

DACS—PESTICIDE REVIEW COUNCIL

September 16, 2010—Gainesville, Florida
Austin Cary Memorial Forest Conference Building
10625 NE Waldo Road—Gainesville, Florida—850.487.0532

ORGANIZATIONAL AND WORKPLAN PRIORITIZATION MEETING

All Agenda Times—Including Public Comment and Adjournment—Are Subject to Change

MEETING OBJECTIVES

- To Review Proposed Consensus-Building Guidelines and Participation Guidelines
- To Review Council's Statutory Charge and Roles and Responsibilities
- To Review Council's Proposed Mission Statement and Guiding Principles
- To Review Results of Council Effectiveness Assessment Survey
- To Build Consensus On a Shared Long Term Vision of Success for the Council
- To Review Results of Workplan Survey
- To Review, Rank, and Engage in Action Planning on Workplan Tasks/Issues
- To Hear a Legislative Issues Update
- To Hear an Update on DACS Rule Development Efforts
- To Hear an Update and Discuss the NPDES Pesticides General Permit Implementation
- To Discuss Annual Election of Council Officers
- To Consider Public Comment
- To Consider Council Member's Comments
- To Identify Needed Next Steps, Assignments, and Agenda Items For the Next Meeting

MEETING AGENDA

- 9:00 Welcome (Keith Tolson)
- 9:05 Introductions and Council Members' Expectations for Success (Jeff Blair)
- 9:20 Agenda Review and Approval (Jeff Blair)
- 9:30 Review and Approval of Proposed Council Organizational and Procedural Policies and Guidelines, and Sunshine Law Requirements
- 10:00 Review of Council's Statutory Charge and Roles/Responsibilities Relative to DACS
- 10:15 Review and Approval of Proposed Council Mission Statement and Guiding Principles
- 10:30 Council Effectiveness Assessment Survey Results Discussion
- 10:50 Developing a Vision of Success for the Pesticide Review Council
- 11:00 Identifying Potential Undesirable Pesticide Review Council Futures
- 11:10 Discussion on Desired Pesticide Review Council Future
- 11:20 Workplan Survey Results Overview

- 11:30 Workplan Issues/Topics Identification and Prioritization Discussion/Exercise
- 12:00 Working Lunch on Campus
- 12:30 Workplan Prioritization Discussion/Exercise—Continued
- 1:10 Agency Issues Updates (Legislative, Rules, Budget)
- 1:20 NPDES Permitting Update/Discussion
- 1:45 Annual Election of Council Officers
- 2:00 Public Comment (Jeff Blair)
- 2:10 Council Member’s Comment(s) (Jeff Blair)
- 2:20 Next Steps and Agenda Items for Next Meeting (Jeff Blair)
Next meeting agenda items, needed information, assignments, location, and date
- 2:30 *Adjourn*

Contact Information: jblair@fsu.edu ; <http://consensus.fsu.edu/PRC/index.html>

Council Membership

Bill Caton, Joe Gaudino, Rick Hicks (secretary), Dennis Howard, Brian Katz (vice-chair), David Krause, Mel Kyle, Mark R. McLellan, Richard Pfeuffer, Gary Reeder, J. Keith Tolson (chair).

2010 Meeting Schedule

May 11, 2010—Gainesville
September 16, 2010—Gainesville

2011 Meeting Schedule

January 18, 2011
May 17, 2011
September 13, 2011

PESTICIDE REVIEW COUNCIL PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES

MEMBER’S ROLE

- ✓ Keep to the agenda and meeting procedural guidelines.
- ✓ The meetings are an opportunity to explore possibilities. Offering or exploring an idea does not necessarily imply support for it.
- ✓ Listen to understand. Seek a shared understanding even if you don’t agree.
- ✓ Be focused and concise—balance participation & minimize repetition. Share the airtime.
- ✓ Look to the facilitator to be recognized. Please raise your hand to speak.
- ✓ Speak one person at a time. Please don’t interrupt each other.
- ✓ Focus on issues, not personalities. Avoid stereotyping or personal attacks.
- ✓ To the extent possible, offer options to address others’ concerns, as well as your own.
- ✓ Participate fully in discussions, and complete meeting assignments as requested.
- ✓ Serve as an accessible liaison, and represent and communicate with member’s constituent group.

