

These proposals are for discussion purposes and in many cases have not been approved by the Task Force.

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>§ 3-102. Department organization</p> <p>A. The Arizona department of agriculture is established consisting of the following divisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The animal services division, which is responsible for milk, dairy, livestock and aquaculture regulation, the state veterinarian, meat, poultry and egg inspection and performing the administrative functions authorized or contracted pursuant to law for the Arizona beef council. 2. The plant services division, which is responsible for the fruit and vegetable standardization program and entomological services. 3. The environmental services division, which is responsible for regulating seed, feed and agricultural chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers, and for native plant protection. <p>B. The following are established in addition to and separate from the divisions of the department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A state agricultural laboratory. 2. An office of agriculture safety. 3. An office of inspections. 4. An office of commodity development and promotion. <u>5. An office of pest management.</u> <p>C. The department shall have a central administrative service office providing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data processing, accounting and budgeting, records management, publications, property control and personnel services and training. 2. A program to cross-train appropriate personnel to enable them to perform similar functions or comparable work for different administrative units in the department. 	
<p>§ 3-363. Rules</p> <p>The director shall adopt rules to regulate pesticides which shall include provisions to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administer and implement this article. 2. Prescribe measures to control, monitor, inspect and govern pesticide use. 3. Prohibit or restrict pesticide use. 	

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>4. Restrict the areas in which pesticide use may occur.</p> <p>5. Prescribe minimum qualifications for all persons who engage in pesticide use, including, as appropriate, requirements that the persons have valid licenses, permits or certificates, have adequate training, including continuing education requirements and meet financial responsibility standards.</p> <p>6. Prescribe appropriate record keeping and reporting requirements regarding pesticide use, except that the record keeping and reporting requirements for growers and certified private applicators who apply pesticides shall be equivalent to, but not more stringent than, the requirements prescribed under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act (61 Stat. 163) and the food, agriculture, conservation and trade act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624; 104 Stat. 3359).</p> <p>7. Prohibit pesticide use which is inconsistent with the pesticide label as required under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act (61 Stat. 163).</p> <p>8. Exempt from regulation under this article pesticide use that is regulated in title 32, chapter 22 <u>35</u>.</p> <p>9. Issue licenses, permits and certificates for pesticide use, as appropriate, having terms of one or more years.</p> <p>10. Charge and collect the following fees for each permit, license and certification under this article:</p> <p>(a) Not to exceed twenty dollars per year for a grower permit.</p> <p>(b) Not to exceed one hundred dollars per year for a seller permit.</p> <p>(c) Not to exceed one hundred dollars per year for a custom applicator license.</p> <p>(d) Not to exceed fifty dollars per year for a pilot license.</p> <p>(e) Not to exceed fifty dollars per year for a pest control advisor license.</p> <p>(f) Not to exceed twenty-five dollars per year for a piece of equipment used to apply pesticides by a custom applicator.</p> <p>(g) Not to exceed fifty dollars per year for restricted use certification.</p> <p>11. Establish a nonexclusive list of acts and omissions that constitute serious, nonserious and de minimis violations of this article.</p> <p>12. Establish a system of administrative penalties and fines for violations of this article and any rules adopted under this article. Under this system:</p> <p>(a) Violators shall be assessed a number of points for each violation, depending upon such factors as:</p> <p>(i) Potential and actual consequences of the violation on public and worker health and safety and the environment.</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
(ii) Wrongfulness of the conduct. (iii) Degree of culpability of the violator. (iv) Duration of the violation. (v) Prior violations or citations. (b) Penalties shall be assessed depending upon the number of points accrued by the violator.	
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS	
<p>§ 3-3501. Scope</p> <p><u>This chapter pertains to pest management. Pest management means the management of health related pests, aquatic pests, household pests, wood-destroying organisms, or other pests, including weeds, that exist in, near or around structures, in ornamental shrubs and trees, along rights-of-way or in lawns or cemeteries and all pesticide applications that could be harmful to public health or the environment. This chapter does not pertain to pesticide applications used directly in the commercial production of crops and animals or used on golf courses.</u></p>	<p>This new section is helpful in terms of delineating the scope of the pest management statutes.</p>
<p>§ 32-2301, 3-3502. Definitions</p> <p>In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:</p> <p>1. "Acting director" means the person appointed pursuant to section 32-2302 to serve as the acting director of the office.</p> <p>2. 1. "Branch office" means any fixed place of business, other than the primary office, where records are kept, mail is received, statements are rendered, money is collected, requests for service or bids are received or received, information pertaining to the business of structural pest control management is given and from which the use of pesticides and devices is supervised by a licensed applicator or qualifying party or pesticides are stored or disposed of.</p> <p><u>2. "Branch supervisor" means a certified applicator working at or from a branch office who is responsible for ensuring the training, equipping and supervision of all employees of the branch office.</u></p> <p>3. "Business license" means a license that is issued pursuant to this chapter <u>or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter</u> to a person and that entitles that person and the person's employees to engage in the business of structural pest control <u>management</u>.</p> <p>4. "Business of structural pest control <u>management</u>" means engaging in, offering to engage in, advertising for, soliciting or performing structural pest control <u>management</u>, including any of the following:</p> <p>(a) Identifying infestations or making inspections for the purpose of identifying or attempting to identify infestations of households or other structures, and the surrounding area by any of the following: <u>infestations.</u></p>	<p>Several new definitions have been added and a few deleted. The terms director and department are defined in A.R.S. § 3-101. A few definitions were moved to this section from other parts of OPM's statutes.</p> <p>The new definitions include newly proposed terminology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch supervisor instead of branch manager • Wood-destroying organisms instead of insects • Certified applicator instead of licensed applicator • Certified qualified applicator ("QA") as a new designation comparable to the former inactive qualifying party.

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>(i) Public health pests.</p> <p>(ii) Aquatic pests.</p> <p>(iii) Household pests.</p> <p>(iv) Wood-destroying insects.</p> <p>(v) Pests, Other pests, including weeds, existing around structures, in ornamental shrubs and trees, on golf courses, along rights of way or in lawns and cemeteries.</p> <p>(vi) Fungi.</p> <p>(b) Making written or oral inspection reports, recommendations, estimates or bids with respect to infestations.</p> <p>(c) The application of pesticides or the making of contracts or submitting of bids for the application of pesticides or the use of devices for the purpose of eliminating, exterminating, controlling or preventing infestations.</p> <p><u>5. "Certified applicator" means an individual who is licensed by the Department to provide pest management services in accordance with this chapter.</u></p> <p><u>6. "Certified qualified applicator" means a certified applicator who is eligible to act as a qualifying party.</u></p> <p><u>7. "Child care facility" means a facility regulated pursuant to title 36, chapter 7.1.</u></p> <p>8. 8. "De minimis violation" means a violation that, although undesirable, has no direct or immediate relationship to safety, health or property damage.</p> <p>6. "Department" means, through December 31, 2013, the Arizona department of agriculture.</p> <p>7. 9. "Device" means any mechanical, pesticide or electrical apparatus used in conjunction with, in place of or to supplement, disperse or dispense pesticides.</p> <p>8. 10. "Direct supervision" means use of a pesticide under the instructions, control and responsibility of a licensed certified applicator who is available if needed for consultation or assistance even though the licensed certified applicator is not physically present at the time and place the pesticide is used.</p> <p>9. "Director" means, through December 31, 2013, the director of the Arizona department of agriculture.</p> <p>10. 11. "Final grade treatment" means establishment of vertical barriers at the exterior of foundation walls in stem wall construction or at the exterior of grade beams in monolithic construction.</p> <p><u>12. "Financial security" means liability insurance, a deposit of cash or certified monies, a surety bond or other equivalent item.</u></p> <p>11. "Fungi inspection report" means a written inspection report on a form approved by the office.</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>12. <u>13.</u> "Household pests" means pests, other than wood-destroying insects, <u>organisms,</u> that invade households or other structures, including rodents, vermin and insects.</p> <p>13. <u>14.</u> "Immediate supervision" means use of a pesticide by an employee acting under the instructions, control and responsibility of a licensed <u>certified</u> applicator who is within the direct line of sight or within hearing distance of the employee and who is available for consultation or assistance at the time and place the pesticide is used.</p> <p>14. <u>15.</u> "Initial termite corrective treatment" means the first <u>post-construction</u> treatment of any kind performed by a licensee after a treatment made prior to or during construction, excluding a treatment performed under warranty by a licensee who has performed the <u>pretreatment or new-construction</u> treatment prior to or during construction.</p> <p>15. <u>16.</u> "Inquiry" means information from the public or office staff <u>an initial investigation</u> of possible violations of this chapter, <u>chapter</u> or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter <u>based on information received from the public or Department staff.</u></p> <p>16. <u>17.</u> "Integrated pest management" means a sustainable approach to managing pests that combines biological, cultural, physical and pesticide <u>chemical</u> tools in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks.</p> <p>17. "License" means an approval granted by the office to act as an applicator or qualifying party or to operate a business of structural pest control in this state.</p> <p>18. "Licensed applicator" means a person who is licensed by the office to apply pesticides in accordance with this chapter.</p> <p><u>18.</u> "New-construction treatment" means a treatment that protects all cellulose components of a structure from <u>wood-destroying insects</u> and is performed after a permanent concrete slab foundation is installed or footings and supports for a raised foundation are installed, but before the structure or a final grade treatment is completed.</p> <p>19. <u>19.</u> "Office" means the office of pest management established by section 32-2302 in the Arizona department of agriculture.</p> <p>20. <u>20.</u> "Other structures" includes railroad cars, boats, docks, motor vehicles or airplanes and their contents.</p> <p>21. <u>21.</u> "Pest management" means the management of public health <u>health related</u> pests, aquatic pests, household pests, wood-destroying insects, <u>fungi organisms,</u> or other pests, including weeds, that exist <u>in,</u> near or around structures, in ornamental shrubs and trees, on golf courses, along rights-of-way or in lawns or cemeteries and all pesticide application that could be harmful to public health or the environment. Pest management does not include pesticide applications used directly in the commercial production of crops and animals if those applications are governed by the Arizona department of agriculture pursuant to title 3, chapter 2, articles 6 and</p>	

