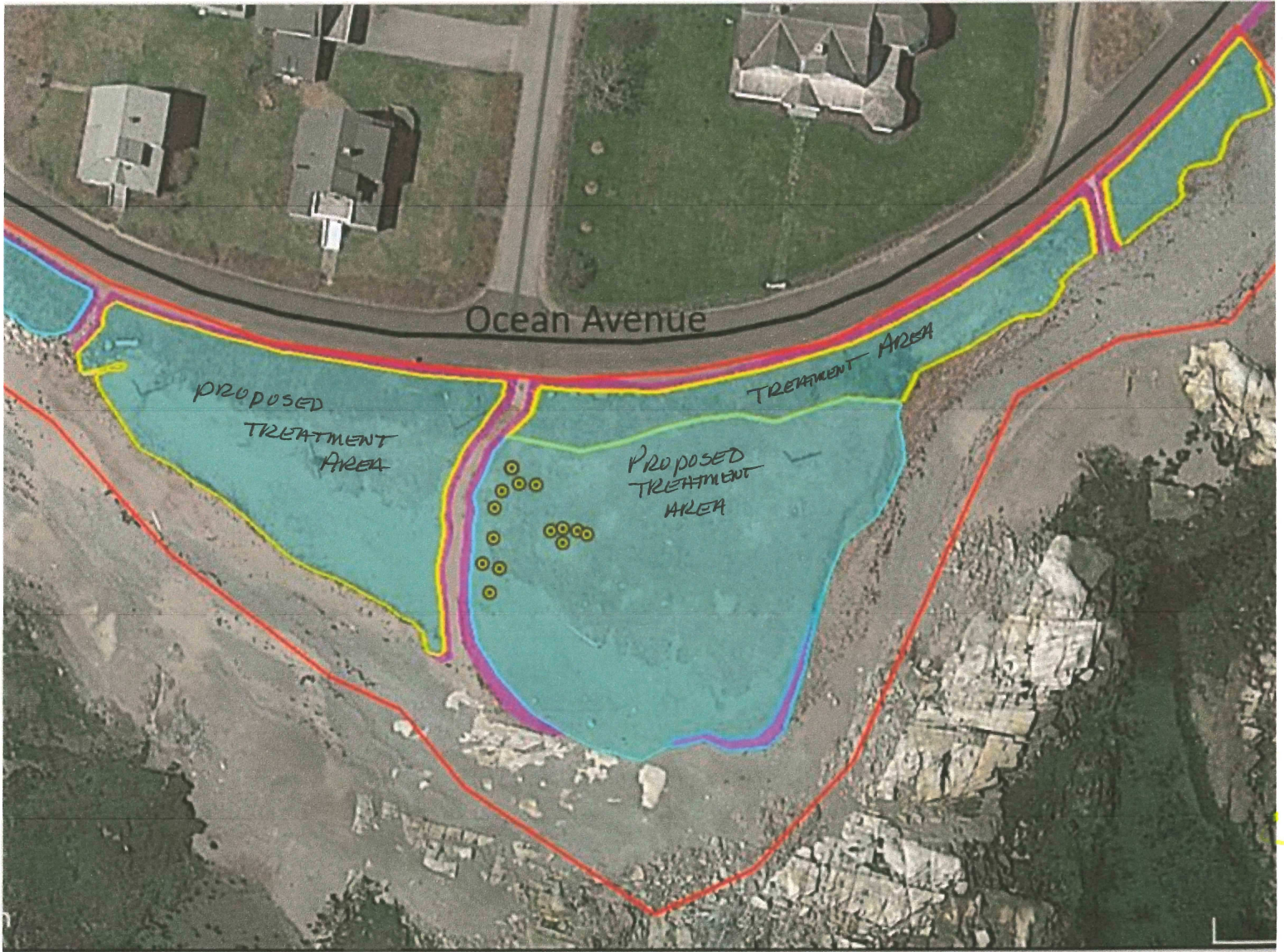
© SPOT IMAGE

© 2018 Google

400 ft







t area  
 rose  
 weat, Honeysuckle  
 rose, Bittersweet  
 weat  
 Honeysuckle

**Biddeford Pool Land Trust**  
**Non-Native, Invasive Plant Removal Project**  
**Ocean Avenue Site**

For polygons, species are listed in orde  
 Center Point: 43 26'35.57" N, 7  
 Data Sources: MEGIS, Google Earth P  
 Haley Campbell, FB

