HOUSE No. 3991

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

James K. Hawkins

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to pesticides.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
James K. Hawkins	2nd Bristol	4/30/2021
Katrina Bergman, New England Wildlife Center	500 Columbian St., Weymouth, MA. 02190	6/4/2021
Laura Hagen	Humane Society of the United States, 4/30/2021 203 Washington Street, PMB 186, Salem, MA. 01970	
Stephanie J. Harris	Animal Legal Defense Fund, 525 East 4/30/2021 Cotati Avenue, Cotati, CA. 94931	
Kara L. Holmquist	Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 350 S. Huntington Ave., Boston, MA. 02130	4/30/2021
Martin Dagoberto L. Driggs	Northeast Organic Farming 4/30/2021 Association/ MA Chapter, P.O. Box 60043, Florence, MA. 01062	
Lisa Owens Viani	Raptors Are The Solution A Project 4/30/2021 of Earth Island Institute, 2150 Allston Way, Suite 460,Berkeley, CA. 94704	
Heidi Ricci	Mass Audubon, 208 South Great	4/30/2021

	Road, Lincoln, MA. 01733	
Patricia A. Haddad	5th Bristol	5/5/2021
David F. DeCoste	5th Plymouth	5/6/2021
Patricia A. Duffy	5th Hampden	5/6/2021
Carol A. Doherty	3rd Bristol	5/6/2021
Alan Silvia	7th Bristol	5/6/2021
Michelle L. Ciccolo	15th Middlesex	5/6/2021
Paul A. Schmid, III	8th Bristol	5/6/2021
Carmine Lawrence Gentile	13th Middlesex	5/6/2021
Mike Connolly	26th Middlesex	5/6/2021
Lindsay N. Sabadosa	1st Hampshire	5/6/2021
Joanne M. Comerford	Hampshire, Franklin and Worcester	5/6/2021
Adam J. Scanlon	14th Bristol	5/6/2021
Thomas M. Stanley	9th Middlesex	5/6/2021
Christopher Hendricks	11th Bristol	5/6/2021
Steven C. Owens	29th Middlesex	5/6/2021
Steven S. Howitt	4th Bristol	5/6/2021
Christina A. Minicucci	14th Essex	5/6/2021
Natalie M. Higgins	4th Worcester	5/6/2021
Tram T. Nguyen	18th Essex	5/6/2021
Danillo A. Sena	37th Middlesex	5/7/2021
Christine P. Barber	34th Middlesex	5/7/2021
Joan B. Lovely	Second Essex	5/7/2021
Kay Khan	11th Middlesex	5/7/2021
Daniel M. Donahue	16th Worcester	5/10/2021
Paul R. Feeney	Bristol and Norfolk	5/10/2021
Jason M. Lewis	Fifth Middlesex	5/10/2021
Sean Garballey	23rd Middlesex	5/12/2021
Tommy Vitolo	15th Norfolk	5/16/2021
Marcos A. Devers	16th Essex	5/20/2021
Jeffrey N. Roy	10th Norfolk	5/23/2021
Jack Patrick Lewis	7th Middlesex	5/25/2021
William C. Galvin	6th Norfolk	5/25/2021
Ruth B. Balser	12th Middlesex	5/25/2021
Tami L. Gouveia	14th Middlesex	6/1/2021
Erika Uyterhoeven	27th Middlesex	6/1/2021
Patrick M. O'Connor	Plymouth and Norfolk	6/4/2021
Steven G. Xiarhos	5th Barnstable	6/7/2021
Michelle M. DuBois	10th Plymouth	6/21/2021

Patrick Joseph Kearney	4th Plymouth	6/29/2021
Adrian C. Madaro	1st Suffolk	6/30/2021
Lori A. Ehrlich	8th Essex	7/9/2021
David M. Rogers	24th Middlesex	6/11/2021
Nika C. Elugardo	15th Suffolk	7/9/2021
Patricia D. Jehlen	Second Middlesex	7/12/2021
David Henry Argosky LeBoeuf	17th Worcester	7/14/2021
Jonathan D. Zlotnik	2nd Worcester	7/21/2021

HOUSE No. 3991

By Mr. Hawkins of Attleboro, a petition (subject to Joint Rule 12) of James K. Hawkins and others relative to pesticides. Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture.