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>6.1.</p> <p><u>22. "Pest management services" means identifying infestations or making inspections for the purpose of identifying or attempting to identify infestations, making written or oral inspection reports or recommendations with respect to infestations, and the application of pesticides or the use of devices for the purpose of eliminating, exterminating, controlling or preventing infestations.</u></p> <p>22- 23. <u>"Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for defoliating plants or for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating insects, fungi, bacteria, microbes, weeds, rodents, predatory animals or any form of plant or animal life that is, or that the director may declare to be, a pest and may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, humans, animals or households or be present in any environment.</u></p> <p><u>24. "Political subdivision" means a state agency, county, city, town, municipal corporation or school district, or a special district formed pursuant to title 48.</u></p> <p><u>25. "Post-construction treatment" means treatment to control wood-destroying insects in an existing structure performed after all soil disturbance associated with construction is complete and after an applicator has completed an inspection of the structure and a treatment proposal under section 3-3523(A) & (B).</u></p> <p><u>26. "Pretreatment" means a termite treatment that protects all cellulose components of a structure from subterranean termites, is performed before a permanent concrete slab foundation is installed or in conjunction with establishing footings and supports for a raised foundation, and establishes thorough and complete horizontal and vertical treated barriers.</u></p> <p>23- 27. <u>"Prior violation" means any violation for which disciplinary action was taken within a five-year period prior to the date of the violation for which current disciplinary action is sought.</u></p> <p>24- 28. <u>"Qualifying party" means an individual who is licensed by the office to ensure the supervision and training a certified qualified applicator registered with the Department as the individual responsible for ensuring the training, equipping and supervision of all employees applicators of a business licensee licensee, registered private owner, or political subdivision in the business of structural pest control.</u></p> <p><u>29. "School" means any public or nonpublic institution, other than a child's home, established for the purposes of offering instruction to pupils in programs for preschool children with disabilities, kindergarten programs or any combination of grades one through twelve that qualifies as a school pursuant to section 15-802.</u></p> <p><u>30. "Service vehicle" means a motor vehicle, including a trailer attached to the motor vehicle, used to transport equipment or pesticides for the business of pest management.</u></p> <p><u>31. "Sterilant" means a product that is designed for killing all live vegetation and preventing all vegetation growth for twelve or more months.</u></p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>25- 31. "Weed" means any plant that grows where it is not wanted.</p> <p>26- 32. "Wood-destroying insect inspection report" means a written inspection report on a form approved by the acting director that is prepared in connection with the sale or refinancing of real property whether or not the report is used as part of the transaction.</p> <p>27- 33. "Wood-destroying insects <u>organisms</u>" means insects <u>organisms</u> that attack, damage or destroy wood or wood-derivative products, <u>but does not include birds or mammals.</u></p>	
<p>§ 32-2302. Office of pest management; acting director</p> <p>A. The office of pest management is established.</p> <p>B. The director of the department of agriculture shall appoint an acting director of the office who has administrative experience and experience in pest management to serve at the director's pleasure through December 31, 2013.</p>	
<p>§ 32-2304. 3-3503. Powers and duties</p> <p>A. The acting director is responsible for administering this chapter and shall:</p> <p>1. Adopt rules that are necessary or proper for the administration of <u>to administer and implement</u> this chapter, including administrative provisions, <u>license and registration requirements and qualifications, training and education requirements, health and safety provisions, duties and responsibilities, recordkeeping and production of records requirements, financial security standards, licensee inspection and treatment reports requirements, disciplinary action provisions, equipment provisions,</u> and provisions for the use, storage and application of pesticides and devices used in <u>structural pest control management.</u></p> <p>2. Administer and enforce this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>3. Notify the business licensee, applicator and qualifying party in writing of any complaint against <u>inquiry into possible violations by</u> the business licensee, qualifying party or employee of the business licensee by the close of business on the tenth business day after the day on which the acting director initiated the complaint <u>inquiry if the director anticipates an enforcement action. If in the course of the investigation the Department identifies any alleged violations by a different business licensee, applicator or qualifying party, the director shall notify the additional alleged violator by the close of business on the tenth business day after the day on which the director initiated the new inquiry.</u></p> <p>4. Issue subpoenas for the taking of depositions, the production of documents and things and the entry on land for inspection and measuring, surveying, photographing, testing or sampling the property or any designated object or operation on the property relevant to the complaint.</p> <p>5. Conduct <u>Develop and either conduct or contract to conduct certified applicator license and certified qualifying party license qualified applicator tests at locations throughout this state. If the acting director contracts for these</u></p>	<p>Several portions of this section have been clarified or revised for improved effectiveness.</p> <p>The subpoena power has been revised and moved to the "may" portion of the section.</p> <p>Powers covered by A.R.S. § 3-107 and A.R.S. Titles 35 & 41 have been deleted. This includes summary suspensions, the use of the Office of Administrative Hearings, and credit card fees.</p> <p>Provisions related to criminal background checks have been deleted.</p> <p>New powers have been added related to the registration or identification of applicators by businesses and QPs, access to records establishing that a person is an employee of the business, the charging of handling fees for non-electronic transactions, and the denial of a license to a person who owes fees or penalties.</p> <p>Revised subsection (A)(3) parallels similar</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>tests, the contracts may provide for specific examination fees or a reasonable range of fees determined by the acting director to be paid directly to the contractor by the applicant. The acting director shall make all efforts to contract with private parties to electronically administer the applicator and qualifying party license tests.</p> <p>6. <u>5.</u> Maintain a computer system for the benefit and protection of the public that includes the following information on termit pretreatments, new-construction treatments, final grade treatments that are done before or during construction, initial termit corrective projects, preventative termit treatments and wood-destroying insect inspection reports:</p> <p>(a) The name of the individual who performed the work.</p> <p>(b) The address or location of the work or project.</p> <p>(c) The name of the pest management company.</p> <p>(d) The name of the qualifying party.</p> <p>(e) The applicator license numbers.</p> <p>(f) The nature and date of the work performed.</p> <p>(g) Any other information that is required by rule.</p> <p>7. Establish offices it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.</p> <p>8. Employ permanent or temporary personnel it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and designate their duties.</p> <p>9. Investigate violations of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>10. <u>6.</u> Oversee the approval, content and method of delivery of continuing education courses.</p> <p>11. <u>7.</u> Deny a license to any person who has had a license revoked for a period of five years from the time of revocation.</p> <p>12. <u>8.</u> License applicators, qualifying parties <u>qualified applicators</u> and businesses in accordance with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p><u>9. Register qualifying parties and branch supervisors in accordance with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</u></p> <p>13. <u>10.</u> Require the payment of a penalty for any late license renewal.</p> <p>14. Require either completion of the continuing education requirement or successful completion of the license examination for failure to renew a license on time.</p>	<p>Agriculture requirements in A.R.S. §§ 3-364(B) & 3-3107(C).</p> <p>New subsection (B)(6) comes from 32-2321(I).</p> <p>Provisions related to TARF fees have been moved to new section 3-3522.</p> <p>Revised subsection C concerning OPM's right to enter now more closely parallels the Department's similar authority under A.R.S. §§ 3-364(A) & 3-2605(A) and includes a right to inspect service vehicles.</p> <p>New subsection D solidifies OPM's authority to monitor licensees while they perform pest management services. <i>See also</i> A.R.S. § 3-3531(A)(7).</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>15. Suspend a license if a licensee fails to renew the license within thirty calendar days after the renewal date.</p> <p>16. 11. Refuse to issue a business license in a name that is not registered with the secretary of state or filed with the Arizona corporation commission.</p> <p>17. 12. Adopt a wood-destroying insect inspection report form for use by business licensees.</p> <p>B. The acting director may charge to the holder of a business license the actual cost of providing mailed copies of rules, forms or policies that are proposed for adoption and for educational materials.</p> <p>C. The acting director shall administer and enforce this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>D. B. The acting director may:</p> <p>1. Compel attendance of witnesses, administer oaths or affirmations and take testimony concerning all matters coming within the acting director's jurisdiction. Issue subpoenas for the taking of depositions, the production of documents and things and the entry on land for inspection and measuring, surveying, photographing, testing or sampling the property or any designated object or operation on the property relevant to an inquiry or complaint.</p> <p>2. Require a person who seeks a license pursuant to this chapter to submit to the office a full set of fingerprints and the fees required by section 41-1750. The acting director shall submit the fingerprints and fees to the department of public safety for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check pursuant to section 41-1750 and Public Law 92-544. The department of public safety may exchange this fingerprint data with the federal bureau of investigation.</p> <p>3. Enter into intergovernmental agreements.</p> <p>4. 2. With at least twenty-four hours' hours notice, request specific records from unless there may be an immediate risk to health or safety, require a business licensee, qualifying party or certified applicator at the person's place of business during normal business hours to produce specific records. On a showing of good cause by the person, the director may excuse a failure to timely comply.</p> <p>5. 3. Deny or revoke a license based on the information in the application or information that the acting director receives from the criminal background check.</p> <p>6. On a showing of good cause by the business licensee, excuse a failure to timely comply with a records request.</p> <p>7. 4. Issue advisory notices for de minimis violations.</p> <p>8. Require inspectors to be licensed applicators in all categories within their scope of work during their probationary period. Inspectors shall attend and complete an investigative training class that is prescribed by the acting director.</p> <p>9. 5. Investigate alleged violations of all applicable federal and state statutes, this chapter, rules or adopted</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>pursuant to this chapter, consent agreements, orders or alleged violations of and any condition imposed in connection with a license.</p> <p>6. <u>Require the public to provide alleged violations in writing.</u></p> <p>10. <u>7.</u> Pursuant to section 32-2329 41-1092.11, summarily suspend a license issued under this chapter to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.</p> <p>11. <u>8.</u> Issue a corrective work order requiring a licensee to remedy deficiencies in treatment or to comply with this chapter or any rules adopted pursuant to this chapter before or after a formal hearing.</p> <p>12. <u>9.