Satellite imagery collected 5/4/18; field data col

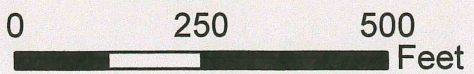


OCEAN AVE. SITE following mowing prep. fall 2017



**Biddeford Pool Land Trust  
Non-Native, Invasive Plant Control Project  
Ocean Avenue Site**

- Project\_Area
- Road
- Parcel
- NWI Wetland
- Tidal Waterfowl/Wading Bird Habitat
- Blue Mussel Occurence
- Shorebird Habitat



Data Sources: MEGIS, ESRI, FBE  
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983  
 UTM Zone 19  
 Created by FB Environmental,  
 April 2019



RE-growth following mowing, HONEY SUCKLE & ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET  
ARE THE INTENDED TARGET VEGETATION

**From:** Couture, Amanda  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 13, 2019 8:53 AM  
**To:** Mendelson, Meredith <[Meredith.Mendelson@maine.gov](mailto:Meredith.Mendelson@maine.gov)>  
**Subject:** Shorebird zoning question

Good morning,

I work over in Deering for the Board of Pesticides Control. I recently received a variance request from Biddeford Pool Land Trust to spray herbicide for invasive plants in proximity to the ocean. I had a few concerns about the request and one of them is that it appears a portion of the proposed treatment site is in Shorebird habitat, and there is also wading bird habitat nearby. I have attached the variance application and the maps. It is the last map that shows the shorebird zoning on it.

Are you the correct person to send this to or do you know who is? I am not familiar with the regulations surrounding waterfowl and sites deemed essential nesting sites. Are there restrictions around those areas that this applicator must adhere to if the variance is ultimately granted? Are there regulations that would prevent this application?

Thanks so much for any help you can offer.  
fyi—I also sent the variance request to Gregg Wood at DEP to get his input on proximity to the water.

*Amanda*

Amanda Couture, Environmental Specialist III  
Maine Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry  
Board of Pesticides Control  
Office Phone: (207)-287-7593  
[www.thinkfirstspraylast.org](http://www.thinkfirstspraylast.org)

**From:** Allen, Brad <[Brad.Allen@maine.gov](mailto:Brad.Allen@maine.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 29, 2019 2:32 PM  
**To:** Couture, Amanda  
**Subject:** FW: Shorebird zoning question

Good afternoon Amanda. The nature of your request is generally handled by our Environmental Review staff but since the Deputy Commissioner gave you my email because it involved birds and Significant Wildlife Habitat I will respond. I have discussed your request with others in my agency including our shorebird biologist and we can provide the following recommendations as I am not aware of any additional restrictions regarding this activity. I am also not familiar with the intended products to be used but I assume they are registered and standard for invasive plant control. As wildlife biologists

charged with identifying and protecting important wildlife habitats we do support invasive species management when properly conducted with materials and treatments designed to be protective of sensitive habitats and species. The habitats of issue here are nearby Shorebird habitats that are designated Significant Wildlife Habitats pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act and thus these protective measures are very important. Shorebird feeding areas have a 100-foot buffer and roosting areas have a 250-foot buffer around them. If the pesticide is to be applied within the buffer, we recommend that no spraying occur within 2 hours of high tide during the peak shorebird migration window from July 15<sup>th</sup> to September 30; we believe this is sufficient to minimize disturbance of roosting birds.

Again, while I am unfamiliar with the pesticide products I will make a couple additional broad recommendations for your consideration. We prefer products with low leaching potential, low solution runoff potential, low toxicity to humans and aquatic life, and short-term persistence. Use non-persistent pesticides that are rapidly absorbed or bound to plants and surface soils, thus containing those materials to small areas. Further, avoid ground features and structures that increase the potential for discharges to waters of the State and sensitive habitats. Treat only in areas with no standing water or physical connections to waters of the State during the material's active period. And, treat in appropriate weather conditions to prevent runoff and to allow for plant and soil up-take, thereby reducing the potential for runoff and discharge to other waters. Lastly, we recommend treatment only during low wind conditions to reduce drift (<15 mph), treatment only when there is no rainfall predicted within 24 hours to allow plant and soil assimilation, thereby reducing the potential for runoff and contact to other waters, and applying with moderation, to minimize drift and effects on non-target species.