FACILITATORS’ ROLE (FCRC Consensus Center @ FSU)

- ✓ Design and facilitate a participatory Council meeting process—guide the meeting process.
- ✓ Assist the Council to build consensus on recommendations for delivery to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- ✓ Assist members to stay focused and on task.
- ✓ Assure that members follow guidelines and time limits.
- ✓ Prepare and post agenda packets, worksheets and meeting summary reports.

GUIDELINES FOR BRAINSTORMING

- ✓ Speak when recognized by the Facilitator(s).
- ✓ Offer one idea per person without explanation.
- ✓ No comments, criticism, or discussion of other's ideas.
- ✓ Listen respectfully to other's ideas and opinions.
- ✓ Seek understanding and not agreement at this point in the discussion.

THE NAME STACKING PROCESS

- ✓ Determines the speaking order.
- ✓ Members raise hands to speak. Facilitator(s) will call on participants in turn.
- ✓ Facilitator(s) may interrupt the “stack” (change the speaking order) in order to promote discussion on a specific issue or, to balance participation and allow those who have not spoken on a issue an opportunity to do so before others on the list who have already spoken on the issue.

ACCEPTABILITY RANKING SCALE

During the meetings, members will be asked to develop and rank the acceptability of options, and following discussions and refinements, may be asked to do additional rankings of the options if requested by members and staff. Please be prepared to offer specific refinements or changes to address your reservations The following scale will be utilized for the ranking exercises:

Acceptability Ranking Scale	4 = <i>acceptable, I agree</i>	3 = <i>acceptable, I agree with minor reservations</i>	2 = <i>not acceptable, I don't agree unless major reservations addressed</i>	1 = <i>not acceptable</i>
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COUNCIL'S CONSENSUS PROCESS

The Pesticide Review Council will seek to develop a package of consensus-based recommendations for submittal to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. General consensus is a participatory process whereby, on matters of substance, the members strive for agreements which all of the members can accept, support, live with or agree not to oppose. *In instances where, after vigorously exploring possible ways to enhance the members' support for the final decision on a recommendation, and the Council finds that 100% acceptance or support is not achievable, final decisions will require at least 75% favorable vote of all members present and voting.* This super majority decision rule underscores the importance of actively developing consensus throughout the process on substantive issues with the participation of all members and which all can live with.

A dissenting member may produce and distribute to the Council members a report following a Council consensus decision on an issue or package of recommendations, that provides the rationales and preferences of the dissenting member, and which will be included in the meeting summary reports.

In instances where the Council finds that even a 75% acceptance level of support is not achievable, publication of recommendations will include documentation of the differences and the options that were considered for which there is more than 50% support from the Council.

The Council will develop its recommendations using consensus-building techniques with the assistance of the facilitator. Techniques such as brainstorming, ranking and prioritizing approaches will be utilized.

The Council's consensus process will be conducted as an open process consistent with applicable law. Council members, staff, and facilitator will be the only participants seated at the table. Only Council members may participate in discussions and vote on proposals and recommendations. The facilitator, or a Council member through the facilitator, may request specific clarification from a member of the public in order to assist the Council in understanding an issue. Observers/members of the public are welcome to speak during the public comment period provided at each meeting, and all comments submitted on the public comment forms provided in the agenda packets will be included in the facilitator's summary reports.

Facilitator will work with staff and Council members to design agendas and worksheets that will be both efficient and effective. The staff will help the Council with information and meeting logistics.

To enhance the possibility of constructive discussions as members educate themselves on the issues and engage in consensus-building, members agree to refrain from public statements that may prejudice the outcome of the Council's consensus process. In discussing the Council process with the media, members agree to be careful to present only their own views and not the views or statements of other participants. In addition, in order to provide balance to the Council process, members agree to represent and consult with their stakeholder interest groups.

COUNCIL'S CONSENSUS PROCESS

CONSENSUS

The Pesticide Review Council seeks to develop consensus decisions on its recommendations and policy decisions. The Council provides a forum for stakeholders representing different interests to participate in a consensus-building process where issues affecting the pesticide industry are discussed and evaluated on their technical merits and cost-benefits to the citizens of the State of Florida. In order to achieve the best possible decisions, the Council strives to develop consensus recommendations on project specific issues.