</u> Do at least one of the following in relation to unlicensed pest management business operations, <u>except as to operations not requiring licensure</u>:</p> <p>(a) Issue a cease and desist order requiring an unlicensed pest management <u>the</u> business to immediately cease operations.</p> <p>(b) Except as provided in section 32-2311, subsection D, impose on an unlicensed pest management <u>Impose on the owner of the</u> business a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for the first occurrence and not more than two thousand dollars for the second or subsequent occurrence.</p> <p>13. Refer all cases for formal hearing to the office of administrative hearings.</p> <p>14. <u>10.</u> Refuse to issue a business license in a name that is likely to be misleading or to imply any distorted representation about the business.</p> <p>15. <u>11.</u> Issue a renewable and revocable temporary qualifying party license to a licensed <u>Register a certified</u> applicator who is a representative of a business licensee <u>as a temporary qualifying party</u> if the qualifying party becomes disassociated with the business licensee.</p> <p>16. <u>12.</u> Provide and conduct classes to train applicators and qualifying parties <u>individuals</u> in preparation for license tests <u>certified applicator and certified qualified applicator exams</u>. The acting director may assess a fee for each class. The acting director may contract with a commercial enterprise or an accredited institution to conduct the class.</p> <p>17. <u>13.</u> Provide and conduct continuing education classes quarterly. The acting director may assess a fee for each credit hour. The acting director may contract with a commercial enterprise or an accredited institution to conduct the class under the supervision of office <u>Department</u> staff.</p> <p>18. Appoint an employee of the office to conduct an informal settlement conference with a licensee against whom an inquiry is received or a complaint is filed.</p> <p>19. Prepare a consent order only after either an informal settlement conference is conducted pursuant to section 32-2321 or a formal hearing is conducted pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10.</p>	

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>20. 14. Apply to the appropriate court, through the attorney general or county attorney, for an order enjoining any act or practice that constitutes a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>21. Approve proposed consent orders.</p> <p>15. Enter into consent agreements and issue consent orders.</p> <p>16. Charge a person for providing copies of rules, forms or policies that are proposed for adoption and educational materials.</p> <p>17. Require business licensees to register with the Department or otherwise identify all of the licensed and unlicensed applicators of the business.</p> <p>18. Require qualifying parties to register with the Department or otherwise identify all of the licensed and unlicensed applicators supervised by the qualifying party.</p> <p>19. Require a business licensee to produce records, including tax records, for the purpose of verifying that an individual is an employee of the business licensee.</p> <p>20. Charge a handling fee in addition to the transaction amount for any transaction that could have been completed electronically and was not.</p> <p>21. Deny a license to or refuse to renew the license of a person who owes unpaid fees or civil penalties to the Department.</p> <p>E. Each completed form for a termite treatment that is done before or during construction, initial termite corrective treatment project or wood destroying insect inspection report shall be accompanied by a fee. The initial fee is eight dollars. The acting director may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the fee upward or downward to a level that is calculated to produce sufficient revenue to carry out the functions prescribed under this section. 2. Establish tiered fees according to the means of submission to encourage electronic submission of the termite action registration form. 3. Assess a penalty of not to exceed one hundred dollars per form for failing to submit the required form or fee, or both, within thirty calendar days. <p>F. Subject to the limitations of section 41 2544, the acting director may enter into agreements for the purpose of enabling the office to accept payment for fees imposed under this chapter by alternative payment methods, including credit cards, charge cards, debit cards and electronic funds transfers. Before the monies are transferred to the acting director pursuant to section 32 2305, the person collecting the fees shall deduct any amount charged or withheld by a company providing the alternative payment method under an agreement with the office.</p> <p>G. C. In the enforcement of this article, the acting <u>The</u> director or any duly authorized agents may enter with the</p>	

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>authority of a warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction at reasonable times on any private or public property property, including service vehicles, on which pesticides are located or are reasonably believed to be located to be used for purposes related to pest management or any office of a business engaged in pest management. The owner, managing agent or occupant of the property <u>or office</u> shall permit entry for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the use, storage, application and disposal of pesticides. <u>pesticides, including worker safety materials, and to records pertaining to pest management. If a person refuses to admit the director or an agent in accordance with this subsection, the director may obtain a warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction. If a licensed person refuses to admit the director or an agent in accordance with this subsection during regular business hours, the director may also impose disciplinary action on the person.</u></p> <p><u>D. The director or any duly authorized agents may monitor compliance by a person with this Chapter and the rules adopted under this Chapter while the person is providing pest management services.</u></p>	
<p><u>§ 32-2305. 3-3504. Pest management fund; exemption</u></p> <p>A. A <u>The pest management fund is established. All monies collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the fund.</u></p> <p>B. Pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, the acting director shall deposit ten per cent of all fees in the state general fund and deposit the remaining ninety per cent in the pest management fund. All monies collected from civil penalties shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund. The director shall administer the fund. On notice from the director, the state treasurer shall invest and divest monies in the fund as provided by section 35-313 and monies earned from investment shall be credited to the fund.</p> <p><u>C. The fund shall be used solely for the purpose of administering the provisions of this chapter upon the order of the director.</u></p> <p>C. D. Monies deposited in the <u>The pest management fund are shall be exempt from the provisions of section 35-190 relating to lapsing of appropriations.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>A. A <u>The pest management trust fund is established for the exclusive purpose of implementing, continuing and supporting the program established by this chapter. All monies collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be deposited in the trust fund.</u></p> <p>B. Pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, the acting director shall deposit ten per cent of all fees in the state general fund and deposit the remaining ninety per cent in the pest management fund. All monies collected from civil penalties shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund. The director shall administer the trust fund as trustee. The state treasurer shall accept, separately account for and hold in trust any monies deposited in the state treasury, which are considered to be trust monies as defined in section 35-310</p>	<p>This section has been revised to match the language for Department of Agriculture funds, including elimination of 90/10 status.</p> <p>Agricultural funds currently have a temporary trust status. If this status continues, the OPM fund may also get trust status.</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p><u>and which shall not be commingled with any other monies in the state treasury except for investment purposes. On notice from the director, the state treasurer shall invest and divest any trust fund monies deposited in the state treasury as provided by sections 35-313 and 35-314.03, and monies earned from investment shall be credited to the trust fund.</u></p> <p><u>C. The beneficiary of the trust is the program established by this chapter. The trust fund shall be used solely for the purposes of this chapter on the order of the director.</u></p> <p><u>C. D. Monies deposited in the The pest management trust fund are shall be exempt from the provisions of section § 35-190 relating to lapsing of appropriations. <u>Surplus monies, including any unexpended and unencumbered balance at the end of the fiscal year, do not revert to the state general fund.</u></u></p>	
<p><u>§ 32-2306. 3-3505. Annual and informational reports</u></p> <p>A. On or before September 30 of each year, the acting director shall submit a report regarding the number and types of termite treatments as maintained pursuant to section 32-2304 3-3503, subsection E B. The information shall be categorized according to the general type of treatment used, including pesticide, bait, mechanical, temperature and other methods of treatment. If pesticide treatment is used, the report shall include the active ingredient or trade name of the pesticide used.</p> <p>B. The acting director shall submit copies of the report to the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the governor, the secretary of state and the director of the Arizona state library, archives and public records.</p> <p>C. If a buyer of real property makes a request to the acting director, the acting director shall make available to the buyer an information report listing all termite treatments reported for the property. The wood-destroying insect inspection report shall state that a buyer may obtain the information report from the acting director.</p>	
<p><u>§ 3-3506. Local regulation</u></p> <p><u>The provisions of this chapter and the rules which implement this chapter are of statewide concern and are not subject to further local regulation.</u></p>	
<p><u>ARTICLE 2. CERTIFICATION, REGISTRATION AND LICENSURE</u></p>	
<p><u>§ 3-3511. Certification categories</u></p> <p><u>An individual may apply for certification as an applicator or qualified applicator in any one or a combination of the following categories:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Industrial, institutional, structural and health related pest management.</u> <u>2. Wood-destroying organism management.</u> <u>3. Ornamental and turf pest management.</u> 	<p>The names of the certification categories have been updated to better match the category names listed in the federal regulations. Category 1 is the former “General” category.</p> <p>“Weed” has been removed from the title of the “right-of-way” category. This will make it clearer that right-of-way applicators can treat right-of-way weeds, aquatic applicators can</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p><u>4. Right-of-way pest management.</u></p> <p><u>5. Aquatic pest management.</u></p> <p><u>6. Fumigation.</u></p> <p><u>7. Other categories or subcategories established by rule.</u></p>	<p>treat aquatic weeds, and ornamental and turf applicators can treat turf weeds.</p> <p>OPM rules will describe the scope of each category.</p>