I hope this addresses your concerns regarding this treatment near and within significant shorebird habitat. Please contact me again if you have questions. Good luck, Brad Allen, Bird Group Leader,

**Title 38: WATERS AND NAVIGATION**  
**Chapter 3: PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF WATERS**  
Subchapter 1: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD  
**Article 5-A: NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT**

38 MRSA § 480-B: Definitions

**10. Significant wildlife habitat.** "Significant wildlife habitat" means:

A. The following areas to the extent that they have been mapped by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or are within any other protected natural resource: habitat, as defined by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, for species appearing on the official state or federal list of endangered or threatened animal species; high and moderate value deer wintering areas and travel corridors as defined by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; seabird nesting islands as defined by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; and critical spawning and nursery areas for Atlantic salmon as defined by the Department of Marine Resources; and [2009, c. 561, §37 (AMD) .]

B. Except for solely forest management activities, for which "significant wildlife habitat" is as defined and mapped in accordance with section 480-I by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the following areas that are defined by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and are in conformance with criteria adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection or are within any other protected natural resource:

(1) Significant vernal pool habitat;

(2) High and moderate value waterfowl and wading bird habitat, including nesting and feeding areas; and

(3) Shorebird nesting, feeding and staging areas. [2005, c. 116, §2 (NEW) .]

[ 2009, c. 561, §37 (AMD) .]



## **Vegetation Control Service, Inc.**

2342 Main Street

Athol, MA 01331

[www.vegetationcontrol.com](http://www.vegetationcontrol.com)

[info@vegetationcontrol.com](mailto:info@vegetationcontrol.com)

Tel. (978) 249-5348

(800) 323-7706

Fax: (978) 249-4784

Greetings Brad and members of the Biddeford Pool Land Trust:

Please give consideration to this proposal to contain, control and manage for invasive plants currently established along the parcel of land bordering the east side of Ocean Ave, from Fourth St to Second St.

This property, which is partially shared by the town of Biddeford, is predominately occupied by invasive plants. These plants include, but are not limited to: bush honeysuckle, oriental bittersweet, ragosa rose and multiflora rose. The percent cover of these invasives is almost 100 percent, except for the small access path from Ocean Ave to the beach area.

For many years it is obvious that these plants have been routinely cut, most likely for visual enhancement of the immediate shoreline and ocean. This has resulted in multiple layers of resprouts of unwanted invasive plants with stem diameters close to the ground at three to four inches. This dense vigorous growth, nourished by extensive root systems, out competes the opportunity for native plants and grasses to establish, survive and provide a desirable mixture of vegetation. The photos below show the state of the current vegetation at the site.







We therefore propose the following integrated vegetation management strategy to accomplish the following objectives.

- 1) Enhancement of the aesthetics and “sense of place” of the ocean side landscape.
- 2) Reduce the height of the current established plants.
- 3) Control the root systems of the invasive plants and therefore provide an opportunity for desirable native plants to become established and dominate the site.
- 4) To assist the BPLT in developing a long term invasive plant management strategy that encourages native plants to dominate the site and suppresses the invasive plant population.

We intend to accomplish these objectives by implementing a two phase project. **Phase 1** would be a heavy duty mechanical mowing and **phase 2** would be a follow up selective herbicide application.

### **Phase 1, Mowing**

A rubber tracked skid steer equipped with a front mounted hydraulically operated flail mower would mow all the vegetation as close to the ground as possible, but not to the degree of creating soil disturbance. The advantage this equipment provides is the removal of the multi-stage stump resprouts created by repeated cutting over time. The flail mower grinds up the plants resulting in a layer of mulch that stabilizes the soil from wind and water erosion, but allows for foot access over the site for future management activities. This phase prepares the site for the recommended phase 2 selective herbicide application. This work is best scheduled prior to bud break which allows for better observation of mowing obstructions such as rocks and other non-woody debris. There will be hand cutting around obstructions, ditches, or around certain native plants not intertwined with bittersweet vines. We also intend to leave some groups of ragosa rose, especially along the perimeter beach edge, for visual enhancement and soil stabilization.

Below is a picture of a skid steer mower operating in a similar landscape at the Maine Audubon East Point Sanctuary.