Definitions

Consensus is a **process, an attitude and an outcome**. Consensus processes have the potential of producing better quality, more informed and better-supported outcomes.

As a **process**, consensus is a problem solving approach in which all members:

- Jointly share, clarify and distinguish their concerns;
- Educate each other on substantive issues;
- Jointly develop alternatives to address concerns; and then
- Seek to adopt recommendations everyone can embrace or at least live with.

In a consensus process, members should be able to honestly say:

- I believe that other members understand my point of view;
- I believe I understand other members' points of view; and
- Whether or not I prefer this decision, I support it because it was arrived at openly and fairly and because it is the best solution we can achieve at this time.

Consensus as an **attitude** means that each member commits to work toward agreements that meet their own and other member needs and interests so that all can support the outcome.

Consensus as an **outcome** means that agreement on decisions is reached by all members or by a significant majority of members after a process of active problem solving. In a consensus outcome, the level of enthusiasm for the agreement may not be the same among all members on any issue, but on balance all should be able to live with the overall package.

Levels of consensus on a committee outcome can include a mix of:

- Participants who strongly support the solution;
- Participants who can "live with" the solution; and
- Some participants who do not support the solution but agree not to veto it.

SUNSHINE LAW GUIDELINES

(Section 286.011, Florida Statutes)

APPLICABILITY OF SUNSHINE LAW

1. Meetings of public groups (task forces) or commissions must be open to the public;
 2. Reasonable notice of such meetings must be given (by publication in FAW at least 7 days in advance of a meeting); and
 3. Minutes of the meetings must be taken.
- Equally applicable to elected and appointed members and applies to any gathering of two or more members of the same group (Task Force) to discuss some matter which will foreseeably come before that group (Task Force) for action. Applies to advisory groups.
 - Written correspondence (reports) circulated among group members for comments.
 - Telephone conversations and computer communications including e-mails and attachments.
 - Delegation of authority to a single individual.
 - Use of nonmembers as liaisons between group (Task Force) members.

ISSUES NOT SUBJECT TO SUNSHINE LAW REQUIREMENTS

- Use of a written report by one member to inform other members of a subject which will be discussed at a public meeting, if prior to the meeting, there is no interaction related to the report among the members.
- Members (Task Force) or designee may be authorized to gather information as a fact-finder only.
- Members may meet together socially, provided they refrain from discussing matters on which foreseeable action before the (Task Force) are discussed.

Workgroup members are subject to the requirements of Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law, commonly referred to as the Sunshine Law (Section 286.011 F.S.).

There are four basic requirements of section 286.011, Florida Statutes:

- (1) Meetings of public boards or commissions (task forces) must be open to the public;
- (2) Reasonable notice of such meetings must be given;
- (3) Any voting of members must be done in public (including discussions between two or more members regarding a matter on which the Workgroup might foreseeably take action); and
- (4) Minutes of the meetings must be taken.

COUNCIL'S STATUTORY CHARGE

ESTABLISHMENT, MEMBERSHIP, ORGANIZATION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PESTICIDE REGULATION AND SAFETY

487.0615 Pesticide Review Council. —(The 2009 Florida Statutes)

(1)(a) There is created within the department the Pesticide Review Council. The purpose of the council is to advise the Commissioner of Agriculture regarding the sale, use, and registration of pesticides and to advise government agencies, including the State University System, with respect to those activities related to their responsibilities regarding pesticides. The council shall serve as the statewide forum for the coordination of pesticide-related activities to eliminate duplication of effort and maximize protection of the environment of the state and the health of the public.

(b) The council shall consist of 11 scientific members as follows: a scientific representative from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a scientific representative from the Department of Environmental Protection, a scientific representative from the Department of Health, and a scientific representative from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, each to be appointed by the respective agency; the dean of research of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida; and six members to be appointed by the Governor. The six members to be appointed by the Governor must be a pesticide industry representative, a representative of an environmental group, a hydrologist, a toxicologist, a scientific representative from one of the five water management districts rotated among the five districts, and a grower representative from a list of three persons nominated by the statewide grower associations. Each member shall be appointed for a term of 4 years and shall serve until a successor is appointed. A vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(c) In conducting its meetings, the council shall use accepted rules of procedure. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum for all purposes, and an act by a majority of such quorum at any meeting constitutes an official act of the council. The secretary shall keep a complete record of each meeting which must show the names of members present and the actions taken. These records must be kept on file with the department, and these records and other documents about matters within the jurisdiction of the council are subject to inspection by members of the council.