<p><u>§ 32-2312. Applicator licenses; application; categories; renewal; inactive licenses</u></p> <p>A. An application for an applicator license shall be in a form prescribed by the acting director and accompanied by the prescribed fee. The application shall set forth whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a felony and, if so, the nature of the felony, when and where it was committed and the disposition of the conviction.</p> <p>B. An applicant may apply for a license in any one or a combination of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General and public health pest management, excluding management of wood-destroying insects, wood-destroying insect inspection, antimicrobial pest management, fungi inspection, right of way and weed management, fumigation, aquatic pest management and turf and ornamental horticulture pest management. 2. Management of wood-destroying insects. 3. Right of way and weed management. 4. Fumigation. 5. Turf and ornamental horticulture pest management. 6. Antimicrobial pest management. 7. Fungi inspection. 8. Wood-destroying insect inspection. 9. Aquatic pest management. 10. Other categories or subcategories based on practice in the industry and established by rule. <p>C. An applicator shall pass an examination, given under the direction of the acting director, with a score of at least seventy five per cent for each category in which the applicator is seeking licensure.</p> <p>D. An applicator shall be of good moral character. A felony conviction may demonstrate a lack of good moral character.</p> <p>E. Except as provided in subsection F of this section, each employee of a business licensee applying pesticides shall be licensed in all applicable categories within ninety calendar days after employment.</p> <p>F. An unlicensed employee of a business licensee applying pesticides, other than for the treatment of termites,</p>	<p>These provisions will be placed in rule.</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>shall work under the direct supervision of a licensed applicator at all times.</p> <p>G. An unlicensed employee of a business licensee applying pesticides for the treatment of termites shall work under the immediate supervision of a licensed applicator at all times. Only one unlicensed employee at a time may be immediately supervised by a licensed applicator.</p> <p>H. A licensed applicator desiring to work in a category for which the applicator is not licensed shall become licensed in the category within thirty calendar days after beginning work.</p> <p>I. Except as provided in section 32-4301, each applicator license shall be renewed by submitting a form prescribed by the acting director and paying the prescribed fee.</p> <p>J. An applicator may apply to the acting director for inactive license status. To reactivate an inactive license that has been inactive for one year or less, an applicator shall apply to the acting director. To reactivate an inactive license that has been inactive for more than one year, an applicator shall apply to the acting director and shall either successfully complete the applicator license examination or, within twelve months preceding application for reactivation, complete continuing education as required pursuant to section 32-2319.</p>	
<p>§ 32-2313, <u>3-3512</u>. Business license; renewal; financial security; definition</p> <p>A. A person who wishes to engage <u>engages</u> in the business of pest management shall first obtain <u>possess a valid business license obtained</u> from the office as provided in this article <u>Department</u>. A person who is not exempt under this article and who advertises for, solicits or holds himself out as willing to engage in the business of pest management is presumed to be <u>engaging</u> in the business of pest management.</p> <p>B. An application for <u>an original or a renewal of a business license</u> shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in a form <u>and include the information</u> prescribed by the acting director. 2. Be accompanied by the prescribed fee. 3. Include the name and address of the qualifying party and written documentation of how the qualifying party will be active in the day to day management of the business licensee. 4. List all owners with more than a ten per cent ownership interest in the company, all corporate officers and members of the board of directors. <p>C. A business licensee shall register each primary and branch office with the acting director before it opens for business.</p> <p>D. <u>3.</u> An applicant shall <u>furnish</u> <u>Include</u> the following to the acting director <u>proof of financial security</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>(a) Proof of financial responsibility consisting of either</u> <u>Either</u> a deposit of money, liability insurance, self-insured retention, a surety bond or a certified check protecting persons who may suffer legal damages <u>bodily injury or property damage</u> as a result of the operations of the applicant. The acting director shall not accept a 	<p>Deleted subsections (B)(3), (B)(4) & (F) will be moved into rule.</p> <p>Deleted subsections (C) & (G) are now covered by section 3-3514.</p> <p>Deleted subsection (H) has been moved to the general definitions statute, 3-3502.</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>bond or a liability insurance policy unless issued by an insurer that holds a valid certificate of authority or that is permitted to transact surplus lines insurance in this state. The amount of the deposit, insurance, self-insured retention or bond shall be at least five hundred thousand dollars and shall be maintained at not less than that amount at all times during the licensing period. The license of a business licensee whose financial security falls below the minimum five hundred thousand dollars shall be suspended by the acting director and shall remain suspended until the security meets the minimum financial security requirement. The financial security need only cover those particular operations in which the licensee is engaged at any time. If the financial security is in the form of liability insurance or a surety bond, the licensee shall furnish the acting director with a certificate of coverage that indicates the coverages and endorsements required by this subsection on a form prescribed by the acting director.</p> <p>2. (b) Either of the following if the business licensee performs termite treatments:</p> <p>(a) (i) Proof of a surety bond in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per business license for actual damages, including reasonable costs of collection suffered by persons as a result of termite damage due to negligent treatment.</p> <p>(b) (ii) Proof of a liability insurance policy rider in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per business license that covers termite damage due to negligent treatment.</p> <p>3. (c) If the business licensee provides wood-destroying insect inspection reports or fungi inspection reports, proof of a surety bond or a liability insurance policy rider in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per business license for actual damages plus reasonable costs of collection suffered by persons as a result of errors and omissions contained in the reports.</p> <p>4.C. If an insurance policy provides for a deductible, the deductible amount shall not exceed one per cent of the total financial security for each occurrence. If the deductible amount is in excess of one per cent of the total financial security for each occurrence, the business licensee shall provide other security as provided in this subsection <u>section</u> or other evidence of financial security for the excess deductible amount.</p> <p>5.D. If the financial security is in the form of liability insurance, a licensee shall maintain a coverage endorsement for pesticides and herbicides, fumigation, care, custody and control, rights-of-way, wood-destroying insect inspection report errors and omissions, fungi inspection report errors and omissions and pollution transit for its applicable license categories.</p> <p>E. If the proof of financial security on file with the office <u>Department</u> expires, the business license is automatically suspended until a current certificate of insurance or proof of financial responsibility is furnished to the acting director.</p> <p>F. Except as provided in section 32-4301, each business licensee shall renew the business license and each office registration on or before the expiration date of the license by filing renewal forms prescribed by the acting</p>	

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>director and paying the prescribed renewal fees. If a business licensee fails to renew the business license as required by this subsection, the licensee shall not engage in the business of pest management.</p> <p>G. Each branch office of a business licensee shall be supervised by a licensed applicator or qualifying party who is licensed in all categories in which the branch office operates.</p> <p>H. For the purposes of this section, "financial security" means liability insurance, a deposit of cash or certified monies, a surety bond or other equivalent item.</p>	
<p>§ 32-2314. Qualifying party; license; examination; inactive status; temporary license</p> <p>A. An application for a qualifying party license shall be in a form prescribed by the acting director and accompanied by the prescribed fee. The application shall set forth whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a felony and, if so, the nature of the felony, when and where it was committed and the disposition of the conviction.</p> <p>B. A qualifying party may apply for a license in any one or a combination of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General and public health pest management, excluding management of wood-destroying insects, wood-destroying insect inspection, antimicrobial pest management, fungi inspection, right of way and weed management, fumigation, aquatic pest management and turf and ornamental horticulture pest management. 2. Management of wood-destroying insects. 3. Right of way and weed management. 4. Fumigation. 5. Turf and ornamental horticulture pest management. 6. Antimicrobial pest management. 7. Fungi inspection. 8. Wood-destroying insect inspection. 9. Aquatic pest management. 10. Other categories or subcategories based on practice in the industry and established by rule. <p>C. An applicant for qualifying party licensure shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pass an examination, given under the direction of the acting director, with a score of seventy five per cent or more. 2. Present evidence satisfactory to the acting director that the person has sufficient education or experience in the use of or supervising the use of a pesticide covered by each category for which the person is applying as 	<p>These provisions will be placed in rule, but under the heading of certified qualified applicators (QA).</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>demonstrated by having had within five years immediately preceding application either:</p> <p>(a) Three thousand verifiable hours of practical experience in the business of pest management.</p> <p>(b) Two thousand verifiable hours of practical field experience in the business of pest management and have successfully completed at least twelve semester hours or its equivalent in entomology, the eradication or management of weeds, general horticulture, plant pathology or any combination of these subjects directly related to each category for which the person is applying.</p> <p>3. Be of good moral character. A felony conviction may demonstrate a lack of good moral character.</p> <p>D. The examination shall test the qualifying party's knowledge of pests and the use, storage and application of pesticides and other devices used in the eradication of pests within the category for which the person is applying.</p> <p>E. A qualifying party shall have an inactive qualifying party license status if the qualifying party is not currently acting as a qualifying party for a business licensee. To reactivate an inactive license that has been inactive for one year or less, a qualifying party shall apply to the acting director to qualify a business license. To reactivate an inactive license that has been inactive for more than one year, a qualifying party shall apply to the acting director to qualify a business license and shall either successfully complete the license examination or, within twelve months preceding application for reactivation, complete continuing education as required pursuant to section 32-2319.</p> <p>F. If the acting director issues a renewable and revocable temporary qualifying party license pursuant to section 32-2304, the temporary qualifying party license is valid for sixty calendar days and may be renewed only on approval of the acting director if good cause is established for delay in the procurement of a qualifying party license. Under the temporary qualifying party license, a business licensee shall otherwise fully comply with the requirements of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>G. A person acting as a qualifying party shall:</p> <p>1. Be active in the management of the business licensee by being present at the business office location each month to review pesticide use, storage and disposal and by ensuring the supervision and training of the employees of the business.</p> <p>2. During normal business hours, be readily available to the licensed applicators and employees of the business licensee.</p> <p>H. A qualifying party shall renew a qualifying party license by submitting a form prescribed by the acting director and a fee prescribed by section 32-2317. A qualifying party shall furnish to the acting director proof of completion of continuing education as prescribed by section 32-2319. Successful completion of the qualifying party license examination for each category may be substituted for the continuing education requirement. Continuing education hours used for renewal of a qualifying party's applicator license may be used for the</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>qualifying party's license renewal.</p> <p>§ 3-3513. Qualifying party</p> <p><u>A. A person shall not engage in the business of pest management in any category without a qualifying party registered in that category.</u></p> <p><u>B. To be a qualifying party, an individual shall:</u></p> <p><u>1. Be a certified qualified applicator.</u></p> <p><u>2. Register as a qualifying party with the Department using a form and including the information prescribed by the director.</u></p>	<p>This new section states the basic requirements related to QPs. More details about applying to be a QP and the responsibilities of a QP will be in rule.</p> <p>Instead of going from a licensed applicator directly to a QP, the statutes will now have a certified applicator who passes the current QP tests become a certified qualified applicator or QA. A business can have several QAs who are not QPs. Each business will inform OPM which QA is serving as the QP by registering that QA as a QP.</p>