The Commonwealth of Alassachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court (2021-2022)

An Act relative to pesticides.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Whereas, the use of Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs) to address conflicts with commensal rodents has been demonstrated to cause primary, secondary, and, in some cases, tertiary poisoning in non-target wildlife species, including birds of prey (e.g. eagles, owls, and hawks).

Whereas, research has shown that Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides have a higher potency than first generation predecessors and when consumed prevent the clotting of blood and cause impacted species to die from internal bleeding or simple, external lacerations.

Whereas, a single feeding of a Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticide contains a lethal dose of poison of which harmful residues will be present and persist in a rodent's tissues that can then be passed through the food chain to predators and scavengers who consume the dead or dying rodents, causing secondary and tertiary poisoning.

Whereas, Massachusetts research has demonstrated widespread exposure to Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides in four species of birds of prey in Massachusetts that have a dietary dependance on rodents.

Whereas, Massachusetts research data indicates that chemical rodenticides, specifically SGARs, are heavily relied upon as a method of rodent control among Massachusetts PMP companies.

Whereas, data regarding the quantity and type of rodenticides used by pest management professionals in Massachusetts is not readily available to the public or researchers in an accessible or quantifiable form or format so that potential linkages to exposure in non-target species could be better understood.

Whereas, while the Environmental Protection Agency has taken steps to reduce consumer access to Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides, consumers (i.e. homeowners) are able to obtain them through online vendors; and EPA previously expressed concern that a variety of factors may preclude consumer adherence to label directions regarding proper rodenticide

application; and a FIFRA scientific advisory panel identified that available reports demonstrated that residential consumers in general did not read and/or follow label directions, all factors which could result in unintentional rodenticide exposure.

Whereas, a FIFRA scientific advisory panel concluded that helping homeowners more easily understand how their actions can impact children, pets, and wildlife has the potential of reducing the off label uses that increase risk of non-target impacts.

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- 34 SECTION 1. Subsection (a) of section 6E of Chapter 132B of the General Laws is hereby 35 amended by:
- 36 (a) striking "2001" and inserting "2022";
- 37 (b) adding the following after the word "each": "public institution of higher education, 38 as established by section 5 of chapter 15A,";
- 39 (c) adding the following after the word "any": "public institution of higher education, 40 as established by section 5 of chapter 15A,";
 - (d) Adding the following after the words "adopted by the": "public institution of higher education, as established by section 5 of chapter 15A,"; and
 - (e) Adding the following after the word "grounds": "and public lands of the commonwealth".
- SECTION 2. Section 6E of Chapter 132B of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, the following new subsections:
 - (c) The department shall implement demonstration and education programs to support adoption of integrated pest management plans.
 - (d) Prior to providing pest control services, any certified, licensed, or permitted pesticide applicator shall provide to the customer information describing integrated pest management strategies. This information shall be provided to the customer in written form and shall have an acknowledgment of receipt of information form, which must be signed by the customer and the

pesticide applicator prior to service. The written acknowledgement form shall include the following statement from the United States Environmental Protection Agency: "All the anticoagulants interfere with blood clotting, and death can result from excessive bleeding. The second-generation anticoagulants are especially hazardous for several reasons. They are highly toxic, and they persist a long time in body tissues. The second-generation anticoagulants are more likely to be toxic in a single feeding than earlier products, but since time-to-death is several days, rodents can feed multiple times before death, leading to carcasses containing residues that may be many times the lethal dose. Predators or scavengers that feed on those poisoned rodents may consume enough to suffer harm. Non-target wildlife and pets can be poisoned if they eat rodent baits, as can predators or scavengers that consume rodents that have eaten certain poisons." The pesticide applicator shall retain a copy of the acknowledgement form for a period of 2 years.

SECTION 3. Subsection (a) of section 7A of chapter 132B is hereby amended by adding at the end the following: "On or before January 31, 2022, said department shall convert the pesticide use reporting system to an electronic format, and said department shall require reports to be filed electronically using the ePlace Portal System or similar electronic system."