(d) The members of the council shall meet and organize by electing a chair, a vice chair, and a secretary whose terms shall be for 1 year each. Council officers may not serve consecutive terms.

(e) The council shall meet at the call of its chair, at the request of a majority of its members, at the request of the department, or at such time as a public health or environmental emergency arises.

(2) The council shall have the power and duty to:

(a) Recommend, based upon review of state pesticide program needs, appropriate scientific studies on any registered pesticide when substantive preliminary data indicate that the pesticide could pose an unreasonably adverse effect on the environment or human health. The recommendations may include using available services of state agencies or of the State University System to conduct such scientific studies or may recommend that these agencies seek funding for this purpose. When the council recommends a study, it must support legislative budget requests for funding needed to conduct the study. The council may also conduct scientific studies if specific funding is provided to the department or other governmental agency by the Legislature.

(b) Make recommendations, subject to a majority vote, directly to the Commissioner of Agriculture for actions to be taken with respect to the sale or use of a pesticide which the council has reviewed. When such review is performed in conjunction with the registration of a pesticide, the council shall comply with the time framework of the registration process pursuant to chapter 120 and as implemented by department rules.

(c) Provide advice or information to appropriate governmental agencies, including the State University System, with respect to those activities related to their responsibilities regarding pesticides. However, confidential data received from the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the registrant shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1); and it is unlawful for any member of the council to use the data for his or her own advantage or to reveal the data to the general public.

(d) Review biological and alternate controls to replace or reduce the use of pesticides.

(e) Consider, at the request of any member, the development of appropriate advice or recommendations on a pesticide when substantive preliminary data indicate that the pesticide could pose an unreasonably adverse effect on the environment or human health.

(f) Assist the department in the review of registered pesticides which are selected for special review based upon potential environmental or human health effects. The department shall consult with the council in the special review process. This process must include, but need not be limited to, selecting pesticides for special review, providing periodic updates to the council on preliminary findings as a special review progresses, and formulating final recommendations on any pesticide on which a special review has been conducted.

(3) The council shall submit an annual report, no later than November 1 of each year, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, containing a record of the council's activities, recommendations regarding any pesticide reviewed by the council, and recommendations related to any other duty of the council and its purpose.

(4) The council is defined as a "substantially interested person" and has standing under chapter 120 in any proceeding conducted by the department relating to the registration of a pesticide under this part. The standing of the council shall in no way prevent individual members of the council from exercising standing in these matters.

(5) Members of the council shall receive no compensation for their services, but are entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

PRC PROPOSED GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Principle 1: The overall purpose of the Pesticide Review Council (PRC) is to serve as an advisory body to the Division of Agricultural Environmental Services (DACs).

	<i>4=acceptable</i>	<i>3= minor reservations</i>	<i>2=major reservations</i>	<i>1= not acceptable</i>
<i>Initial Ranking</i>				
<i>Revised</i>				

Members Comments and Reservations:

Principle 2: The PRC shall adhere to their Statutory authorities and charge.

	<i>4=acceptable</i>	<i>3= minor reservations</i>	<i>2=major reservations</i>	<i>1= not acceptable</i>
<i>Initial Ranking</i>				
<i>Revised</i>				

Members Comments and Reservations:

Principle 3: The PRC shall strive to achieve consensus on substantive recommendations made to DACs, other agencies and state universities.

	<i>4=acceptable</i>	<i>3= minor reservations</i>	<i>2=major reservations</i>	<i>1= not acceptable</i>
<i>Initial Ranking</i>				
<i>Revised</i>				

Members Comments and Reservations:

Principle 4: The PRC shall operate under clear, concise, consistent, and fair policies and procedures.

	<i>4=acceptable</i>	<i>3= minor reservations</i>	<i>2=major reservations</i>	<i>1= not acceptable</i>
<i>Initial Ranking</i>				
<i>Revised</i>				

Members Comments and Reservations:

Principle 5: The PRC shall serve as an accessible liaison between the Division of Agricultural Environmental Services, the regulated industry, and consumers thereby protecting the interests of the public.