<p>§ 3-3514. Branch office; branch supervisor</p> <p><u>A. A business licensee shall register each branch office with the director before the branch office opens for business.</u></p> <p><u>B. Each branch office shall be supervised by a registered branch supervisor.</u></p>	<p>This section is specific to branch offices and is no longer a subpart of the business license statute. Branch manager has been changed to branch supervisor to reflect the individual's responsibility to supervise the other applicators.</p>
<p>§ 32-2311. 3-3515. Persons not required to be licensed; civil penalties; definition License exemptions; private owner registration</p> <p>A. This <u>The provisions of this chapter does requiring licensure and registration do not apply to:</u></p> <p>1. Persons licensed or certified pursuant to title 3, chapter 2, article 6.</p> <p>2. Persons applying nonrestricted use pesticides on residential property that they own and occupy or that they own which is unoccupied.</p> <p>3. 2. Authorized representatives of any educational institution engaged in research in the study of pest management or a state agency engaged in research or the study of pest management.</p> <p>4. Employees of political subdivisions or their designated agents while performing emergency response or rescue services.</p> <p>5. 3. Persons using a nonrestricted, ready to use disinfectant, sanitizer or deodorizer.</p> <p>7. 4. A utility and the utility's employees if pest management services are needed for an employee's health and safety in order for the employee to continue performing work tasks.</p>	<p>A.R.S. § 32-2311 will be divided into three separate statutes for clarity. This section will cover general exemptions from licensure. Political subdivisions and landscapers will be covered by other sections.</p> <p>Subsection (A)(5) adds a statutory exemption for over-the-counter anti-microbial treatments of swimming pools.</p> <p>Significantly, this section adds a new exemption in subsection B for private owners. This exemption applies to people who apply pesticides to property that they own and who do not apply pesticides for hire. The exemption eliminates the need for a business license, but does require registration for</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>8. Except as provided in section 32-2307, volunteers of political subdivisions who apply herbicides for the purpose of the eradication and control of noxious weeds as defined in section 3-201 and who are under the immediate supervision of a licensed applicator. This exemption does not apply to:</p> <p>(a) The use of herbicides that are labeled with the words "restricted use" or "danger" and that are not commercially available to the general public.</p> <p>(b) The use of sterilants.</p> <p>(c) Volunteers of political subdivisions who use application equipment that holds more than eight gallons of total mixed liquid herbicide.</p> <p>(d) Volunteers of political subdivisions who use more than twenty-five pounds of a nonliquid herbicide.</p> <p>(e) Volunteers of political subdivisions who do not follow label and labeling directions.</p> <p>(f) Volunteers of political subdivisions who have not completed an office of pest management approved herbicide application training program conducted by the political subdivision.</p> <p><u>5. Persons using an over-the-counter anti-microbial to treat a swimming pool.</u></p> <p><u>B. An individual is not required to have a separate business license to engage in the business of pest management on behalf of a business licensee or political subdivision.</u></p> <p><u>C. A person is not required to have a business license to apply pesticides on commercial property that the person owns or occupies or on residential property that the person owns and which another person occupies provided both:</u></p> <p><u>1. The owner of the property is registered with the Department as a private owner with respect to the property.</u></p> <p><u>2. The owner provides proof of the financial security required by section 3-3512 unless the director lowers or eliminates the financial security requirement for private owners by rule.</u></p> <p><u>D. The exemption in subsection C of this section applies to the property owner and the owner's employees.</u></p> <p><u>E. The director may exempt by rule from sections 3-3512 and 3-3513 and prescribe alternate requirements and conditions for certified applicators who perform inspections but do not make recommendations, estimates, bids or contracts for treatment or use pesticides or devices for pest management.</u></p>	<p>tracking purposes. The registration fee is significantly less than the business license fee. Notably, this exemption can apply to landlords.</p> <p>This section also adds a new exemption, as established in rule, from potentially both a business license and the QP requirement for certified applicators who are only in the business of doing inspections. For example, under this authority, the Director could exempt people who only perform termite inspections from the business license and/or QP requirements.</p>
<p><u>§ 32-2311. 3-3516. Persons not required to be licensed; civil penalties; definition Political subdivisions; exemptions</u></p> <p><u>A. A political subdivision that uses pesticides to conduct pest management on property owned, leased or managed by the political subdivision, including easements:</u></p> <p><u>B. An employee of a political subdivision who engages in pest management:</u></p>	<p>A.R.S. § 32-2311 will be divided into three separate statutes for clarity. This section will cover political subdivisions.</p> <p>The section will require political subdivisions to have a QP, but will also allow political</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>1. Is not required to be licensed under section 32-2313 or 32-2314 <u>3-3512</u>.</p> <p>2. Must <u>have a qualifying party registered in the appropriate categories.</u></p> <p><u>B. A political subdivision may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with another political subdivision for the purpose of obtaining the services of the other political subdivision's qualifying party. A qualifying party for political subdivisions shall separately register as a qualifying party for each political subdivision served, but may not register as a qualifying party for more than one political subdivision without approval from the director.</u></p> <p><u>C. An employee of a political subdivision who provides pest management services must be licensed as an a certified applicator under section 32-2312, except as provided by subsection A, paragraph 4 D of this section.</u></p> <p><u>D. The following individuals are exempt from the certification requirements:</u></p> <p><u>1. Employees of political subdivisions who applied pesticides for the political subdivision for the first time no more than ninety days prior, but this exemption does not apply to employees who apply pesticides at a school or child care facility.</u></p> <p><u>2. Employees of political subdivisions or their designated agents while performing emergency response or rescue services.</u></p> <p><u>3. Volunteers of political subdivisions while applying herbicides for the purpose of the eradication and control of noxious weeds as defined in section 3-201 and who are under the immediate supervision of a certified applicator. This exemption does not apply to volunteers of political subdivisions who:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Apply herbicides at a school or child care facility.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Use herbicides that are labeled with the words "restricted use" or "danger."</u></p> <p><u>(c) Use sterilants or pre-emergent herbicides.</u></p> <p><u>(d) Use application equipment that holds more than four gallons of total mixed liquid herbicide.</u></p> <p><u>(e) Have not completed a Department approved herbicide application training program conducted by the political subdivision.</u></p> <p>E. Volunteers of political subdivisions who are not working under the immediate supervision of a licensed applicator may be subject to section 32-2304, subsection D, paragraph 12.</p> <p>F. For the purposes of this section, "volunteers of political subdivisions" means persons who work without compensation other than reimbursement of actual expenses incurred or disbursement of meals or other incidental benefits.</p>	<p>subdivisions to enter into interagency agreements for the sharing of a QP.</p> <p>Subsection (D)(1) gives employees of political subdivisions the same 90 day exception that employees of business licensees have.</p> <p>Subsections (D)(2)-(3) are not new, though they do have a new location. They are slightly revised versions of A.R.S. § 32-2311(A)(4) & (A)(8).</p>
<p><u>§ 32-2311, 3-3517. Persons not required to be licensed; civil penalties; definition Landscapers; records; civil penalties</u></p>	<p>A.R.S. § 32-2311 will be divided into three separate statutes for clarity. This section will cover landscapers.</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>A. This <u>The provisions of this chapter does requiring licensure and registration do not apply to:</u></p> <p>6. Except as provided in section 32-2307, persons who are conducting a person who conducts lawn, garden, shrub or tree maintenance and who apply applies herbicides for the purpose of weed management. This exemption does not apply to: <u>management, except as otherwise provided in this section.</u></p> <p><u>B. Notwithstanding subsection A, the licensure and registration requirements of this chapter apply to a person who:</u></p> <p>(a) 1. The use of Uses herbicides that are labeled with the words "restricted use" or "danger" and that are not commercially available to the general public. "danger."</p> <p>(b) 2. The use of Uses sterilants or pre-emergent herbicides.</p> <p>(c) 3. Persons who offer Offers weed management as their the person's primary service or who advertises weed management services.</p> <p>(d) 4. Persons who use Uses application equipment that collectively holds more than eight four gallons of total mixed liquid herbicide at an address or project on the same day.</p> <p>(e) 5. Persons who use Uses more than twenty-five pounds of a nonliquid herbicide at an address or project on the same day.</p> <p>(f) Persons who do not follow label and labeling directions.</p> <p><u>6. Uses or is part of a crew of two or more herbicide applicators at an address or project on the same day.</u></p> <p><u>7. Uses an herbicide at a school or child care facility.</u></p> <p><u>8. Uses an herbicide at an address or project without performing lawn, garden, shrub or tree maintenance at that address or project on the same day.</u></p> <p><u>C. A person who is exempt from licensure and registration pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 6 of this section shall provide treatment records to each customer on application of herbicides for the purpose of weed management and shall retain records containing the same information provided to customers for not less than six months from the date of the treatment. For the purposes of this subsection, treatment records shall include all of the following:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. The address of the location of the herbicide application.</u> <u>2. The date of the herbicide application.</u> <u>3. The trade name or common name of the herbicide applied.</u> <u>4. The amount of herbicide applied.</u> 	<p>The revisions to this section tighten up the exemption to prevent abuse. The penalty for unlicensed activity when an exemption does not apply has been increased to match the penalty applicable to anyone else who engages in the business of pest management without a license.</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>5. <u>The name of the individual who performed the treatment.</u></p> <p>D. If a person is exempt <u>from licensure and registration</u> pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 6 <u>A</u> of this section but does not comply with subsection C of this section or if a person is not licensed under this chapter and the person is not exempt pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 6 of this section as a result of doing something prescribed in subsection A, paragraph 6, subdivisions (a) through (f) of this section, the acting director shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On a first violation, issue a written notice of correction that contains a warning and a copy of this section and that provides full notice of the exemption requirements. 2. On a second violation, impose a civil penalty of not more <u>less</u> than two hundred fifty dollars. 3. On a third or any subsequent violation, impose a civil penalty of not more than five hundred <u>one thousand</u> dollars. <p>E. If a person is not exempt from licensure and registration but uses a herbicide for the purpose of weed management, the director may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issue a cease and desist order and an administrative warning. 2. On a first violation, impose a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars. 3. On a second or any subsequent violation, impose a civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars. 	