### **Phase 2, Selective Herbicide Application**

The purpose of this phase is to take advantage of the site preparation achieved by the phase 1 mowing and selectively apply herbicides to the invasive plants for the purpose of controlling future resprouting from the roots. Following one growing season of plant regrowth after the mowing, experienced state of Maine applicators will walk an organized grid pattern over the project site directing an herbicide solution mixed in water to the foliage of invasive plants. This low volume application applied using motorized backpack sprayers, minimizes the amount of herbicide applied to the leaves, which results in very little if any excess “herbicide drip” onto the ground. Anti-drift adjuvants are included in the tank mix which reduces the potential of drift and increases herbicide deposition onto target plant foliage. The phase 1 mowing will reduce the overall size of the plants, lower the many layers of stumps and provide a safer and more efficient work site for the herbicide applicators.

Below are pictures of low volume foliar treatments using motorized backpack sprayers. (Work being completed on a different site.)



The herbicides chosen for this treatment are a combination of Garlon 4 Ultra (triclopyr), EPA registration # 62719-527, and Escort XP (metsulfuron methyl), EPA registration # 432-1549. These herbicides are registered for this use by the Federal EPA and the Maine Pesticides Control Board. They control broad

leaved vegetation and have very little impact if any on the grasses that are currently present on the site. The purpose of this herbicide tank mix is to control the root system which will be resprouting and release grasses and other non-invasive monocot vegetation. Both Garlon 4 Ultra and Escort XP are labeled for use on private and public lands, rights of way, non-crop land areas, conservation reserve areas, grazed areas, seasonably dry wetlands, marshes and flood plains. This herbicide tank mix has proven very effective for VCS on other invasive plant projects, especially for control of oriental bittersweet and poison ivy.

It will be necessary to apply for and obtain a Variance, issued by the Maine Pesticides Control Board, for any herbicide applications with 25 feet of a wetland. VCS will apply for and secure this variance as a condition of our proposal.

It is my understanding and assumption that Kevin Ryan of FB Environmental will be the consultant to apply for the Maine DEP Natural Resource permit required for activities within 250 feet of the shoreline.

### **Future Considerations**

Managing for the containment and control of invasive plants generally requires one or more follow up treatments. The most appropriate method, timing and cost of future treatments is best determined by a field assessment after a reasonable amount of time following the initial application. Many factors can influence the degree of control including the condition and density of the target plants at the time of initial treatment, the time of year, the method and herbicide used and if there was disturbance to the treated plants or site following the application. It can be expected that a small percentage of the target plants will survive, but more realistically there is the question of how much of the invasive seed bank will germinate and how much additional seed will invade from adjoining areas? All of these factors will influence the management strategy and associated cost related to follow up control methods, whether it be chemical, non-chemical or a combination of both. We will be available to perform a post application field assessment, preferably with representatives of the Biddeford Pool Land Trust, to help determine the next step in the management of invasive plants.

As we have discussed, it might be prudent to promote a neighborhood and public outreach campaign during 2017 to inform and educate the community about the threat and concerns for invasive plants and what control techniques can be successful. VCS will offer the quoted price for both phases until October 31, 2018. In the interim I would be available for assistance, if desired, with public outreach regarding the management and control of invasive plants.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal

Sincerely,

Jeffrey M. Taylor  
Senior Consultant, VCS  
Maine Master Applicator # 3834/26A6B

Enclosures: Aerial photo map delineating the proposed project area.



STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY  
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL  
28 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

WALTER E. WHITCOMB  
COMMISSIONER

March 13, 2018

Andrew Powers  
Vegetation Management Services, Inc.  
2342 Main St  
Athol, MA 01331

RE: Variance permit for CMR 01-026 Chapter 29, Biddeford Pool

Dear Mr. Powers:

In 2013 the Board of Pesticides Control authorized the Board staff to issue Chapter 29 permits for invasive species vegetation control. This letter will serve as your variance permit for Section 6 of Chapter 29 for your invasive species vegetation and poison ivy control program through the end of 2018 at the Biddeford Pool Land Trust, Maine, as described in your application, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) You must notify the Board staff if you decide to use any products not listed on the application, and all products used must be properly registered for use in Maine.
- 2) All applications must be consistent with the information provided on the variance request.
- 3) All personnel and contractors must comply with the product labels, state and federal regulations, and the measures outlined in Section IX of the permit application.

We will inform the Board at the next meeting that this variance permit has been issued. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact me at 287-2731.