	<i>4=acceptable</i>	<i>3= minor reservations</i>	<i>2=major reservations</i>	<i>1= not acceptable</i>
<i>Initial Ranking</i>				
<i>Revised</i>				

Members Comments and Reservations:

PRC PROPOSED MISSION STATEMENT

An effective mission statement should address the following:

- Establishes the identity of the Pesticide Review Council
- States the Council’s purpose
- Is consistent with its statutory mandates and resources
- Motivates action and inspires support
- Is clear and concise

DRAFT MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Pesticide Review Council is to advise the Commissioner of Agriculture regarding the sale, use, and registration of pesticides and to advise government agencies, including the State University System, with respect to those activities related to their responsibilities regarding pesticides. Duties include recommending appropriate scientific studies on any registered pesticide and for actions to be taken with respect to the sale or use of a pesticide reviewed by the Council relative to protecting the environment and/or human health from unreasonably adverse effects, and reviewing biological and alternate controls to replace or reduce the use of pesticides. The council shall serve as the statewide forum for the coordination of pesticide-related activities to eliminate duplication of effort and maximize protection of the environment of the state and the health of the public.

	<i>4=acceptable</i>	<i>3= minor reservations</i>	<i>2=major reservations</i>	<i>1= not acceptable</i>
<i>Initial Ranking</i>				
<i>Revised</i>				

Members Comments and Reservations:

What are the key statements you feel should be included in the Council’s Mission Statement?

**DEVELOPING A SHARED VISION OF SUCCESS FOR
THE PESTICIDE REVIEW COUNCIL**

STRATEGIC VISIONING

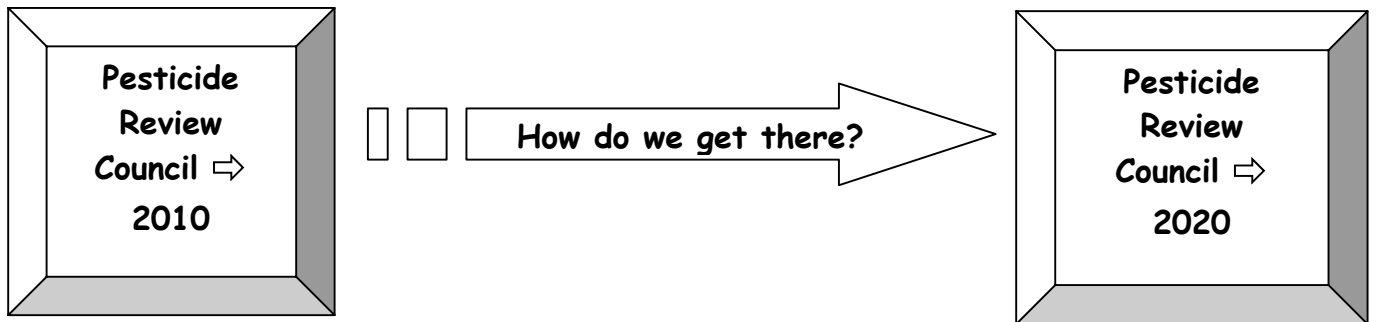
“If you do not know to which port you are sailing, no wind is a good one.” - Seneca

“I skate to where the puck will be, not to where it’s been.” - W. Gretzky

“Without a vision, the people perish.” –Proverbs 29:18

“The future ain’t what it used to be. –Y. Berra

- Effective planning begins with a shared vision of the successful destination.
- A strategic vision can establish the common ground upon which to build an action plan for the future.
- A vision shows where you want to go—it provides strategic direction, targets and a focus.
- A plan explains how you get there.



WORKSHEET I
DEVELOPING A SHARED VISION OF SUCCESS FOR
THE PESTICIDE REVIEW COUNCIL

STRATEGIC VISIONING

“If you do not know to which port you are sailing, no wind is a good one.”—Seneca

“I skate to where the puck will be, not to where it’s been.”—W. Gretsky

“It is a terrible thing to see and have no vision.”—H. Keller

“When you come to a fork in the road, take it”—Y. Berra

“Without a vision, the people perish.”—Proverbs 29:18

“The future ain’t what it used to be. —Y. Berra

What is a potential but Undesirable future for the Pesticide Review Council?

Its 10 years from now, 2020, and everything went right with the Pesticide Review Council, what will the PRC be doing, and what will the PRC be doing differently than from today?