<p>§ 32-2317 <u>3-3518</u>. Fees</p> <p>A. The acting director shall establish and collect <u>application and renewal</u> fees that may include service charges allowed pursuant to section 32-2304 for persons who pay with alternative payment methods, including credit cards, charge cards, debit cards and electronic transfers, but that may not exceed the following amounts <u>per year</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualifying party license application fee, one hundred fifty dollars. 2. Qualifying party license renewal fee, one hundred fifty dollars. 3. Qualifying party license renewal fee, inactive status, twenty five dollars. 4. Temporary qualifying party license application fee, twenty five dollars. 5. <u>1. Business license application fee, one hundred <u>five thousand</u> dollars.</u> 6. Business license renewal fee, one hundred dollars. 7. <u>2. Branch office registration application fee, <u>two hundred</u> fifty dollars.</u> 8. Branch office registration renewal fee, fifty dollars. 9. Late renewal penalty fee, double the prescribed renewal fee. 	<p>The fee amounts listed are for initial discussion purposes. The present thought is to have the fees set by rule generally in an amount less than the maximum allowed by law.</p> <p>Instead of setting an exact late fee, the section will now allow the director to set late fees by rule.</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>10. 3. Qualifying party license status change, inactive to active, one hundred registration, twenty five one hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. <u>Temporary qualifying party registration, one hundred dollars.</u></p> <p>5. <u>Branch supervisor registration, one hundred dollars.</u></p> <p>11. 6. Applicator license application, thirty certification, five hundred dollars.</p> <p>12. Applicator license annual renewal, twenty five dollars.</p> <p>7. <u>Qualified applicator certification, five hundred dollars.</u></p> <p>8. <u>Private owner registration, two hundred fifty dollars.</u></p> <p>9. <u>Employee registration, one hundred dollars per employee.</u></p> <p>13. 10. Duplicate license identification card or registration, ten fifty dollars.</p> <p>B. <u>The director may charge and collect late fees as a penalty in addition to the fees listed in subsection A of this section.</u></p> <p>C. <u>The director may establish tiered fees for business licenses.</u></p> <p>D. <u>The office director may charge and collect additional fees for services that the acting director considers to be appropriate to carry out the intent and purpose of this chapter. These additional fees shall not exceed the costs of rendering the services.</u></p>	
<p>§ 32-2319. Continuing education</p> <p>A. In order to satisfy continuing education requirements, a licensee shall verify attendance at programs of instruction that are overseen and approved by the acting director and that are designed to augment the proficiency of the licensed applicator or qualifying party relating to pest management.</p> <p>B. If one individual holds both an applicator license and a qualifying party license, the completion of a minimum of six hours of continuing education in the preceding year for the applicator license satisfies the continuing education requirements for both the applicator license and qualifying party license.</p>	
<p>ARTICLE 3. SCHOOLS; WOOD-DESTROYING ORGANISMS</p>	
<p>§ 32-2307. 3-3521. Notification of pesticide Pesticide applications to schools and child care facilities; notification; exemptions; definitions</p> <p>A. <u>Only a certified applicator may apply pesticides at a school or child care facility.</u></p> <p>B. <u>A business licensee or licensed certified applicator shall notify a school or a child care facility at least seventy-two hours in advance of any pesticide application in order to permit the school to comply with section 15-152 and the child care facility to comply with section 36-898. The seventy-two hour advance notice shall</u></p>	<p>New subsection A highlights up front the key requirement that was formerly hidden at the end of subsection B.</p> <p>Deleted subsection E was out of place in this section.</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>include the date and time the application is to occur. The seventy-two hour advance notice shall also include the brand name, concentration, rate of application, pesticide label and material safety data sheet and any use restrictions required by the pesticide label. Only an individual holding an applicator license may make pesticide applications at schools and child care facilities.</p> <p>B. <u>C.</u> Immediately prior to application of a pesticide <u>pesticide</u>, a business licensee or licensed <u>certified</u> applicator shall provide the school or child care facility with a written preapplication notification containing the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The brand name, concentration and rate of application and any use restrictions required by the label of the herbicide or specific pesticide. 2. The area or areas where the pesticide is to be applied. 3. The date and time the application is to occur. 4. The pesticide label and the material safety data sheet. <p>C. <u>D.</u> The pesticide label and material safety data sheet may be used in place of the <u>any</u> information required pursuant to subsections A and B and C of this section if all of the information required by those subsections is already contained on the <u>pesticide</u> label or material safety data sheet.</p> <p>D. <u>E.</u> The following pesticide applications are exempt from the notification requirement prescribed in subsections A and B and C of this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nonresidual pesticide applications performed or contracted by public health agencies for adult vector control, provided that oral notification is attempted at least seventy-two hours before the application, when possible, to the school office or child care facility office with a statement of the pest problem, treatment procedure, area to be treated and approximate time of the application. 2. Emergency applications of a pesticide that has a toxicity category of III or IV pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 156.62 to control harmful pests that pose an immediate threat to the public health. Under the circumstances described in this paragraph or paragraph 1 of this subsection, the business licensee or licensed <u>certified</u> applicator shall do all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Notify the school office or child care facility office before the application with a statement of the pest problem, treatment procedure, area to be treated and approximate time of application. (b) Immediately after the application has been completed, notify the school office or the child care facility office of the name of the pesticide applied, the formulation, the strength and dosage and the date and time of application and provide the pesticide label. (c) Post the treated area immediately after the application. The posting shall be at least eight and one-half inches by eleven inches and shall include the name of the pesticide, the registration number issued by the United States 	<p>The definitions of child care facility and school have been moved to the general definitions statute, 3-3502. The special definition of pesticides has now been incorporated into the exemptions in this statute.</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>environmental protection agency, the date and time of application and the name and telephone number of the business licensee and licensed <u>certified</u> applicator. A copy of the posting shall also be placed at the main entrance to the school or child care facility. The posting and the copy of the posting shall remain in place for at least forty-eight hours after the application.</p> <p>3. Disinfectants or swimming pool chemicals.</p> <p>4. Block, gel or paste-type bait that is a toxicity category III or IV formulation of insecticide pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 156.62 and that is either of the following:</p> <p>(a) Secured in an enclosed, tamper-resistant bait station and placed in an area that is inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(b) Applied to a crack or crevice inaccessible to children.</p> <p>5. Block-type bait that is a toxicity level III or IV formulation of rodenticide pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 156.62 and that is secured in an enclosed, tamper-resistant bait station placed in an area inaccessible to children.</p> <p>6. Personal repellants.</p> <p>7. Any pesticide exempt from regulation by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act (7 United States Code section 136w).</p> <p><u>8. Nonrestricted use sanitizers and deodorizers.</u></p> <p>E. The provisions of this chapter shall regulate and determine all requirements regarding licenses, fees, testing, education, and all other requirements regarding the business of pest control for persons licensed pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>F. For the purposes of this section:</p> <p>1. "Child care facility" means a facility regulated pursuant to title 36, chapter 7.1.</p> <p>2. "Pesticides" does not include nonrestricted use disinfectants, sanitizers or deodorizers.</p> <p>3. "School" means an educational institution that provides instruction in prekindergarten programs, kindergarten programs or any of grades one through twelve.</p>	
<p><u>§ 3-3522. Termite Action Registration Form</u></p> <p><u>A. Within thirty calendar days after completion of a pretreatment, a new-construction treatment, a final grade treatment, an initial corrective treatment or a wood-destroying insect inspection report, a business licensee or certified applicator shall file with the Department in a form approved by the director a termite action registration form and the prescribed fee.</u></p> <p>B. The termite action registration form shall include:</p>	<p>All provisions related to TARFs have been moved to this new section.</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p><u>1. The address or location of the work or project.</u></p> <p><u>2. The type and the date of the work.</u></p> <p><u>3. The name of the business licensee.</u></p> <p><u>4. Any other information required by rule.</u></p> <p><u>C. The director may:</u></p> <p><u>1. Adjust the fee upward or downward to a level that is calculated to produce sufficient revenue to carry out the functions of the Department prescribed under this chapter.</u></p> <p><u>2. Establish tiered fees according to the means of submission to encourage electronic submission of the termite action registration form.</u></p> <p><u>3. Assess a penalty of not to exceed one hundred dollars per form for failing to submit the required form or fee, or both, within thirty calendar days.</u></p> <p><u>D. If the business licensee who performs an initial corrective treatment performed the pretreatment or new-construction treatment at the same site and filed a termite action report form with the Department documenting the pretreatment or new-construction treatment, the business licensee is exempt from this section with respect to the initial corrective treatment.</u></p>	
<p><u>§ 32-2323. 3-3523. Wood-destroying insects; organisms; treatment proposal; registration form; fee</u></p> <p>A. A business licensee shall not commence work on a contract or sign, issue or deliver any documents expressing an opinion or making a statement relating to the presence or absence of wood-destroying insects <u>organisms</u> in a structure until an inspection is made.</p> <p>B. Only an applicator or qualifying party licensed <u>certified</u> in the categories <u>category</u> of wood-destroying insect <u>organism</u> management and wood-destroying insect inspection shall prepare a treatment proposal on a form approved by the acting director and <u>director</u>. The applicator shall deliver a copy of the treatment proposal to the person requesting the proposal, proposal or treatment, or the person's designated agent, before beginning treatment. The treatment proposal shall include the following information:</p> <p>1. The address of the property to be treated.</p> <p>2. A statement describing that the work is preventative or corrective.</p> <p>3. A statement describing the evidence of infestation or damage.</p> <p>4. A diagrammatic description showing the nature and location of evidence of infestation or damage, or both, if applicable.</p> <p>5. A statement describing the treatment or repair method, including the name of the pesticide, agent or device to</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>be used and a diagrammatic description showing where the treatment or repair will be rendered.</p> <p>6. The price for the work.</p> <p>7. The terms for the service agreement provided by the business licensee.</p> <p>8. The signature and license number of the person who made the inspection of the structure to be treated.</p> <p>C. A licensee <u>certified applicator</u> shall also give to the person requesting a proposal <u>or treatment</u> a written recommendation that verifies a particular problem and, in addition to the licensee's <u>certified applicator's</u> recommendation for treatment, shall advise the person of alternative treatments and methods, including integrated pest management methods to alleviate the problem.</p> <p>D. A treatment proposal shall not be in the same form or be construed as a wood-destroying insect inspection report. A treatment proposal that does not identify infestation by wood-destroying insects <u>organisms</u> is not a binding statement as to the presence or absence of wood-destroying insects <u>organisms</u>.</p> <p>E. A treatment proposal shall be prepared by a licensed <u>certified</u> applicator or qualifying party who has received at least five hours of instruction from the office or an in-house education program of a <u>the</u> business licensee on the subject of wood-destroying insect <u>organism</u> inspections. An examination on the instruction is not required. The business licensee shall keep a record of completion of the training and shall make the record available on the acting director's request.</p> <p>F. If a business licensee performs a treatment pursuant to a treatment proposal, the business licensee shall maintain for five years a record of the treatment and the name and quantity of the pesticide used.</p> <p>G. Within thirty calendar days after completion of a termite treatment or on the next business day after the thirty calendar days, a business licensee shall file with the office in a form or format approved by the acting director a complete and accurate termite action registration form and a fee as prescribed by the acting director. The termite action registration form shall include information prescribed in section 32-2321, subsection C, paragraph 11 and this section. This subsection only applies to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any treatments done before or during construction, including final grade treatments. 2. The first preventative or corrective termite treatment by a business licensee to a site. If the business licensee who performed this termite treatment performed the before or during construction treatment at the same site and filed a termite action report form with the office documenting the before or during construction treatment, the business licensee is exempt from this paragraph. 3. A wood-destroying insect inspection report. 	
