Sodium Fluoroacetate Predator Control	
Federal category for commercial applicators	
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.
Research notes: - Anything identified in the AAPCO survey? - What did you find online? - What did you learn contacting others?	The AAPCO survey is inconsistent with the results I received from states (online and/or contacting state). This is most likely due to more than one person from each state responding to the survey. The survey showed the following: 7 - Yes, the manual needs updated 9 - Maybe, existing materials in review 2 - No, materials are sufficient I found some information online but proceeded to follow-up with the states listed below by contacting a SLA or PSEP. **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 subdivisions. **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. **<u>Virginia</u> -** 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.
How many states/tribes use this category?	6
How national, regional, or local is the training material likely to be, for this category? For example, would you expect the training material to be similar in each state, or tailored to local pests/conditions?	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 the category lumped with other categories and/or split into several categories?	This is a standalone category. No lumping or splitting.
The new competencies are described in 40 CFR Part 171.103(d)(12)	***Sodium fluoroacetate predator control.*** 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.
Are there 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 of effort?	Yes.
Are there critical items or methods needed to ensure accuracy/quality? Are there tripping hazards on the path to adopting the new/revised manual?	Yes, as the EPA is monitoring and evaluating this product closely.
Category required for applicators as described in 40 CFR Part 171.103(l)	***Sodium fluoroacetate predator control.*** This pest control category applies to commercial applicators who use or supervise the use of sodium fluoroacetate in a protective collar to control regulated predators.
Need or interest for workgroup?	All the states mentioned above.
Interested parties	All the states mentioned above.
Researched/summarized by CTAG member Linda Johns	Linda Johns, PSEE Associate Director University of Minnesota Extension

Summary (1-3 paragraphs):

There would be no minimal differences between States since pests are limited to coyotes that prey on sheep and goats. Six states use this category: Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, and Virginia. This is a standalone category. No lumping or splitting.