WORKSHEET II
KEY ISSUES ACTION PLANNING WORKSHEET

In Light of the Council’s Statutory Authority and Your Understanding of the Council’s Purpose:

From your perspective, what are the two to three most important Workplan issues/tasks for the Council to address in the coming year.

Consider the Following Criteria for Prioritizing Workplan Tasks:

- ✓ **Importance:** judged from your perspective in terms of mandates and your interests.
- ✓ **Urgency/Immediacy:** of the issue: key opportunity for the Council ; things will get worse or won’t be addressed if the Council doesn’t address.
- ✓ **Likelihood of Success:** will the Council’s focus on this issue produce helpful results?

WORKPLAN PRIORITIZATION RANKING SCALE	
5	Highest Level of Priority; Urgent
4	High Priority
3	Moderate Level of Priority
2	Low Level of Priority
1	Lowest Possible Priority; Council Should not Pursue

KEY WORKPLAN TASKS/ISSUES (List Below the two to three most important work plan issues/tasks):

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS FOR KEY WORKPLAN TASKS/ISSUES

By When Does The Task(S) Need To Be Completed?

Who Should Be Responsible/Take The Lead?

Implications For The Council (Regarding information needs, work involved, meetings needed to develop consensus on recommendations, etc.)

COUNCIL'S DRAFT WORKPLAN

(September 16, 2010)

All sub-tasks in the “*Draft Workplan*” were proposed by Council members and extracted from the results of the “*Effectiveness Assessment Survey*” and/or the “*Workplan Development Survey*”.

WORKPLAN BY TASK (A-G)

A. ANNUAL TASKS
487.0615(1)(c) In conducting its meetings, the council shall use accepted rules of procedure. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum for all purposes.
(d) The members of the council shall meet and organize by electing a chair, a vice chair, and a secretary whose terms shall be for 1 year each.
(e) The council shall meet at the call of its chair, at the request of a majority of its members, at the request of the department, or at such time as a public health or environmental emergency arises.
1. Council shall meet three times per year starting with January of each year. Regularly scheduled meetings will held in January, May, and September of each year.
2. Council reviews Workplan Prioritization Exercise results annually at the September meeting (Facilitator introduces at the May meeting).
3. Council reviews Effectiveness Assessment Survey results annually at the September meeting (Facilitator introduces at the May meeting).
4. Council rotates chair and vice-chair positions and elects new secretary during each September meeting.
5. Council will deliver annual report to the Legislature by November 1 of each year.
B. COUNCIL FUNCTIONALITY—COMMUNICATION, PLANNING, PARTICIPATION, REPRESENTATION, PROCESS, DECISION-MAKING, AND IMPLEMENTATION
1. Council will review and adopt revised procedures, polices, and consensus-building and decision-making procedures at the September 2010 meeting.
2. Council will receive updates on budgetary, legislative (including proposed statutory changes) and rulemaking issues at each meeting.
3. Council will develop a Council Strategic Plan for pesticide use and regulation (Task D).
4. Council will develop, prioritize and update a Workplan based on the strategic plan.

C. SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND FUNDING PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES
487.0615(2)(a) Recommend, based upon review of state pesticide program needs, appropriate scientific studies on any registered pesticide when substantive preliminary data indicate that the pesticide could pose an unreasonably adverse effect on the environment or human health. The recommendations may include using available services of state agencies or of the State University System to conduct such scientific studies or may recommend that these agencies seek funding for this purpose. When the council recommends a study, it must support legislative budget requests for funding needed to conduct the study. The council may also conduct scientific studies if specific funding is provided to the department or other governmental agency by the Legislature.
1. Movement and fate of pesticides and their degradates in groundwater and surface water.
2. Health effects to pesticide applicators and people living near where pesticides are applied.
3. Data to evaluate pesticide impacts on human health and the environment.
4. Spray drift.
5. Formulations adjuvants - including nanotoxicological concerns.
6. Antimicrobials.
7. Emerging diseases.
8. Restricted pesticides: update on usage.
9. Pesticide usage surveys for Florida.
10. Pesticide resistance: current trends and how to manage.
11. Strategy to secure a funding source for needed scientific studies.
12. Research involving biological and alternate controls to reduce pesticide use.