<p>§ 32-2324. 3-3524. Wood-destroying insect inspection reports</p> <p>A. Wood-destroying insect inspection reports may only be completed by an applicator or qualifying party who is</p>	<p>New subsection D relates to A.R.S. § 3-3515(D), which authorizes the director to allow, by rule, people who only inspect to act</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>licensed certified in the categories of management category of wood-destroying insects and organism management or wood-destroying insect inspection and who has received at least five hours of instruction from the office or the former structural pest control commission or an in-house education program of a the business licensee on the subject of wood-destroying insect inspection reports. An examination on the instruction is not required. The business licensee shall keep a record of completion of the training and shall make the record available on the acting director's request.</p> <p>B. Wood-destroying insect inspection reports shall be on file in the office of the business licensee within seven calendar days after the completion of an inspection. The business licensee shall retain a copy of all completed wood-destroying insect inspection reports for five years and make the reports available on the acting director's request.</p> <p>C. Wood-destroying insect inspection reports are evidence of the existence or absence of wood-destroying insects that were visible and accessible to an inspector on the date the inspection was made. A business licensee remains responsible for the accuracy of the inspection and the report as evidence of the presence or absence of infestation on the date of inspection, except that a wood-destroying insect inspection report shall not be construed as a guarantee as to the presence or absence of wood-destroying insects in a structure after the date of inspection.</p> <p><u>D. If a certified applicator is exempt from the business license requirement with respect to wood-destroying insect inspections by rules established by the director, the certified applicator shall fulfill the responsibilities placed on business licensees in this section.</u></p> <p><u>E. A person shall not complete a wood-destroying insect inspection report for a property that the person owns or occupies.</u></p>	<p>without a business license. If there is not a business licensee, this subsection requires the inspector to keep the required records and be responsible for the accuracy of the inspection and report.</p> <p>New subsection E is designed to prevent conflicts of interest where a person is making a WDIIR for a building the person owns or occupies.</p>
<p>§ 32-2324.01. Fungi inspection reports</p> <p>A. Fungi inspection reports may only be completed by a licensed applicator or qualifying party who is licensed in the fungi category and who has received at least eight hours of instruction from the office or the former structural pest control commission or an in-house education program of a business licensee on the subject of fungi inspection and inspection reports. An examination on the instruction is not required. The business licensee shall keep a record of the completion of the training and shall make the record available on the acting director's request.</p> <p>B. Fungi inspection reports shall be on file in the office of the business licensee within seven calendar days after the completion of an inspection. The business licensee shall retain a copy of all completed fungi inspection reports for five years and make the reports available on the acting director's request.</p> <p>C. Fungi inspection reports are evidence of the existence or absence of fungi that was visible and accessible to an inspector on the date the inspection was made. A business licensee remains responsible for the accuracy of the</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>inspection and the report as evidence of the presence or absence of fungi on the date of inspection, except that a fungi inspection report shall not be construed as a guarantee as to the presence or absence of fungi in a structure after the date of inspection.</p> <p>D. The acting director shall approve a fungi inspection report form for use in fungi inspections.</p>	
<p>ARTICLE 4. REGULATION</p>	
<p>§ 32-2325 § 3-3531. Unlawful acts</p> <p>A. A person shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage in the business of pest management without holding a business license issued pursuant to this chapter unless exempt. 2. Engage in the business of pest management in any category without a qualifying party licensed <u>registered</u> in that category. 3. Operate a branch office without employing a licensed applicator or qualifying party <u>a registered branch supervisor</u> under whose direct supervision pesticide applications are made out of that office. 4. Apply pesticides in any category other than the control of wood-destroying insects or organisms management or fumigation unless the person is an a certified applicator or qualifying party licensed in that category pursuant to this chapter or applies the pesticides under the direct supervision of an a certified applicator or qualifying party licensed in that category pursuant to this chapter. 5. Apply pesticides for the management in the category of wood-destroying insects <u>organism management, aquatic pest management, or fumigation</u> unless both of the following apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The the person is an a certified applicator or qualifying party licensed in that category pursuant to this chapter or the person applies the pesticides under the immediate supervision of a licensed <u>an applicator certified in that category.</u> (b) The person has received at least five hours of instruction from the office or the former structural pest control commission or an in-house education program of a business licensee on the subject of management of wood-destroying insects that is appropriate for the specific type of application performed. An examination on the instruction is not required. A business licensee shall keep a record of completion of the training and shall make it available on the acting director's request. 6. Make recommendations regarding pest management unless the person is a licensed <u>certified</u> applicator or qualifying party. 7. Deny to an authorized inspector the right to be present on a jobsite in connection with a contemporaneous pest management treatment for the purpose of taking samples, including <u>for the purpose of taking pesticide samples</u> 	<p>The section is a revision of A.R.S. § 32-2325 combined with subsection (B) of A.R.S. § 32-2321.</p> <p>This section adds fumigation as a category that requires 5 hours of initial instruction.</p> <p>This section also augments violations related to records. If an OPM employee visits the office of a business licensee and an employee of the business licensee is there, the business licensee must promptly provide access to the business's records. In all other cases, except when health or safety is at risk, the business license has at least 24 hours to provide access to the records, including securing a record from an employee out in the field.</p> <p>This section also adds violating the terms of a consent agreement or order as separate grounds for discipline.</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>and soil samples.</p> <p><u>B. The following nonexclusive acts are grounds for disciplinary action:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Violating this chapter, rules adopted pursuant to this chapter or a written order of the director.</u> <u>2. Making false or fraudulent records or reports.</u> <u>3. Misrepresenting a material fact in obtaining a license.</u> <u>4. Applying pesticides in a manner that is inconsistent with the label requirements of the pesticide or that may cause undue harm to the public, the environment or non-target animals.</u> <u>5. Misuse of a pesticide if the misuse is due to the failure of the person to properly train or supervise. Proper training includes training to read and understand the label and labeling and to understand the proper use of application equipment. Proper supervision includes oversight of applicators to ensure general compliance with the label, labeling and all applicable laws.</u> <u>6. Authorizing, directing or abetting the publication, advertisement, distribution or circulation of any false statement or material misrepresentation concerning a business of pest management.</u> <u>7. Conviction of a felony or misdemeanor arising from or in connection with a license issued pursuant to this chapter after issuance of the license.</u> <u>8. Conviction of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.</u> <u>9. Having had a license, or the equivalent, to apply pesticides or engage in the business of pest management suspended or revoked in another jurisdiction for cause.</u> <u>10. Making a fraudulent statement or an intentional material misrepresentation in connection with a wood treatment proposal or a wood-destroying insect inspection report.</u> <u>11. Three or more de minimis violations of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.</u> <u>12. Failure to provide the director with a current certificate of insurance or proof of financial responsibility.</u> <u>13. Failure to establish a complete vertical barrier at the exterior of foundation walls in stem wall construction or exterior of grade beams in monolithic construction within twelve months of the original pretreatment or new-construction treatment.</u> <u>14. Immediately supervising more unlicensed applicators at a time than authorized by rule.</u> <u>15. Failure to make and maintain true and accurate records of treatments performed, including those performed under warranty or guarantee, for at least three years from date of treatment except any record of a termite treatment or a wood-destroying insect inspection report, which shall be made and maintained for at least five</u> 	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p><u>years from the date of treatment or inspection.</u></p> <p><u>16. Failure to make treatment records available within three business days on request of the property owner or the property owner's authorized agent.</u></p> <p><u>17. Failure to permit the director or any duly authorized agent to promptly inspect records pertaining to pest management located at an office of a business licensee when an employee of the business licensee is present at the business office and has access to those records.</u></p> <p><u>18. Failure to timely produce specific records requested pursuant to section 3-3503, subsection B, paragraph 2.</u></p> <p><u>19. Violating the terms of a consent agreement or order.</u></p>	
<p>§ 32-2321 3-3532. Disciplinary action; grounds; procedure; judicial review</p> <p><u>A. After an opportunity for a formal hearing or pursuant to a consent order, the acting director If the director finds that a person has violated this chapter, a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter, or a written order, the director may issue a notice of violation and a cease and desist order to the person and, after an opportunity for a hearing, take any of the following disciplinary actions, in combination or alternatively:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Revoke a license or registration.</u> <u>2. Suspend a license or registration.</u> <u>3. Refuse to renew a license or registration.</u> <u>4. Impose probation requirements that require a business licensee, licensed applicator or qualifying party person to comply with one or more specific provisions of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter and that require reporting by or monitoring of the business licensee, licensed applicator or qualifying party person.</u> <u>5. Impose a civil penalty in an amount of not more than one thousand dollars for each violation except for grounds prescribed in subsection B, paragraphs 8 and 9 of this section 3-3531.</u> <u>6. Require a qualifying party to report to the acting director the qualifying party's role in the management of a business license.</u> <u>7. Issue an administrative warning. Require an individual to take supplemental continuing education within a period set by the director.</u> <p><u>B. In lieu of taking disciplinary action for a violation pursuant to subsection A of this section, the director may issue an administrative warning.</u></p> <p>B. The following acts are grounds for disciplinary action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violating this chapter, rules adopted pursuant to this chapter or a written order of the acting director. 	<p>The disciplinary action subsection is being updated to specifically include additional continuing education and to list administrative warnings as an alternative to disciplinary action.</p> <p>Subsection B has been moved to new section 3-3531.</p> <p>Failure to pay civil penalties has been added as a basis to impose disciplinary action on a business.</p> <p>Notice of hearings, informal settlement conferences, and final administrative decisions are addressed in Title 41, so subsections E, J & L are not needed.</p> <p>Subsections F, G & H have been moved to section 3-3534 with respect to civil penalties. As will be set out in rule, failure to pay necessary fees or have the necessary continuing education units at renewal will now result in the expiration of the license and denial of renewal, not a suspension and revocation.</p> <p>Subsection I has been moved to 3-3503(B)(6).</p>

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>2. Making false or fraudulent records or reports.</p> <p>3. Misrepresenting a material fact in obtaining a license.</p> <p>4. Applying pesticides in a manner that is inconsistent with the label requirements of the pesticide or that may cause undue harm to the public.</p> <p>5. Misuse of a pesticide if the misuse is due to training received or not received or lack of appropriate supervision. Proper training includes training to read and understand the label and labeling and to understand the proper use of application equipment. Proper supervision includes oversight of applicators to ensure general compliance with the label, labeling and all applicable laws.</p> <p>6. Authorizing, directing or abetting the publication, advertisement, distribution or circulation of any false statement or material misrepresentation concerning a business of pest management.</p> <p>7. Conviction of a felony or misdemeanor arising from or in connection with a license issued pursuant to this chapter after issuance of the license.</p> <p>8. Conviction of a felony.</p> <p>9. Having had a license, or the equivalent, to apply pesticides or engage in the business of pest management suspended or revoked in another jurisdiction for cause.</p> <p>10. Making a fraudulent statement or an intentional material misrepresentation in connection with a wood treatment proposal or a wood destroying insect inspection report.</p> <p>11. Three or more de minimis violations of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.</p> <p>12. Failure to provide the acting director with a current certificate of insurance or proof of financial responsibility.</p> <p>13. Failure to establish a complete vertical barrier at the exterior of foundation walls in stem wall construction or exterior of grade beams in monolithic construction within twelve months of the original treatment made before or during construction.</p> <p>14. Immediately supervising more than one unlicensed applicator at a time.</p> <p>15. Failure to make and maintain true and accurate records of treatments performed, including those performed under warranty or guarantee, for at least three years from date of treatment except any record of a termite treatment, a wood destroying insect inspection report or a fungi inspection report, which shall be made and maintained for at least five years from the date of treatment or inspection.</p> <p>16. Failure to make treatment records available within three business days on request of the property owner, the property owner's authorized agent or a representative of the office.</p>	<p>Subsection K will be incorporated into rules as appropriate.</p> <p>Subsection P is not needed in this section and has been deleted.</p> <p>New subsection G prevents a person from letting a license naturally expire in order to avoid revocation of the license.</p>