Sincerely,

Cam Lay  
Director  
Maine Board of Pesticides Control

CAM LAY, DIRECTOR  
90 BLOSSOM LANE, DEERING BUILDING



PHONE: (207) 287-2731  
WWW.THINKFIRSTSPRAYLAST.ORG

|  |                    |                    |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| All Other                                | \$220,605          | \$220,605          |
| <b>OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS TOTAL</b> | <u>\$1,800,718</u> | <u>\$1,850,140</u> |

**Bureau of Agriculture 0393**

Initiative: Reorganizes one vacant Egg/Poultry Processing Inspector position to an Environmental Specialist III position and transfers the position from the Bureau of Agriculture program, Federal Expenditures Fund to the Pesticides Control - Board of program, Other Special Revenue Funds. Also provides funding to increase the hours of the position from 52 hours biweekly to 80 hours biweekly.

|  |                   |                   |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FUND</b>       | <b>2019-20</b>    | <b>2020-21</b>    |
| POSITIONS - LEGISLATIVE COUNT          | (1,000)           | (1,000)           |
| Personal Services                      | (\$42,481)        | (\$44,379)        |
| <b>FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FUND TOTAL</b> | <u>(\$42,481)</u> | <u>(\$44,379)</u> |

**Bureau of Agriculture 0393**

Initiative: Reallocates one Laboratory Technician III position from 50% General Fund and 50% Other Special Revenue Funds to 90% General Fund and 10% Other Special Revenue Funds within the same program and transfers All Other to Personal Services to fund the increase in the General Fund.

|                           |                |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>GENERAL FUND</b>       | <b>2019-20</b> | <b>2020-21</b> |
| Personal Services         | \$31,148       | \$31,419       |
| All Other                 | (\$31,148)     | (\$31,419)     |
| <b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b> | <u>\$0</u>     | <u>\$0</u>     |

|  |                   |                   |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS</b>       | <b>2019-20</b>    | <b>2020-21</b>    |
| Personal Services                        | (\$31,148)        | (\$31,419)        |
| <b>OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS TOTAL</b> | <u>(\$31,148)</u> | <u>(\$31,419)</u> |

**Bureau of Agriculture 0393**

Initiative: Reallocates one Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources position from 62.51% Bureau of Agriculture program, General Fund, 4.92% Office of the Commissioner program, General Fund and 32.57% Office of the Commissioner program, Other Special Revenue Funds to 100% Bureau of Agriculture program, General Fund, transfers All Other to Personal Services and deappropriates Personal Services to fund the reallocation.

DRAFT

For Immediate Release  
August 29, 2019

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**Mainers Invited to Dispose of Unusable Pesticides**  
Free disposal with pre-registration by October 7

AUGUSTA—This October, Mainers can dispose of unusable and waste pesticides thanks to a project sponsored by the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry's (DACF) Board of Pesticides Control (BPC) and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The Obsolete Pesticides Collection Program, funded through pesticide product registration fees, has kept more than 106 tons of pesticides out of the waste stream since its start in 1982.

This free annual program is open to homeowners and family-owned farms and greenhouses. Collections will occur at four sites: Presque Isle, Jonesboro, Augusta, and Portland. Pre-registration is required by Monday, October 7, 2019 and unregistered drop-offs are not permitted. All details including drop off locations and program dates will be supplied following registration. To register and access important information about the temporary storage and transportation of obsolete pesticides, visit the BPC website at [thinkfirstspraylast.org](http://thinkfirstspraylast.org), or call 207-287-2731.

Pesticides being accepted include: herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides and similar products used in agricultural production or around the home. Past participants in the program have reported finding obsolete pesticides in barns of inherited properties, garages of newly purchased homes, and other unexpected places. While removal of these pesticides can seem daunting, it is important for the protection of public, wildlife and environmental health, that they are dealt with properly and not thrown in the trash or poured down the drain, where they can contaminate land and water resources.

“The Obsolete Pesticide Collection Program is an excellent opportunity for free disposal of unusable and unwanted pesticides,” said DACF Commissioner Amanda Beal. “Register in advance, bring your pesticides to one of the designated collection sites, and let the professionals dispose of these materials in a responsible and safe way.”

DEP Commissioner Gerald Reid is encouraging Mainers to take full advantage of this free opportunity. “When improperly disposed of—in the trash, poured into the environment, down the drain, or kept in storage for long periods of time—pesticides threaten wildlife and the quality of our drinking water sources,” said Jerry Reid, DEP Commissioner.

- More information about Maine Board of Pesticides Control can be found at [thinkfirstspraylast.org](http://thinkfirstspraylast.org)
- Information about Maine Department of Environmental Protection is at [maine.gov/dep](http://maine.gov/dep)