D. ADVISE AND RECOMMEND ON PESTICIDE USE RESPONSIBILITIES— COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN AND AMONG RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND AFFECTED INTERESTS
487.0615(2)(c) Provide advice or information to appropriate governmental agencies, including the State University System, with respect to those activities related to their responsibilities regarding pesticides.
1. Council will discuss the U.S. Court of Appeals Clean Water Act Opinion and EPA's implementation of NPDES Pesticides General Permit (PGP) at each meeting until the requirements are implemented.
2. Coordination and collaboration with FCCMC and PCEAC.
3. Establish a system that is comprehensive and user friendly for governmental agencies to find or request pesticide related information.
4. Pesticide applicator health and safety issues.
5. Pesticide registration and compliance issues.
6. Implementation of the Soil Fumigation RED documents.
7. Endangered Species Act implementation for FIFRA regulated products.
8. Monitoring regarding well setbacks in aldicarb application areas.
9. Genetically modified crops.
10. Implementation of revised fumigant labels (training, compliance issues).
11. Implementation of new federal restrictions for arsenical herbicides.

E. ENHANCING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AND AMONG THE AGENCY, INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC
1. Promoting public education regarding pesticide use, safety, and risks
2. Coordination role in environmental impact of pesticides: a forum for research/monitoring efforts statewide Promotion of U.S. agriculture.
3. Council review and recommendations regarding submissions for the annual Commissioner Award for Pesticide Stewardship.
4. Council should create a strategy and process to assist stakeholders to identify, prioritize and resolve pesticide issues of concern.

F. MITIGATION MEASURES TO MANAGE PESTICIDES—ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
487.0615(2)(b) Make recommendations...to the Commissioner of Agriculture for actions to be taken with respect to the sale or use of a pesticide which the council has reviewed.
(2)(e) Consider, at the request of any member, the development of appropriate advice or recommendations on a pesticide when substantive preliminary data indicate that the pesticide could pose an unreasonably adverse effect on the environment or human health.
(2)(f) Assist the department in the review of registered pesticides which are selected for special review based upon potential environmental or human health effects. This process must include, but need not be limited to, selecting pesticides for special review, providing periodic updates to the council on preliminary findings as a special review progresses, and formulating final recommendations on any pesticide on which a special review has been conducted.
1. Monitoring for pesticide degradates in environmentally sensitive areas.
2. Evaluate potential human health impacts on pesticide applicators and residents that consume groundwater near areas where pesticides are applied.
3. Soil fumigation procedures and recently required re-labeling.

G. BIOLOGICAL AND ALTERNATE CONTROLS TO REPLACE OR REDUCE PESTICIDE USE
487.0615(2)(d) Review biological and alternate controls to replace or reduce the use of pesticides.
1. Pesticide resistance.
2. Research updates regarding biological and alternate controls to reduce pesticide usage.
3. Recommendations for reductions in pesticide applications and usage with alternative methods.
4. Develop a suite of incentives for farmers to switch to alternative controls that are equally viable and also have other benefits (including BMPs and IMP).



FCRC CONSENSUS CENTER

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

2035 E. Paul Dirac Drive

Morgan Building, Suite 236

Tallahassee FL, 32310

(850) 644-6320 Fax (850) 644-4968

<http://consensus.fsu.edu>

FACILITATION, MEETING AND PROCESS DESIGN BY JEFF A. BLAIR

"The purpose of the Consortium (FCRC Consensus Center) is to serve as a neutral resource to assist citizens and public and private interests in Florida to seek cost-effective solutions to public disputes and problems through the use of alternative dispute resolution and consensus building." --F.S. Public Postsecondary Education §1004.59

The FCRC Consensus Center, based at Florida State University in Tallahassee and University of Central Florida in Orlando, provides consensus building and collaboration services, education, training and research to build a broader understanding of the value of collaborative approaches and create a cadre of citizens, leaders, professionals and students skilled in using collaborative consensus building processes.

The FCRC Consensus Center serves as an independent public resource facilitating consensus solutions and supporting collaborative action.

The FCRC Consensus Center offers neutral technical assistance to a wide range of professionals, agency staff and private citizens and organizations engaged in collaboration on public challenges. We help to design and implement efforts for community and public problem-solving and strategic planning, intergovernmental collaboration, and on land use, environmental, energy and other issues.



THE
FLORIDA STATE
UNIVERSITY