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>C. Except as provided in section 32-2329, <u>41-1092.11</u>, the acting director may proceed <u>take disciplinary action</u> against a business licensee pursuant to subsection A, paragraphs 1 through 5 <u>A</u> of this section only if, after an opportunity for a hearing, it has been shown that <u>if</u> any of the following applies: <u>apply</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The business licensee has committed a prior violation of the same type, including any violation by any employee of the business licensee. 2. The business licensee failed to follow a written order of the acting director directing it to correct a deficiency or problem within the time specified. 3. The business licensee has knowingly assumed operations for a business licensee whose license has been revoked and during the first three years after revocation allows the former licensee to play an active role in company policy, decisions, sales or supervision of employees. 4. The business licensee is convicted of a felony. 5. The business licensee is determined by the acting director to have committed a violation in connection with a <u>pretreatment, new-construction treatment, or final grade treatment</u> before or during construction. 6. The business licensee changes its name or majority ownership of the business and fails to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report to the acting director within thirty calendar days the status of all warranties issued by the licensee. (b) Notify within thirty calendar days all persons who hold warranties issued by the licensee regarding the change. 7. The business licensee fails to provide written notice immediately following a pest management treatment in or around residential structures of four or fewer units to the person requesting the treatment or to the person's designated agent. The notice shall include the specific pesticide by trade name used in the treatment. 8. The business licensee performing pest management treatments on an ongoing basis to locations other than residential structures of four or fewer units fails to provide written notice to the person who requested the treatments or the person's designated agent. Notice shall be given before the first application of the pesticide and when new or additional pesticides are used or immediately after each treatment. 9. If the treatments are performed in the interior of residential units, the licensee fails to leave a notice in the interior of each treated unit immediately after each treatment. The notice shall include the pesticide by trade name and any other information as required by the pesticide label or local ordinance. 10. A statement of precaution does not accompany each notification of treatment required in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of this subsection. Each statement of precaution shall be printed conspicuously, in not less than eight point type, and shall include the words: Warning--pesticides can be harmful. Keep children and pets away from pesticide applications until dry, 	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>dissipated or aerated. For more information contact [business license name and business license number] at [telephone number].</p> <p>11. The business licensee fails within thirty calendar days after completion of a <u>termite pretreatment, a new-construction treatment, a final grade treatment</u> that is done before or during construction, an initial termite corrective treatment project or a wood-destroying insect inspection report to file with the <u>office Department</u>, in a form approved by the <u>acting director</u>, all data required by the acting director <u>the termite action registration form and prescribed fee</u>. The data shall include:</p> <p>(a) The name of the individual who performed the work.</p> <p>(b) The address or location of the work or project.</p> <p>(c) The type and the date of the work.</p> <p>(d) The name of the business licensee.</p> <p>(e) The name of the qualifying party.</p> <p>(f) The applicator's license number.</p> <p>(g) Any other information required by rule.</p> <p>12. The business licensee, within twelve months after completion of a <u>termite pretreatment or new-construction treatment</u> that is done before or during construction, fails either to file a supplemental termite action report in a form provided by the <u>acting director</u> that indicates the completion of the final grade treatment or to report in writing why the treatment has not been completed and when it will be completed.</p> <p><u>13. The business licensee's applicator applies a pesticide that causes harm to the public, the environment, or a non-target animal.</u></p> <p><u>14. The business licensee uses applicators to provide pest management services that are not registered pursuant to requirements established under section 3-3503(B)(17).</u></p> <p><u>15. The business licensee fails within thirty calendar days to pay civil penalties imposed under this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</u></p> <p>D. Nothing in subsection C, paragraph 3 of this section shall be deemed to prohibit a business licensee from directly purchasing accounts from a licensee whose license has been revoked if the purchase is made within such time after the revocation as the acting director by rule may establish.</p> <p>E. Before taking any action pursuant to this section, the acting director shall notify in writing interested persons and the licensee before the date of the hearing pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10 either personally or by certified mail at the last address known to the office. The written notice shall contain the nature of the charge or</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>charges against the licensee and the time and place of the hearing on the charges.</p> <p>F. A license may be suspended without a hearing as prescribed in section 32-2329 or if its holder fails within thirty calendar days to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pay renewal fees. 2. Pay civil penalties. 3. Demonstrate the completion of required continuing education. <p>G. The holder of a license suspended under subsection F of this section must apply to the acting director for reinstatement.</p> <p>H. Licenses suspended under subsection F of this section are automatically revoked without a hearing after one year of suspension. Licenses revoked under this section are not subject to section 32-2304, subsection A, paragraph 11.</p> <p>I. All complaints shall be in writing.</p> <p>J. If the acting director appoints an employee of the office to conduct an informal settlement conference with the complaining party pursuant to section 32-2304, the purpose of the informal settlement conference is to reach agreement as to the disposition of all or a portion of the complaint, including any agreement providing for repairing or rectifying the conditions specified in the complaint. The settlement conference shall be conducted informally and the rules of evidence do not apply. The settlement conference shall not be recorded. Participants in the settlement conference may ask questions of the complainant and may review any materials or reports compiled by the office with respect to the complaint.</p> <p>K. If the office prepares a consent order pursuant to section 32-2304, after either an informal settlement conference conducted pursuant to subsection J of this section or a formal hearing by the office conducted pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10, the consent order shall only set forth the general nature of the inquiry or complaint, the specific action to be taken by the licensee or business licensee, the penalty, if any, and the time for compliance, if any, for any corrective action to be taken.</p> <p>L. Except as provided in section 41-1092.08, subsection H, final decisions of the acting director are subject to judicial review pursuant to title 12, chapter 7, article 6.</p> <p>M. <u>D.</u> The acting director shall consider only an inquiry received or complaint filed within <u>not issue a citation or file a complaint for a violation more than</u> five years after the date of the alleged act or omission.</p> <p>N. <u>E.</u> The acting director may issue an advisory notice stating de minimis violations of statutes or rules that carry no penalty, unless the person subject to this chapter wilfully and repeatedly violates the statute or rule. For wilful and repeated violations, the acting director may take disciplinary action against the person for a violation.</p>	

Proposed Statutes	Comments
<p>O. If the office finds a violation or the office enters into a consent agreement, the office:</p> <p>1. Shall not delete the record of the complaint for at least five years following the filing of the complaint.</p> <p>2. Shall include information from the inquiry in the record of complaint. If no violation is found, the information from the inquiry shall be deleted.</p> <p>P. Only this chapter applies to, regulates and determines all requirements regarding licensure, licensure fees, testing and education related to pest management in this state. Only this chapter applies to, regulates and determines all requirements regarding the business of pest management, including the application or notification of use or disposal of pesticides for pest management in this state.</p> <p>Q. For purposes of filing or submitting all documents or fees required under this chapter, service is considered complete if postmarked on the proper date and delivered by first class mail or a higher class.</p> <p>F. The license of a person who does not renew the license and who has been advised in writing that an investigation or complaint is pending at the time the license is due to expire or terminate does not expire or terminate until the investigation or complaint is resolved. The license is suspended on the date it would otherwise expire or terminate until the licensee renews the license or the investigation or complaint is resolved.</p>	
<p>§ 32-2308. 3-3533. Joint responsibility for supervised persons</p> <p>A. A business licensee, qualifying party, branch supervisor, or applicator may be held jointly responsible for the acts or omissions of another person who is under the supervision of the business licensee, qualifying party, branch supervisor, or applicator if the supervising licensee fails to properly train, equip or supervise the other person or fails to maintain records of proper training, equipping or supervising.</p> <p>B. Failure to timely and fully respond to requests by the acting director for information relating to training, equipping and supervising is a prima facie showing of a failure to properly train, equip or supervise. <u>The A supervising licensee has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the business licensee, qualifying party, branch supervisor or applicator has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the supervising person has fulfilled the required duties as prescribed by this chapter, rules adopted pursuant to this chapter or a written order of the acting director.</u></p>	
<p>§ 3-3534. Civil penalties</p> <p>A. The Department may suspend a license, certification or registration without a hearing if the licensee fails within thirty calendar days to pay civil penalties imposed under this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>B. A licensee suspended under subsection A of this section must apply to the director for reinstatement.</p> <p>C. A license, certification or registration suspended under subsection A of this section shall be revoked without a</p>	

<u>Proposed Statutes</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p><u>hearing after one year of suspension. Revocations under this subsection are not subject to section 3-3503, subsection A, paragraph 7.</u></p> <p><u>D. The Department shall not renew a license, certification or registration or broaden a certification if the licensee is suspended under subsection A of this section.</u></p>	
<p><u>§ 3-3535. Business license; principals</u></p> <p><u>A. When a business licensee currently has its license suspended or owes civil penalties to the Department or a business has had its business license revoked within the last five years, the Department shall deny an application for a new business license from a person if a principal of the applicant was also a principal of the business disciplined by the Department as described in this subsection.</u></p> <p><u>B. For the purposes of this section, principal means a person who owns at least a ten percent interest in a business. Principal includes an owner that is itself a business as well as owners of a principal.</u></p>	<p>This new section is designed to prevent a business from avoiding disciplinary action by re-opening under a new business name.</p>
<p><u>§ 32-2327. 3-3536. Injunctive relief</u></p> <p><u>In addition to all other remedies, the acting director, either through the attorney general or the county attorney, may apply to the appropriate court for an order enjoining any act or practice that appears to constitute a violation of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. On a proper showing, a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction or a permanent injunction shall be granted without bond.</u></p>	
<p><u>§ 32-2329. Summary suspension</u></p> <p><u>The acting director may summarily suspend, without a formal hearing, any license issued pursuant to this chapter if the acting director considers it to be necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.</u></p>	<p>This is covered by other statutes.</p>